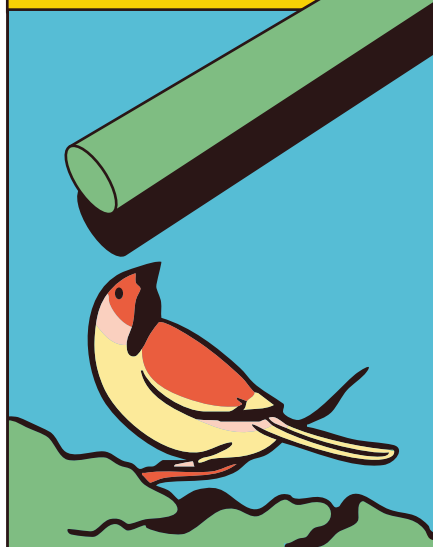
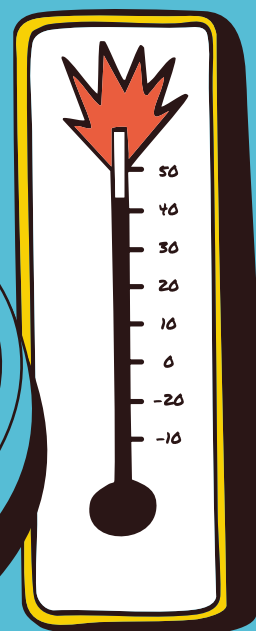
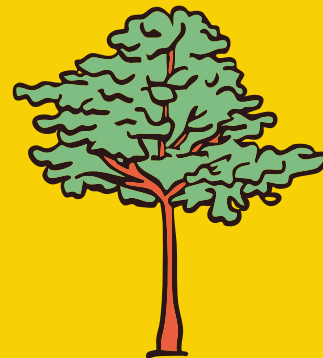


PARIS DEMAIN

Annual report on the ecological
and social transition

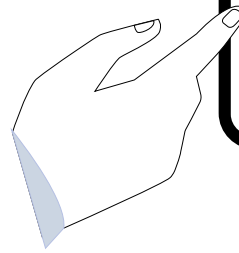
2024 Edition



Paris is undergoing constant transformation.

The information presented in this report is based on data finalised at the end of 2024, but the projects are ongoing..

To access up-to-date data, scan this QR code:

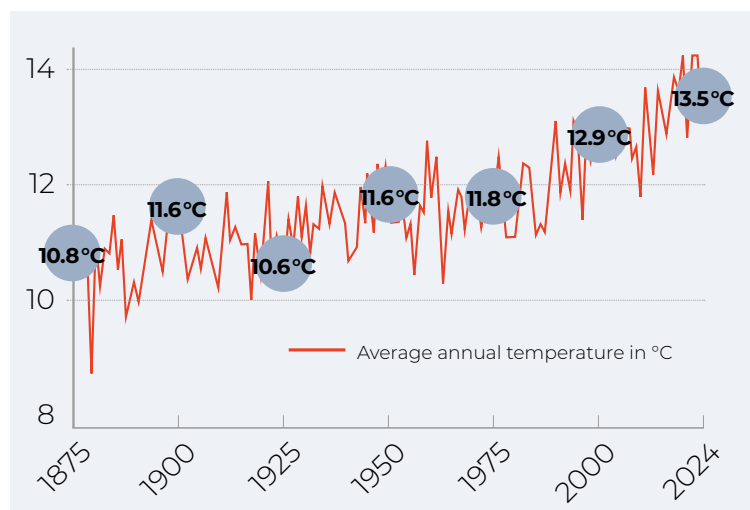


Indicator **1**: trajectory of the average annual temperature at the Parc Montsouris station in Paris

+ 0.7°C in 2024 (compared to normal)

In Paris in 2024, the average annual temperature was 13.5°C, 0.7°C higher than the 1991-2020 average (average over 30 years which serves as a climatic reference). Although the average annual temperature can vary from one year to another, observation over a long period (from 1880) makes it possible to show an overall and constant increase in the capital's temperatures.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) confirmed that 2024 was the hottest year on record. The last ten years have also been the hottest years ever recorded and they were marked by a series of record temperatures.



Foreword



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

@Jean-Julien Cassinat

Paris was the birthplace of the 2015 Paris Agreement, which laid the foundations for a global and historic commitment to the climate. Since then, the City of Paris has prioritised the fight against climate change. It has done this by transforming public spaces to reduce motorised traffic, carrying out a large-scale renovation of buildings and committing to an ambitious energy transition to promote renewable energies and move away from fossil fuels. These measures, which we put in place with the entire local team, **have enabled us to reduce Paris's greenhouse gas emissions by 26%.**

This new edition of the "Paris of Tomorrow" ("Paris Demain") report looks back on the actions implemented in 2024. This was a landmark year for the ecological transition in Paris.

First of all, because we adopted a new **Climate Action Plan** and a new **Bioclimatic Local Land Use Plan (PLU)** to organise Paris' climatic actions for the years to come. Particular areas of focus are climate change adaptation, the reduction of our carbon footprint, the improvement of air quality and the reinforcement of the biodiversity. These plans concretely express our ambition to make Paris **a city that is more equal and better adapted** to climate change.

Secondly, because Paris's hosting of the **Olympic and Paralympic Games** leaves a tangible heritage from which millions of Parisians will benefit. This heritage has entailed a concrete improvement in the quality of life and health of its inhabitants. I am especially thinking about the ecological restoration of the Seine which will make it possible for citizens to swim in

three sites starting this summer, about the ring road which is undergoing a full transformation, and about the redevelopment of whole neighbourhoods, such as Porte de la Chapelle (18th).

Indeed, the ecological transition that we are undertaking has brought major health benefits. **Air pollution has dropped by 40%** these last 10 years but is still too high, on the outskirts of the ring road, for instance. By progressively transforming this urban motorway into a more peaceful boulevard, we are creating a healthier and safer environment for the hundreds of thousands of residents living on either side.

I am convinced that there is no ecological transition without **social justice**. That is why solidarity and the fight against inequality are at the heart of our environmental policies. The transition must benefit everyone: with healthier air, a cooler environment during summer, decent, renovated accommodation, and healthy, eco-friendly food. Our policies aim to reduce inequalities and guarantee that every Parisian can benefit from living in an eco-friendly city.

The "Paris of Tomorrow" ("Paris Demain") report, redesigned this year according to **thirty key indicators**, both environmental and social, demonstrates this acceleration. It is the result of work performed by the entire Parisian administration which, in each field, continues to advance the ecological transition in Paris.

I warmly thank all the teams who contributed to the implementation of these projects and to the preparation of this report.

Table of contents

33 quantitative indicators to track
the City of Paris' ecological and social transformation

01

**Climate, the city is
taking action and
adapting**



@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

02

**The living
environment is
improving**



@Guillaume Bontemps

03

**Nature is gaining
ground**



@Benoît Gallot

02	Carbon footprint	p.09
03	Energy consumed	p.11
04	Share of renewable and recovered energies.....	p.13
05	Cooling islands.....	p.15
06	Housing renovation	p.19
07	The Parisian administration's energy consumption.....	p.23
08	Green budget	p.25

09	Road traffic.....	p.29
10	Low emission vehicles among the Parisian fleet..	p.30
11	Routes with cycling infrastructure.....	p.31
12	Air quality	p.34
13	Road noise.....	p.35
14	Water extractions	p.37

15	Number of trees planted..	p.40
16	Canopy index	p.41
17	Green areas.....	p.42
18	EcoGarden label	p.43
19	Species observed	p.44

OURS

Presentation to the Paris Council in July 2025

Technical coordination: Department of Ecological Transition and Climate (DTEC), Coordination, Sustainable Development and Environmental Assessment Division - **Editorial and graphic design:** Caracat Agency - **Cover illustration:** Kiblin
Thank you to the City's contributors, especially the sustainable development specialists within each department

Printed on FSC®-certified paper 

04

More responsible production and consumption



@Frédéric Combeau

20	Urban agriculture	p.48
21	Organic food products.....	p.50
22	Waste produced and sorted	p.52
23	Single-use plastic eliminated	p.55
24	Environmental provision in public contracts.....	p.57

05

Parisians are getting involved



@Guillaume Bontemps

25	Paris Volunteers.....	p.60
26_a	Participatory budget.....	p.62
26_b	Participatory budget projects.....	p.63
27_a	Number of subsidised associations.....	p.64
27_b	Total amount of grants....	p.65

06

Solidarity and social cohesion are getting stronger



@Clément Dorval

28	Percentage of social housing.....	p.69
29	Working-class neighbourhoods	p.70
30	Number of category A job seekers	p.72
31	Homelessness	p.74
32	Senior citizens	p.76
33	Disabled citizens	p.78

2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, a sustainable heritage

The Seine returned to Parisians.....	p.81
Promotion of active and low-carbon mobility	p.81
Events without single-use plastic	p.82
The Adidas Arena, spearhead of the renovation of the Porte de la Chapelle area.....	p.82
The development of sports for all	p.83
An even more accessible city.....	p.83

Climate, the city is taking action and adapting

01

Transforming land use across the territory



Archipel des Berges de Seine Niki de Saint-Phalle/@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

32%

decrease in the carbon
footprint since 2004

15.6%

decrease
in energy consumption in Paris

50.7%

renewable energy in
the Parisian heat network
(2023 figure)

1400

cool spaces in the city

Since the signing of the Paris Agreement in 2015, the City has been committed to applying a series of measures and actions aiming to contribute to achieving **carbon neutrality by 2050**. It is also pursuing ambitious objectives involving adaptation to climate change.

By renovating buildings, reducing motorised traffic, lowering energy consumption and developing renewable energies, the City of Paris has already managed to reduce its carbon footprint by 32% in 20 years. However, the impacts of global warming for the city are increasing and time is running out: **the year 2024 marked the beginning of a widespread mobilisation to guarantee Paris' liveability in the near future.**

It is in this context that the new 2024-2030 Paris Climate Plan reaffirms the City's ambition to transform its areas and uses. It defines the objectives and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to climate change and implement energy sobriety - with concrete actions to reduce energy consumption by 2030 and 2050, improve air quality and develop renewable energies.

Indicators in action:

concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **02**

Carbon footprint



The Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games were the most environmentally-friendly Olympic games in history, halving CO₂ emissions compared to the average of the Rio 2016 and London 2012 games.

Indicator **03**

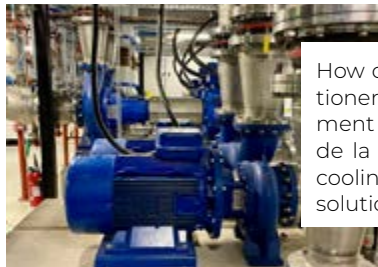
Energy consumed



The reduction in energy consumption (**-19%** since 2004) is primarily explained by a fall in energy consumption in buildings. Efforts related to renovation, energy efficiency of equipment and sobriety have paid off here.

Indicator **04**

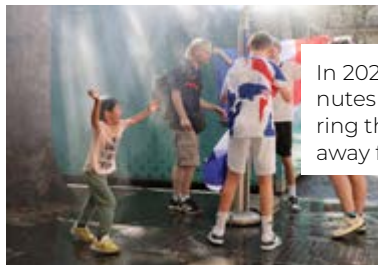
Share of renewable and recovered energies



How do you cool down without using air-conditioners? Inaugurated in June 2024 in the basement of the Adidas Arena located in the Porte de la Chappelle area, the **12th Parisian district** cooling plant is an innovative and sustainable solution.

Indicator **05**

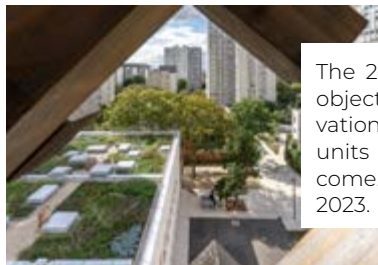
Cooling islands



In 2024, **100%** of Parisians were 7 minutes away from a cooling island during the day and **68%** were 7 minutes away from one at night.

Indicator **06**

Housing renovation



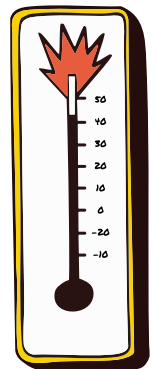
The 2024 Climate Plan set the objective of financing the renovation of **5000** social housing units per year for the years to come. This objective was met in 2023.

Indicator **07**

The Parisian administration's energy consumption



In 2024, the City carried out an environmental footprint assessment of digital practices in its administration and territory.



Indicator **08**

Green budget



In 2024, nearly **17.4%** of expenses (i.e 1.4 billion euros) were dedicated to emission reduction activities.

On the road to carbon neutrality by 2050

Paris is strongly committed to carbon neutrality. It aims to half its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to their level in 2004. To do this, the City has set annual emission caps to quantify targets for each sector and align its public policies with the path to decarbonisation.

A declining carbon footprint across all sectors

For more than 20 years, action by the City has led to the **reduction of Paris' carbon footprint by 32%** between 2004 and 2022. This reduction concerns all sectors, starting with the transport sector.

The policy for reducing motorised traffic has led to a **59% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions** from the transport sector in Paris (54% less road traffic since 2002). The City is also driving the decarbonisation of the building sector by renovating on a large scale (40,000 residences renovated per year by 2030), particularly thanks to **the Paris Eco-Renovations+ (ERP+) programme**, which helps support building renovation projects for climate change adaptation. Improvements in energy efficiency, the decarbonisation of the heat network and the use of low-carbon energies reduce energy consumption and, therefore, greenhouse gas emissions throughout the city.

Despite the significant progress made on the reduction of local emissions, there are still challenges

regarding the reduction of emissions from Parisians outside Paris, particularly those from air transport, the food sector and travelling outside the capital.

In 2024, the City adopted its 4th Paris Climate Plan (2024-2030). It contains more than 400 measures to contribute to the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The path foresees a progressive plan which includes compensatory measures: **a 40% reduction in the carbon footprint by 2030**, and an 80% reduction by 2050, the remaining 20% being ensured by compensatory measures. The implementation of this plan requires an investment estimated by the French Observatory of Economic Cycles (OFCE) at **more than 2 billion euros per year until 2050 for the Paris territory**, all actors included (State, Region, the Greater Paris Metropolis, City, companies, households), **€500m of which should be solely borne by the City of Paris**.

Carbon footprint objectives

40%
less by 2030

80%
less by 2030

Here's everything you need to know!

Is it impossible for Paris to achieve neutrality?

Paris is one of the rare cities in the world that takes into account the carbon footprint of its territory and records the air traffic and food sector emissions of its inhabitants.

To achieve carbon neutrality, Paris is aiming to achieve local net zero emissions by 2050 and an 80% carbon footprint reduction compared to 2004. The compensation mechanisms being developed will allow local actors to compensate for the remaining unavoidable emissions which are mainly associated with the aviation, freight and food sectors. Among these measures, the City of Paris and the Greater Paris Metropolis have created the carbon cooperative to support the development of local carbon offsetting projects.

The 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games: both “spectacular” and “energy-efficient”

The 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games broke all records in terms of: audience numbers, ticket sales, visitor satisfaction, international influence, etc. With 1.59 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emitted, they also won **the medal for the most energy-efficient games in history**, with overall emissions halved (-54.6%) compared to the average of those of the Rio 2016 and London 2012 games, which peaked at 3.5 MtCO₂eq.

This success was achieved through organising the Games with fewer infrastructure, energy and waste, organising them better (second life of products, renewable energy, sustainable catering) and taking advantage of the city's existing heritage (infrastructure, sustainable solutions and tools, etc.).

“Considerable efforts were made in all the organisation sectors up to the last minute,” explained Georgina Grenon, the Games' Director of Environmental Excellence. “We had an outdated organisation model. We had to reinvent, study and break a certain number of codes, and propose a different model.”

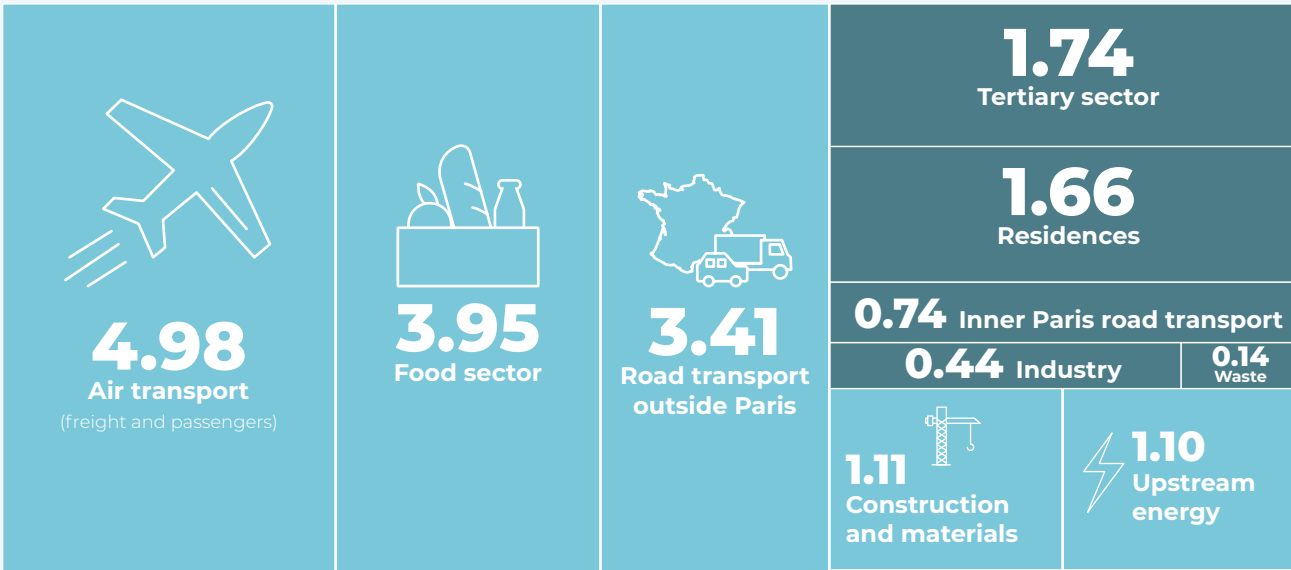
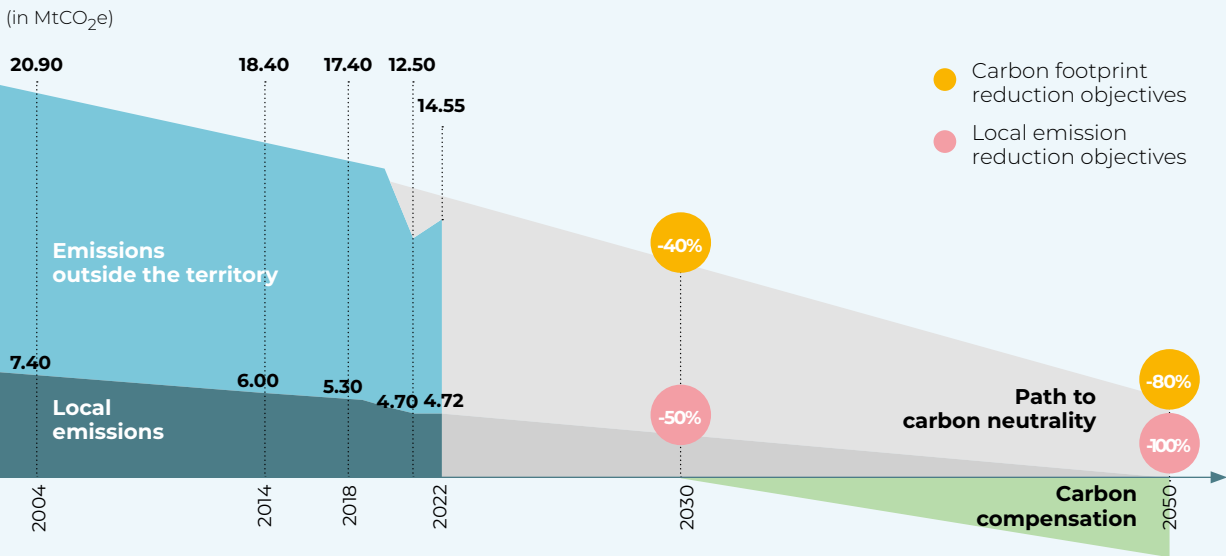
Indicator **2: Paris' carbon footprint**

19.27 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, i.e. **32% less** between 2004 and 2022

Paris' carbon footprint takes into account the total quantity of emitted greenhouse gases linked to the activity of the territory: local emissions i.e. Paris' direct emissions, as well as emissions generated outside the territory i.e. air transport used by Parisians, the embedded energy of products consumed within Paris etc. In 2022, nearly 25% of the greenhouse gas emissions were generated locally, the rest being generated outside the territory. In less than 20 years, Paris **reduced its carbon footprint by 32%, going from 28.3 to 19.27 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (MtCO₂eq)**, a positive result driven by the massive re-

duction in transport emissions, energy renovation of buildings and the progressive decarbonisation of the heating network. This visible decrease continued with a sharp drop in 2020 due to the Covid-19 health crisis, but even with the return to normal in 2021-2022, the general downward trend since 2004 has been maintained.

This path to carbon neutrality must continue in order to meet the objective of an 80% reduction by 2050 compared to the year of reference 2004, and the carbon compensation for the remaining 20% which cannot be avoided.



Carbon footprint distribution (in MtCO₂e): Local emissions Emissions outside the territory

Energy at the heart of the decarbonisation and greening strategy

The City of Paris' energy assessment reaffirms the strategic choices that have been made for several years: reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions on one hand, and increase in the production and consumption of renewable energies on the other hand. Despite these encouraging paths, there is still a considerably long way to go to achieve carbon neutrality and the 100% renewable energy target set for 2050.

An energy assessment in keeping with prudent consumption objectives

Energy consumption is the territory's main source of greenhouse gas emissions (residences, tertiary sector, industries, upstream energy).

Paris' energy assessment provides a quantitative and qualitative overview of its energy consumption: the figure was 27.35TWh in 2023.

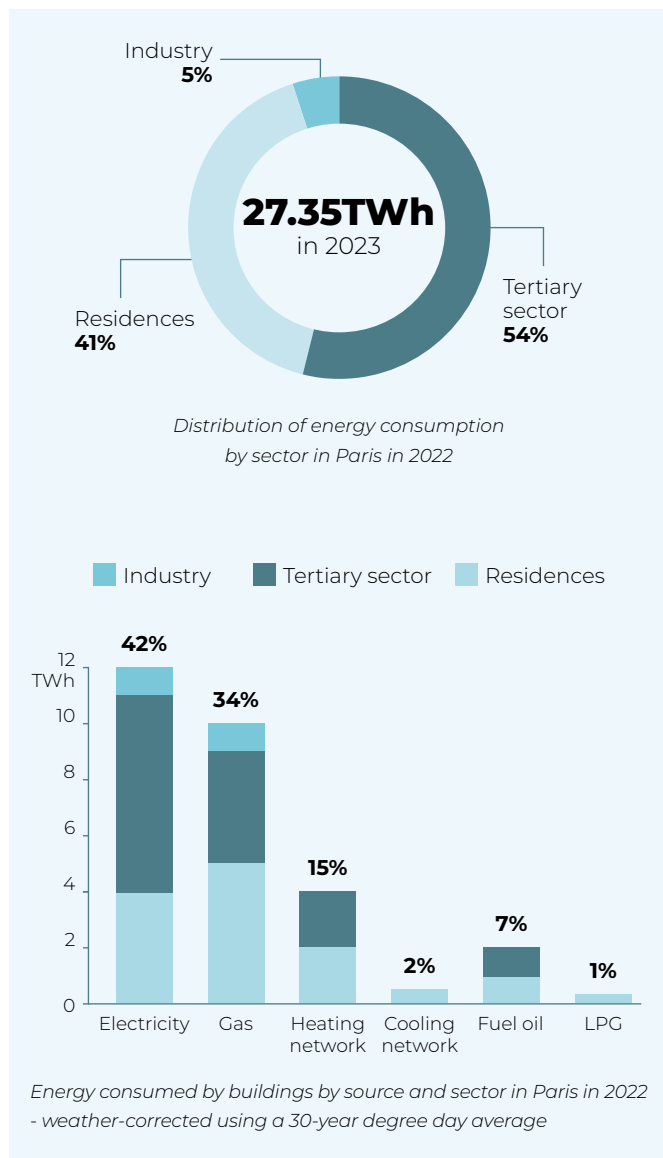
From 2004 to 2023, **Paris' energy consumption decreased by almost 19%**. The City has set itself the target of decreasing this energy consumption by 35% by 2030. To achieve this, the City of Paris has relied on several levers since 2007: energy sobriety, energy renovation

of buildings and improving the energy performance of equipment.

In order to respect the Climate Plan's objectives, each sector is on a path to lowering its consumptions (to be maintained) by 2050 compared to 2021:

- Residences: -36%
- Tertiary sector: -23%
- Transport sector: -45%

(Predictions made from the 2018 carbon assessment, of the SDES (Statistical Data and Studies Department) with the application of the 2009, 2014 and 2018 trends, and using ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency) and Negawatt scenarios)



@Guillaume Bontemps

Indicator **03: evolution in the territory's energy consumption****19.07%**

less between 2004 and 2023



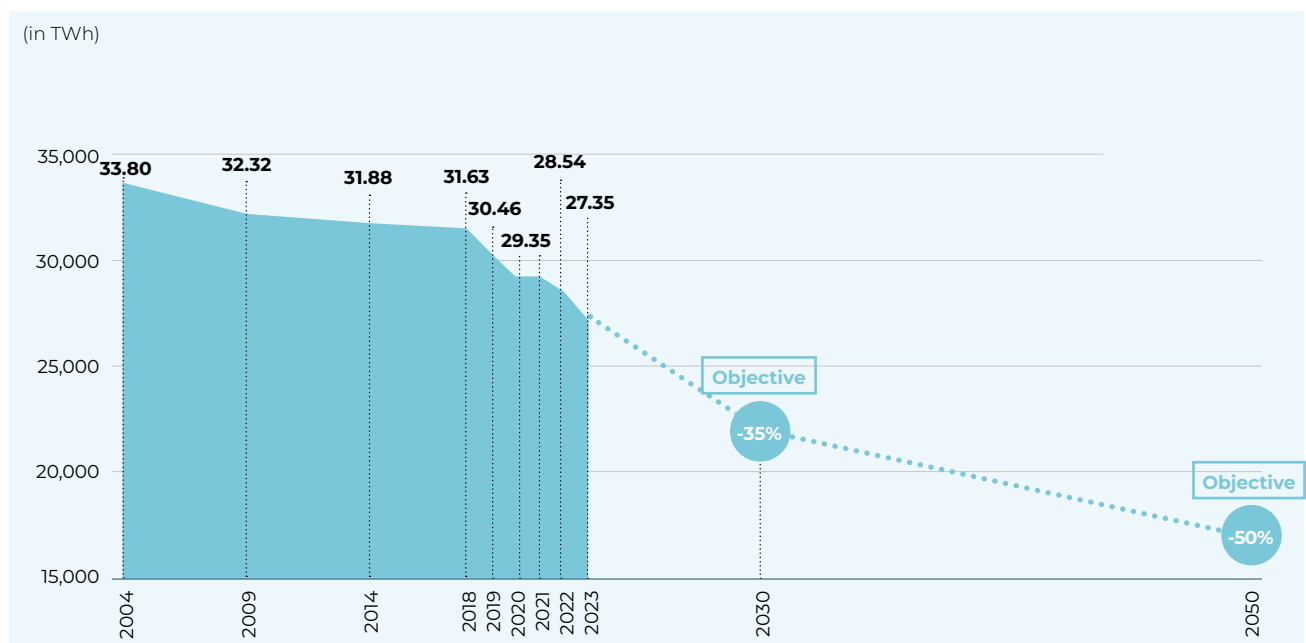
Energy consumption has been consistently on the decline from 2004 to 2018. Since 2018, there has been acceleration in this downward trend, which is not solely attributable to the impacts of the health crisis.

Unlike the rest of France, both the residential sector and the productive sector (industry and services) have similar levels of energy consumption. Industry is hardly present in the capital and mainly concerns energy distribution activities. With the development of Parisian policies to promote urban agriculture, a close analysis of the small but growing agricultural sub-sector has also been conducted since 2018. Between 2004 and 2023, the energy consumption of Paris' buildings decreased by almost 16%. This decrease, more sustained than the one observed across France as a whole, is explained by improve-

ments in energy efficiency (condensing boiler, more sustainable public lighting, improvement of the energy class of equipment, renovation of the housing stock, etc.) and sobriety measures. More recently, the continuous rise in energy prices, in a tense international context, has accelerated this trend.

Since 2004, **most sources of energy have also seen a decline in consumption** except for the cooling network (+23%) which is mainly used in the tertiary sector. The most significant decrease concerns fuel oil (-55%). Electricity consumption has decreased by 17%. Natural gas consumption has decreased by 17% and consumption of the heating network has decreased by 8%.

The increase in renewable energies in the energy mix of Parisian heating network has decreased the emissions due to steam distribution loss.



@City of Paris

More responsible heating

At 525 km long, the Parisian urban heating network is France's biggest heating network, serving more than one million Parisians. In 2023, more than 50.7% of the heat supplied by this network was composed **renewable and recovered energy**.

The constant and observed decrease in the rate of network's CO₂ emissions makes it an important lever for the greening of the local energy mix and for the fight against global warming. The year 2024 was also marked by the definitive exit of coal from the Parisian network's energy mix. This network also serves as a lever for protecting Parisians against the volatility of energy prices and as a local circular economy tool through energy recovery from waste.

Close to 40% in 2010, the progression of the network's renewable energy and recovered energy rate was made possible thanks to efforts made to diversify production: development of geothermal drilling operations, switching from fuel oil and coal to solid and liquid biofuel, and intensification of biomass use.

The year 2023 marked a record development for the Parisian urban heating network, with more than 100 new connections and even more ambitious outlooks for the years to come. This dynamic has added weight to the City of Paris' decision to "classify" its heating network. Pursuant to this classification, the connection to this heating network has become mandatory for any new building or existing buildings aiming to replace their collective heating system, within a 60m perimeter around the existing heating network.

The City of Paris aims to expand the development of its heating network, to reach a target of +26% of customers by 2030 and +65% by 2050. This rise is essential for building a solid economic model and greening the network, with a **75% renewable and recovered energy target by 2030, then 100% by 2050**.



@Guillaume Bontemps



@Clement Dorval

Indicator **4: share of renewable energy in the urban heating network**

50.7% renewable and recovered energy in 2023

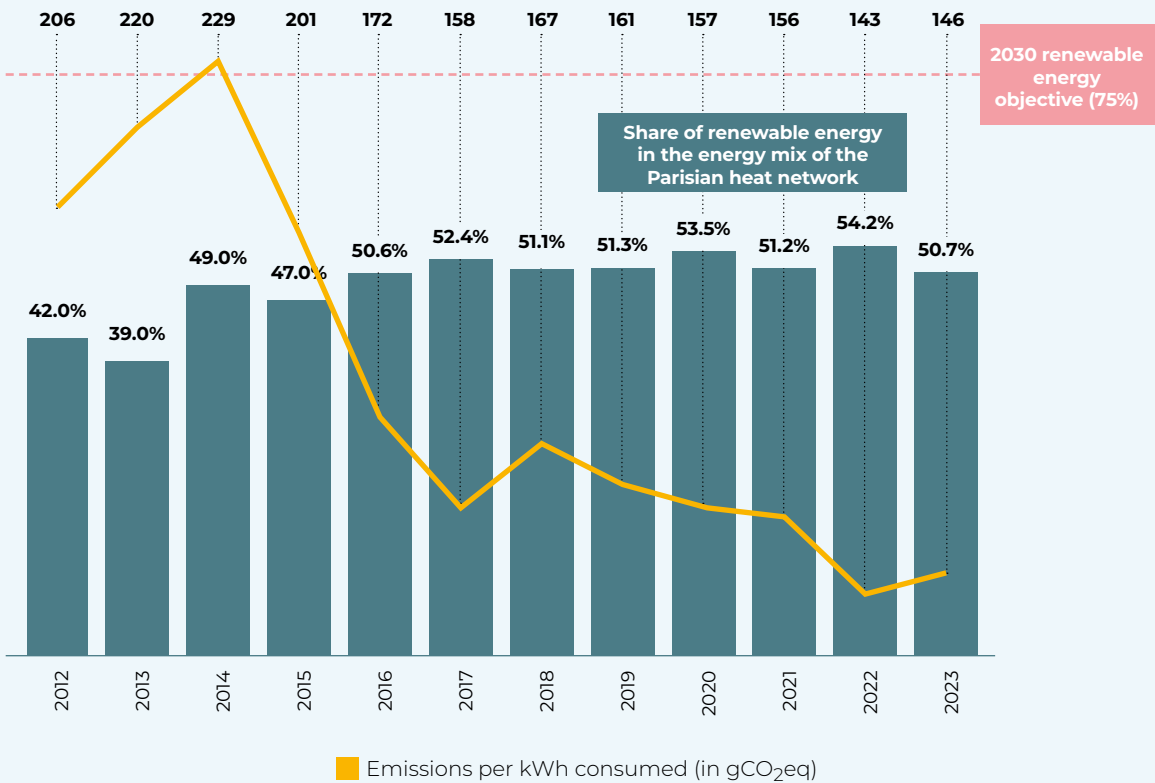
In 2023, 50.7% of the Parisian heating network was supplied by renewable and recovered energy sources:

- household waste (78.3%);
- solid biomass (12.6%);
- biomethane (7.9%);
- geothermal energy and liquid biofuel (1.2%).

The rest of the energy incorporated into the heating network came from conventional energies. They are slated to decrease in the future.

Paris Climate Action Plan objective specific to the urban heating network is to achieve a 75% renewable and recovered energy rate in the Parisian heating network by 2030, and 100% by 2050.

With a CO₂ emission rate in decline since 2014, thanks mainly to the greening of the network and a regular decrease in the city's energy consumption, the Parisian urban heating network is an undeniable asset for the City's energy transition.



Solar panels on the roof of the Arena, Porte de la Chapelle/@Guillaume Bontemps

In 2024, a 12th plant joins Paris' cooling network

Just like the heating network, the City of Paris is ambitiously developing its cooling network. This is an important asset in the combat against climate change. The network makes it possible to limit the use of air conditioner units which consume a lot of energy, contribute to an increase in the outdoor temperature and emit greenhouse gases. Built around a pipe network which is partly cooled by the Seine's temperature, **and 100% supplied by renewable energy**, particularly thanks to contracts for the direct purchase of electricity produced by solar farms created for the cooling network, the cooling network is part of a strategy aimed at preparing the city to face heat waves reaching up to 50°C.

In 2024, the City inaugurated a new cooling plant under the Adidas Arena in the Porte de la Chapelle district. This plant is based on two principles: **heat exchange** and reuse of **waste heat** from heat production, which is reinjected into the heating network via geothermal heat pumps and cooling towers. No hot air is released, thus limiting the urban heat island effect and improving energy efficiency. It reinforces the resilience of the urban cooling network with innovative and sustainable technology. Paris plans to continue the development of this cooling network and triple it in the next 20 years, while extending its access to vulnerable facilities like nursing homes, nurseries and hospitals that need to protect their occupants and offer respite from heat.

The structure also includes a 6300m² green roof and is made of sustainable materials (recycled wood and other materials), thus contributing to the reducing the urban heat island effect and offering a pleasant living space for Parisians in this fully transformed neighbourhood.



@Guillaume Bontemps

"The La Chapelle plant, whose capacity is 6.6 MW and which can cool 200,000 m² of land, is designed to precisely meet the needs of the Adidas Arena and its surrounding environment."

Audrey Guern,
CEO Fraicheur de Paris

Key figures regarding the City of Paris' cooling network (as of 31/12/2023)

103km long and with an almost continuous production of 425GWh, **Paris' cooling network is the largest in France.**

- **12** production sites, 4 storage reservoirs
- **103 km** long network
- **425 GWh** of cooling energy commercialised
- **808** subscribers
- **7 million m²** of area cooled in Paris
- **100%** of the electricity guaranteed to come from a renewable source, 52% of it comes from dedicated solar farms.

Cooling islands

to cool the city and its inhabitants

Paris' climate change adaptation policy prioritises nature-based solutions to reinforce the resilience of the city, keeping in mind biodiversity restoration and the preservation of water resources.

Using water and green spaces to cool the city

To make the city more habitable, **more breathable during the summer months** and ease the urban heat island effect, the City of Paris is undertaking cooling measures. Many adaptive actions are being put in place so that every Parisian is within a 7-minute walking distance of a cooling island during the daytime.

Nature-based solutions include green spaces, the use of certain materials and water bodies. These spaces respond to the key issues related to the city's adaptation to climate change. They may be outdoors or indoors, and naturally fresh or cooled.

+2.7°C

estimated in France by 2050
compared to 1850-1900
(6th summary report by the IPCC - 2023)

2X

more heatwaves by 2050
(Météo-France)

Indicator **5**: cooling islands

more than

1400 cool spaces

Fountains, misting stations, pools, shady woodland spaces, air-conditioned public places... In total, more than 1400 cooling islands were registered in 2024. Whether permanent (gardens, municipal devices etc.) or temporary (misting stations), they are recorded on an interactive map ([Îlots de fraîcheur à Paris](#)) which lets every Parisian find the locations closest to them within a 7-minute or 15-minute ra-

dius (following the "15-Minute City" norms). **In 2024, 100% of Parisians were less than 7 minutes away** from a cooling island during the day and 68% were less than 7 minutes away from one at night.

The City of Paris is planning to continue its efforts, particularly those related to the availability of cooling islands at night. The closure of certain parks and gardens has placed 32% of the population (650,000 inhabitants) more than 7 minutes away from a cooling island. The City aims to bring this figure down to zero by 2030.



Misting stations around Place de la Concorde/@Josephine Bruecker

In 2024, shade structures in the public infrastructure

Permanent or temporary shade structures offer shaded areas in public spaces where it is impossible to plant trees due to underground occupation. 22 seasonal shade structures were installed in summer 2023. The following summer, 32 sites were equipped with them: 7 in public spaces, 11 in parks and gardens, and 14 at schools and nurseries, not including those set up specifically for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. These shade structures add to an existing heritage of 107 iconic gazebos and pavilions in Paris' parks and gardens.

In 2024, public spaces were transformed to be greener and more peaceful

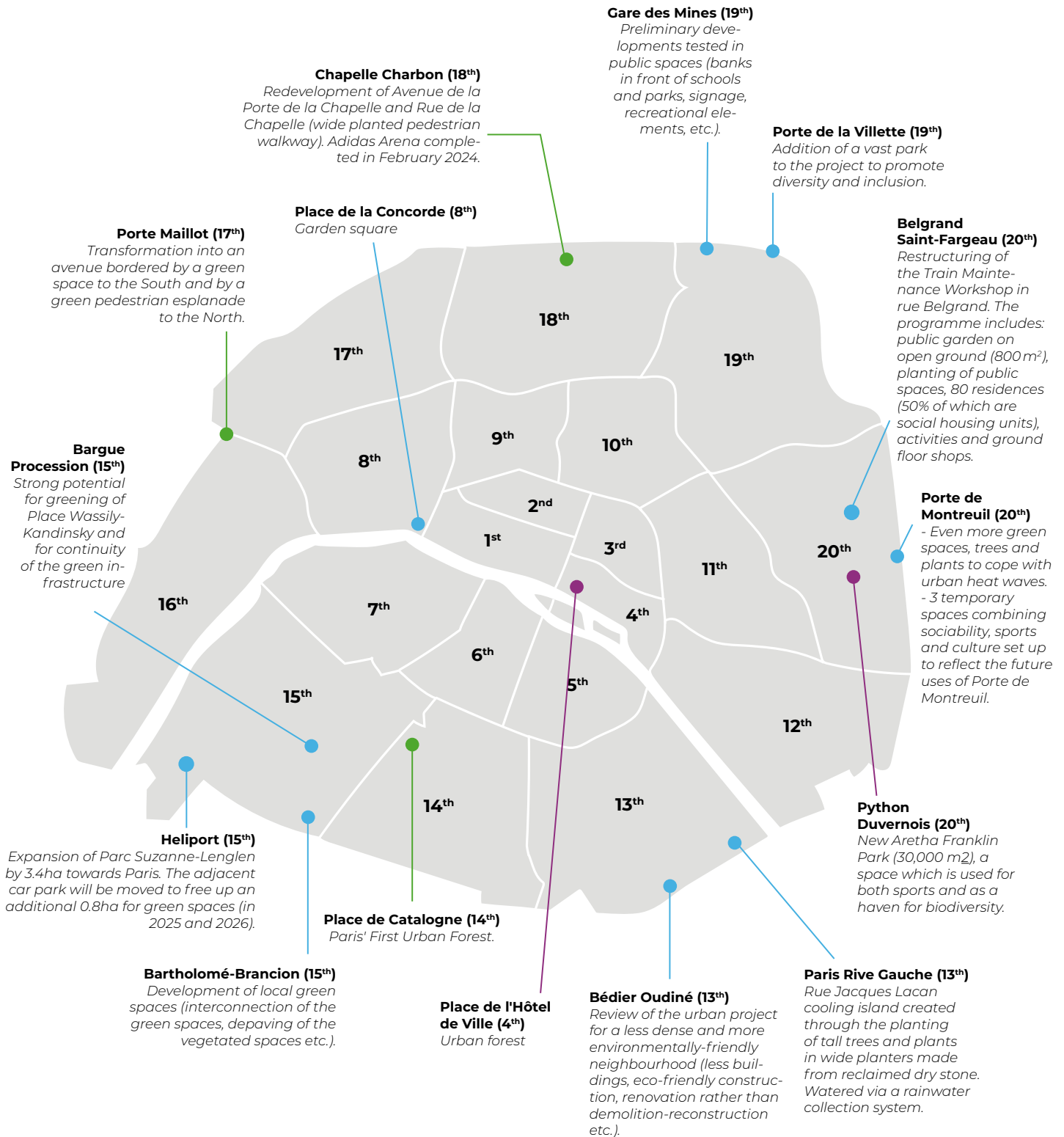
The City is adapting and transforming in order to limit the consequences of global warming for its inhabitants, infrastructure, nature and biodiversity. Measures include planting green areas in public spaces, promoting active forms of mobility, pedestrianisation, transforming industrial sites, etc. **In Paris, responses to climatic challenges are always associated with improving the living environment.**



Shade structures at Rosa Parks Station/@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Projects which are emblematic of the transformation of public spaces

● Delivered ● In progress ● Soon to be delivered



Energy-efficient renovation, an environmental and social challenge

To achieve the objective of carbon neutrality by 2050, the pace of energy consumption reduction and shift to low carbon sources of energy for the residential sector must be stepped up. A cool, breathable city adapted to new climatic conditions also means access to decent, well-insulated and well-ventilated accommodation for Parisians.

Renovation support projects

The environmental transition of Paris' housing stock is a key element of Paris' climate policy. It participates in the City's adaptation to the rise in temperatures (roof transformation, installation of shutters, mass planting in public spaces, installing fountains and misting stations, etc.). This development of the housing stock also involves **supporting social housing providers and joint owners in the environmental renovation of their properties.**

Originally focused solely on protection against the cold and reduction in energy consumption linked to heating, energy renovation projects now also deal with the problems of summer comfort (with, for example, the installation of shutters and the creation of cooling islands).

The City of Paris has supported social housing providers in accelerating the energy renovation of their properties for more than 15 years. In this respect, it sets the energy and environmental performances to be achieved, provides financial aid and monitors projects to facilitate the implementation of technical operations through interactions with tenants.

The City has also supported the **renovation of Parisian jointly-owned properties** since 2014. The Paris Eco-Renovations+ (ERP+) programme, launched in 2016, has already supported 53,610 co-owners in their energy renovation projects and provided nearly €83m in public grants for the 17,439 Parisian residences that voted for a renovation project.

In 2024, the City of Paris financed the energy renovation of more than 5000 social housing units and allowed 2401 private housing units to vote on renovation works. This aid for the renovation which makes it possible to decrease energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions while improving the comfort of inhabitants.

As part of its 2024-2030 Climate Plan, the City aims to:

- reach the threshold of 40,000 residences renovated per year in the private housing stock by 2030;
- reinforce the ERP+ programme to support two out of the three energy renovation projects undertaken in Paris;
- pursue the financing of the renovation of up to 5000 social housing units a year while aiming for an average gain of 60% for the energy consumptions.

[Click here](#) to find out more

Here's everything you need to know!

Energy renovation which goes hand in hand with the lowering of costs

The projects for the renovation of the social housing stock (financed since 2009) have enabled average energy gains of 28% with differences varying from 18% to 31% depending on the operations. These reductions directly bring down tenants' bills.

€400

in cost savings on average per residence per year thanks to energy renovations.



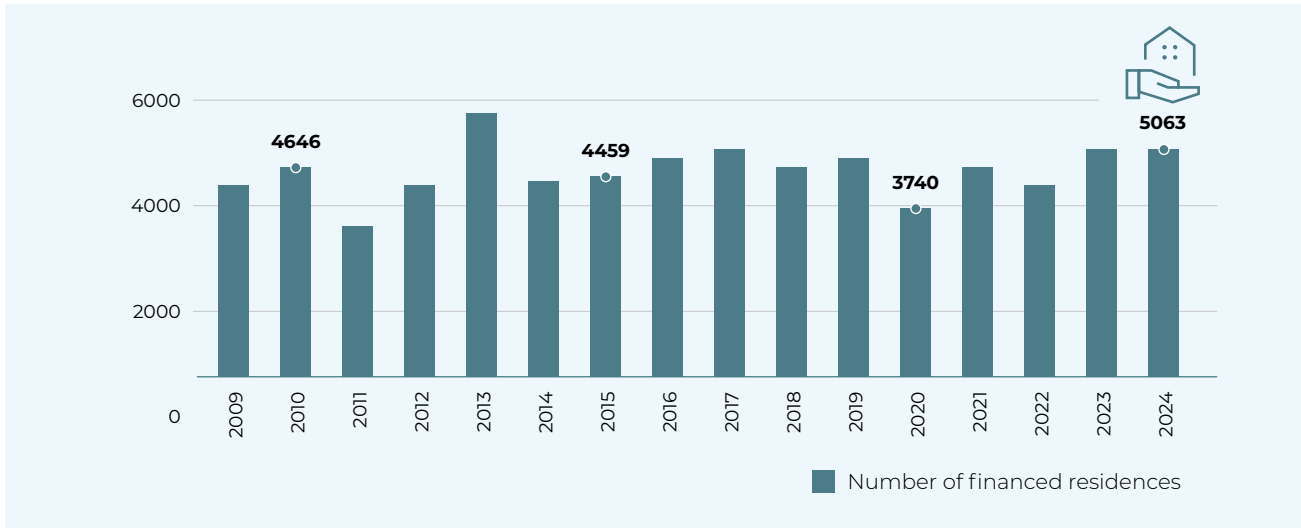
@Guillaume Bontemps

Indicator **6a: financed renovation of social housing units**

5063 social housing units' renovations

were financed by the City in 2024

The City has financed an average of 4581 social housing units a year since 2009. The target was raised to 5000 social housing units financed a year. It was reached and exceeded in 2024.



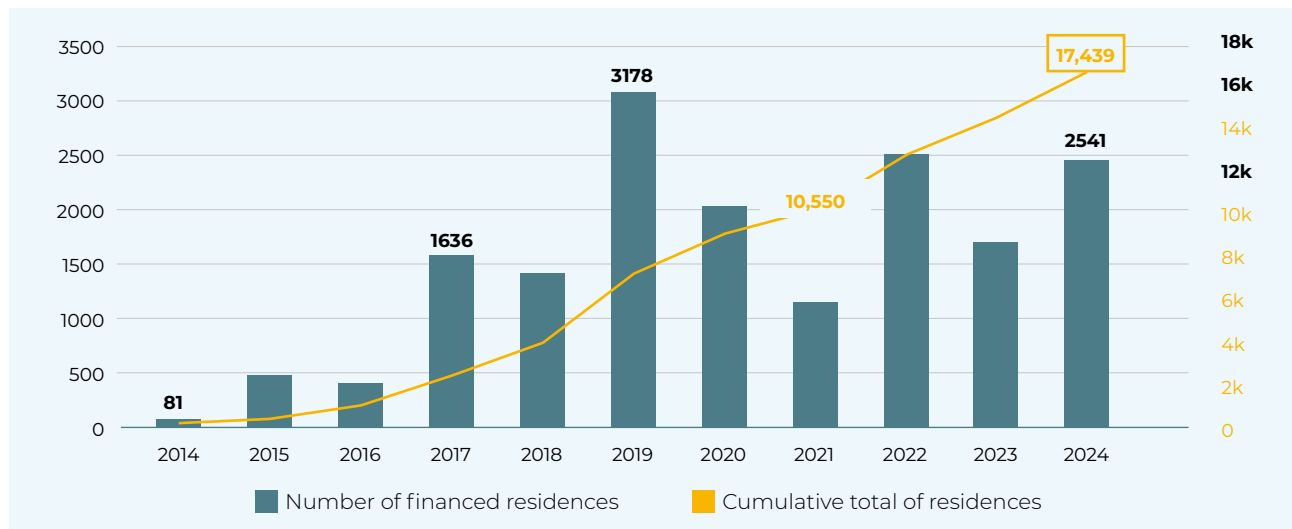
@Guillaume Bontemps

Indicator **6b: residences that undertook a general meeting vote in favour of environmental renovation works**

17,439 private housing units

have undertaken a vote on energy renovation works since 2014. 2541 benefited from it in 2024

17,439 residences (251 jointly-owned properties) have carried out a vote on energy and environmental renovation works since 2014. The clear progress up to 2019 (end of the 1st ERP+ plan) was halted by the Covid lockdown and the suspension of general meetings of co-owners. However, momentum was regained with the Climate and Resilience Law in 2021 and the launch of the new ERP+ plan in 2022.



238 rue de Belleville/@Soliha

In 2024, an exemplary renovation carried out on 238 rue de Belleville in the 20th arrondissement

This co-owned building, built in 1959 and composed of 64 resident units, was included in the ERP+ programme in 2016. An audit was carried out in 2017 and comprehensive energy works were voted to be undertaken in 2020. Façade insulation, roof waterproofing, joinery replacements and the addition of shutters made it possible to achieve an energy gain of 41% for a works cost of 2.3 million euros.

With nearly €700,000 granted in public aid, the remaining amount to be paid by the tenants was set at €25,858 per residence unit. Tenants are consuming less and have gained comfort in both winter and summer.

In 2024, the James Baldwin Multimedia Library (19th arrondissement), an example of eco-friendly architecture with strong social ambition

The project to transform two buildings of the old Jean Quarré School into a multimedia library and the Refugee House has become a reference for environmentally-friendly and energy-efficient architecture to build a resilient city. It combines culture and inclusion in a building with a low environmental impact.

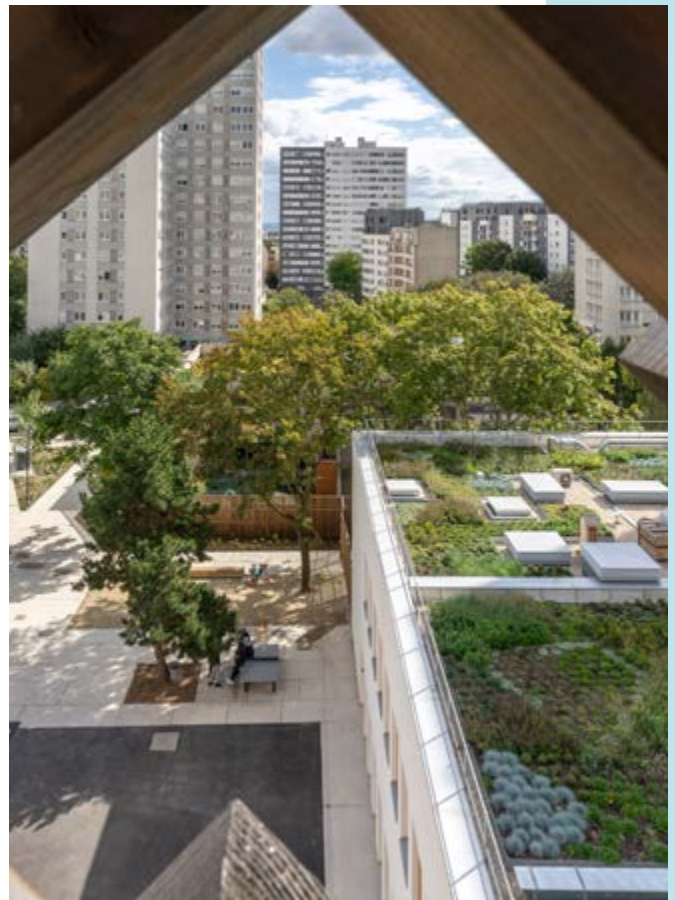
As the first multimedia library in the arrondissement, it will offer **2500m² of culture within 5000m² of green spaces**. The Refugee House, a 1000m² area, will support social integration through the teaching of French, professional training and citizens' initiatives.

A **major ecological requirement** has been added to this cultural and social ambition: bio-sourced materials, reuse of existing materials and optimisation of natural ventilation and lighting. The building's structure has been preserved and 470m² of concrete walls have been reused.

The project was fully designed using natural ventilation: the media library remains cool for its users, even during heatwaves. The new wooden building, which connects the existing structures, is self-tempered: it is not heated as the inertia is provided by the construction of a cast raw earth wall. The heating relies on the CPCU (district urban heating) network (50% renewable energy) completed by solar panels covering 14% of the electricity needs.

An ambitious BiodiverCity-certified landscape programme is transforming the site:

- 4500m² of free spaces dedicated to shared gardens, an outdoor reading area and a large central forecourt;
- 800m² planted roof;
- 1800m² of open ground plantations;
- 87m² green patio.
- Therefore, 70% of the ground consists of permeable spaces unlike before where 70% of it consisted of impermeable spaces. This has reduced the heat island effect and improved Île-de-France's biodiversity.



@Clement Dorval



@Clement Dorval

The Parisian administration exemplary in its consumption

The City of Paris is continuing its commitment to its administration's energy transition and consumption reduction. It is raising awareness among and mobilising all its departments and representatives to meet this objective.



An Energy Sobriety Plan for the Parisian administration

Paris is reinforcing its commitment to increase the energy saving of its administrative buildings. While this equipment only represents 4% of the territory's energy consumption, the City would like to lead by example.

In 2023, the energy consumption of 3600 municipal buildings (nurseries, schools, gymnasiums, libraries, etc.) **decreased by 9.61%** compared to 2020. CO₂ emissions dropped by 17% thanks to the measures of the Sobriety Plan set up in September 2022 to face the energy crisis: adjusting heating season dates, reduction of heating temperatures (18°C, excluding sensitive equipment, -1°C in swimming pools), energy effi-

ciency renovations and awareness campaigns. During the 2023-2024 season, consumption of gas and urban heating further decreased by 5% and that of electricity by 8%.

To sustain these efforts, the City is deploying **a network of "energy-saving adviser"** to step up efficiency gains and foster a long-term culture of energy sobriety.

Through the adoption of its 4th Climate Plan, the City of Paris is aiming for a 15% reduction in the energy consumption of its municipal buildings by 2030, exceeding the initial objective of its 2022 Sobriety Plan by 10%. It also aims to renovate 100% of the schools and nurseries by 2050.

10%

less energy consumption between 2004 and 2023

17%

less GHG emissions between 2004 and 2023

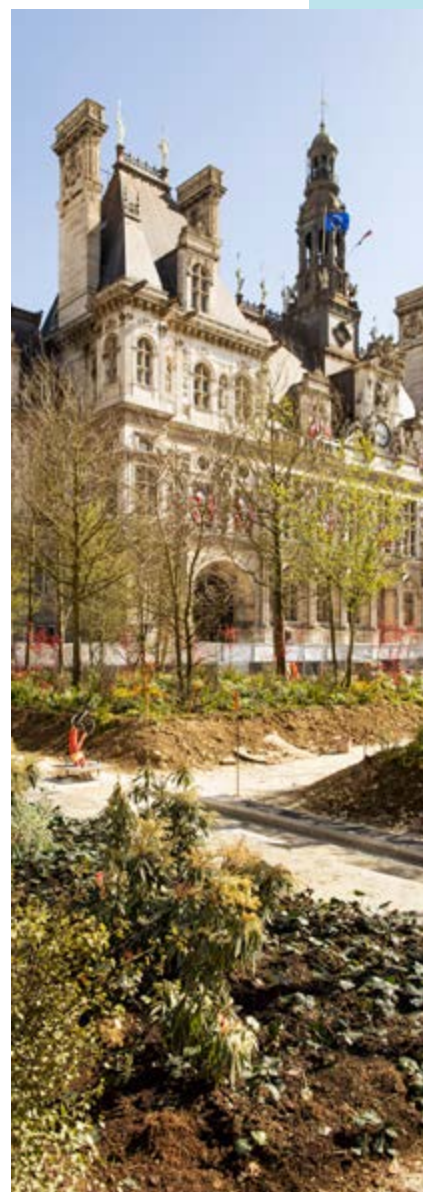
In 2024, "energy-saving advisers" deployed to step up sobriety

To achieve its target of **reducing the energy consumption of local parks by 15% by 2030**, the City tested the deployment of a network of "energy-saving advisers" in the 18th arrondissement. These determined representatives raise awareness about good practices among their colleagues, particularly during workshops on concrete actions to be taken.

During the "first season", the plan managed to reduce the consumption of 14 buildings by 11%*, thus generating more than 900MWh in energy savings, the equivalent of the annual consumption of 4 Parisian schools. A success which enabled the mayor of the 18th arrondissement to win an energy saving prize for the CUBE Ville competition. Given the success of the initiative, the network expanded to the 11th, 14th and 17th arrondissements, and now involves about fifty facilities. Assessments and awareness-raising workshops are organised.

The City is also testing consumption tracking sensors in many buildings (schools, pools, nurseries, concert halls, etc.) to identify potential levers for action (ventilation, lighting, electronic equipment).

** Estimation of reductions in energy consumption, attributed to sobriety and energy efficiency measures (such as changes made to public lighting).*



@Guillaume Bontemps

Indicator **7**: evolution in the energy consumption of the City's administrative buildings

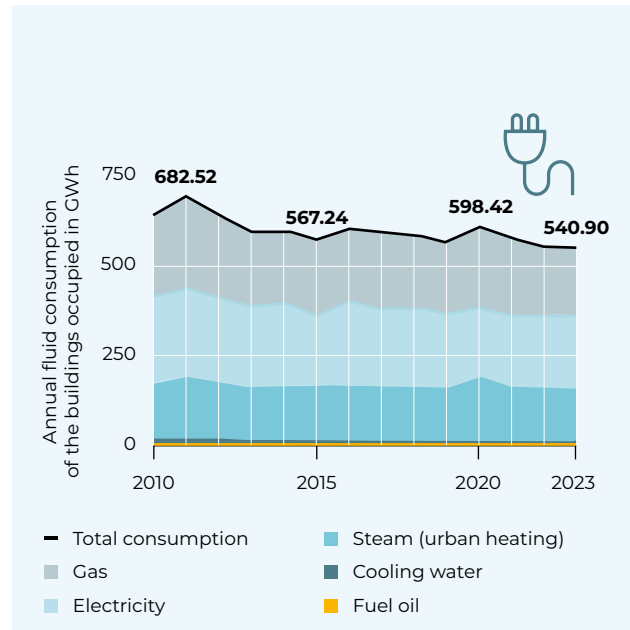
9.61%

less energy consumption between 2020 and 2023

In 2023, the total energy consumption of the buildings occupied by the Parisian administration amounted to 540.90 GWh, as opposed to 598.42 GWh in 2020. This decrease, constant since 2020, is verified for each energy source measured.

This concerns all the energy consumption of the buildings occupied by the City for which the local council has taken out an energy supply contract (electricity, gas, heat, cooling, fuel oil) and does not take into account the production of renewable energy on a building scale (e.g. production of electricity using solar panels).

The City is thus on an excellent path to achieving its targets: 430 GWh consumed across the entire territory in 2030, i.e. 35% less than the 661 GWh consumed during the year of reference 2004.



In 2024, responsible digital technology at the service of Parisians and the environment

For many years, the City of Paris has engaged in a responsible digital technology policy which combines **social inclusion** and **ecological transition**.

In 2024, the midterm assessment of the 2022-2026 Parisian Digital Inclusion Strategy, a partnership-based approach which aims to grant all Parisians access to digital tools and develop their digital autonomy, confirms the relevance of this approach. Today, the Parisian territory has, throughout its arrondissements, nearly **440 locations dedicated to digital mediation and inclusion**, offering a wide range of services: free access to Internet and equipment, support with online administrative procedures and introduction to and training in digital technology.

This commitment can also be seen in strong financial support to associations and organisations working towards digital inclusion. In 2024, the City paid nearly **1 million euros to associations** in the sector and 81% of the 83,000 beneficiaries registered as living in priority neighbourhoods of the city's policies.



@Sophie Robichon

The City is also acting to promote **education about digital technology** and its risks among children, families and professionals.

The City is also taking an ecological and community-based approach to fighting the material digital divide. In 2024, the **La Collecte** operation, organised by Emmaüs Connect and financed by the City, allowed 3500 people to receive a refurbished computer.

Finally, in 2024, the City carried out an environmental footprint assessment of the digital technology in its administration and territory. This preparatory task will contribute to defining the priority areas of the future Responsible Digital Technology Strategy which is scheduled to be adopted in late 2025.

Transparency

at the service of the ecological transition

Since 2020, the City of Paris has assessed the impact of its expenditure in relation to climate change mitigation, in order to verify the coherence between the City's decarbonisation objectives and the expenditure implemented. Also called the "climate assessment of the budget", this analysis is published every year in the City administration's financial report.

The Green Budget

Every year, the City assesses the climatic impact of its budget to highlight the impacts of its expenses on tackling climate change and to strengthen the coherence and transparency of local activities.

This analysis of the administrative accounts is based on a methodology developed by the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE). This makes it possible to conduct an annual overview **local authority's operating impact and investment expenses with regards to easing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**, by using a scoring system that categorises the expenses as being highly favourable, quite favourable, neutral, unfavourable or undefined. Continuous improvement of this methodology further increases the reliability of the results and enables a progressive expansion of the categories of expenditure analysed.

Here's everything you need to know!

Paris ahead of the curve

The 2024 finance law requires communities with more than 3500 inhabitants to fill in an appendix in the administrative accounts titled "impact of the budget on ecological transition". The Parisian budget climate assessment already fulfils this obligation. This assessment should be extended to the supplementary and biodiversity budgets from the 2025 financial year.

In 2024, priority given to the development of the territory and accommodation

The City of Paris' expenses are divided into two main categories:

- **operating expenses** → costs necessary to operate local services and run the city (salaries of officials, maintenance expenses, energy bills, etc.)
- **investment expenses** → financing of long-term projects to prepare for the future.

In December 2024, the Paris Council voted on the preliminary budget for 2025. In coherence with previous financial years, it maintains a high level of investment for the protection of the most vulnerable and for the fight against climate change, in particular with **€396.1m in appropriations and €428.1m in additional payment authorisations for investments in the ecological transition for 2025**.

A significant investment has been maintained in order to establish new accommodation and transform the capital by adapting it to climate change: almost half the sums invested will help with these objectives. The remaining investments concern culture, sports, the environment and transport.



Renovation of the Caserne des Minimes/ @Joséphine Brueder

Indicator **8: amount of the City's expenditure in favour of the climate**

€1.4bn

in expenses in favour of the climate in 2024

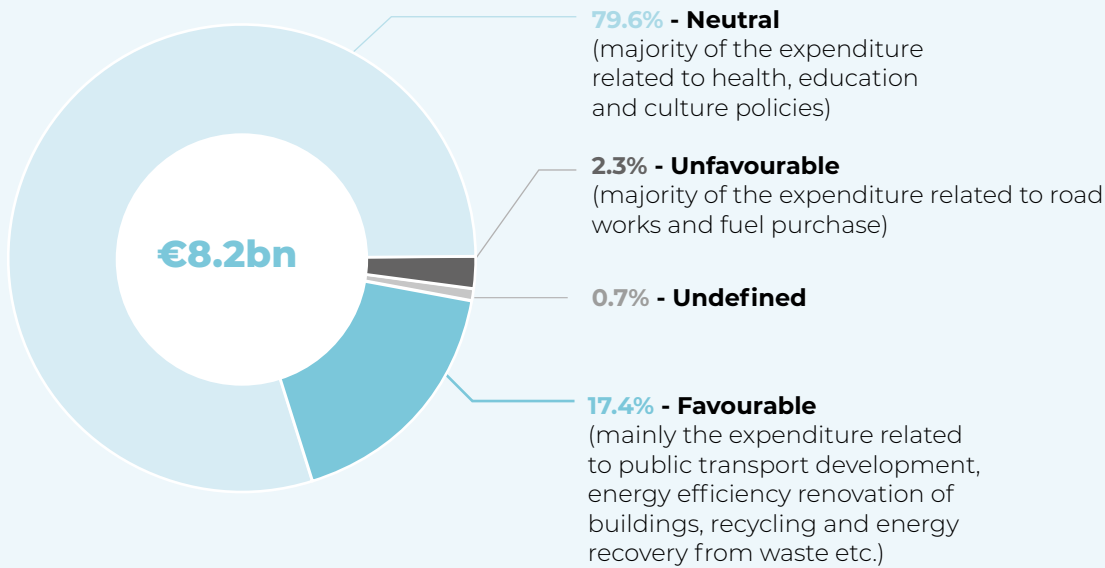
The analysis of the 2024 budget confirms the City's environmental efforts with an **increase of nearly 40% of the expenditure** in favour of the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions between 2019 and 2024. The share of "favourable" investments (according to the I4CE methodology) has also doubled.

In 2024, around 17.4% of the expenditure, i.e 1.4 billion euros, was assessed as being dedicated to emission reduction actions: development of the public transport system (expansion of the Metro, trams, etc.), reuse, sorting and recycling of waste, and energy efficiency renovation of buildings.

As with previous years, 79.6% of the expenditure was deemed "neutral" because it was associated with essential services (education, culture, health, accessibility) and had no direct impact on carbon emissions.

The share of "unfavourable" expenditure is continuing to decrease, representing 2.3% of the expenditure analysed in 2024. These include road works, procurement of fuel for combustion vehicles being replaced, landfill management and decorative lighting.

Assessment of the 2024 Administrative Account expenditure



€1.4bn

total amount of favourable
²expenditure (enabling a short-
or long-term reduction of GHGs)

The living environment is improving

02

Improving the living environment and preserving public health



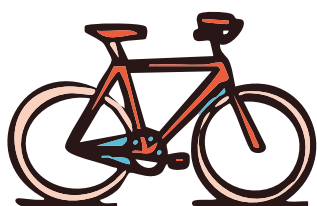
Georges Brassens Park/@Guillaume Bontemps

8.9%

less road traffic in 2024
(compared to 2023)

35 to 45%

fewer atmospheric pollutants
from 2013 to 2023



With more than 2 million inhabitants and more than 35 million tourists every year, Paris is one of Europe's most dense and visited cities. Improving the quality of the environment and making Paris a more pleasant and healthier city requires **constant effort by the City of Paris**.

In 2024, **measures to reduce motorised traffic and promote sustainable forms of mobility** bore fruit: 73% of journeys today are carried out by foot and bike journeys now outnumber car journeys by almost three to one. Air quality has improved and urban noise has decreased. This environmental improvement is partly related to the different measures taken to reduce road traffic. However, the air pollutant concentrations still exceed the thresholds defined by the World Health Organisation. The City of Paris will therefore continue to sustain its efforts in this direction.



Indicators in action:

concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **09** Road traffic



Speed reduction, streets for children, limited traffic zones in the centre of Paris, etc. Paris worked towards reducing road traffic in 2024.

Indicator **10** Low emission vehicles in the Parisian fleet



Low emission vehicles are gradually replacing polluting vehicles. In 2024, they represented **47%** of the local fleet, which includes police vehicles as seen here.

Indicator **11** Routes with cycling infrastructure



With **5%** more cycle routes in 2024, local policy strategy has borne fruit: more bike journeys are now carried out than car journeys.

Indicator **12** Air quality



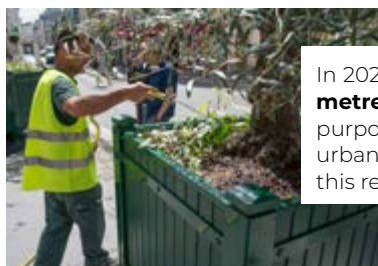
In 2024, the pedestrianisation of squares and streets, and the establishment of limited traffic zones have contributed to reducing car traffic and therefore improving air quality.

Indicator **13** Road noise



Consistent reduction in noise pollution since 2015 has had positive impacts on the physical and psychological well-being of Parisians.

Indicator **14** Water extraction



In 2024, the Parisian territory consumed **4 million cubic metres** less drinking water than in 2022. A system to re-purpose non-drinking water for use in green spaces and urban cleaning was a key project in 2024 which enabled this result.

The transport transformation of the city

In Paris, the greenhouse gas emissions linked to the transport sector have decreased by 60% since 2004. Paris intends to continue its efforts to reduce car use in the city, the primary lever for reducing the carbon footprint associated with transport, as well as air and noise pollution.

Walking, public transport, bikes... and cars

In nearly 20 years, **car traffic in Paris has dropped by 50%** (excluding the ring road), making way for less polluting forms of transport. The City is continuing to promote more ecological modes of transport and has set itself a target of reducing road traffic in Paris (excluding the ring road) by 50% by 2030 compared to 2015.

The demotorisation process is intense: only **one third of Parisian households owns a car today**; it is now the fourth mode of transport after walking, public transport and - since 2023 - cycling (study by the Paris Region Institute, 2024).

2024 confirmed the deep-rooted downward trend in car traffic in inner Paris and on the Boulevard Périphérique (outer ring road). Use of the public transport networks is increasing and the usage rates have even returned to levels recorded before the Covid crisis for some of these networks.

A new sharing of public spaces

Paris is accelerating changes to its public spaces by accommodating different forms of transport, giving priority to pedestrians, planting green spaces, etc.

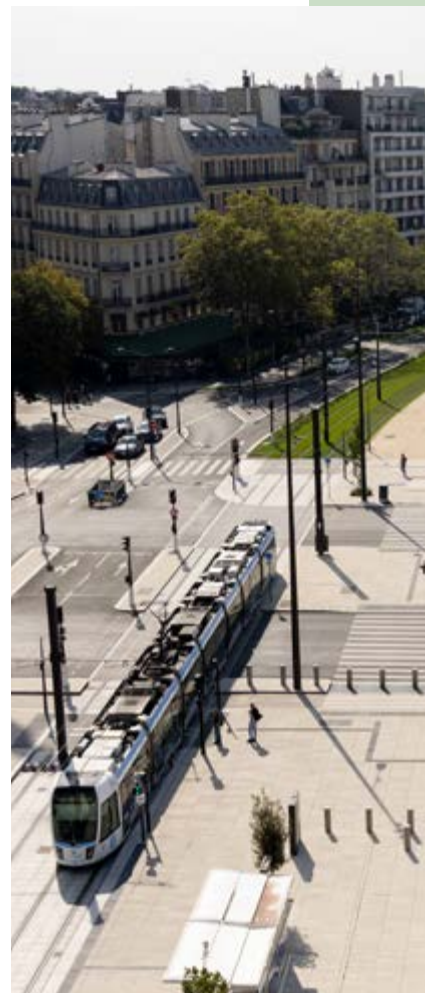
- **Lower speed limits:** in 2024, the maximum speed on the Boulevard Périphérique (outer ring road) was lowered to 50km/h and since 2021, the maximum speed of 30km/h has become the rule in inner Paris.
- **Limited Traffic Zone (LTZ):** on 5 November 2024, the City of Paris implemented an LTZ in central Paris. Transit traffic (i.e. which crosses the zone without stopping) is now prohibited.
- **More than 200 School Streets:** the pedestrianisation of some streets, often at scheduled times or for a limited duration, make it safe for children to cross the street to their schools. In 2024, 96 dedicated School Streets were also part of an infrastructure programme that included the creation of pedestrianised sections with a light-coloured road coating and large areas planted with trees.
- **3.2km extension of the T3b tram:** the section between Porte d'Asnières and Porte Dauphine, the Boulevards des Maréchaux is being transformed into a green strip. The extension of the tram is accompanied by the expansion of pavements and the installation of 6.4km of safe two-way cycle paths.
- **Lanes reserved for buses:** the City took advantage of the heritage of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to make some bus lanes permanent and create new ones.
- **"Beautify your neighbourhood":** This programme consists of planting operations and improvements to infrastructure carried out in a targeted and concerted manner. In 2021 and 2022, 17 neighbourhoods benefited from this programme (300 projects chosen out of more than 2200 proposals from Parisians).

Carbon footprint objectives

56% less road traffic since 2004

60% fewer GHG emissions from the transport sector since 2004

11.3km/h, the average inner Paris speed in 2024, down 8.9% compared to 2022



Extension of the T3B tram/
@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Indicator 9: Annual evolution in the volume of road traffic in inner Paris

56%

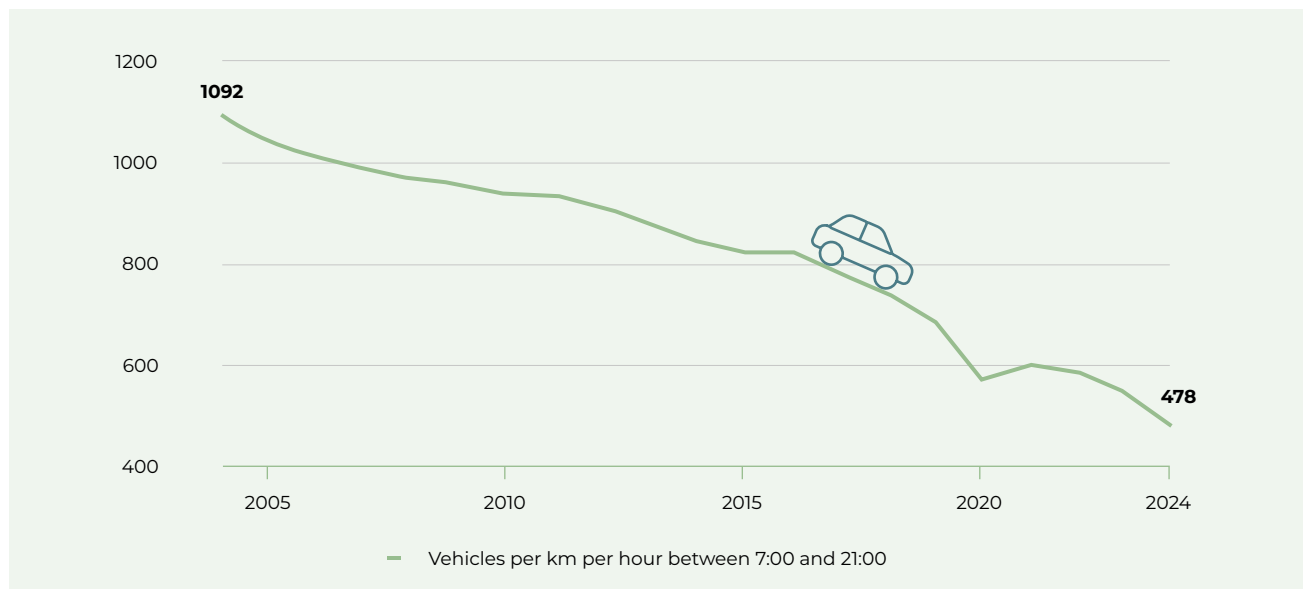
less inner Paris road traffic between 2004 and 2024

In 2024, car traffic has continued to decrease in inner Paris and on the Boulevard Périphérique (outer ring road). **The volume of car traffic in inner Paris decreased by 8.9%** in 2024 compared to 2023, and is now lower than the volume of traffic observed during the 2020 Covid crisis.

This decrease in the traffic in inner Paris is even more spectacular over time: **56% down since 2004!** Many proactive measures taken by the city have helped reduce motorised traffic and bring down associated negative effects (number of accidents, air pollution, noise):

- the maximum speed of 30km/h has now been the rule within Paris since 2021, except for a few trunk roads where the speed limit has been kept at 50km/h;
- actions for limiting road traffic, such as on School Streets, the Low Emissions and Limited Traffic Zones.

How to read this graph: traffic volume is expressed in vehicles/hour/kilometre of the measured road network, between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. on working days.



In 2024, developments to reduce traffic

Many key developments completed in 2024 have contributed to reducing traffic and car use.

- **The rue de la Chapelle**, previously featuring 6 traffic lanes and 2 service roads, has been transformed into a wide planted pedestrian walkway with 4 traffic lanes in the centre.
- **Place de Catalogne** saw the central roundabout make way for the first urban forest on one half of the space, with motorised traffic being permitted to circulate on the outer side of the other half.
- **Porte Maillot** went from a road space organised around a roundabout, into an avenue bordered by a green space to the South and by a planted pedestrian esplanade to the North.



Greening of vehicles in the City

The fleet of local Parisian vehicles is evolving: from a rate of low emission vehicles of 36% in 2023 to **39% in January 2024** (47% at the start of 2025). The City has set itself a target of having a 100% decarbonised fleet by 2030. First of all, by reducing the number of motorised vehicles, then by replacing combustion models with “zero emission” vehicles (electric, hydrogen). The deployment of low emission engines is sometimes necessary for certain vehicles for which clean technological alternatives do not exist or are not suited to needs. For example, certain electric heavy goods vehicles do not have a sufficient range or charging capacity to perform certain tasks. Even certain technical vehicles like cranes do not exist in electric versions.

The Climate Action Plan adopted in November 2024 sets an intermediate low emission vehicle target of 50% by 2026. At the same time, the City encourages its public sector workers to use sustainable mobility options: more than 1000 bikes have already been made available, with a 35% modal share target to be reached by 2030.

2615

vehicles make up the City of Paris' fleet as of 1 January 2025

1489

bikes (electric bikes, mountain bikes, cargo bikes etc.) provided for public sector workers as of 1 January 2025

Here's everything you need to know!

How «clean» are zero-emissions vehicles really?

Zero-emissions vehicles refer to electric- or hydrogen-powered vehicles. Those with low carbon emissions are called low-emission vehicles (these include bio-NGV, hybrid engine vehicles, etc.). However, «clean» electric vehicles are often heavier, emit fine particles when breaking, require a more emissions-intensive production process which also happens to use up certain rare earth resources. They also pose end of life challenges, especially with respect to battery recycling. It is therefore preferable to use the term “zero tailpipe emissions” instead.

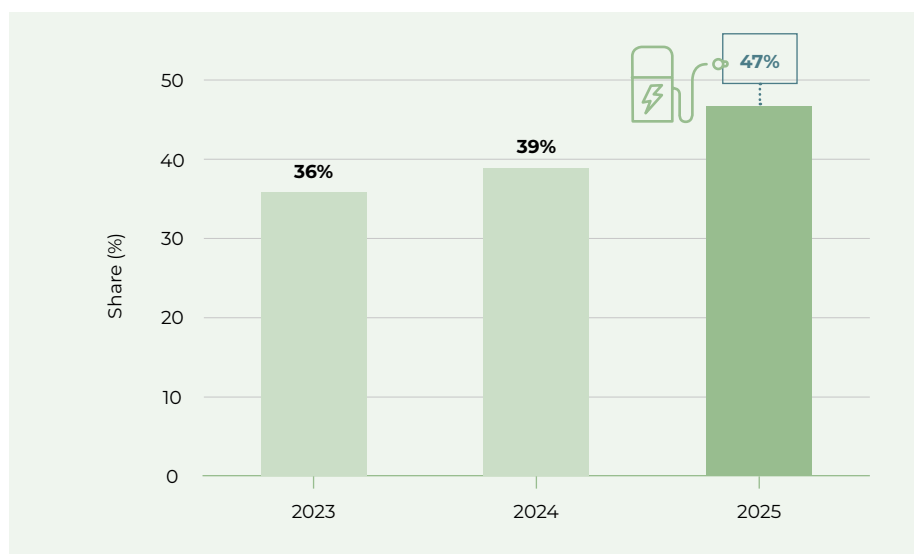
Indicator 10: Share of low emission vehicles in the Parisian administration

47%

within the City of Paris' fleet at the end of 2024

This indicator shows the share of the low emission vehicles provided to the City's departments (professional vehicles belonging to the Paris Cleanliness and Green Spaces Department not included): zero emissions vehicles (electric and hydrogen), bio-NGVs vehicles running on LPG and hybrid vehicles.

A 3-point increase in the share of low emission vehicles was observed between 2023 and 2024, and an 8-point increase between 2024 and 2025.



Cycling rather than driving

Environmentally-friendly, cost-efficient and healthy, cycling is an alternative to driving in the city and a complement to public transport. For more than 10 years, Paris has massively developed its cycling infrastructure to **encourage this modal shift and improve air quality**.

With the first Cycling Plan (2015-2020), the Parisian cycling network was expanded to over 1000km (compared to 200km in 2001). The expansion in the cycling infrastructure, the 2019 pension reform strikes and the Covid crisis have accelerated cycling uptake.

The second Cycling Plan (2021-2026) reinforces this dynamic with a better integrated cycling network at metropolitan and regional level. Its provisions include creating 130km new cycling paths, making 52 temporary cycling routes permanent, adding 390km of two-way cycling lanes and secure parking solutions, to make Paris a 100% cycling city.



@ Joséphine Brueder

11.2% of journeys are carried out by bike, whereas 4.3% of them are carried out by car (Paris Region Institute, April 2024)

77.7km more cycle routes in 2024 (compared to 2023)

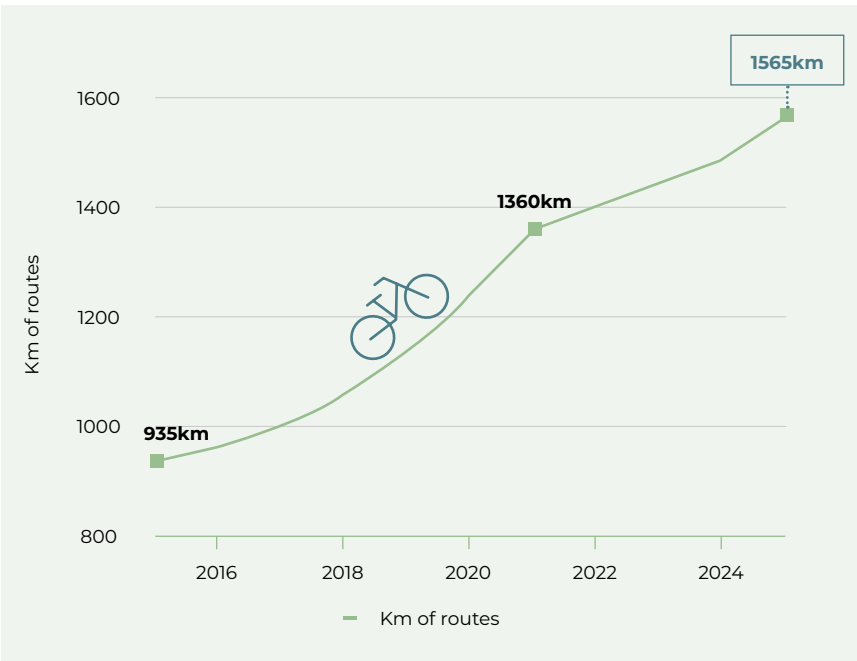
Indicator 11: Increase in cycle routes

1565km
in 2025

With 1565.4km at the end of 2024, the cycling route network increased by 5.2% compared to 2023, i.e. an additional 77.7km of routes.

Cycling routes, non-motorised traffic routes, bike lanes, bus lanes open to bikes, two-way cycling lanes, lanes closed to general traffic and pedestrian lanes are all included in this count.

Methodological clarification: The count represents cycling routes and not kilometres of cycling infrastructure. Therefore, pedestrian lanes and two-way cycle paths are counted twice as cyclists are authorised to cycle in both directions there.



In 2024, more bike journeys than car journeys

In 2024, the City continued its aim to make Paris a 100% cycling city. This strategy has borne fruit. According to a study by the Paris Region Institute published in April 2024, more journeys are now made by bike than by car.

- **The Boulevard Sébastopol** recorded nearly 4.9 million cycle trips!
- **The rue de la Chapelle**, a trunk road north of Paris, has been transformed into a wide promenade with cycle lanes on both sides of the street.
- **The rue Lafayette** now offers a safe and comfortable cycle route from the Place de la Bataille de Stalingrad to the Boulevard Haussmann.
- **Place de Catalogne**: cyclists have a two-way path allowing them to cross the square and join cycle paths in the adjacent streets.



Place de la Catalogne/@Guillaume Bontemps

Air quality improvement in Paris

Consistent improvements to the air quality over the last 10 years or more has significantly reduced the share of the population exposed to air exceeding established pollution limits.

Cars, one of many causes of pollution

Strategies and action plans put in place over many years in target activity sectors have contributed to reducing the sources of pollution. Reduced road traffic, the renewal of the car fleet (coupled with the establishment of a Low Emission Zone), the energy efficiency renovation of residences and the deployment of innovative heating and cooling networks in Paris **have reduced average pollution levels.**

In 2023, 2000 Parisians were living in areas where the annual average pollutant concentrations in the air were above the regulatory limits, while the figure for the previous year was 10,000.

However, although the air pollutant levels are decreasing, the regulatory air quality thresholds for the protection of public health are still being exceeded. This is the case for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), fine particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and ozone (O₃), whose concentrations in the air are constantly monitored. To protect people's health more efficiently, these thresholds will be reviewed in the near future. However, more effort must be made in order to meet the World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommendations.

35 to 45%
less atmospheric pollutants
from 2014 to 2023

5 days:
number of days for which the regulatory
ozone thresholds were exceeded in 2023

NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}... gases and particles being monitored in Paris

In the context of air pollution, **primary pollutants**, which are emitted into the atmosphere and originate from sources such as road traffic, industrial operations, heating, etc. are distinguished from **secondary pollutants**, which originate from chemical reactions of gases between themselves. Certain pollutants, such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and airborne particles (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) belong to both categories. They have harmful consequences on the environment and on human health, with medium-term and long-term effects (chronic exposure to pollution), as well as short-term effects (pollution peaks).

Here's everything you need to know!

Will we overcome the excessively high ozone concentrations?

Ozone is the only pollutant whose annual concentration is increasing in Île-de-France due to a rise in episodes of sunny weather and heatwaves, as it is mainly formed by the chemical reaction between nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) under the effect of solar rays. This greenhouse gas contributes to climate change. Nonetheless, a decrease in the extreme values during ozone pollution peaks has been observed, probably due to the regulations established to reduce the emissions of the ozone's precursors (NO₂ and Volatile Organic Compounds).

Pollutant	Sources	Effects	
NO₂ Nitrogen dioxide	Industrial activities, waste treatment and work sites, transport (road, air, water), domestic activities (heating), agriculture etc.	Gas which irritates the airways, leads to asthma and lung infections	
PM_{2.5} Fine particles with a diameter < 2.5 micro-metres		Particles fine enough to penetrate up to the pulmonary alveoli where they can sometimes enter the bloodstream.	Irritation and breathing problems. Often associated with an increase in mortality (breathing illnesses, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, neurological problems etc.)
PM₁₀ Particles with a diameter < 10 micrometres		Particles remaining in the nose and upper airways.	
O₃ Ozone	Reactions between different pollutants (NO _x , VOCs etc.) under the influence of heat and UV rays	Harmful gas due to its oxidative nature. Irritates the respiratory system and eyes. Often associated with an increase in mortality rate (pollution peaks).	

Indicator **12: Average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particles (PM_{2.5}) in Paris**



33µg/m³,

average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) (close to traffic)

A **consistent decrease in pollution levels** has been observed in the Paris urban area for 10 years. This decrease is largely due to the reduction in road traffic and an increase in less polluting vehicles. European regulations are now being respected in inner Paris. However, NO₂ levels are still beyond regulatory limits around the major trunk roads, and annual average levels are greater than those recommended by the WHO. Measuring pollutant levels makes it possible to monitor the urban pollution and pollution recorded near an area with heavy road traffic. It isn't just the pollution peaks, but the chronic long-term exposure to these two pollutants which is a public health issue.

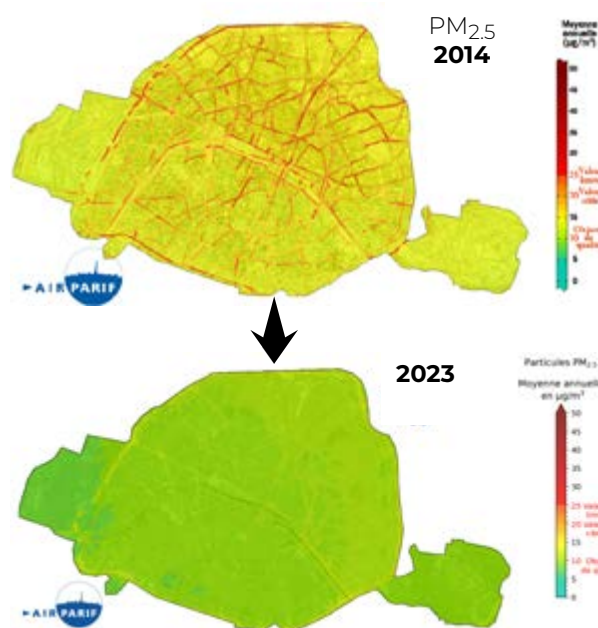
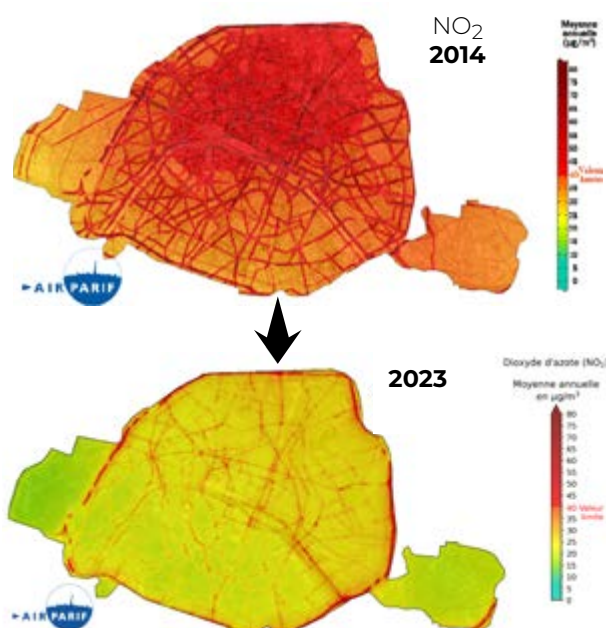
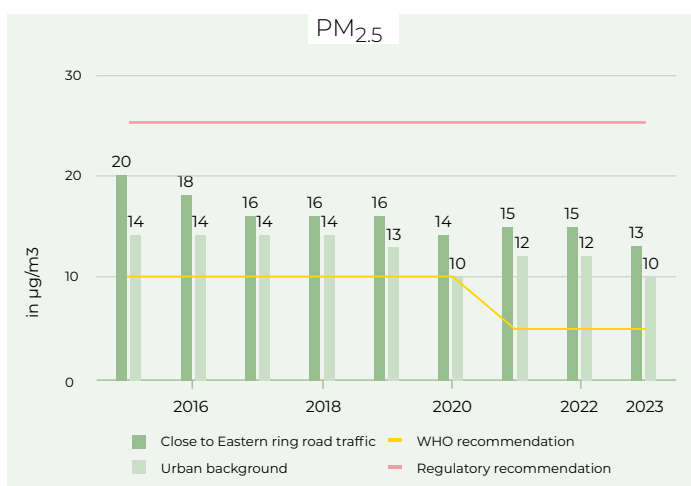
Note: European regulations set airborne pollutant concentration limits (expressed in annual average values) which are not to be exceeded, and for a shorter time interval (hourly) for pollution peaks.

In France, the Approved Associations for Air Quality Monitoring (AASQA) are State-approved independent bodies responsible for producing reference data on the air quality status throughout the entire territory. Airparif is the AASQA for Île-de-France. The data produced for more than 10 years allows the City of Paris to monitor the evolution in the concentration of airborne pollutants and to take appropriate measures.

Pictures speak louder than words...

11µg/m³,

average concentration of fine particles (PM_{2.5}) (close to traffic)



A decrease in noise for a better quality of life

The sound environment is an important factor in the quality of life and public health. In fact, noise is a type of pollution which causes major health effects. Noise level in Paris has decreased since 2015, particularly due to the decrease in road traffic.

A quieter city

Between 2015 and 2022, the number of inhabitants exposed during the day to sound levels beyond the regulatory thresholds has greatly decreased, **going from 35% to 11%. This is the result of public policies implemented by the City of Paris and the public administration over the last few years:**

- overall decrease in **road traffic** (main source of noise in Paris);
- universal application of the **speed limit** at 30km/h (excluding the Boulevard Périphérique (outer ring road) and strategic trunk roads, where the speed limit has been kept at 50km/h);
- renewal of the **car fleet**, accelerated by the establishment of the Low Emission Zone;
- implementation of road **surfacing** with a strong noise absorption capacity;
- reinforcement of the thermal (and therefore acoustic) **insulation** of residences, etc.

These measures reduced the road noise in Paris by around 2 decibels between 2015 and 2022. Since 2022, through the 2021-2026 Sound Environment Improvement Plan, the City of Paris has continued to address infrastructure and motorised vehicles to achieve further reductions (by between 1 and 4dB) in the acoustic pressure of transport noise.

2dB less

road noise between
2015 and 2020



@Christophe Belin

Indicator **13**: exposure of Parisians to excessive road noise

11% of Parisians

exposed to excessive road noise in 2022, compared to 35% in 2015

This indicator is assessed every 5 years using Strategic Noise Maps (SNM), in accordance with European Directive 2002/49/EC. It measures the number of inhabitants whose home sound exposure exceeds 62dB at night (Ln index) or 68dB for a full day (Lden index).

Between 2015 and 2022, the number of Parisians affected by excessive road noise decreased significantly: 539,670 fell below the regulatory thresholds during the day and 576,499 at night. In 2015, 35% of the population lived in areas where the Lden thresholds were exceeded and 31% lived in areas where the Ln thresholds were exceeded, compared to 11% and 4% in 2022.

Note: the acoustic modelling enabled by Strategic Noise Maps helps make rough estimations of noise and observe improvements over time. It does not enable accurate value calculations due to many uncertainties related to average daily traffic, to the methods of counting the inhabitants of each building, to software parameters, etc.

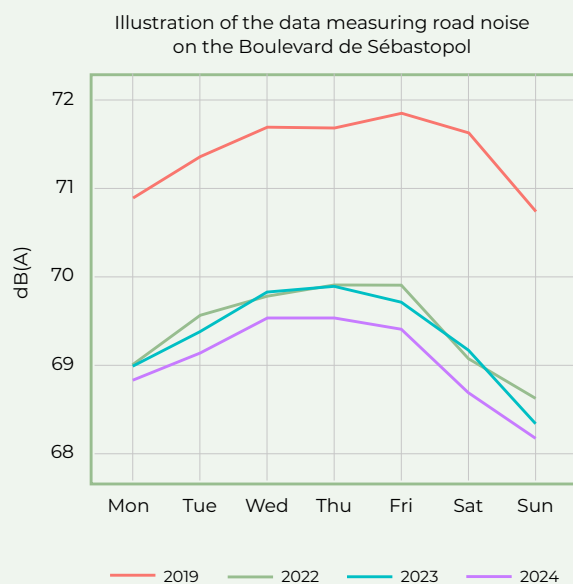


@Bruitparif

In 2024, road noise continued to decrease on Boulevard de Sébastopol

The Parisian noise measuring network (Bruitparif) is composed of 67 permanent stations dedicated, according to their location, to measuring festive noise (44 stations), road noise (17), railway noise (1), and aviation noise (1), etc.

Hourly data from the station measuring permanent road noise located at 102 Boulevard de Sébastopol shows significant decrease in road noise before and after the Covid period. After Covid, the decrease continued between 2022 and 2024. The values represented on the graph show the average sound levels measured for each day of the week.



Boulevard de Sébastopol/@ Joséphine Brueder

Water preservation to prepare for the future

Water is one of the resources most directly affected by climate change. The City of Paris has engaged in an ambitious water sobriety policy aiming to reduce water extraction by 15% by 2030, as outlined in the 2024-2030 Climate Plan.

A city mindful of its water consumption

Since 2017, Paris has been extracting less and less water to meet the territory's needs. However, faced with the growing pressures on the resource, it must do more. That is why the City of Paris adopted a Water Sobriety Plan in 2024, which establishes a clear objective for 2030 – **reduce drinking water consumption by 10% and non-drinking water usage by 20%**. The City is therefore rethinking its water usage in order to better preserve this essential resource and anticipate future periods of shortage. Priority

is therefore given to reducing leaks. 3000 magnetic acoustic sensors were installed on water pipes in 2022 to detect leaks and accelerate repairs, resulting in potential savings equivalent to the consumption of a city of 20,000 inhabitants over a year. Other actions have been planned, such as the optimisation of the filtration systems to limit swimming pool draining and the installation of push buttons on Wallace fountains to stop their continuous flow and have a system that distributes water on request.

Here's everything you need to know!

Non-drinking water, an ecological asset in Paris

Paris is the only city in Europe to possess a dual water (drinking and non-drinking water) network. Supplied by the Ourcq Canal and the Seine, the non-drinking water network is used by the services to clean public spaces, water parks and gardens, drains, etc. This alternative resource helps save on water treatment energy costs.

120L/day

per Parisian (as opposed to 150L/day per French person)

9% less

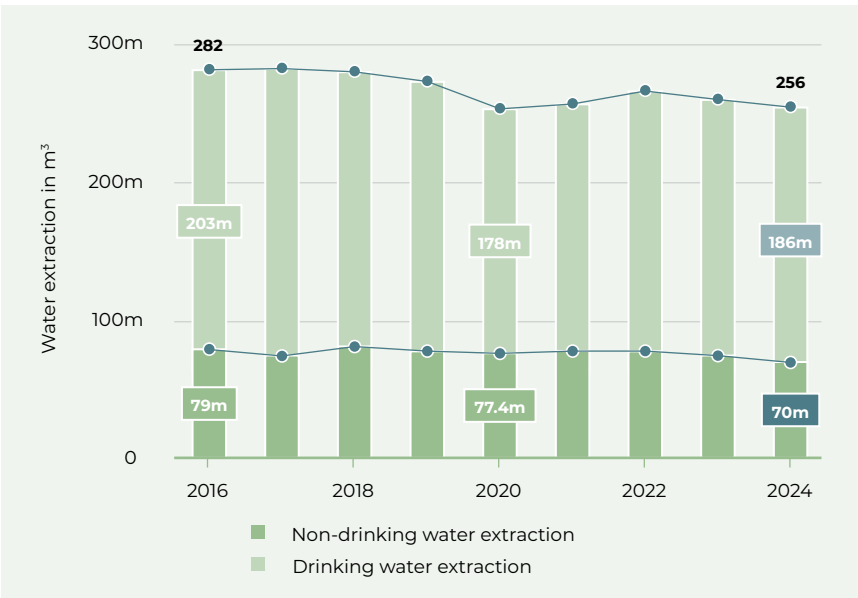
water extraction from 2016 to 2024

Indicator 14: Evolution in water extraction for the needs of the Parisian territory

26 million m³ less water extracted in 2024 (compared to 2016)

Although non-drinking water extraction volumes are relatively stable, drinking water extraction volumes have **continuously declined** for many years.

In 2024, water extraction to satisfy the water-related needs of the Parisian territory - including those of the Parisian administration - amounted to 256 million m³, divided into 186 million m³ for the production of drinking water and 70 million m³ for the production of non-drinking water. By comparison, the extraction rate in 2016 was 282 million m³.



Nature is gaining ground

03

*Building a
resilient city and
a desirable future
for Parisians*



3460

wild species observed
between 2014 and 2024

115,345

trees planted from 2020 to 2024

Additional 13 ha

of green spaces since 2020



A fox at the Père-Lachaise Cemetery/@Benoît Gallot

Faced with climate change and the extinction of species, Paris is working towards building a resilient and sustainable city which respects its environment and is considerate of its nature. Incorporating nature into the city and better protecting Parisian biodiversity are at the heart of the territory's major development projects.

The challenges are considerable. **Trees and green spaces are essential allies for Paris, which is facing rising temperatures and air pollution, and measures to preserve biodiversity and the living environment are equally essential.**

School Streets, urban forests, ring road junctions transformed into squares, urban agriculture etc. Greening projects accelerated in pace from 2023-2024. Today, 31.8% of the Parisian territory is planted*. The City opened up an extra 10 hectares of green spaces in 2024 and two urban forests have already been planted at Place de Catalogne (14th) and in the Bois de Charonne forest (20th).

The city therefore offers many settings for the region's fauna and flora, which includes great natural diversity with nearly 3460 wild animal and plant species observed in Paris between 2014 and 2024.

**This includes: planted walkways and gardens, green areas on public roads, Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests, planted cemeteries, embankment of the Boulevard Périphérique (outer ring road), green buildings, 5 large State-owned Parisian gardens and other State-owned green spaces, protected green spaces in urban block centres and vegetation around sports facilities.*

Indicators in action:

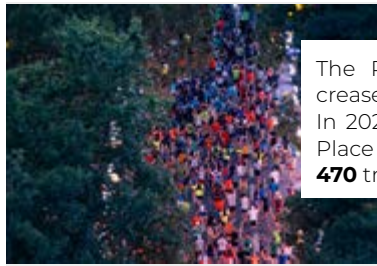
concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **15** Number of trees planted



2024 saw the transformation of Porte Maillot and rue de la Chapelle, public spaces which were completely redesigned and planted with many trees. Together, they now share **300** newly planted trees.

Indicator **16** Canopy index



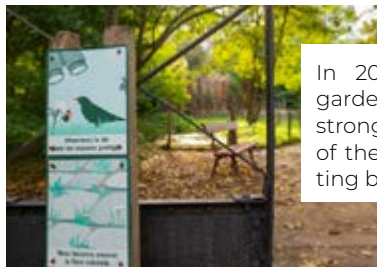
The Parisian territory's canopy index increased from 21.3% in 2015 to **23.6%** in 2023. In 2024, the creation of an urban forest at Place de la Catalogne, with the planting of **470** trees, contributed to this improvement.

Indicator **17** Green spaces



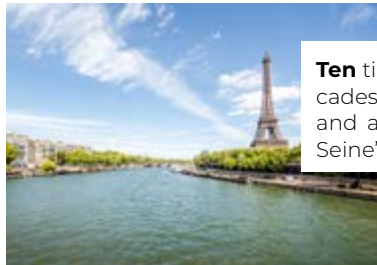
2024 was marked by an acceleration in the creation of new green spaces, especially with the completion of the Bois de Charonne forest and Aretha Franklin Park in the 20th arrondissement.

Indicator **18** EcoGarden certification

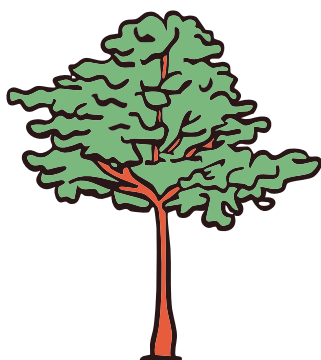


In 2024, **91%** of local parks and gardens were EcoGarden-certified. A strong indicator and demonstration of the City's commitment to promoting biodiversity.

Indicator **19** Species observed



Ten times more fish species in four decades! Excellent news for biodiversity and an indicator of the quality of the Seine's waters.



Trees, a precious ally for the territory's climate adaptation

- Creation of cooling islands
- Promotion of biodiversity
- Better management of the soils and rainwater
- Improvement of air quality
- Benefits for well-being, stress reduction
- Beautification of neighbourhoods

Trees for adapting the city to climate change

Plant 170,000 trees between 2020 and 2026. The task seemed enormous but at the end of 2024, nearly two thirds of the objective had already been achieved. Paris' tree heritage continues to grow and develop to adapt to the challenges of the future.

Planting trees wherever possible

With more than **200,000 trees present in the streets**, green spaces and around municipal facilities, not forgetting over **300,000 trees in the Bois de Boulogne** and Bois de Vincennes forests, there has been a considerable increase in the number of trees in Paris. 170,000 more will be planted by 2026 as trees are precious allies to help the city adapt to climate change.

To preserve and develop its tree heritage, Paris has an ambitious policy through the **Tree Plan**, a priority road map for the City which outlines the major objectives of the mandate to reinforce and amplify the Parisian canopy:

- plant more and better;
- maintain a sustainable tree heritage;
- place trees at the heart of projects;
- raise awareness of and encourage the planting of trees in private spaces.

Carbon footprint objectives

45,000

trees planted in 2023-2024

+2

canopy index points in 2023 compared to 2015

Indicator **15**: number of trees planted since 2020



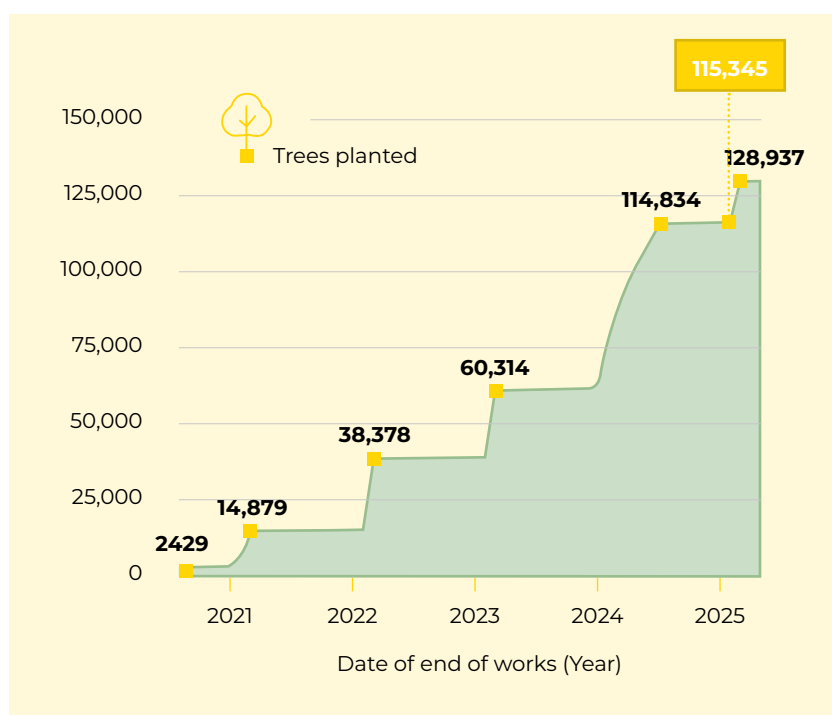
115,345

trees planted from 2020 to 2024, or 68% of the target before the end of the mandate

With more than **45,000 new trees planted**, 2023 and 2024 showed a clear acceleration in terms of planting. A visible abundance of trees can be seen at Porte Maillot, rue de la Chapelle, the Python-Duvernois park and Place de Catalogne, and within a new urban forest in the Montparnasse neighbourhood.

Since 2020, more than 115,000 trees have been planted, including 7000 in urban forests, 31,000 in woods, 2000 in streets, 2500 in new green spaces and 4000 in gardens and cemeteries. Forest plants, saplings and tall trees have been planted.

Note: the trend curves reveal periods of alternating stability and growth. This is because planting takes place each season, between November and March of each year, and the data input occurs at the end of each planting season, i.e. each spring.



In 2024, the transformation of Porte Maillot and rue de la Chapelle

Redesigned to facilitate the entry and exit of vehicles into Paris and optimise their flow, **Porte Maillot** has been adorned with a new plant cover which makes it a more welcoming space for pedestrians and cyclists. The enlargement of Square Alexandre et René Parodi has made it possible to reconnect the Bois de Boulogne forest to Porte Maillot and “bring the forest into” the city. A second stage of development of Square Alexandre et René Parodi will continue until the 1st trimester of 2026. An alternation of meadows and tree-filled areas populated with varieties already present in the Bois de Boulogne forest will be added to the trees already planted.

The transformation of the **Porte de la Chapelle** was accelerated by the 2024 Paris Olympic Games. A 23,850 m² planted pedestrian walkway and better allocation for more active modes of transport contribute to making the area a pleasant tree-filled space. 172 trees were planted at rue de la Chapelle, 180 at Porte de la Chapelle and many others on the forecourt of the Adidas Arena. In time, nearly 400 trees will cover rue de la Chapelle and Porte Maillot.



@Sonia Yassa

Sign of vitality

The canopy index measures the plant cover of the City at a height of 3 m. This indicator signals the tree cover's vitality and maturity, and its ability to “help out” in the context of global warming, through the shade and natural water evaporation it provides. With their ability to provide natural cooling, trees truly help combat the urban “heat island” effect.

The 2023 canopy index update made it possible to confirm a **2-point progression** in the index to 3 m in height compared to 2015. This progression can be attributed to the extensive tree planting programme conducted by the City and the maintenance of existing trees to promote proper growth.

Paris is a densely built city and the importance of its underground networks limits its open tree planting capacity. Further increasing Paris' canopy index remains one of the great challenges for the future.

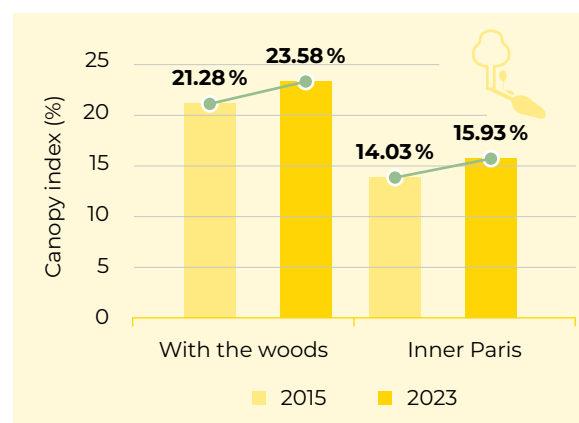
Indicator **16**: canopy index

More than **1/5** of Paris

is covered with trees when seen from the sky (excluding the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests)

The canopy index significantly progressed between 2015 and 2023, **going from 14 to 16%** in the inner city, and from 21 to 23.58%, including the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests. A progression linked to both the ambitious “Tree Plan” and the proper maintenance of existing trees.

Since 2023, in partnership with the National Centre for Space Studies (CNES), the City of Paris has corroborated the calculation of its canopy index through satellite images.



More green spaces for a more pleasant city

Vegetation is essential for the city's quality of life and contributes to the development of its biodiversity. It is also essential in the fight to combat the effects of climate change as it brings much-needed coolness and moisture into a concrete jungle prone to episodic heatwaves. These are some of the many reasons which make it a key element of the City's commitments.

Plants wherever possible

Paris has been increasing its greening projects since 2021. 10 hectares of new green spaces were delivered in 2024. This trend will be continued in 2025 with the aim of achieving nearly 30 hectares of new spaces by spring 2026, with the delivery of many projects that are underway: extensions to Parc de Choisy (13th) and Jardin de la Rue du Chalet (10th), opening of a new section of the Petite Ceinture to the public at Georges Brassens Park (15th), etc.

In addition to the 538 parks, gardens and public squares managed by the City (January 2025), 492 of which are EcoGarden-certified

538

parks, gardens and public squares managed by the City (January 2025), 492 of which are EcoGarden-certified

Here's everything you need to know!

*Is it easy to do without
pesticide products?*

Limiting the use of pesticides products requires the development of a specialised expertise which the 3000 public sector workers in charge of green spaces are trying to put into action:

- differentiated management of spaces according to their frequentation, use, location, etc.;
- eco-grazing to reduce the use of machines and fertilise the soil naturally;
- mulching to suppress weed growth and preserve the soil's humidity, etc.



@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

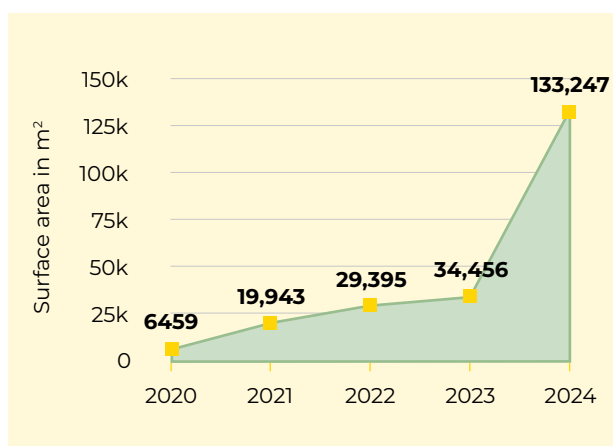
Indicator **17**: additional green spaces since 2020

Additional 13 ha
of green spaces since August 2020



This indicator represents the green spaces created through parks and gardens, and includes the restoration of existing green spaces, expansions and openings of existing green spaces to the public, including the sections of the Petite Ceinture.

133,247m² of these green spaces have been created since summer 2020, i.e a surface area equivalent to more than 12 football pitches. Also, the steep rise since 2023 (10 new hectares delivered in 2024) is explained by the completion of key green projects, including Aretha Franklin Park (20th) as part of the Python-Duvernois urban development operation, the Bois de Charonne forest (20th) and Solange Faladé Garden (12th).



2024 saw an acceleration in the creation of new green spaces

With more than 7500 trees and forest saplings planted, a new section of the Petite Ceinture was revived in the 20th: **the Bois de Charonne forest**. Purchased by the City in 2022, this exceptional project was financed via the Participatory Budget. A large copse, clearings and meadows allow Parisians to relax and take in the fresh air along a 600m wooded walkway featuring Scots pines, service trees and cork oaks. Thanks to this density of tree cover, a cooling of the environmental temperature by up to 4°C is expected within the urban forest and its surroundings.

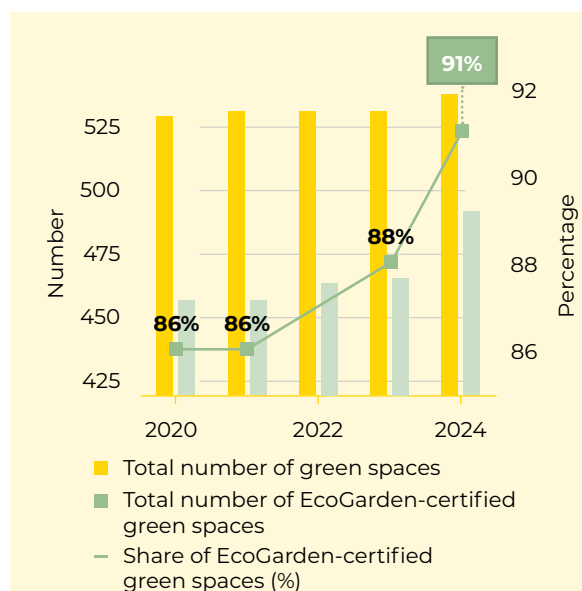
Aretha Franklin Park, the central element of the development project of the Python-Duvernois neighbourhood, is another 2024 creation. It consists of large lawns and meadows, wooded and shrubby spaces, with many tree varieties (pine trees, spruce trees, beech trees, oak trees, lime trees, maple trees) and an ecological pond which promotes the animal and plant biodiversity. In 2027-2028, this green centre of the Python-Duvernois neighbourhood will extend over 2.7 hectares and function as a biodiversity reservoir and a cool space for its inhabitants.

Indicator **18**: number of local EcoGarden-certified gardens

91% of the local parks and gardens are EcoGarden-certified



Constantly increasing since 2020, the number of certified parks and gardens went from 457 to 492 between 2020 and 2024. A progression which demonstrates the City's strong commitment to promoting biodiversity.



Ecological management

Paris voluntarily adopted a **zero-pesticide policy** well before the use of chemical plant protection products to manage local green spaces was banned at the national level. It was therefore natural for the City to pursue the EcoGarden national certification label, which recognises the exemplary ecological management of green spaces (100% reuse of green waste produced, ecological management of water resources, prohibition of all chemical plant protection products).

The City's gardeners have since been universally applying these plant management practices which are better for human health, the environment and biodiversity. These best practices are now part of a continuous improvement process with the aim of ensuring the eco-certification of Paris' parks and gardens: 91% have already achieved the objective (see below).

2023 was also marked by many audits on over 200 sites in preparation for the renewal of their certification for 2024. The newly certified spaces include the lawns at the Esplanade des Invalides (7th), Villemain-Mahsa Jina Amini Garden (10th), Tino Rossi Garden (5th), Belleville Park (20th) and the Trocadéro Gardens (16th).



Aretha Franklin Park/@Josephine Brueder

Urban biodiversity, a collective commitment

Faced with the biodiversity loss, the ecological crisis requires us to rethink our relationship with ecosystems. The city's biodiversity has been a part and parcel of Paris for many decades. By incorporating more nature into the city, Paris offers new natural settings for fauna and flora. It is therefore actively working towards preserving living organisms by building a sustainable city that understands and cares for nature, which is an essential component of its future resilience.

Paris, an exemplary city

Biodiversity has been an "honorary citizen" of the City since 2016. It is at the heart of its politics.

Adopted in 2018, for a period of 6 years, the Biodiversity Plan consists of about thirty key actions designed to preserve and enrich Paris' biodiversity through an ambitious long-term programme: integrating nature into the city. This plan has made it possible to create **wild-life-friendly spaces** (creation of ponds, expansion and creation of green spaces, shelters for wildlife etc.), **limit certain pressures** (reduction of light pollution), **enhance**

partnerships (from citizen involvement to international collaboration) and **preserve existing biodiversity** (adoption of the Tree Plan and the Bioclimatic Local Land Use Plan).

These measures help to promote biodiversity, the progression of which requires observation adapted to the species' life cycle. Observation of flora is therefore essentially carried out between March and September, whereas the observation periods for fauna vary for different species.

Here's everything you need to know!

Paris, a natural biogeographical crossroads

Paris' natural heritage is even richer than many residents imagine. Falcons, owls, foxes, stone martens, squirrels, hedgehogs, bats, crayfish, eels, pike, frogs, dragonflies, orchids, ferns, etc. all share space in an urban environment which respects their development. The low number of predators encourages these species to live here. The huge diversity of living environments is beneficial to their development: this includes the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests, over 500 parks and gardens, 100,000 roadside trees, numerous aquatic and humid environments with the Seine and its tributaries, 3 canals and 80 ponds.

Indicator **19**: number of species observed from 2010 to 2024

3460 wild species observed

in Paris between 2014 and 2024, including:

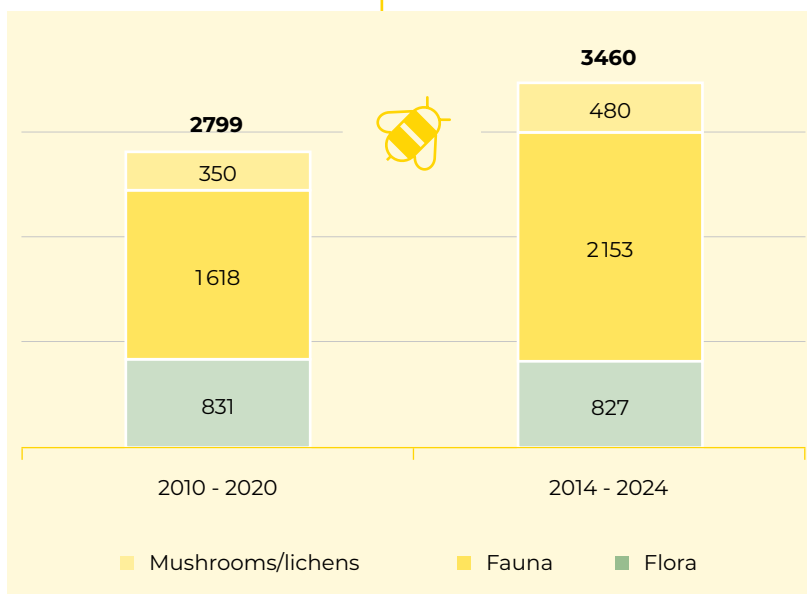
2153 animal species, including 1628 insects and 142 birds.

827 plant species, including 763 flowering plants, 18 ferns and horsetails, 1 conifer and 45 moss plants and hepaticas.

480 fungal species, including 48 mushrooms and 32 lichens.

This shows a clear progression in biodiversity with an additional 660 wild species observed compared to the previous ten-year observation bracket (2010-2020).

Note: this figure accounts for the species observed, not the number of species present. Despite this observational bias, a clear progression is noticeable.



New objectives for 2030

At the end of 2023, the City of Paris initiated a review of its Biodiversity Plan to set out new objectives for 2030. A collaborative process was used, promoting dialogue and experience-sharing.

A broad public consultation was held over five months in the winter of 2023-2024: this included an online questionnaire, stands at various events, exploratory walks, thematic guided visits, public meetings and other activities relating to biodiversity... This consultation resulted in 870 proposals which were made public.

The Parisian Committee for Biodiversity and Nature which brings together associations, specialists in urban biodiversity, institutions and other economic and social actors, also met twice to contribute to defining the actions, indicators and targets of the new plan.

At the same time, 70 workshops were held across the City's administration, which were by Parisian elected officials, cabinets of deputies and arrondissement mayors.

In addition, for eight months, the second session of the Citizen's Assembly conducted an 8-month reflection process on the concept of the "garden street". This representative deliberative body heard the views of the City's services, experts, associations and elected officials. They also conducted field visits to clarify their vision for these garden streets. Debated and adopted by the Council of Paris' elected officials in July 2024, this proposal was reiterated in the new 2025-2030 Biodiversity Plan.

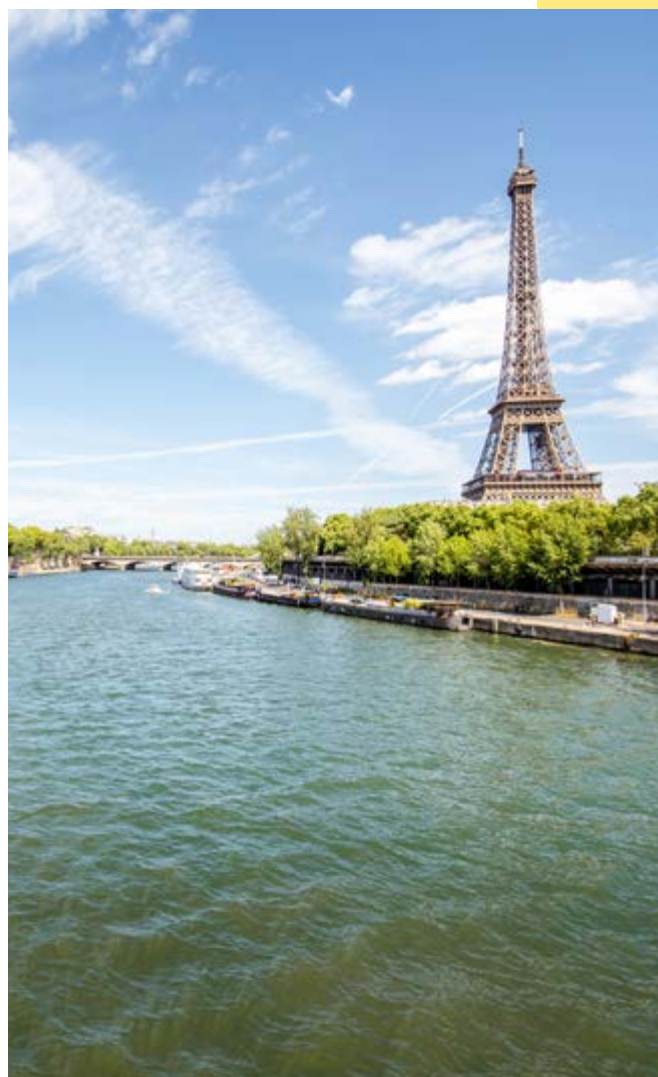
In 2024, more life in the Seine

The Seine has not looked this good for decades!

There are **ten times more fish species** in the river in four decades, or around thirty species. Certain types, such as migrating fish, are solid indicators of biodiversity. This is the case for the eels and lampreys found in Paris and in the Paris region: they attest to the good quality of the water and a relative ecological continuity (free circulation up and down the river, presence of areas beneficial to their development).

This has not always been the case. The fishing federations estimate that when the river was at its most polluted (1970s), only three fish species populated the river in Paris and the inner suburbs: carp, roach and perch.

In January 2025, the DNA traces of three endangered species of freshwater mussels were discovered in the Seine. Extremely sensitive to the quality of the water, they only live in less polluted waters. A surprising and heartening new development for Parisian biodiversity.



@Freepik

More responsible production and consumption

04

Producing differently, consuming sustainably



Urban agriculture on Parisian rooftops/ @Frédéric Combeau

45%

organic food served in collective catering establishments in 2024

31.3% more

urban agriculture surface area in 2024, i.e 37ha

13.8% less

household and similar waste from 2010 to 2023

45

tonnes of single-use plastic avoided during the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The City is actively committing to responsible production and consumption by supporting the circular economy, local distribution channels and sustainable practices.

Representing 22% of the City's carbon footprint in 2021* and with nearly 30 million meals served each year in the 1300 local **institutional catering establishments**, collective catering is a major lever for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Decreasing the volume of meat and fish in favour of plant-based dishes has already reduced the emissions resulting from meals by 11% between 2010 and 2022*. Parisians are also benefiting from **more organic and sustainable food**: 45% of the products served in collective catering establishments are sourced from organic agriculture. To further advance the sustainability of its production and consumption, the City, with the **Parisculteurs** programme, has spent over a decade developing urban agriculture projects on open fields, rooftops and even underground.

At the same time, the new Local Waste Prevention Programme is aiming for a **waste reduction of 100,000 tonnes by 2030**. Programmes such as the "Zero Waste Building" project or the "Zero Plastic" certification label encourage landlords and economic actors to adopt environmentally-friendly practices. This is to establish a more harmonious living environment where economic and social development is accompanied by a greater consideration for nature.

* Source: 2022 Bilan Carbone® report on the collective catering managed by the City of Paris, full study report, Eco2initiative

Indicators in action:

concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **20**
Urban agriculture



With **37** hectares in 2024 as opposed to 25 in 2020, urban agriculture is on the rise. Here at the Jardin des Traverses, the Petite Ceinture has been transformed into a forageable walkway for Parisians.

Indicator **21**
Organic food products



In 2024, **45%** of food products served in the City's establishments were of organic origin. Paris is France's biggest public purchaser of organic food products.

Indicator **22**
Waste produced and sorted



In 2023, the production of household and similar waste per inhabitant decreased by **5.6%** compared to 2022. The improvement of sorting and recovery practices continues to be a major challenge for the future.

Indicator **23**
Single-use plastic eliminated

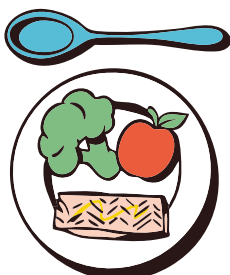


45 tonnes of single-use plastic containers avoided for drinks and catering in Paris during the summer of 2024.

Indicator **24**
Environmental provision in public contracts



The City has integrated the protection of the environment into its responsible purchasing policy: **83%** of the City's public purchases included an environmental provision in 2023.



The best waste is the one that is not produced

Urban agriculture

to foster social cohesion

Urban agriculture surface areas in Paris have followed a consistent upward trend since 2020, increasing from 25 hectares to 37 hectares in 2024. On rooftops, walls, above or below ground, agricultural projects are multiplying and offer environmental and social benefits to everyone.

Indicator **20**: Urban agriculture surface area in Paris

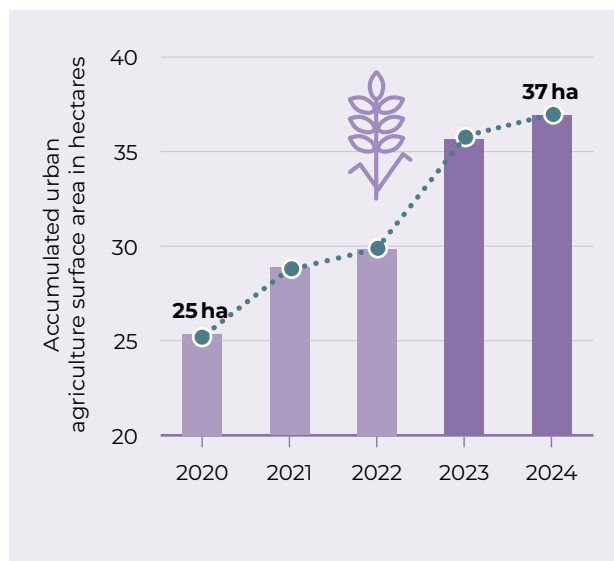
37

hectares in 2024

Since 2015, the City of Paris has made sites available for agricultural projects through the Parisculteurs call for projects. It supports the winners to set up and develop their activity by providing investment support (Paris Sème initiative) and training support (Paris Fertile initiative).

The impact of these measures can be assessed by measuring the increase in agriculture surface area in Paris, which has gone up from 25 hectares in 2020 to 37 hectares in 2024.

The urban agriculture surface area indicator in Paris measures the urban agriculture surface areas in the city in open spaces, buildings with planted areas and in indoor cultivation spaces. In addition to the Parisculteurs sites, this figure includes the surface areas of Paris' farms, private urban agriculture projects, and shared or educational gardens, etc.



The Parisculteurs programme

To raise awareness among inhabitants about current agricultural issues, encourage local production and respond to climatic challenges, Paris is actively developing urban agriculture via its Parisculteurs project. Since 2020, **70 sites have been established**, representing **14 hectares** of cultivations on rooftops in inner Paris (24 hectares in Paris and on the outskirts), above and below ground, provided by the City or its partners.

Urban agriculture development in Paris has followed a consistent upward trend for 10 years: 100 sites have been established, 80 of which were recently set up and 47 of which have been established since 2020 (+31.3% in 2024 compared to 2020). In addition to food production, the City of Paris, through its urban agriculture, is aiming to promote sustainability and circular economy practices to familiarise citizens with more responsible eating and the

natural life cycle of agricultural production while contributing to the training of new farmers.

The impacts are multifold for the City of Paris and its inhabitants:

- development of local distribution channels (fruit, vegetables, spices, mushrooms, hops, saffron, tea, herbal tea, flowers etc.) ;
- creation of jobs and employment;
- strengthening of social cohesion (educational activities, awareness-raising, training);
- ecological management of rainwater and organic waste;
- biodiversity promotion and development;
- reduction of the heat island effect and improvements in the thermal comfort of buildings.

80

Parisculteurs sites established in Paris in 2024

31.3% more

urban agriculture surface area in 2024 (compared to 2020)

In 2024, new Parisculteurs sites were established

Six projects were launched in 2024. These included:

- **The Jardin des Traverses** (managed by the Jardin des Traverses association), set up on the Petite Ceinture between Porte de Clignancourt and Porte d'Aubervilliers (18th), offers a forageable walkway covering nearly one hectare and is open to the public 5 days a week. It also uses activities and workshops to raise inhabitants' awareness about the issues concerning urban agriculture and the preservation and development of biodiversity. In time, the project will also provide a location for vocational training in urban agriculture.
- **The Jardin du campus Necker** (managed by the Les Invasifs association), near the Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital (15th), includes a 2000m² permaculture garden with a productive function (permanent vegetable garden, aromatic courtyard)

and the production of cut flowers. It also offers many workshops and activities on the topics of sustainable eating, recycling, the circular economy, gardening, green alternatives, etc. that are accessible to everyone, especially to the patients and carers of the Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital. The produce will be offered for sale to students, campus staff and hospital workers, local inhabitants and restaurateurs.

At the same time, the 3rd edition of the Paris Sème call for projects allowed for the allocation of an investment grant to 12 associations and companies in 2024 for a total sum of nearly €180,000 to support the development of their urban agriculture projects. Since its creation in 2021, 42 projects have been supported with a total sum of more than €835,000.



Urban agriculture site/@Clément Dorval

More organic products for sustainable eating

In 2024, 45% of food products served in the City's establishments were organic. An ever-increasing figure which should reach 75% by 2027.

An ambitious plan

Every year, 1300 Parisian institutional catering establishments serve nearly **30 million meals**. Paris is taking action to reduce the carbon footprint of its food (22% of the City's emissions in 2021): between 2010 and 2022, the emissions from each meal were reduced by **11%**, thanks in particular to a supply of seasonal products, a decrease in food waste and a reduction in animal-based products (39% less meat and 19% less fish over the same period).

Since September 2023, two fully vegetarian meals per week are served in school canteens, and since January 2025, a vegetarian alternative is offered every day. This surpasses the legal requirements.

The **Sustainable Food Plan** is aiming for 100% sustainable institutional catering by 2027, with 75% of the products being organic and 50% of them originating from local industries (less than 250 km away). In 2024, 45% of the purchases made by catering providers were organic, thanks to support from the City. The additional cost associated with these purchases has been partially offset by the fight against waste, the rise in home cooking and the increase in grants despite the pressures caused by inflation. The 13 cent price per meal remains unchanged for low-income households.

Here's everything you need to know!

The contents of a plate and its food emissions

Actions related to the development of plant-based meals should decrease the carbon intensity of meals served by 220g of CO₂ by 2027. In addition, the fight against food waste should help reduce the carbon intensity indicator per meal by a CO₂ rate of 130 g.

More than 60% of the GHG emissions are related to animal-based products, whereas these food products only represent 23% of all purchases by weight

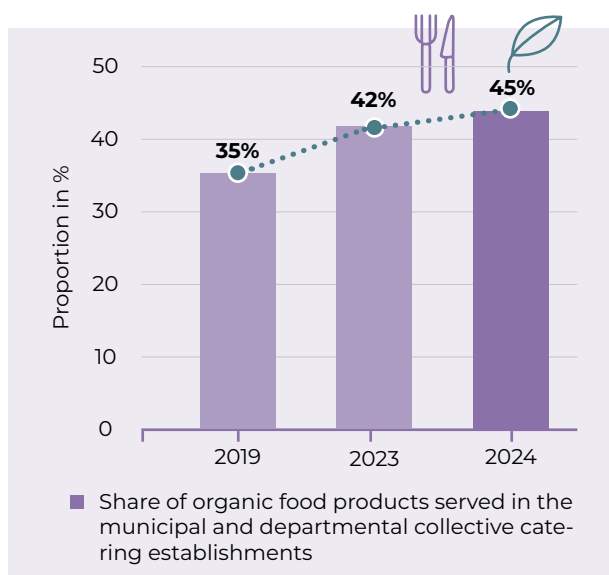
Indicator **21**: Proportion of organic food products served in municipal and departmental collective catering establishments

45% organic food served in collective catering establishments in 2024

This indicator measures the portion of expenditure allocated to certified organic purchases (excluding all taxes) for the meals served in the City of Paris' collective catering establishments. The calculation is based on the data sent by the providers of institutional catering establishments: nurseries, primary schools, secondary schools, the City of Paris staff restaurants, nursing homes, non-profit restaurants, restaurants for the elderly and the disabled, and child welfare establishments.

The share of organic products in Parisian institutional catering establishments therefore went from 35% in 2019 to 45% in 2024 (value excluding all taxes). The objective is to achieve an organic product share of 75% by 2027.

Note: no data was collected in 2020 and 2021 due to the health crisis. 2022 data was unusable (less than 50% of the catering providers represented)



In 2024, a partnership with the Organic Farmer Grouping of Île-de-France

Since 2022, the Organic Farmer Grouping (GAB) of Île-de-France has supported nearly all Parisian institutional catering establishment managers in agriculture and sustainable eating (Paris Centre School Fund, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, ASPP (Staff of the City and Department of Paris), DSOL (Directorate of Solidarities)). This support focuses on different areas: raising awareness among public sector workers and users about sustainable (especially organic) eating, and training chefs in homemade and vegetarian cooking.

This approach, highly appreciated by institutional catering workers and children, helps spread recognition of the benefits of sustainable eating among everyone.

Thanks to this training, catering workers can put recommendations regarding plant-based or homemade meals into practice. The Organic Farmer Grouping thus contributes to improving the quality of the meals served, increasing the share of organic products, as well as fostering pride and well-being at work in the institutional catering sector.

Among children, this contributes to a better appreciation of meals and less food waste.



@Guillaume Bontemps

Sorting more efficiently

for more efficient waste recovery

Extracting raw materials requires more energy than used during recycling. Through reuse and the promotion of a circular economy, Paris is continuing its efforts to reduce its carbon footprint. One of the priorities: improve waste sorting to enable better material recovery.

Indicator **22: quantity of waste produced and sorted per inhabitant per year**

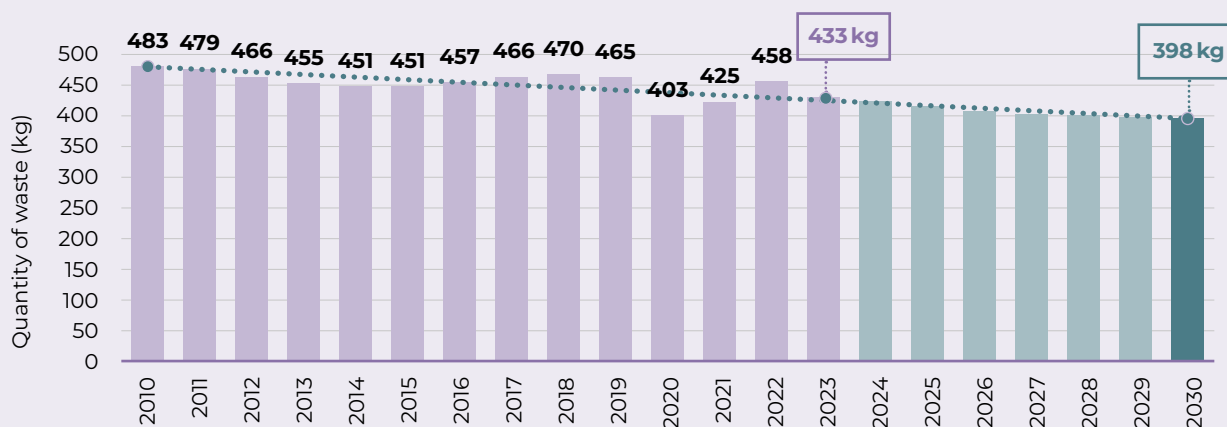


433 kg in 2023, or 5.6% less than in 2022

The indicator displays the annual quantity (by inhabitant) of household and similar waste produced by Parisians. This waste is collected by the public waste management service. The quantity represented includes residual household waste (unsorted waste) and selective waste: organic waste, mixed material (paper, cardboard, plastic) waste, glass packaging and occasional waste (bulky waste, small household devices etc.).

Since 2018, **the total production of household and similar waste** (waste generated by inhabitants) **has**

been decreasing regularly (not including during the 2020 - 2021 health crisis). In 2023, every Paris inhabitant produced **5.6% less household and similar waste than in 2022**. The quantity of residual household waste (grey bin) decreased by 3% while mixed material waste increased by 1%. Selective waste represents 29% of the waste collected by the City. Parisians are throwing away objects less often. We need to sort waste more efficiently in order to recover more waste through recycling, reuse or transformation into useful materials.



Reducing consumption, sorting and recovery

With 433kg of overall waste produced per inhabitant per year (611kg on a national scale), Parisians are doing relatively well in terms of reducing waste consumption and production. On the other hand, they can further **improve their sorting practices**: 29% of the waste is sorted, 20% is recycled (not all the sorted waste is recycled due to anomalies related to sorting and recyclability), 71% is recovered to produce energy and 9% is sent to landfill. This delay in the adoption of a waste sorting procedure comparable to national performances can be explained by inhabitant density, the effects of tourism and the type of predominantly collective housing which makes regulation measures (such as taxation on the excess unsorted waste) inefficient.

9 kg less residual household waste (grey bin) per inhabitant per year compared to 2022

Out of the **307 kg** of household waste generated per inhabitant per year, 269kg could still be sorted and recovered

Objectives: reducing waste produced by 100,000 tonnes and a waste recovery rate of 60%

Since 2006, Paris has led the way by launching its first Waste Prevention Programme, even before the law made it a legal obligation in 2012. Now, with its new Local Household and Similar Waste Prevention Programme (PLPDMA) adopted in December 2024, the City is renewing its commitment to sobriety, reducing waste production and increasing waste reuse by considerably improving sorting and recycling.

The 2030 objectives are significant: **reduce the waste produced by 100,000 tonnes** compared to 2023 (-10%) and especially **triple the recovery rate in order to reach 60%**. These targets, which exceed the national requirements, are integral to the Climate Action Plan and the Land Use Plan voted for in 2024.

This programme changes the habits of Parisians using concrete actions focused on reuse:

- expanding collections to enable reuse;
- deploying deposits for the reuse of glass in order to limit disposable packaging;
- involving landlords and co-owners in the Zero Waste Building project;
- expanding the solidarity reuse offer, accessible to everyone;
- promoting composting and organic waste collection;
- encouraging reuse in the building sector;
- making the City an exemplary administration in terms of sorting and reuse.

This ecological and social plan promotes economical alternatives (reuse, reparation) while creating local jobs via resale shops and local distribution channels.

The City supports reuse to give a second life to objects

Most of the waste produced by Parisians could be reused or re-purposed. That is why, since the start of the mandate, the local authority has supported the development of **social reuse initiatives in Paris**. In addition to having enabled the collection of 4000 tonnes of textiles and goods in 2023, these structures offer a host of other benefits:

- preservation of resources by avoiding the production of new goods;
- savings for households;
- creation of permanent jobs in the social and community economy, and local jobs encouraging social inclusion.

The City sets out this policy in favour of communal reuse through its strategic documents: the Circular Economy Plan and the waste reduction plan.

In 2024, Paris had **76 active reuse centres, including 34 resale shops and recycled goods shops** supported by the City of Paris, among them the Le Chamôdix resale shop. Parisians who wish to do so can consult the list of the region's resale shops and find those that specialise in certain resources or those closest to their residence by consulting the map published by the City.

The local authority intends to continue this process. In its new strategy (PLPDMA), it has set itself the objective of opening, by 2030, **12 new community reuse centres, compared to 2024****, in order to achieve, on average, one community reuse place to be used by 50,000 inhabitants, accessible within 15 minutes for all users.



@Clément Dorval

* City of Paris, Annual Report on the Price and Quality of the Public Service for Household and Similar Waste Management in Paris (RPQS), 2023. As a comparison, each French person produced, on average, 528kg of household waste in 2023 (2023 Annual Public Report from the Court of Auditors). - ** Action document no. 3, Local Household and Similar Waste Prevention Programme 2024-2030, 2024



@Clement Dorval

Here's everything you need to know!

Reuse or repurpose, what's the difference?

Although they both involve giving a second life to objects, re-purposing differs from reuse in that it occurs once the object has reached waste status, after which refurbishing or reallocation is carried out. Reuse refers to giving a new life to an object before it becomes waste or unusable. This includes donating, giving objects to resale shops etc.

In 2024, a new resale shop: “Le Chamôdix” (10th)

The economic profitability of Social and Solidarity Economy actors is structurally low. This is true everywhere. But undoubtedly even more so in a city like Paris where the property prices are virtually prohibitive and where the offer of suitable premises (ground floor, with unloading platform, reasonably big and well-stocked) is rare. That is why the City has been supporting them through various measures for more than 10 years.

The “Le Chamôdix” resale shop (541 m²), winner of the Parisian participatory budget, opened its doors in September 2024 at 20 rue Philippe de Girard. Located on the ground floor of a social housing building, its specific needs were integrated into the building's design at the conceptual stage itself.

A general resale shop, it is aiming for the collection of 80 tonnes of goods as of 2025, the creation of four jobs as of 2024, which should subsequently be increased to seven, as well as an extensive reuse and repair awareness programme.



@Clément Dorval

Zero single-use plastic

the Olympic and Paralympic Games as the accelerator

In 2019, the City set itself an ambitious objective: zero single-use plastic during the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. More than a challenge, this was an opportunity to change usage habits. As a result, 45 tonnes of single-use plastic were avoided during the summer of 2024.

An active policy against plastic pollution

In the context of the hosting and heritage of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Paris laid down a pioneering target: zero single-use plastic for more sustainable and energy-efficient Games within Paris. This target, in place since 2020, features a three-level implementation: the municipal administration, the Paris region and the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Three priority areas were targeted: **drinking, catering** and **promotional objects**, with the aim of reducing consumption through the elimination of unnecessary items, the promotion of wholesale and bulk dispensers and reusable containers.

This policy was implemented throughout the City of Paris' services to leave a sustainable heritage for local public sector workers, users and event organisers within Paris.



10km race in the 14th arrondissement/@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

In 2024, zero plastic races

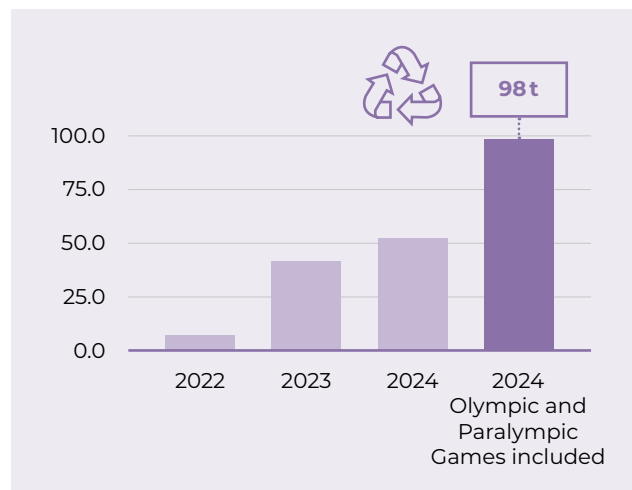
Since 1 September 2024, races in Paris are required to organise supply points without disposable bottles or cups. This transition, which impacts nearly 650,000 racers, has helped avoid the disposal of 1.9 million PET bottles onto the road, i.e nearly 20 tonnes of single-use plastic.

Indicator **23**: Quantity of eliminated single-use plastic

98t of single-use plastic avoided in 2024

Since 2020, Paris has initiated a “zero single-use plastic” strategy, achieved in particular by the Olympic and Paralympic Games. In 2024, the **measures taken made it possible to eliminate a total of 98 tonnes of single-use plastic containers** within the region, in the administration or during the Olympic and Paralympic Games. During the summer of 2024, the Games encouraged all its partners to reduce waste, unilaterally avoiding 45 tonnes of single-use plastic related to drinking and catering.

Pioneered by the Games, these reductions are being continued through concrete measures: eliminating plastic in canteens and nurseries, deposit return schemes, installation of “Mât Source” fountains, organisation of plastic-free events and encouraging companies via the “zero plastic” certification label etc.



A responsible and ambitious purchase policy

With nearly 2430 contracts concluded per year, Parisian public procurement represents an important lever for promoting social inclusion and the social and solidarity economy, while respecting the ecological transition commitments stipulated in the City's Climate Action Plan.



A partnership-based commitment between the City and its operators

The City is committed to including environmental protection in its purchases. The objectives and actions related to responsible public procurement are presented in the **Parisian Responsible Public Procurement Plan (SPASER)**. By including environmental clauses in public contracts, the city guarantees coherence between the actions conducted internally by public service workers and those conducted by the suppliers who perform tasks on behalf of the City. Public procurement contracts take the environment into account in different ways:

- requirements stipulated in the technical specifications imposing a compliance baseline on operators;
- selection criteria geared towards choosing the most energy-efficient offers;
- the subject of the contract itself.

The topics covered by these environmental provisions vary (energy saving, reuse, environmental health, environmental certification labels, biodiversity etc.) and are adapted to each contract.

A great example of this is the City's purchasing criteria imposing the use of vehicles with Crit'air 1 stickers in all its procurement contracts since 2020, with only a few calls for tenders (related to specific technical uses) being exempt from this requirement. The graph below does not take this provision into account.

Find out more

Implementing responsible purchasing policies involves identifying the City's priority environmental issues and incorporating them into public procurement contracts. This means gauging the capacity and maturity levels of economic operators likely to respond, in order to write up relevant, yet accessible, environmental and social clauses. For example, in the field of digital technology, it is necessary to consider what is the main impact to be reduced: manufacturing or equipment use? Which providers can offer refurbished computers in large numbers? And how can contracts be drafted in a way to prevent excluding operators due to their complexity?

That is why the City of Paris has implemented a structured process. This involves an upstream needs assessment stage to better understand the proposal, an adapted definition of the environmental clauses and criteria, and a continuous improvement process for each contract renewal.

Environmental considerations are divided into 3 priority areas presented in the Parisian Responsible Public Procurement Plan (SPASER): protection against health risks, promotion of the circular economy and encouraging eco-friendly behaviours and responsible consumption.



@Guillaume Bontemp

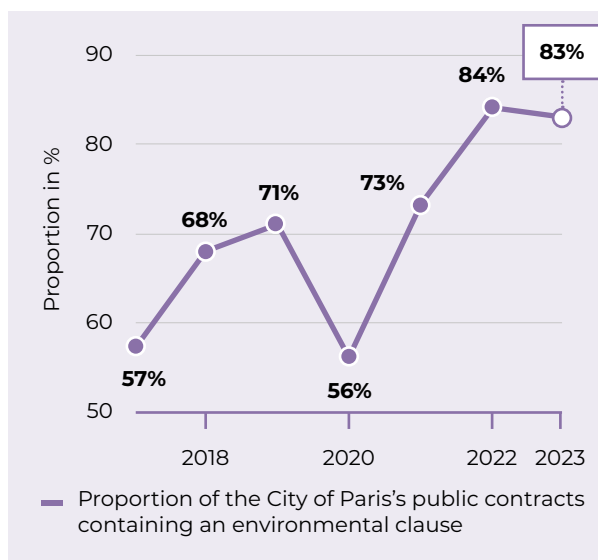
Indicator **24: Proportion of the City of Paris' public contracts containing an environmental clause**



83% of the contracts entered into by the purchasing sub-directorate included an environmental clause in 2023

The City of Paris' objective, in the context of its responsible purchasing policy, is to **universally apply environmental provisions in all contracts**. This objective is coherent with that of the Climate and Resilience Law which aims for all contracts to contain an environmental provision by 2026. All the contracts entered into by the centralised purchasing services must take into account the most relevant issues related to the preservation of the environment for each service.

Since 2017, the number of contracts with an environmental provision has increased from 57% to 83% in 2023. Note: a clear decrease during the health crisis and a slight dip since 2022.



Parisians are getting involved

05

*Designing
and creating
the Paris
of tomorrow
together*



Volunteers during the Olympic and Paralympic Games/@Guillaume Bontemps

1 in 13 Parisians over the age of 7 voted for the Participatory Budget on the Décider pour Paris (Decide for Paris) platform in 2024

87,787

Paris Volunteers registered in 2024 (23% more than in 2023 thanks to the Olympic and Paralympic Games)

Nearly **80,000** active associations in 2024 in Paris

More and more Parisians are participating in safeguarding, developing and improving their neighbourhood and city. This enthusiasm is part of a context in which environmental, social and economic issues require collective mobilisation.

To imagine and build the Paris of tomorrow, the city is actively encouraging the involvement of its inhabitants in decision-making and the construction of public policies. It organises **citizen referendums** that are essential for the City's future on collective issues such as rental e-scooters, the pricing of SUVs, greening drives or pedestrianisation initiatives. In addition, **the Citizens' Assembly** participates in shaping local policy and **the Participatory Budget**, a participatory democracy tool has helped the population of the City get involved in its running for more than 10 years now. A quarter of the City's investments is therefore decided by Parisians.

The **Paris Volunteers** now include a large number of Parisians committed to volunteering within the City and for their fellow citizens. Paris also has **more than 700,000 volunteers working in almost 80,000 associations**. This represents a dynamism which is itself a strong indicator of the commitment and participation by citizens, and which allows everyone to participate in issues confronting the city and the world.

Indicators in action:

concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **25** Paris Volunteers



23% more Paris Volunteers in 2024, **5000** of whom volunteered for the Games. A 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games effect which reinforces the vitality of collective commitment.

Indicator **26a** Participatory budget



1 in 13 Parisians voted for this 10th edition of the City's Participatory Budget for shaping and building the Paris of the future.

Indicator **26b** Participatory Budget Projects



Since 2014, **1345** successful projects and more than **3537** operations have been carried out via the Participatory Budget.

Indicator **27a** Number of subsidised associations



More than **2800** subsidised associations in 2024.

Indicator **27b** Total amount of grants



€297 million in grants to associations voted for in 2024.



**Citizen participation
at the heart of the
capital's public policies**

The Paris Volunteers, more and more committed

Being a Paris Volunteer means making a contribution to your city and fellow citizens. At the end of June 2024, nearly 88,000 people were registered as a Paris Volunteer. A figure that has constantly been increasing since 2020.

The 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games booster

The Paris Volunteers go through training and perform assignments of general interest assignments a variety of issues and causes:

- Climate and environment (greening, waste sorting awareness actions, training sessions on eco-friendly behaviours, etc.);
- Solidarity, health and living together;
- Major cultural and sporting events;
- Democracy and citizenship.

They are also trained in crisis risks, notably in the case of rising water levels of the Seine. A "flood specialists" community of more than 400 people trained in flooding risks was created and helped build a flood preparation workshop.

Volunteers intervene in major events organised by the City to reinforce inclusion (supporting disabled people,

helping with non-French speakers etc.) and improving user experience across the board. **More than 5000 Paris Volunteers** were therefore mobilised for the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, essentially for tasks related to welcoming, supporting, guiding and facilitating thousands of visitors.

They were given priority access to register as Volunteers for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Also, supervisor responsibilities for significant assignments were granted to them in 2022 and 2023 to prepare them for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games. These welcoming and supporting tasks were also deployed for Bastille Day on 14 July 2022 and 2023, for Nuit Blanche in 2022, 2023 and 2024, and for the Tropical Carnival in 2022, 2023 and 2024.

23% more

Volunteers between 2023 and 2024

more than **4000** Volunteers participated in the 8th Night of Solidarity in 2025

Indicator **25**: Number of Paris Volunteers

87,787

volunteers registered in 2024

The community of Paris volunteers has been growing since 2020. The tripling of the recorded registrations between March 2022 and March 2023 is explained by the attraction of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the desire to participate in the success of the world's biggest sporting event.

This increase is also explained by the coupling of the distribution of the Youth Passes (which gives young people access to cultural activities at a reduced price) with the offer of joining the Paris Volunteers community.





@Guillaume Bontemps

The participatory budget, participation on the rise

A quarter of the City of Paris' investments is determined by Parisians. The Participatory Budget is one of the tools involved in co-creating and building the Paris of tomorrow.

A record participation in 2024

In Paris, the Participatory Budget embodies a living democracy where the power to decide is shared between elected officials and involved citizens. Established in 2014, it allows all Parisians, from the age of 7 and regardless of nationality, to propose and vote on projects of general interest, thus making **25% of the City's investment budget** subject to a participatory process.

In 2024, more than 15% of the winning Participatory Budget projects directly concerned ecological transition (thermal renovating of buildings, greening, creation of "Oasis" courtyards), for a total amount of over 16 million euros (i.e around 20% of the overall amount

of this 10th edition of the Participatory Budget).

Participation is growing year on year. In 2024, **142,938 voters** were registered, nearly as much as in 2019. For three weeks in September of each year, all citizens can participate via the website decider.paris or in any of the **300 polling stations** situated throughout the capital.

The objective of this exercise is to effectively and collectively mobilise citizens. 2024 was the **second best year** in terms of participation for the Participatory Budget, coming in just behind the 2019 edition. Each of these is an invitation to co-create and build the Paris of tomorrow together.

1 13

Parisians voted on the *Décider pour Paris* platform in 2024 (not including physical votes)

121

winning projects in 2024 financed and to be implemented by the City

21,000

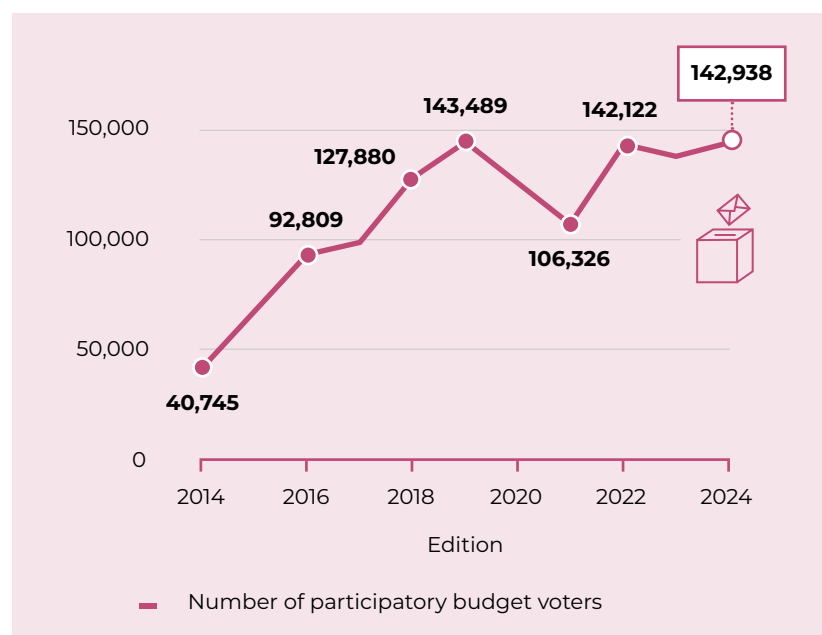
more than proposals submitted within 10 years

Indicator **26a**: Number of participatory budget voters

142,938

participants
out of around 1,816,200 Parisians over the age of 7

Rising sharply since 2014, citizen participation experienced a dip in 2021 since elections made it impossible to organise a session in 2020. In 2024, it almost returned to its highest level since 2019.



@Joséphine Brueder

From conception to reality

For 10 years, the Participatory Budget has allowed citizens to see their ideas come to life in Paris. The winning projects voted by the inhabitants are implemented or financed by the City of Paris. Each project can involve multiple operations.

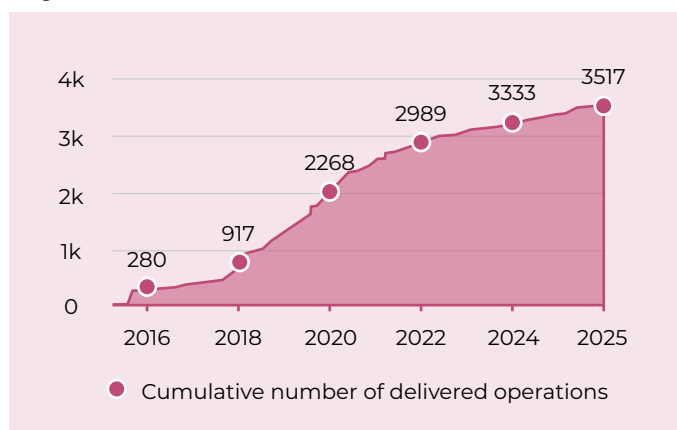
The City's services are responsible for implementing the winning projects and keeping the mayors of the respective arrondissements updated on their progress. These local officials are becoming increasingly involved in the

monitoring of operations, particularly as part of the territorialisation policy empowering their actions. This progress is also continuously shared with all Parisians on Paris.fr. By April 2025, **3537 winning operations** given the green light by the Participatory Budget had been delivered since 2015. These represented a total investment of nearly 768 million euros, of which 263 were spent on projects in working-class neighbourhoods (34%).

Indicator **26b**: Number of operations per edition of the Participatory Budget

3517 operations conducted between December 2016 and December 2024

Nearly 3520 operations financed by the Participatory Budget were already implemented and delivered in 2024 out of a total of 5027 operations approved since 2015, or a conversion rate of more than 70%. Only 232 operations were abandoned (following an explanation to citizens) for various reasons, technical ones in particular, accounting for 4.6% of the total.



@Thomas O'Brien

In 2024, winning projects in favour of the ecological transition

Tout Paris (All Paris) project: "Buildings, rooftops and forests adapted to climate change"

This 3 million euro project aims to promote renewable energy, transform rooftops and create green spaces, and reinforce resilience through public interventions:

- Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes: heating of buildings using geothermal energy and electrical energy production, planting roads not used by public transport, new paths and cycle routes.
- On rooftops: installation of solar panels and electricity generators, application of white paint and planting.

- In nurseries: creation of green spaces, cooling islands and water sources.

This project concerns many sites, particularly in the 9th, 10th and 15th arrondissements.

Arrondissement project: "Cool and shaded squares" (19th)

This project plans to install shade structures at Place des Fêtes to create cooling islands. The installation of above-ground planters on the forecourt of the Rosa Parks Train Station is also scheduled to increase its greening. €290,000 will be provided for these actions in favour of the ecological transition.

A dynamic community life supported and fostered by the City

Paris' democratic vitality can also be gauged by the number of its associations: nearly 80,000 associations are active in Paris today. In 2024, 2819 of these were subsidised or supported by the City, with financial support totalling 297 million euros.

Even more subsidised associations

Paris is distinguished by a dense and dynamic community network with nearly **80,000 active associations**. This remarkable community commitment is also illustrated by the diversity of areas covered, with more than 22 sectors of intervention.

In terms of ecological transition, it is necessary to distinguish the associations which are working directly on these issues (waste reduction or green space development) from those which are contributing to resolving them (supporting sustainable

mobility, citizen participation, integration through employment in the ecological transition sector, environmental health risk prevention).

The City of Paris offers **3 types of financial support to the associations:**

- grants for specific projects;
- operating grants which enable associations to pursue the objectives which they have set themselves;
- investment grants to purchase materials or carry out works.

30%

of the grants signed in the form of Multi-Year Objective Agreements

€5000,

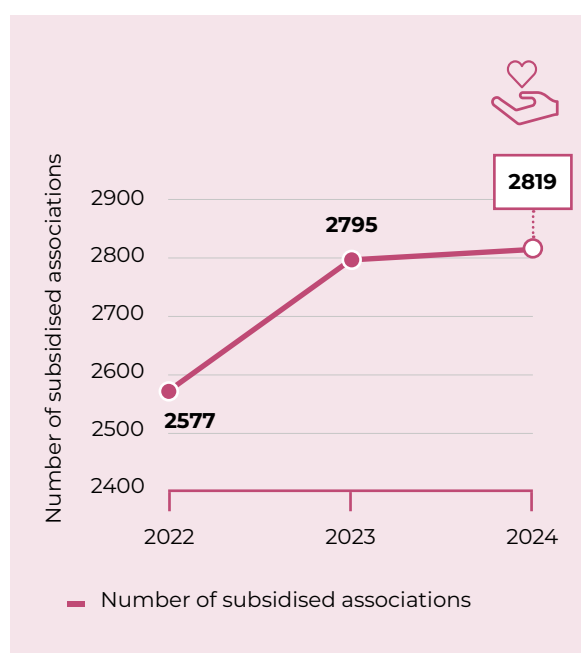
the average grant amount given per association in 2024

Indicator **27a: Number of associations subsidised by the City of Paris**

2819

subsidised associations in 2024

In 2024, the City of Paris provided financial support to 2819 associations in order to support their general interest projects. A relatively stable figure compared to 2023.



The "The Ambitious Young People" association/
@Clément Dorval

More significant grant amounts approved

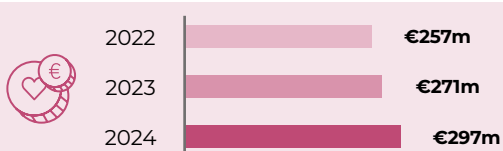
Despite the State's budgetary choices and their major impact on the finances of the local authorities, the City of Paris maintains its support towards the associations. It allocates, on average, **10% of its budget** to its grant programme. Among the grants allocated, 30% are signed in the form of Multi-Year Objective Agreements, thus guaranteeing the associations visibility in their funding. This support also involves assisting the associations through resource centres such as the "Maisons de la vie associative et citoyenne" (one per arrondissement) and the "Carrefour des associations parisiennes." Furthermore, the City of Paris is developing a proactive policy to make

its premises available on a permanent or occasional basis for different uses. As part of the reinforcement of these regional activities and the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the arrondissement mayors have benefited from additional levers to enrich local community life. This has notably resulted in more public calls for proposals to host festive summer spaces. This method of supporting associations in local activities will be further reinforced in 2025 with the creation of 3 new local hosting funds: for culture, solidarity and Olympic Games heritage in addition to the traditional local hosting fund for the promotion of community life in each district.

Indicator **27b**: total amount of grants given to associations

297 million euros in grants approved in 2024, 10 million of which was earmarked for ecology and environmental protection associations.

Like the number of subsidised associations in 2024, the total amount of approved grants also went up in 2024, rising to 297 million euros and marking a 9% increase compared to 2023.



Associations forum/@ Joséphine Brueder

In 2024, community action for women as part of the Games

For many years, the City of Paris has been committed to a policy to **promote sex and gender equality**, and fight against stereotypes and types of discrimination which are factors of exclusion. Furthermore, the emblem of the Games represented a woman and an Olympic flame.

During the Games, the City of Paris dedicated the "Cité Audacieuse" association building, which it supports and houses, to raising awareness of women's rights. The Passport to Women's Rights, a new tool for public use designed by the City of Paris for the occasion, was unveiled there. This booklet informs all women, whether French or foreign, on their rights in

France and how to exercise them in the capital. The City also hosted a Pride House, a safe and inclusive place, to support and celebrate the LGBTI+ community, and the FierPlay Foundation's Pride House. During the Games, the City of Paris also sponsored the installation of "safe spaces" on the forecourt of the Hôtel de Ville and at festivity sites, places where women could receive counselling and feel safe as part of the fight against gender-based and sexual violence. Also, nearly 350 shops have been certified as "safe spaces" thanks to the City of Paris' partnership with the mobile application "Umay" which tackles street harassment.

Solidarity and social cohesion are improving

06

**Better
living
together**



Rue des Tourelles (20th), partly pedestrianised/@Clément Dorval

23.1%

social housing rate in 2024

30.6%

of the budget dedicated to investment in working-class neighbourhoods



17

super accessible neighbourhoods in 2024

The ecological transition also requires responding to fundamental social issues. Faced with the climate emergency, the City has chosen a path where environmental justice and social justice go hand in hand.

Characterised by **resilience and solidarity**, Paris places **territorial equality** at the heart of its policies to reduce socio-economic gaps and improve living conditions. Social housing and improving the living environment of working-class neighbourhoods is a central focus of the City's policies.

In 2024, nearly **25% of the Parisian housing stock charged low rents**, thus allowing one in four inhabitants to access affordable housing. However, guaranteeing housing is not enough: the **energy efficiency renovation of social housing** remains a priority to improve the comfort of inhabitants, reduce their energy bills, fight against energy poverty and reduce the City's greenhouse gas emissions.

Working towards a more equal and just ecological transition involves fighting against the inequalities and discriminations that weaken social cohesion: inequalities linked to age, disability or social background, inequalities at work, etc. This is part of an active solidarity policy that centres the welfare of the most vulnerable social groups: the unemployed, the elderly and those living with disabilities. A successful transition must also be a collective and inclusive one.

Indicators in action:

concrete advances in 2024

Indicator **28**
Percentage of social housing



The launch of the Paris Tech Project is a beautiful example of social diversity! Families, students and researchers now mingle within brand new green spaces.

Indicator **29**
Working-class neighbourhoods



With an investment rate of **30.6%**, the municipal budget's **25%** target for investment in working-class neighbourhoods was surpassed in 2023.

Indicator **30**
Number of category A job seekers



There were **114,390** category A job seekers in Paris, with a 10% decrease identified over the last 5 years. The City of Paris is also participating in the economic inclusion of job seekers.

Indicator **31**
Homelessness



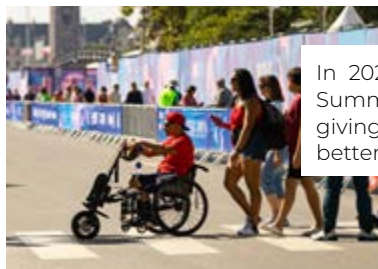
3491 homeless people were identified during the 2024 Solidarity Night. Efforts in this direction will be continued.

Indicator **32**
Senior citizens



250 projects designed to prevent loss of autonomy were financed in 2024 by the Funding Conference for the Prevention of Loss of Autonomy held by the City of Paris.

Indicator **33**
Citizens living with disabilities



In 2024, the first Parisian Accessibility Summit for Trades and Crafts was held, giving business owners an insight into better living together.

Social diversity

at the heart of municipal policy

Increasing the share of social housing allows many Parisians to stay within central Paris and live in decent and regularly renovated accommodation. Although the gaps between the East and West of the capital remain wide, they are being reduced through acquisition operations conducted by the City and social housing landlords to reinforce the social diversity of the Parisian region.

Even more social housing across the territory

Since 2001, the City of Paris has made the development of social housing a priority for municipal policy-making. Developing a social housing offer to help low-income and middle-class households, makes Paris a more inclusive, united and mixed city. This commitment is embodied in its budgetary choices: for many years, housing has constituted the **primary investment budget of the City**.

Three objectives guide this municipal policy:

- to develop more social housing;
- to diversify the housing offer;
- to distribute them across the territory more efficiently.

To develop the social housing offer, the City has activated different mechanisms over the last 20 years:

- new **construction**, particularly in new neighbourhoods (Joint Urban

Development Zones) (declining due to the scarcity of property);

- **acquisition** of residential buildings, a sector which has become essential for achieving the objectives;
- **transformation** of offices, garages, hotels etc., on a consistent rise.

In 2022, the City devised a “Strategy for the development and improvement of the housing offer” which aims for a public housing rate of 40% (30% rate for social rental housing and 10% rate for affordable housing) by 2035. This objective was included in the **Bioclimatic Local Land Use Plan** which sets out the capital’s development rules, particularly those concerning the development of public housing (encouraging social and occupational diversity, reservations for social housing and real solidarity leases).

Even more protection for the neighbourhoods’ inhabitants

As well as a moderate rent, social housing guarantees better protection for its inhabitants: social housing providers are experts involved in the City’s environmental transition. They conduct the energy efficiency renovations, modernisation and outdoor greening of thousands of residences every year, providing greater comfort to a population that can be vulnerable at times.

With regards to increased energy costs, a **decrease in energy poverty** is priority for Paris. This first and foremost involves a reduction in the need for heating and therefore works to improve insulation. In 2024, the Parisian Urban Development Workshop (APUR) conducted an unprecedented study on

the real energy consumption of the social housing stock of buildings that had carried out to works: out of more than 9000 housing units renovated, a 34% decrease in actual energy consumption across all modes of heating was observed.

The improvement of the comfort of inhabitants during heatwaves has also become priority for the City, one that is even more essential in working-class neighbourhoods that remain highly occupied even during summer. The City therefore co-finances social housing providers to support the creation of cool spaces around their residences, and has made the installation of shading systems mandatory in all energy efficiency renovations.

Here's everything you need to know!

The 2024 social housing programme

This reflects the City’s strategy, the new divisions in production models, as well as environmental issues.

It includes:

- a **24%** rate for new construction and an improved acquisition rate of more than 70%;
- **1/3** dedicated residences (student residences, social residences etc.) for those in the most precarious situations;
- a **40%** production rate in arrondissements lacking social housing in order to pursue social rebalancing across the territory;
- **real solidarity lease (BRS)** projects (new home buying mechanism which allows low-income households to become owners of a residence) and residences that charge intermediate rents;
- **100%** of new construction aiming for environmental excellence (Effinergie certification label, BBCA certification label, etc.) and 1/4 of the acquisitions aiming for the new BBC Effinergie certification label and the Low-Carbon Building certification label.

269,080

Solidarity and Urban Transformation (SRU) social housing units in 2023

43%

of social housing concentrated in the 13th, 19th and 20th arrondissements

30%

of social housing financed from 2001 to 2023 is located in the arrondissements of central and western Paris and was financed for the purpose of a geographical rebalancing of the overall offer

Here's everything you need to know!

An SRU rate to be taken with a pinch of salt due to a methodological change

Until 2023, the number of primary residences used in the calculation of the SRU rate was based on the council tax database. Since this is no longer used, the number of primary residences is now based on a new fiscal source: Manage my property (GMBI). This source, based solely on the declaration by property owners, is affected by their choice of fiscal strategy. The reliability of the total count of primary residences has thus been impacted and artificially lowered the SRU rate this year, while the social housing stock in Paris has actually increased from 269,080 in 2023 to 271,906 in 2024.

Indicator **28**: Share of social housing in Paris

23.1%

social housing share in January 2024

The significant rise in the share of social housing in Paris since 2001 (from 13.4% to 23.1% in 2024) is a result of a proactive public policy aimed at developing a diversified social housing offer adapted to everyone's needs. Funding for the construction of 3035 residences was therefore provided in 2023.

The City of Paris has different action levers for the development of social housing. Since 2005, it has been the State's delegate for the allocation of building grants. This means that it gives approvals and grants to social housing landlords using funds assigned by the State and municipal budget lines (these are also used for works needed for social housing renovations that are key to the environmental transition of the Paris region).

In 2024, the Paris Tech project in Tolbiac

The restoration works took three years. The Paris Tech project in the Tolbiac neighbourhood opened in 2024 on the old site of the Télécom ParisTech school. This site to the west of the 13th arrondissement now houses 343 student residences, 95 social housing units, 24 intermediate housing units and the premises of the National Institute for Research in Digital Science and Technology (INRIA). The place brings together **families, students and researchers** in brand new spaces. Comprising three buildings, this one hectare plot of land, purchased

from the State by the City, is now a place for **social diversity** and has multiple uses.

The entire project incorporates the provisions of the City of Paris' Climate Action Plan and the housing units are subject to an environmental certification process. **Greening** has also been a priority there. At the top of the building containing the social housing units, a green roof terrace for urban agriculture has been set up. The renovations made it possible to create 2000 m² (20% of the total) of open space, while 100% of the rooftops are green, more than 43 trees and 130 shrubs have been planted, and dozens of birdhouses and insect shelters have been set up to promote biodiversity.

Other so-called intermediate housing units have been added to these social housing units and student residences. These offer rents capped at prices lower than the market rate and are intended for Parisians who are not eligible for social housing.



@Vincent Isore/IP3

A strong policy for reducing inequality

The City's policy is working towards guaranteeing equality between areas and improving living conditions of inhabitants in working-class neighbourhoods. In 2024, Paris outlined a "Parisian pact for working-class neighbourhoods", created a new map of working-class neighbourhoods and a new "City Contract". The Pact was presented to the Paris Council in July 2024. It establishes the municipal administration's commitment to "doing more, working more, better and together for working-class neighbourhoods."

427,425 Parisians live in working-class neighbourhoods, i.e. **20% of the Parisian population** in 10 arrondissements (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th). In these neighbourhoods, home to the most vulnerable groups, the City is pursuing its territorial equity policy to provide more means and adapts its services to those who have less access to them.

This territorial equity policy for Parisian working-class neighbourhoods involves:

- **more investment** → the investment target of 25% of the budget for working-class neighbourhoods established for the duration of the mandate (renovation of public buildings and facilities, public spaces, sporting and cultural facilities etc.) was fulfilled: it was 26.7% from 2021 to 2024 and even reached 30.6% during the 2023 financial year.
- **more human presence** → i.e. the City's local policy development teams, more municipal public services set up in neighbourhoods and support for locally active associations.
- **adaptation of public services** → development of methods for "reaching out" to people to facilitate access to social and legal rights.

Here's everything you need to know!

Priority or working class neighbourhoods?

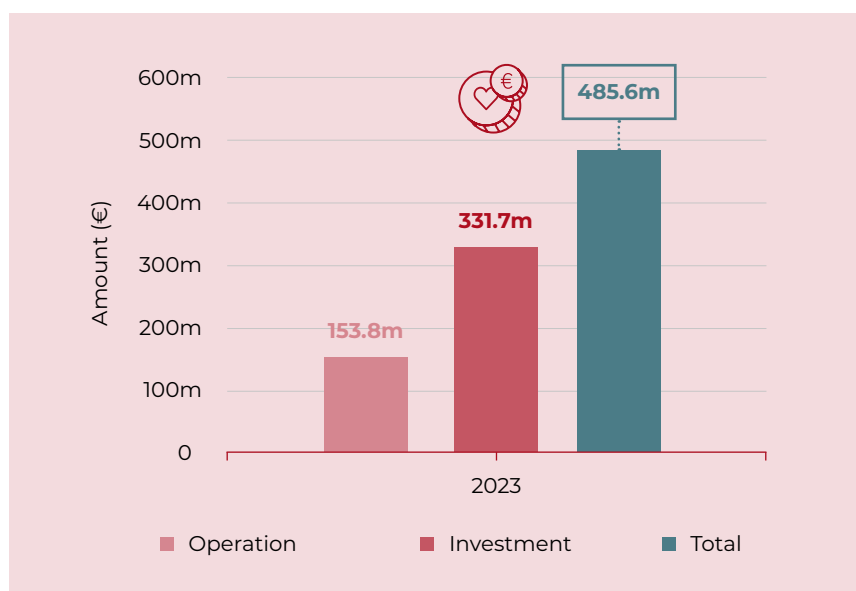
The City defends a broader definition of working-class neighbourhoods which is not limited to the 21 priority neighbourhoods defined by the State. This is because the designation of neighbourhoods, established on the basis of median income as the sole criterion does not reflect the reality and complexity of the difficulties observed within Parisian neighbourhoods.

Paris' working-class neighbourhoods have been defined by taking into account all the vulnerabilities which affect people (social, economic, family, school, professional integration, etc.) and reports from the arrondissement town halls regarding the vulnerabilities seen in certain neighbourhoods.

Indicator **29**: budget dedicated to working-class neighbourhoods

€485.6m in 2023

In 2023, the total amount of the budget given by the City of Paris for working-class neighbourhoods amounted to €485.6m: €153.8 for operations and €331.7m for investments. The figures in 2024 were relatively stable. This amount accounted for 30.6% of the investment budget and therefore exceeded the 25% objective established by the City.



20%

of the Parisian population in working-class neighbourhoods

35

working-class neighbourhoods

21

priority neighbourhoods



@François Grunberg

A rent reduction
rate of up to

25% thanks
to the City of Paris

€162/ month
recovered on average
thanks to the City's action

In 2024, multiple initiatives to help Parisians find affordable housing

Tightening of the regulations on furnished tourist accommodation

2024 was particularly productive in terms of legislative developments for the regulation of furnished tourist accommodation. **Three fundamental laws**, the result of several years of work, have been adopted:

- the European Regulation “concerning the collection and sharing of data related to short-term renting services”;
- the law on “Securing and Regulating Digital Spaces”;
- the law “aiming to reinforce the tools for regulating furnished tourist accommodation on a local scale”.

These laws, to which the City has actively contributed, will make it possible to improve the efficiency of monitoring operations and return many illegally transformed housing units to Paris.

Capping of rents

The rent capping system implemented in Paris from 1 July 2019 has allowed the City to work towards better informing the tenants. Also, on 1 January 2023, the City of Paris obtained a delegation of authority from the Prefect allowing it to investigate **excess rent reports** submitted by tenants. When an excess is proven, and following an adversarial exchange, the municipality can intervene to ensure the landlord reimburses the surplus amount to the tenant and, if necessary, adjust the lease.

Within two years, nearly 3000 reports were received, 82% of which concerned studio flats and 1-bedroom flats (an average excess identified at the moment of the formal notice of €162/month and an average reimbursed sum of €2958).

Affordable Housing Property Company

2023 saw a strong decrease in the number of housing units for rent on the private market and in the increasing difficulties for middle-class households in finding property offers adapted to their needs and financial abilities. There has never been such a wide gap between social housing and private housing rent levels.

The City of Paris set itself an affordable and intermediate housing development objective to redress this market segment for which the demand is very high. Therefore, at the Hôtel de Ville in November 2024, it authorised the creation of a new local public Corporation (SPL), the **Affordable Housing Property Corporation**. This entity will be responsible for intervening in the property market to purchase buildings and hand them over to social housing providers for the creation of housing units earmarked for the Parisian middle class.

These housing units will be rented at 25% below the market rate or under intermediate or social housing conditions. Thanks to this measure, the City hopes to generate permanent affordable housing which will remain in the SPL's inventory of property and allow households to continue living in Paris at affordable prices.

Return to work to rebuild social cohesion

Professional inclusion is not limited to just looking for work. The City is working towards comprehensive support by taking into account the social, family and personal situation of each individual.

Decrease in category A job seekers since 2019

In 2021, the Public Statistics Authority issued, for a duration of 5 years, the monthly statistics of job seekers registered with France Travail who are sub-divided into 3 categories (A, B and C) and required to actively seek work.

- **Category A corresponds to job seekers without a job,**
- Category B corresponds to job seekers who have had limited work for a short time,
- Category C corresponds to job seekers who have had limited work for a long time.

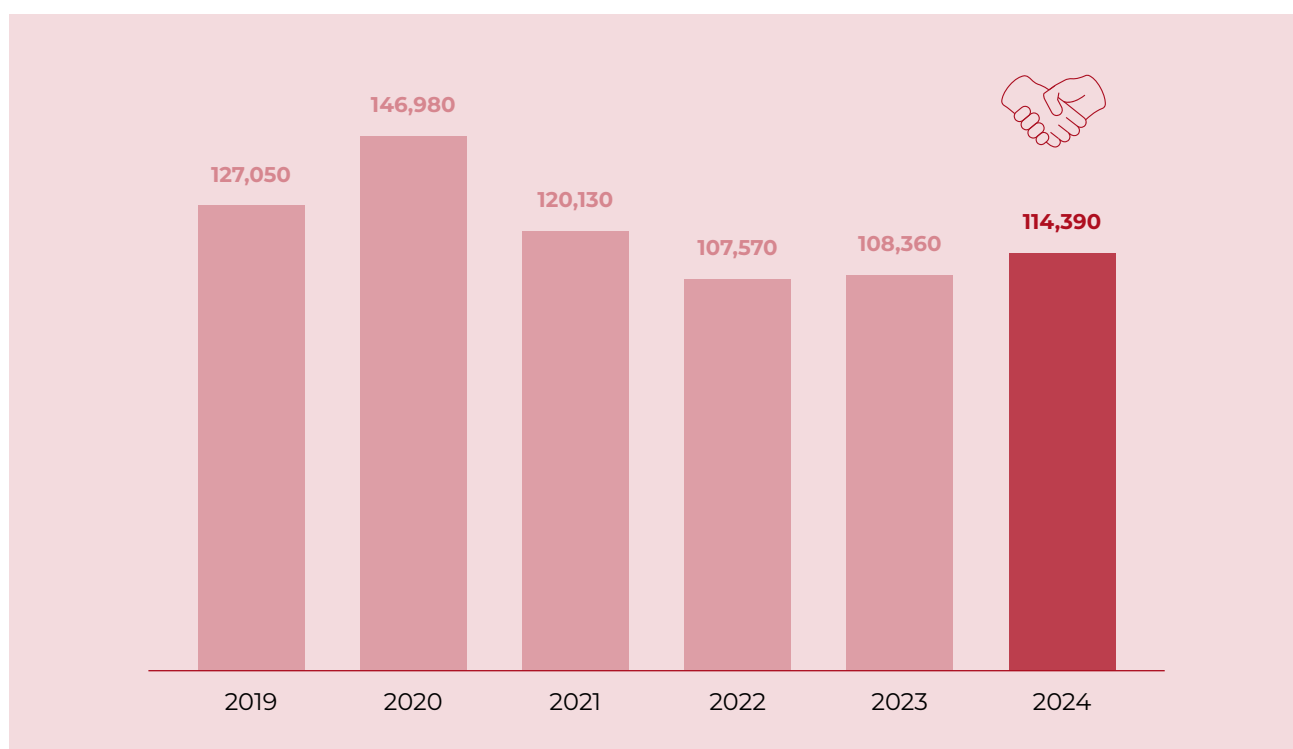
The allocation of the RSA (Active Solidarity Income) to these job seekers allows for guaranteed social and professional assistance, based on circumstances, from the City of Paris' social workers, the France Travail services and specialist organisations.

Furthermore, to help RSA beneficiaries, the City of Paris finances labour market integration systems. These consist of integration companies, workshops and operations, temporary work integration companies (which operate as temporary work agencies) and intermediate associations which also help offer work contracts to individuals, non-profit organisations and companies.

Indicator **30**: Number of category A job seekers

Interpreted contextually, this indicator shows a medium-term decline in category A job seekers. In December 2024, there were 114,390 in Paris. There were 12,660 less than in the 5 years since 2019 (i.e a 10% decline).

This represents a 3.2% decline for Île-de-France and a 10% decline throughout France (Source: France Travail).



The City of Paris' commitment to including the most vulnerable

The City is developing programmes to promote access to employment for Parisians, particularly those who are the furthest removed from this access.

It subsidises, in addition to the State, **labour market integration systems (SIAE)** which allow people with social and professional challenges to access a work contract. For people in even more precarious situations, who are homeless or who have experienced homelessness, the City has developed the **"First Hours"** mechanism which enables a gradual resumption of an activity, from one to 72 hours a month, adapted to each worker's needs and abilities.

Between 2019 and 2023, the number of social inclusion workers increased from 6000 to 7000, a **17% rise**. In order to jointly address social and environmental issues, the City has also encouraged the diversification of the social inclusion sector by supporting the creation and development of companies involved in the ecological transition, particularly in circular economy and sustainable eating: these include resale shops, bike repair activities, refurbishment of big and small household electrical goods, sustainable catering, transformation of unsold food, maintenance of green spaces and urban agriculture.

In 2024, training programmes for the unemployed

The City is co-financing, in tandem with the State and the Region, positions in professional training programmes for struggling or upcoming sectors, e.g in the fields of agriculture, the circular economy, sustainable mobility or building, in order to enable free or very cheap access to these training programmes for those who are furthest from employment.

In 2024, 3700 positions were offered. 75% of the interns had a positive outcome, mostly in terms of employment, following the training sessions.



Paris for Employment Forum/@Clément Dorval

Combating poor housing, a constant priority

For many years, the City of Paris has been committed to promoting access to housing for people who are poorly housed or unemployed. Despite these efforts, 3491 homeless people were counted on Solidarity Night.

A consistently high figure

Paris is fighting against all types of homelessness. **Its actions rely on three cornerstones:**

Prevention. The City deploys significant resources to prevent tenant evictions and “abrupt evictions” from institutions: these include a Parisian charter for eviction prevention, the creation of a mobile team in 2021 working with households not registered with social services, mass mobilisation of the Paris Housing Solidarity Fund (FSL).

“Outreach” process (through which social workers are required to physically leave their organisation to meet socially isolated people) and emergency housing. The community actively participates in the deployment of day shelters and Solidarity Inclusion Spaces (ESI) for homeless people, and in the development of social intervention patrols. In terms of housing, it provides considerable support for the upkeep and creation of homeless shelters, and even makes its own facilities available (women's shelter at the Hôtel de Ville). Finally, it has created measures aimed at specific people, such as homeless families and women in shelters.

Access to housing with the “Housing first and foremost” measure which accelerates access to housing for people

without a permanent legal residence thanks to appropriate, adjustable and multidisciplinary assistance.

This proactive policy for the support of homeless people is reaffirmed in the 2022-2026 Parisian Pact Against Exclusion. Thanks to this Pact, important drives such as the Solidarity Night (in place since 2018) and the Summer Solidarity Night of 2024 have increased awareness of homelessness and contributed to an adaptation of public policy.

This operation consists of counting the number of homeless people within the Parisian territory (355 sectors) and in Greater Paris (375 sectors distributed over 32 communes) over one night. The only people counted are those who are unable to find a place to stay for the night or who have slept in the street or a place unsuitable for sleeping.

In 2024, this census revealed **a 16% increase in the number of homeless people** compared to 2023. As with previous years, this figure remains high, despite the maximum use of shelter capacity and an increase in the number of spaces available.

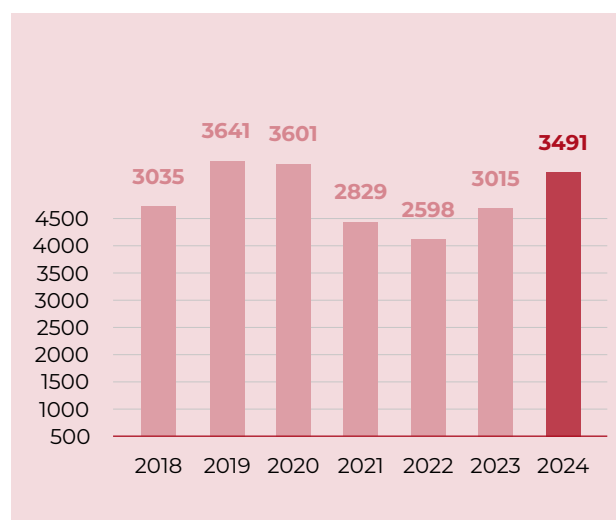
Indicator **31**: Number of homeless people identified during the Solidarity Night

3491

homeless people
(Solidarity Night census - 2024)

During the 7th Solidarity Night, the number of homeless people on the night of 25 to 26 January 2024 in Paris was calculated at 3491, which represents an increase of 476 people compared to the January 2023 edition (+16%). The observed decrease in the number of homeless people calculated during the Covid crisis is explained by the increase in the number of housing spaces open during this period due to the extraordinary circumstances of the pandemic.

The data must be interpreted carefully. According to the Solidarity Night organisers, this is a minimum estimate, indicating trends rather than a fixed progression.



A wide range of responses

The City of Paris is continuing its commitment to the opening of new accommodation centres throughout its territory. It is mobilising all its resources and makes regular proposals to the State regarding suitable premises, particularly in order to initiate the “Cold Spell” plan (actions to detect, prevent and limit health and social impacts from low winter temperatures on particularly vulnerable groups).

To tackle homelessness, **47,416 spaces were financed by the State in 2023, including 25,379 for the Parisian public** and 18,406 for those in adjacent departments. At the same time, **29,069 people were housed in hotels** in Greater Paris, 7129 in Paris and 21,940 in the inner suburbs. In addition, the City sheltered 292 people in two gymnasiums and the annexe of a secondary school, as well as 120 in the Suzanne-Valadon school (18th), unoccupied since June 2023. As part of the “Cold Spell” Plan and the Municipal Emergency Plan, more than 660 additional spaces were opened in Seine-Saint-Denis and in Hauts-de-Seine. Since February 2022, the Agnodice Emergency Housing Centre, managed by the CASVP (City of Paris Social Action Centre), has taken in women who are pregnant or have just given birth, and their families. Social workers on site assess the people who are taken in and orient them towards suitable services.

The City, via its Parisian Fight Against Exclusion Plan, provides long-term support to people facing precarity with regards to their social and professional integration. After winter, this commitment is continued in places that are open all-year-round, such as the Solidarity Inclusion Spaces (ESI) and the Social Reception Centres (PSA).

In 2024, 1160 meals served every evening to the underprivileged

Having access to a healthy and balanced diet every day is a fundamental need. The City of Paris and a number of associations have set up locations to adapt to cater to the needs and difficulties of the most vulnerable.

12 “Emerald” restaurants which welcome elderly people at lunchtime are transformed, in the evening, into solidarity restaurants providing meals to people in extremely precarious circumstances. During winter, an extra solidarity restaurant is open (Saint-Blaise, 20th). Together, more than 1160 meals have been served every evening to the most underprivileged, without any conditions to access.

Actions carried out since the first Solidarity Night

12%

women are homeless

- Creation of 6 night refuges
- Patrol teams dedicated to women
- Distribution of free sanitary products
- Help with the creation of administrative addresses for women who are victims of domestic violence

5%

families are homeless

- Creation of a day shelter for families (pregnant women and women with children)
- Transformation of 4 of the City’s sites into shelters for families

14%

elderly people are homeless

- Creation of a partnership with an outreach team of the Samu Social (organisation which assists homeless and vulnerable people) dedicated to elderly people
- Increase in the number of elderly people looked after by the City as part of the Winter Plan



@Guillaume Bontemps

Elderly people, people with disabilities: a more accessible and inclusive Paris

In order to age comfortably in Paris and live a better life despite disability, Paris is working towards helping with and reinforcing accessibility for the most vulnerable people. The administration also offers special services and support for the elderly.

Supporting elderly people

Nearly a quarter of Parisians (22%) are aged 60 or older, a figure which is constantly increasing. Faced with this ageing population, the City of Paris has a proactive policy to help with **home support services** and anticipate the needs of the elderly.

The **2022-2026 Paris Senior Citizen Plan** structures this strategy around three priorities:

- enabling elderly people to participate fully in the City's cultural, community, sporting, citizen and political life.
- assisting vulnerable elderly people, helping them access their rights and fight against social isolation (via digital inclusion in particular).
- offer adapted housing solutions (at home, in a residence or care home).

Priority is given to home support services and helping to find alternative residences, while consolidating the care home model necessary for assisting the most dependent.

The **Personalised Autonomy Allowance (APA)** for home care allows people over the age of 60 with no autonomy to finance services such as home assistance, remote assistance, meal delivery, hygiene supplies or temporary accommodation. This allowance is allocated following a socio-medical assessment conducted by the City. The reinforcement of the APA socio-medical teams enables a regular re-assessment of needs and a simplification of the process for assisted people thanks to reinforced partnerships (particularly with the National Pension Fund), including the prevention of mistreatment.

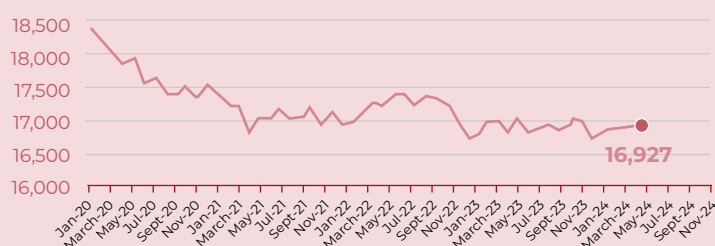
Indicator **32a: Number of personalised autonomy allowance (APA) beneficiaries**

17,000

beneficiaries every year

Subject to residence and loss of autonomy, the APA is a welfare benefit allocated to people aged 60 and older by the Department of Paris. It compensates the loss of autonomy by facilitating home support services (home-based APA) or paying a portion of the care home fee (establishment-based APA). Since the end of the COVID crisis which saw the number of APA beneficiaries decrease significantly in 2020-2021, the number of beneficiaries registered for the home-based APA in Paris has stabilised at around 17,000 beneficiaries.

Home-based APA - Number of registered beneficiaries



Here's everything you need to know!

A bronze **Territoria** award for "Paris domicile chez vous" (The Paris Domicile scheme)

The Territoria prizes, awarded by the National Observatory of Public Innovation, reward exemplary local body best practices. In November 2024, the "Paris domicile chez vous" plan was awarded the bronze prize. This programme helps with the loss of autonomy at home, fights against the social isolation of people who are over the age of 60 or disabled, and supports carers. By offering mainly home-based services, it offers a true alternative to care homes.

From **20.9%** in 2013, to 22.6% in 2022
Share of the people aged 60 and over among the Parisian population

1 in every 10 people is aged 75 or older in the 6th, 7th and 16th arrondissements

17% of the inhabitants of priority neighbourhoods are aged 60 and over

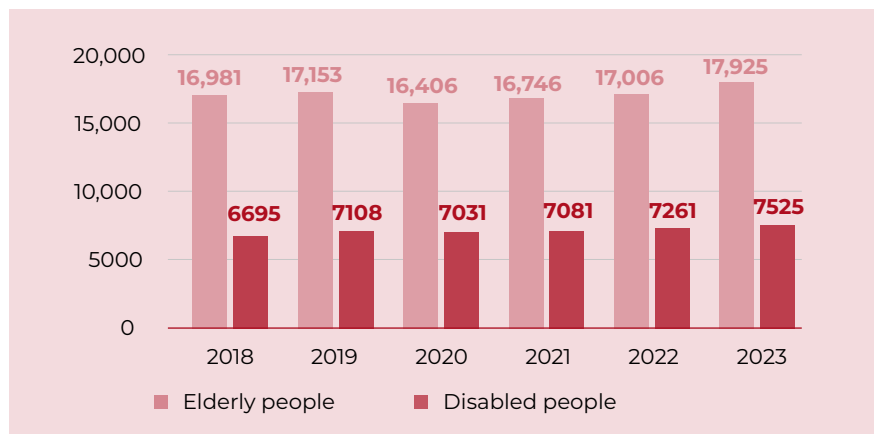
(Source: 2022-2026 Paris Senior Citizen Plan)

Indicator **32b: Number of “Paris Solidarity” (PSOL) beneficiaries**

9% more in 2023
(compared to 2020)

The Paris Solidarity (PSOL) aid is a monthly supplement of resources created by the City of Paris for elderly or disabled people who have a low income and receive all the legal benefits to which they are entitled. The sum of the “PSOL” aid is equal to the difference between the applicant's financial resources and an established threshold.

Since 2020, the number of beneficiaries of this aid has been on the rise: nearly 16,400 beneficiaries in 2020 compared to nearly 18,000 in 2023 (+9%). The distribution of the beneficiaries remains stable: a great majority are elderly people.



The 17 Parisian Solidarity Spaces welcome, guide and help elderly people in need of ad hoc assistance or more extensive supervision. They facilitate access to municipal aids such as the PSOL (extra resources for elderly or disabled people with a low income), and to specific leisure activities and services: senior clubs, Emerald restaurants, independent-living homes or care homes.

The City is also developing an **autonomy loss prevention strategy**. Throughout the year, various workshops are offered: on health, physical activity, memory, nutrition, digital technology and housing, as well as leisure activities and assistance of newly retired people, thus encouraging them to remain active and independent as they grow older.

In 2024, the Funding Committee for the Prevention of Loss of Autonomy (CDFPA)

The Funding Committee, created by the 2015 Law on Adapting Society to an Ageing Population (ASV), works to prevent loss of autonomy for people aged 60 and over. Presided over by the City of Paris, in partnership with the National Solidarity for Autonomy Fund, the Regional Health Agency, the National Pension Fund, the Primary Health Insurance Fund and Agirc-Arrco, it relies on a territorial assessment to review local initiatives and launch calls for projects. Since 2016, the CDFPA has mobilised public, community and private actors around various topics: digital technology, health, accommodation, access to rights, fight against social isolation, etc. Every year, more than 250 projects are financed for a total of more than 6 million euros.



@Emilie Chaix

Supporting people with disabilities

Nearly **7%** of Parisians have disabilities. To build a more inclusive and accessible city, in October 2022, Paris adopted the 2022-2026 Disability & Universal Accessibility Strategy, which focuses on three priorities:

- **reinforcing** measures to keep disabled people informed and enhance their active participation in city life.
- **expanding** the range of socio-medical and common law solutions to give more choices to disabled people and their families.
- **encouraging** innovation (technical, technological and social) for the purpose of accessibility and universal design.

Faced with a growing need for information and support, the Departmental Disability Centre of Paris (MDPH) plays a central role. It is the one-stop shop and hub for disability assistance policies. A thorough consideration of each person's life plan and a detailed assessment of their needs by a multidisciplinary team facilitates recognition of a person's rights to compensation by the Commission for the Rights and Autonomy of Disabled People (**CDAPH**).

Among the aid paid by the City, **the Disability Compensation Allowance (PCH)** helps provide support for human or technical assistance, housing or transport. Other aid and services are offered by the MDPH to facilitate everyday life: housing, mobility, catering, education, and leisure activities, etc. Every year, the MDPH processes around 50,000 applications.

To improve access to public services, as part of the "15-Minute City" concept, MDPH establishments are being deployed in the arrondissements.

At the same time, in early 2024, the City of Paris and the Regional Health Agency launched a call for an expression of interest to create new service, care and housing spaces for people with disabilities. 189 spaces have therefore been opened or will be ready in 2025, under municipal management or shared management with the Regional Health Agency.



@Josephine Brueder

1 super accessible neighbourhood per arrondissement, making 17 in total

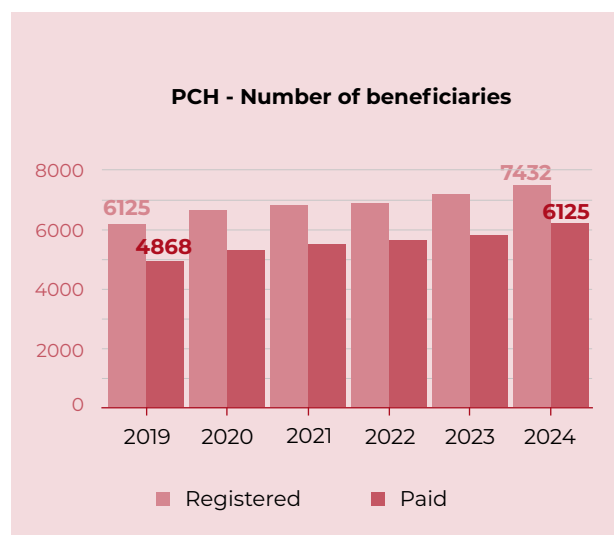
Indicator **33a: Number of disability compensation allowance (PCH) beneficiaries**

7432

PCH beneficiaries in December 2024

The "Disability Compensation Allowance" (PCH) is a type of financial aid paid by the City following an assessment by the MDPH and a decision by the Commission (CDAPH). It is customisable and adaptable according to the person's disability and needs. It may be allocated to a child or an adult living at home or in an institution, regardless of their financial resources, but the amount of the aid varies according to financial resources.

The number of PCH beneficiaries has been on the increase since its implementation in 2006. In 2024, 7432 beneficiaries were registered, an increase compared to 2023.



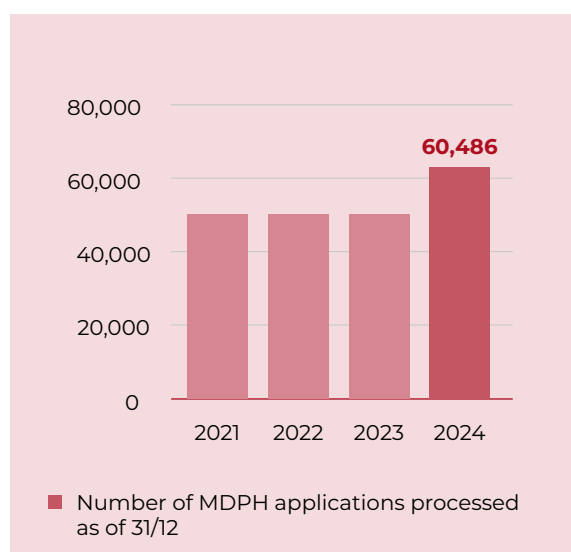
Indicator **33b: Number of MDPH applications processed**

17.19%

more in 2024 (compared to 2023)

This number corresponds to the number of applications processed or approved by the CDAPH (Commission for the Rights and Autonomy of Disabled People).

With decisions made on 60,486 applications in 2024, the CDAPH's activity increased significantly (+21%) compared to the previous year.



In 2024, the First Parisian Accessibility Summit for Trades and Crafts

Since 1 January 2015, accessibility to shops and services for disabled people has been a legal obligation. To support retailers in this compliance upgrade, the First Parisian Accessibility Summit for Trades and Crafts was organised in November 2024, in partnership with the Paris CCI (Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and the Île-de-France CMA (Chamber of Trades and Crafts).

Participants were informed on the procedures to be followed, the "territorial accessibility fund" and a "solutions lab" comprising 22 stands displaying practical tools, including one by the City of Paris dedicated to super accessible neighbourhoods and adapting facilities to welcome people with disabilities.

Present in all the arrondissements, **these exemplary super accessible neighbourhoods** facilitate travelling for all - families, elderly or disabled people - and guarantee better access to local services and shops.

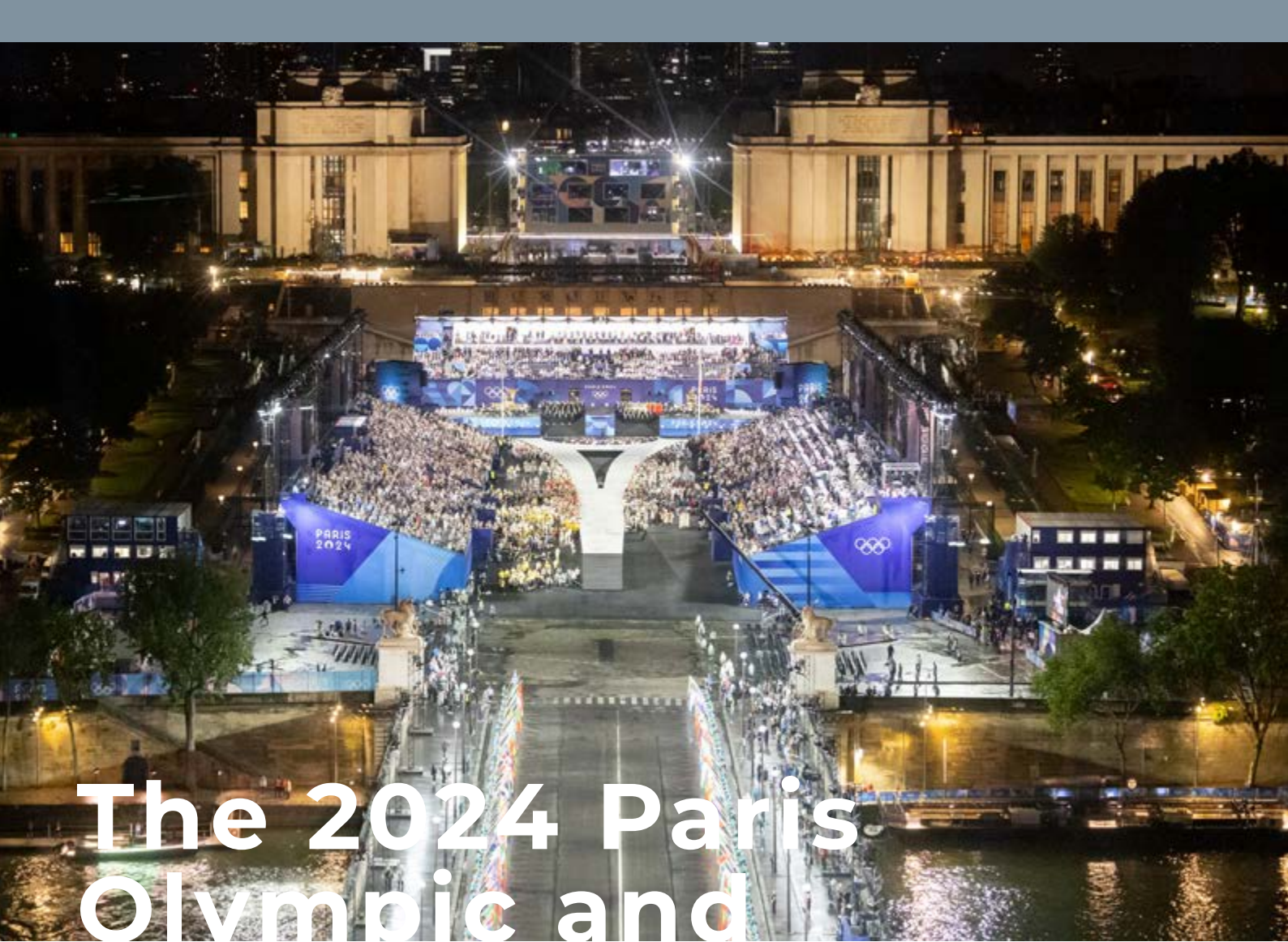
In 2024, the opening of the "Juste et Utile" resale shop

Opened in September 2024 in the 19th arrondissement, the "Juste et Utile" resale shop, partly financed by the Participatory Budget, combines the sale of second-hand objects and the care of young people with disabilities. Director Anne-Claire, a former architect and mother to a disabled child, conceptualised this inclusive place for young people between 14 and 25 with disabilities and without access to care solutions on Wednesdays. She chose the resale shop model for its ecological, accessible and community-oriented approach.

Partnerships are in place with socio-medical establishments. On Thursdays, young people from the Belleville Medical-Educational Institute participate in sorting, labelling, sales, etc. They get fully involved. The organisation also receives interns and volunteers from specialist schools, who are supervised and assisted in suitable activities.



@Clément Dorval - City of Paris



The 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, a sustainable heritage

55%

less CO₂ emissions compared to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

"Since the early stages of the project, nearly ten years ago, Paris 2024 was determined to offer Games that would be both spectacular, both for the sport and for the athletes, and more open, responsible and committed."

Tony Estanguet, President of the Organisation Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games

The 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games were the biggest sporting event ever organised in France. But while France and the entire world were focusing on the records and achievements of the athletes and para-athletes, the City of Paris was completing a different long-distance race.

Right from the bid stage, the Games were seen as a great opportunity to accelerate the City's ecological transition.

These Games particularly distinguished themselves from previous editions by favouring the use of multiple existing infrastructure and the construction of the most environmentally friendly new infrastructure possible. This approach enabled the Paris Games to generate 55% less carbon emissions than the London Games in 2012, thus making the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games the most environmentally-friendly Games in history.

And yet, the city has undergone a major transformation and Parisians will benefit from the heritage left behind by the Games, which includes the following five achievements:

Photo: Opening ceremony of the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games/@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

01 The Seine returned to Parisians

A huge promise of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, **to reclaim the banks of the Seine and improve the quality of its waters**, was realised thanks to extraordinary investments and operations launched from 2015 as part of the Swimming Plan, which has four objectives:

- improvement of the microbial treatment of wastewater as it exits water treatment plants;
- removal of substandard pipe connections, particularly at the residences next to the river, to reduce rainwater pollution caused by wastewater;
- reduction of untreated discharge into the Seine through large construction works like the Austerlitz basin and depaving of the ground;
- connection of boats to the sanitation network.

Ten years later, the organisation of the triathlon, paratriathlon and swimming marathon events in 2024 were an embodiment of this transformation which will endure with the opening of three swimming sites in Paris in 2025.



@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

"Delivering enough good-quality water to enable swimming was a major political issue which nobody initially believed could be resolved. This marked a major transformation of our sanitation department, not only for the Games, but also for Paris' future."

Benjamin Raigneau, Director of Cleanliness and the Environment during the Games



@Josephine Brueder

1565 km
of cycle paths in Paris
(5.2% more than in 2023)

02 Promotion of active and low-carbon mobility

The bike, a symbol of the games

The image of cyclists racing up rue Lepic on 3 August 2024 will remain a powerful image of the Games. Just like in Montmartre, the City wanted 100% of the Paris and the Petite Ceinture's Olympic sites to be accessible by bike, creating 77.7km of additional routes via its Bike Plan. 10,000 parking spots were set up near the Games' venues to encourage car drivers to use cycles instead, while 3000 new Vélib' bikes were added to the fleet of self-service bikes. 500 Bridgestone bikes were lent to the athletes for their transport needs and have since been passed on to working-class neighbourhood associations and leisure centres to encourage bike access for everyone.

A dedicated path on the ring road

The "Olympic lanes" reserved for the Olympic staff and emergency vehicles on the Boulevard Périphérique and in inner Paris remain in use. The far left lane on the Boulevard Périphérique is now reserved for public transport, emergency vehicles, taxis and carpoolers, in order to encourage less polluting forms of transport.



@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

45.7 fewer tonnes of plastic at all the Olympic venues, 9 tonnes of which were directly handled by the City of Paris
20 tonnes of plastic waste avoided every year thanks to, since 2024, the banning of plastic bottles at Paris racing events (Paris Marathon, etc.)
43 tonnes of plastic saved since 2020 thanks to the “Exemplary Administration” plan

“The objective was to fully limit the use of single-use plastic, whether for catering, drinks or promotional objects. We wanted each venue to embody this ambition of sustainability.”

**Hélène Boileau, Sustainability Manager,
General Delegation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and Large Events**

04 The Adidas Arena, spearhead of the renovation of the Porte de la Chapelle area

The Adidas Arena is a multipurpose venue located in the La Chapelle neighbourhood in Paris. From the construction phase, the City wished to make this space a model of environmental responsibility and social inclusion:

- More than 100,000 hours of social inclusion work were clocked for the operation;
- 30% of the concrete was low carbon in nature (concrete station installed on site to limit transport);
- 100% of the heating and air-conditioning requirements were fulfilled by renewable or recovered energy;
- there are 6900 m² of green rooftops and 1700 m² of planted terraces.

The Adidas Arena, the only facility constructed in central Paris, contributes to the transformation of the Porte de la Chapelle neighbourhood, with the complete renovation of Rue de la Chapelle, the underside of the Boulevard Périphérique and the surroundings of the future Condorcet campus. The Porte Saint-Denis, which connects Paris with Seine-Saint-Denis, is now greener, safer and more peaceful.

03 Events without single-use plastic

From 2019, the City of Paris has initiated in a single-use plastic elimination process which was featured as the **first action measure** of the Olympic Transformations programme.

Nurseries, schools, institutional catering establishments and general public events were among the first sectors to be made aware of this. Then efforts focused on catering, drinks and promotional objects, with concrete alternatives, such as fizzy drink fountains, reusable bottles and 120 new water fountains, bringing the total to more than 1200 water sources accessible during the 2024 Paris Games.

This process is now being expanded with a new environmentally responsible charter which, from 2025, will impose sustainable practices for all Parisian events. Since February, recurring event organisers in Paris must adopt best practices, including:

- the installation of temporary water sources;
- the promotion of reusable flasks and containers;
- the implementation of an efficient waste sorting system.



@Josephine Brueder

“This project, which has strong environmental ambitions, is destined to become a model for our future constructions. It is fully integrated into the Games’ heritage programme to improve the inhabitants’ quality of life after 2024.”

Paul Guillou, Arena Project Manager



@Valentin Chesneau

06 An even more accessible city

Paris 2024 further reinforced the City's commitment to universal accessibility:

- 17 Super Accessible Neighbourhoods (SAN) created;
- 100% accessibility within the bus and tram networks;
- 91% physically accessible municipal facilities open to the public;
- training of public sector workers and volunteers;
- creation of 45 sports sections catering to para-athletes.

Paris has also created "The Residence", a space dedicated to accessibility and the social and solidarity economy, organised initiatives like "Move & Share" which make sporting activities available to people with disabilities and their carers, and organised huge international parasport events. A proactive approach which has allowed Paris to become a model for global accessibility and inclusion.

05 The development of sports for all

The City firmly believes that sport is a powerful engine of inclusion, solidarity and integration. Local teams worked towards a better sharing of sports facilities, with 90% of those in open access being frequented by men*. Many significant measures were implemented before and during the Games, and are slated to be continued:

- launch of the Paris Sportswomen programme to encourage women's access to public sporting spaces;
- deployment of an awareness-raising campaign against gender-based and sexual violence during the Games;
- creation of the first "safe spaces" in the Games' history at the sporting venues;
- sporting activities offered to the most vulnerable via community mobilisation:
 - **All on the Track** (free cycling activities, with high female participation);
 - **1,2,3 Swim** (264 beginners taking introductory swimming lessons in 2023-2024);
 - **Solidarity tickets** (2200 tickets distributed to people in situations of exclusion or exile);
 - **"Terrains d'Avenir"** (integration programme for displaced youth, in partnership with the Olympic Refugee Foundation).

*According to geographer Édith Maruéjols.

Two-fold increase in the number of licensed para-athletes since 2019!

Encouraged by the Games, Paris has accelerated access to sporting facilities, the consideration of universal accessibility requirements in new facilities and the development of parasport.

"Since 2017, Paris has achieved more progress in terms of accessibility than any other host city of the Paralympic Games. Today, Paris is more inclusive than ever, which benefits its 185,000 inhabitants with disabilities and millions of visitors."

Andrew Parsons, President of the International Paralympic Committee

