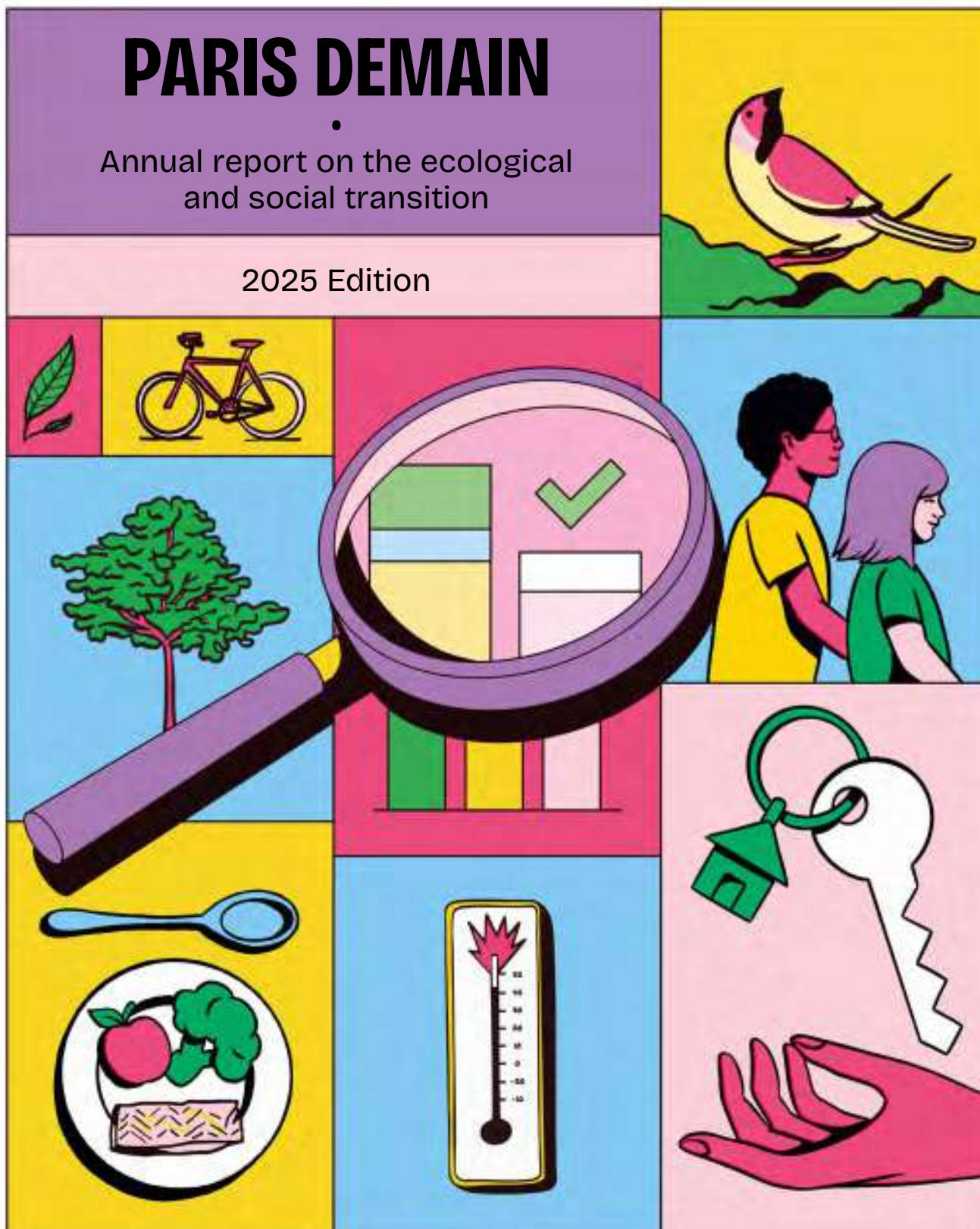


PARIS DEMAIN

Annual report on the ecological
and social transition

2025 Edition



OURS

Presented to the Council of Paris in July 2026

Technical coordination: Directorate of Ecological Transition and Climate (DTEC), Ecological Transition Coordination Department -

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Foreword



Alice Timsit, Deputy Mayor of Paris
for the Ecological Transition,
the Climate Action Plan, Water and Energy

@Jean-Julien Cassinat

Climate change is no longer a theoretical or future threat: we are already seeing its concrete impacts on our territory, our infrastructure and our daily lives. Extreme heat episodes, periods of drought, increasing pressure on water resources and severe weather events remind us every year that urgent action is needed.

This reality is particularly visible in Paris, a city that is dense, highly built up and prone to the urban heat island effect. Climate projections show that by 2050, heat waves are likely to be twice as frequent, with tropical nights becoming the summer norm. In light of these findings, inaction is no longer an option.

This is why the City of Paris has been undertaking a comprehensive ecological transition across its territory over the past several years, with two main goals: drastically cutting down on greenhouse gas emissions, and adapting the city to the now inevitable impacts of the changing climate. The Paris Climate Action Plan sets out an ambitious trajectory to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. This strategy now informs all policies of the municipal administration: urban planning, housing, mobility, energy, greening, environmental health and water management.

The results show that this transformation is already underway. Since 2004, the carbon footprint of the Paris territory has declined significantly, and its energy consumption has fallen at a rate faster than the national average. Fewer cars on the road, the large-scale expansion of cycling infrastructure, the energy efficiency renovation of buildings and the growth of district heating and cooling networks are all key drivers of this transition.

The adaptation of the city is another key priority. Paris is investing heavily in greening and cooling public spaces, improving soil permeability, creating urban cooling islands and boosting its resilience to the climate crisis. Oasis courtyards, School Streets, new green spaces and neighbourhood transformation projects reflect this shift in urban planning.

But the transition is not merely a technical one. It is also a deeply political undertaking to build a low-carbon and resilient city that is also fairer and more inclusive. The climate problem is intrinsically linked to questions of public health, social justice and quality of life. We must give priority to protecting those most vulnerable to its effects, such as children, the elderly and the homeless.

This means maintaining a high level of public investment, supporting Parisians through this necessary transformation, and strengthening cooperation with all stakeholders in the region: local authorities, public operators, associations, the scientific and business communities.

And yet, we know that the challenge awaiting us is great. International commitments are insufficient to limit global warming in the long term, and the effects of climate change are intensifying faster than expected.

We must therefore accelerate all our efforts with a clear goal in mind: to build a city that can protect its inhabitants and remain liveable for many decades to come.

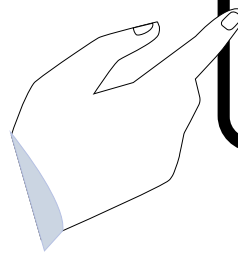


2018 La Parisienne race @Sophie Robichon

Paris is in constant transformation.

The information presented in this report is based on data finalised at the end of 2025, but the projects are ongoing.

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



Indicator **01: trajectory of the annual average temperature at the Parc Montsouris station in Paris**

+0.9°C in 2025 (compared to average)

In 2025, the average annual temperature in Paris was 13.8°C, i.e. 0.9°C higher than the 1991-2020 average, confirming a constant increase over more than a century. In a warming world (+0.59°C globally, and +1.17°C in Northern Europe), the impacts are becoming more severe, with longer heat waves reaching up to 40 days a year, and more frequent episodes of extreme rainfall.

This is making Paris' climate closer to that of Mediterranean cities, bringing its residents, their lifestyles, public resources and infrastructure under increasing strain. The transformation of the Parisian territory is essential to make it a more resilient, breathable and liveable city.

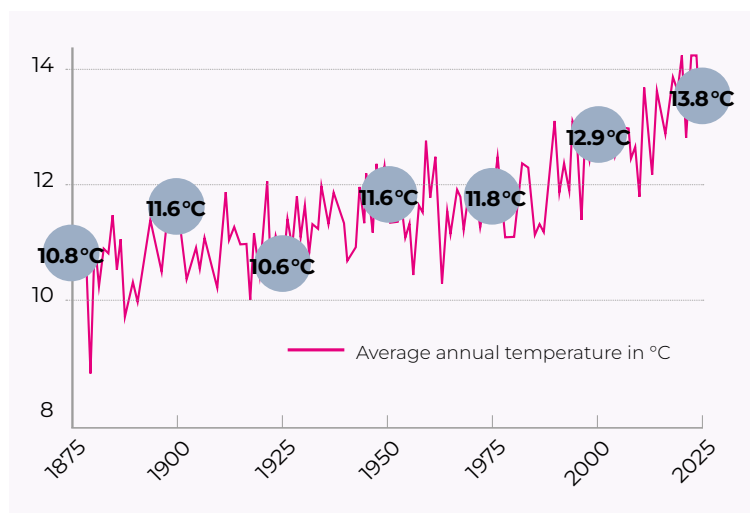


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@Frederic Combeau

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The City is taking action and adapting to climate change

01

Transforming land use across the territory



View from City Hall @Joséphine Brueder

34%

decrease in the carbon footprint since 2004

23%

decrease in energy consumption in Paris since 2004

50.7%

renewable and recovered energy in the Parisian heating network in 2024

More than **1,500**
cool spaces recorded in 2025

With its Climate Action Plan in place since 2007, the City of Paris has been ahead of the curve in addressing the challenges of decarbonisation, energy efficiency and climate change adaptation. In keeping with the Paris Agreement, the National Low Carbon Strategy and the National Adaptation Plan, it aims for carbon neutrality by 2050 and **prepares the territory for an already-changing climate** with a view to protecting Parisians in the long term.

Renovating buildings to make them more energy efficient, reducing the presence of cars, moderating energy consumption and developing renewable energy have helped the City of Paris **reduce its carbon footprint by 34% in 20 years**. Still, the impacts of global warming on the territory are becoming more acute, and the clock is ticking. Despite a volatile international context in 2025, Paris is continuing its efforts to accelerate the transition and achieve its goals.

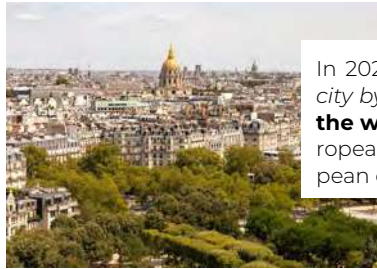
The 2024-2030 Climate Action Plan enshrines this ambition. At once strategic framework and operational roadmap, it outlines **target pathways for carbon neutrality, energy consumption, air quality and adaptation** by 2050 and describes the concrete actions to be implemented by 2030 for the sustainable transformation of the region.

Indicators:

Key actions of 2025

Indicator **02**

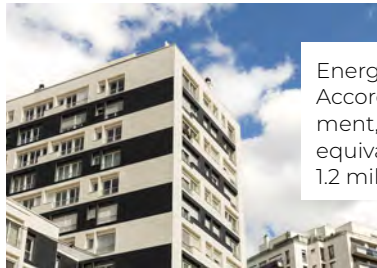
Carbon footprint



In 2025, Paris received the *Climate-neutral and smart city by 2030* EU Mission label supporting **cities leading the way to decarbonisation**. The goal is to turn 100 European cities into innovation hubs and inspire all European cities to follow by 2050.

Indicator **03**

Energy consumed



Energy consumption is continuing to fall in Paris. According to the latest territorial energy assessment, **it has declined by 23%** in 20 years, i.e. by the equivalent of the average annual consumption of 1.2 million Parisian households.

Indicator **04**

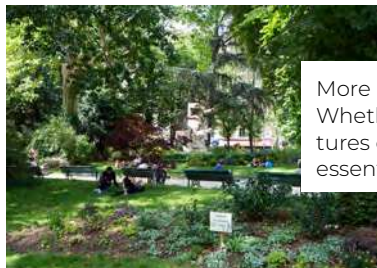
Share of renewable and recovered energy in the heating network



At the end of 2025, the Council of Paris approved a new concession contract for the urban heating network which will come into force in 2027. The goal: control prices and accelerate the energy transition. The energy mix is set to undergo deep changes: **with 76% renewable and recovered energy by 2034**, thanks to the large-scale development of geothermal resources.

Indicator **05**

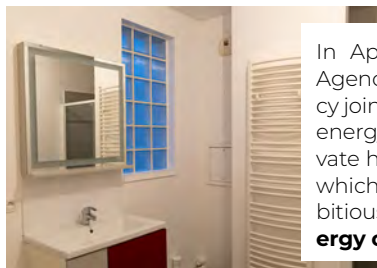
Cooling islands



More than **1,500 cool spaces in 2025**. Whether through greening, water features or materials used, these spaces are essential to coping with climate change.

Indicator **06**

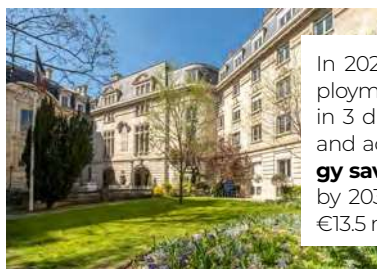
Housing renovation



In April 2025, the Paris Climate Agency and Paris Urbanism Agency jointly published a report on the energy consumption of the private housing stock (222,700 units), which showed that the most ambitious renovations **reduced energy consumption by up to 30%**.

Indicator **07**

The Parisian administration's energy consumption



In 2025, Paris carried out its 3rd deployment of energy-savings advisers in 3 districts, training 100 personnel and achieving more than **11% energy savings***. The aim is to reach 15% by 2030 across 1000 facilities (up to €13.5 million in savings).

Indicator **08**

Amount of the City's expenditure favourable for the climate



In 2025, **21.5%** of expenditure items (€1.33 billion) were favourable to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

* Estimated savings on energy consumption through energy saving measures and energy efficiency actions (like lighting upgrades).

Photos, from top to bottom: @Guillaume Bontemps, @Guillaume Bontemps, @Guillaume Bontemps, @Elisa Chauveau, @Guillaume Bontemps, @Clément Dorval, @Frédéric Combeau

Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050

Paris is aiming to reduce its carbon footprint by 80% with respect to 2004 and make the city a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions zone by 2050. Every year, the City measures emissions across the territory to adapt policies and steer actions towards carbon neutrality.

Emissions are still largely imported

The City's actions over 20 years have led to a **34% reduction in Paris' carbon footprint** between 2004 and 2023. This decline is seen across all sectors.

Imported emissions and emissions from the Greater Paris region →

These amount to 13.61 MtCO₂e and represent nearly three-quarters of the city's total emissions. Most of these concern the transport sector in Paris (7.46 MtCO₂e, of which 4.52 MtCO₂e are associated with air traffic) or the food sector (3.85 MtCO₂e). The other sources of emissions are linked to the operation of the territory: production and supply of the energy consumed (1.19 MtCO₂e), construction materials and raw materials used to manufacture finished goods (1.12 MtCO₂e). Since 2004, **these emissions have fallen by 35%**, with a recent decline of 7% between 2022 and 2023.

Local emissions → These amount to **5.07 MtCO₂e**.

- The **building sector** tops the list (accounting for two-thirds of Paris' emissions), with the main source being the energy combustion for heating in residential and service sector buildings (offices, shops, public facilities) and the district heating network (3.41 MtCO₂e in 2023). Since 2021, emissions from the service sector exceed those from households.
- **Central Paris transport** comes in second among local emissions (0.94 MtCO₂e): individual transport (66%), transport of goods (23%) and public transport (11%).
- Due to the fall in emissions from central Paris transport in recent years, the share of the **waste sector** in local emissions is steadily increasing: 7% in 2004, 11% in 2018, and 14% in 2023. This trend highlights the importance of reducing emissions from materials such as plastic, which are the main contributor to emissions within this sector.

Local emissions have declined by 31% between 2004 and 2023, thanks to an overall reduction across sectors. Still, the rate of this reduction has slowed over recent years and was stable between 2022 and 2023. Two factors explain this recent stability:

- A trend-break in the reduction in emissions from buildings in Paris, which saw a slight increase between 2022 and 2023, especially in the service sector.
- An apparent increase in emissions linked to waste due to significant changes in the accounting methodology used in the waste sector.

Carbon footprint by resident → 8.9 tCO₂ per resident on average, of which 2.5 t represent local emissions. On the parameter of local emissions per capita, Paris ranks below London (2.9 tCO₂) and Milan (2.7 tCO₂), but above Madrid (2.1 tCO₂) and Stockholm (1.14 tCO₂).

34%

carbon footprint reduction in Paris between 2004 and 2023

Now you know!

In 2023, emissions linked to the air traffic of visitors to Paris (tourists) was estimated for the first time (not included in the footprint of the territory): amounting to 8.42 MtCO₂e, they are quite considerable, about 2.5 times the emissions associated with the air transport of Parisians.



View from the Eiffel tower @Guillaume Bontemps

Indicator **2: Paris' carbon footprint**

18.68 MtCO₂e

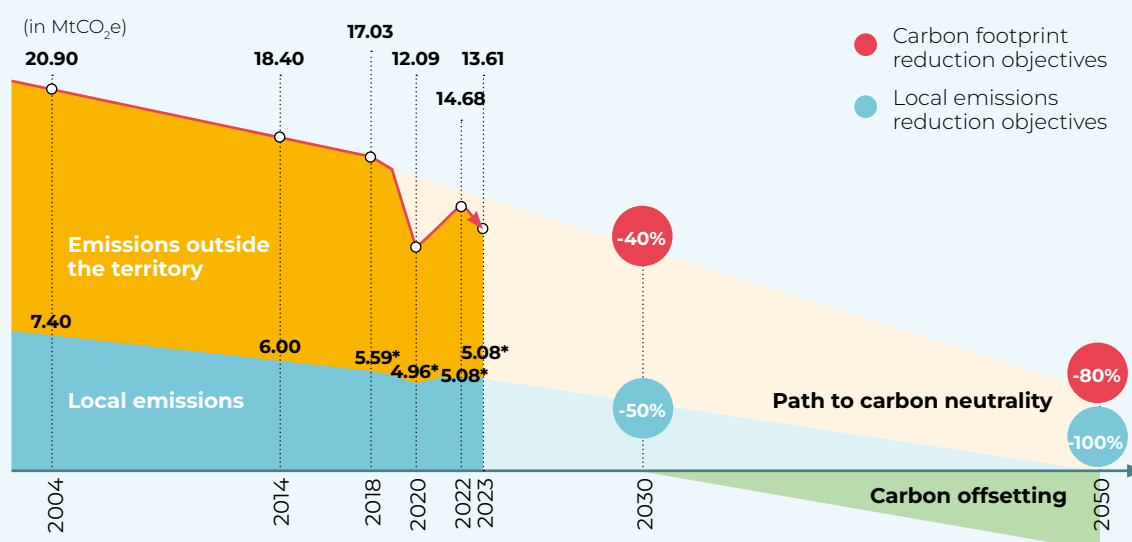
 in 2023 (vs 19.76 MtCO₂e in 2022)

The results of the 2023 carbon footprint assessment must be analysed with respect to the carbon neutrality pathway set for 2050 and the interim targets for 2030. The overall carbon footprint of the territory is following the required trajectory, but local emissions are still lagging behind.

The assessment for 2023 shows that emissions are 0.92 MtCO₂e lower than the desired projections for the carbon-neutral trajectory, mainly due to a change in the accounting methodology for emissions from the aviation sector. On the other hand, local emissions, and food and transport sector emissions, are all above these projections. With a limited scope of action in these sectors, the City will need to work with actors beyond its territory and engage with the national government as well.

Local emissions exceed the pathway projections by 0.76 MtCO₂e. While the gap in emissions from the waste sector can be attributed to a change in accounting methodology, the service sector also contributes to the overshoot of the trajectory. This is also a sector where the City has a limited scope of intervention. The gaps for the residential and transport sectors are smaller but underline the importance of pursuing the City's actions here.

This 2021–2023 trend analysis shows that all sectors must step up their efforts to meet the 2030 and 2050 targets set out in the Climate Action Plan. This is particularly true for the service sector, whose rate of decarbonisation needs to be accelerated by a factor of 10 between now and 2030.



Local emissions **5.08 MtCO₂e****

Emissions outside the territory **13.61 MtCO₂e****



Carbon footprint distribution (in MtCO₂e) :

Local emissions

Emissions outside the territory

* The data for 2018–2022 has been updated in order to ensure a consistent boundary following a change in the accounting methodology.

** The data presented in these graphs has been rounded; as a result, slight discrepancies may be observed in some of the totals.

2025 marked 10 years of the Paris Climate Agreement

2025 marked 10 years since the Paris Climate Agreement was adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015. This landmark agreement set an overarching goal for the international community: to achieve carbon neutrality in order to keep global warming well below 2°C.

The **COP30 which took place in Belém** represents another important step. Countries submitted their updated Nationally Determined Contributions for the coming decade. According to the United Nations, these commitments move the world closer to the target pathway, limiting warming by 2.3°C to 2.5°C.

As part of this international mobilisation, the French capital's **Climate Action Plan** aims to accelerate the phasing out of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by transforming its infrastructure, production models and lifestyles. Paris marked the 10 years of this agreement with a special "Paris-Belém" exhibition at City Hall.

The 10 years of the Paris Climate Agreement were also an opportunity to strengthen international cooperation.

As an EU Mission-selected "Climate-Neutral and Smart City", Paris is innovating and showing the way to other European cities. In particular, the programme funds the NEAR pilot project, which aims to reduce a neighbourhood's carbon footprint and enhance its living environment through a citizen-led diagnosis and approach. A trial run of this project was carried out in the Porte d'Orléans neighbourhood (**14th district**).

Lastly, as member of the Global Observatory of Sustainable Proximities, Paris also jointly organised the **international conference "Towards sustainable urban proximities"** with UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the City of Paris, and the ETI Chair – IAE Paris Sorbonne School. This conference allowed Paris to demonstrate the alignment of its local policies – resilience, energy efficiency renovation, energy saving, and the '15-minute city' – with international climate commitments, thus setting a global example for a sustainable and inclusive city tackling climate change.



Banners for the 10 years of the Paris Climate Agreement on Rue de Rivoli @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Transforming the energy system of Paris

The City is transitioning its energy system towards more efficient and renewable energy sources by 2050. It is aiming to halve its energy consumption with respect to 2004 and get 20% of its energy from local renewable and recovered energy sources. This strategy will reduce its dependency on fossil fuels and make the region more self-sufficient in energy.

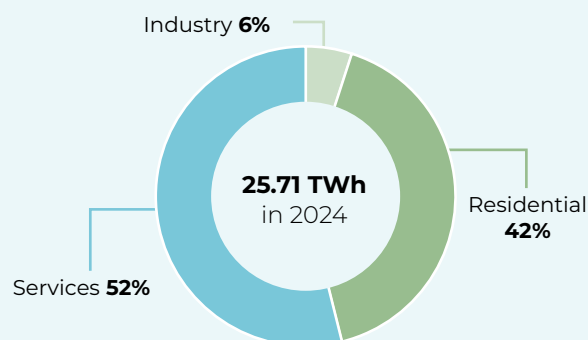
Energy consumption in decline

Energy consumption is the primary source of local greenhouse gas emissions within the territory. Most of this consumption comes from residential and service sector buildings (especially for their heating needs) and from the production and distribution of energy. It also generates a large share of the emissions outside the territory, upstream in the energy value chain. **In 2024, energy demand in Paris amounted to 25.71 TWh.**

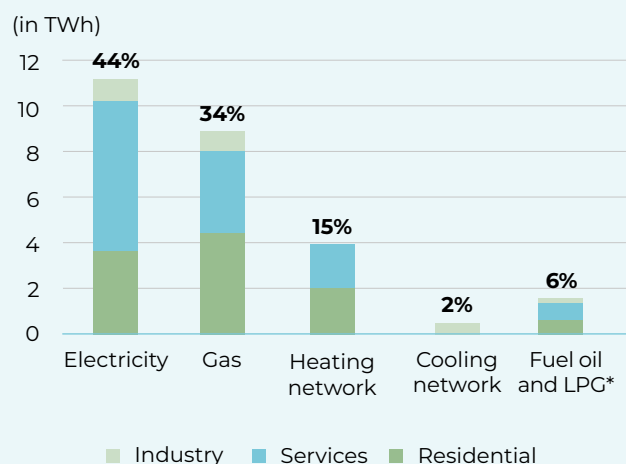
This volume, which is equivalent to France's total solar energy output (24 TWh, SDES 2025), highlights the scale of the territory's needs. However, this demand has been in clear decline: between 2004 and 2024, **Paris' energy consumption fell by 23.9%**, more than twice as fast as the decline in the national average over the same period (10%) (SDES, 2025).

Service sector demand is the highest (52%) followed by the residential sector (42%). Between 2023 and 2024, service sector demand fell by 9% while residential demand fell by 5%. Electricity is the biggest source of energy for the service sector, mainly for digital equipment, appliances, lighting and cooling. Meanwhile, natural gas remains widely used in the service sector and is mainly used in the residential sector for its heating needs (heating, hot water, cooking). The increased deployment and decarbonisation of the district heating network is a key driver to reducing natural gas consumption in the Paris territory.

Distribution of energy consumption by sector in Paris in 2024



Energy consumed by buildings in Paris in 2024 - weather-corrected



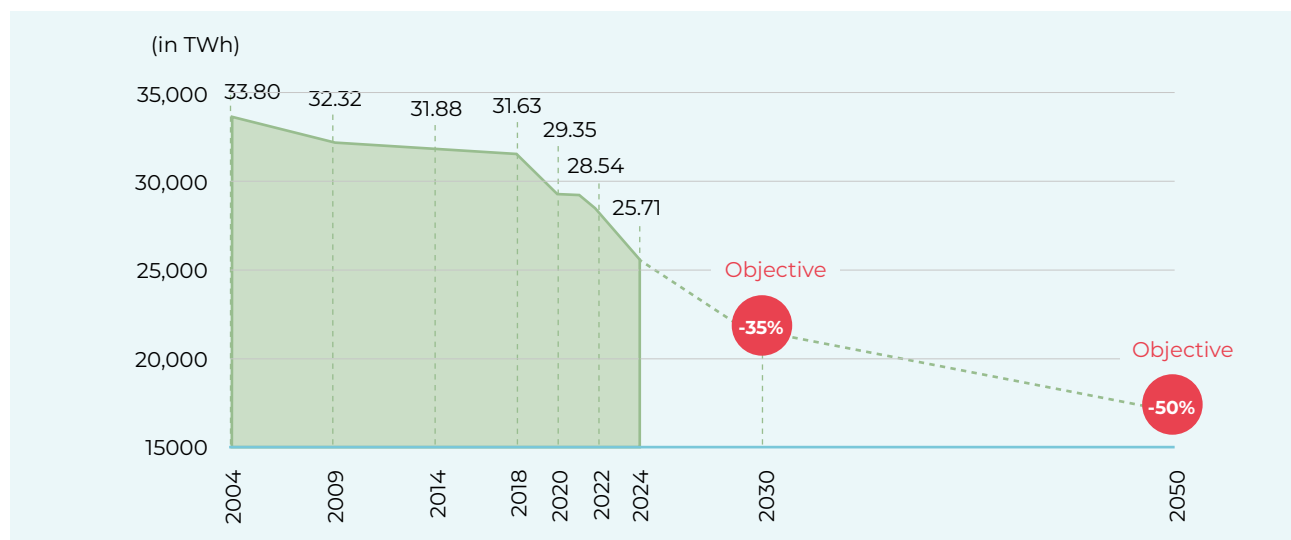
* The combined share of fuel oil and LPG was 8% in 2023 and 6% in 2024. This is due to a change in the calculation method combined with a switch to using ROSE data (the statistical observation network for energy and greenhouse gases) in 2024.



@City of Paris



23.9% decline between 2004 and 2024



In 2024, the total energy consumption of Paris was **25.71 TWh, 6% lower than in 2023 and 23.9% lower than in 2004**. This sets Paris on the right path towards achieving its objective of reducing energy consumption by 35% by 2030 with respect to 2004, and halving it by 2050. The decline in consumption is due to several factors:

- a rise in energy prices due to geopolitical circumstances (45% increase in electricity prices between 2021 and 2024, 100% increase in gas prices between 2021 and 2025)
- dissemination of best practice regulations (optimised thermostats, shorter heating periods), guidelines for temperature settings in municipal facilities
- building renovations especially through the Paris Eco-renovations+ programme (339 jointly owned properties have voted to carry out energy efficiency renovation works since 2014, representing 22,500 units), and through social housing renovation programmes (nearly 80,000 projects financed since 2009)
- the progressive deployment of energy-savings advisers across municipal facilities, which along with building improvements, have helped achieve a 10% decline in energy consumption
- a slight decline in population (3%) and rise in intermittent inhabitation (number of primary residences have gone down while secondary residences have gone up).

To maintain this downward trend, the City is stepping up the levers of action underway since 2007: **energy saving measures, support for energy efficiency renovations of buildings and improving performance across its facilities**. Special attention is being paid to ensure thermal comfort in buildings intended for vulnerable groups (nurseries, schools,

care homes) in light of the increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves. Furthermore, thermal renovation is equally important to limit the excessive use of air-conditioning, which is energy intensive and can exacerbate the urban heat island effect. The need for both heating and cooling must be lowered so that buildings can be adapted to the changing climatic conditions while becoming less energy intensive.

If the average annual rate of decline of 4.3% observed between 2021 and 2024 is maintained, consumption could reach 19.75 TWh in 2030, 42% down from 2004.

Even though this is a promising trend, the unstable geopolitical context with the war in Ukraine and the Middle East crisis is already having tangible impacts on gas prices, which have seen a sharp rise. This geopolitical reality is a reminder of the need to phase out the strong dependency on fossil fuels of the Paris region and to consolidate and strengthen the measures implemented by the City to control its energy consumption.



Energy efficiency renovations through the Eco-Renovations programme @Guillaume Bontemps

Greener grids and networks

In 2024, **23.4% of Paris' energy consumption was supplied by renewable energy**, which accounted for 30.8% of electricity, but only 3.2% of gas. There has been a clear rise in the share of renewable energy in electricity supply since 2021, which has increased by 8.3 percentage points over this period. Thanks to the development of biomethane, the share of renewables in the gas network has more than tripled. In France, 731 biomethane plants are now connected to the gas grid, of which 60 are in the capital city region. A 27% rise in the volume injected was seen over a single year. In a general context of declining gas consumption, this mechanically increases the share of renewable energy.

Renewable electricity production has gone up by 9% between 2023 and 2024 in France. Solar energy is the

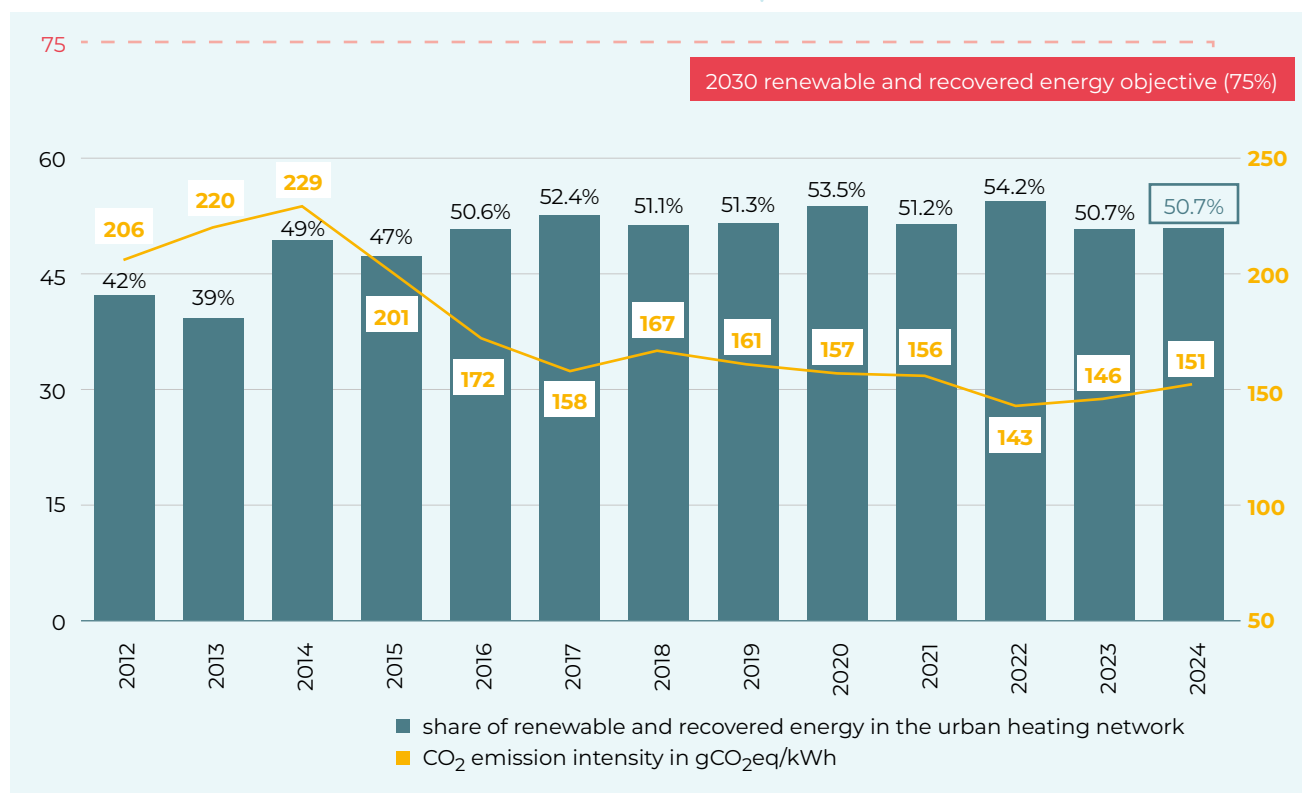
main source of local electricity production in Paris. The French capital has 257 solar installations, of which 10 operate through a collective self-consumption model (6 social housing agency projects and 4 municipal sites). Together, they supplied 3.28 GWh in 2024, roughly the equivalent of the consumption of 500 residential buildings.

The Climate Action Plan lays out a clear target: **45% renewable energy by 2030**, of which 10% should be locally produced. But the current trajectory is not sufficient to meet this goal. If the pace between 2021 and 2024 is maintained (8.2% increase per year), the share of renewables will reach 37.5% in 2030, below the required target. Acceleration is critical.

Indicator **04**: share of renewable and recovered energy in the urban heating network

50.7%

renewable and recovered energy in 2024



In 2024, the district heating network was supplied by 50.7% renewable and recovered energy:

- household waste-to-energy (85.93%)
- solid biomass (12.61%)
- biomethane (0.99%)
- liquid biogas-geothermal (0.47%)

The Paris Climate Action Plan objective is to achieve a 75% renewable and recovered energy share in the district heating network by 2030, and 100% by 2050.

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

In 2025, a complete transformation of the district heating network

The district heating network is owned by the City and run by the CPCU (Paris District Heating Company) since 1927. This concession contract is ending on 1st January 2027. In 2025, the Council of Paris adopted a new management model for the future, based on a single-purpose semi-public company (SE-MOP). Starting 2027, this new mixed economy company will manage the network. Its ownership is divided between the City of Paris (34%), the Caisse des Dépôts (15%) and a group of private operators (51%).

The new contract sets **an unprecedented target for greening the district heating network's energy mix**. The objective is to attain a 76% share of renewable and recovered energy by 2034, most of which should be locally produced. The development of deep geothermal, whose production will be multiplied by 50, will be the primary lever of action, making Paris a global leader in the field. The investment effort will be substantial: €3.4 billion over the 25-year period of the contract. In addition to the recovery of heat from waste, this will help diversify the sources of energy: through biomass, thermal energy from the Seine, the metro and a new steam plant scheduled to open in 2031.

This structural transformation will position the district heating network as a key pillar of Paris' energy transition.



CPCU Chimney @Guillaume Bontemps



Solita Salgado pool @Joséphine Brueder

Cooling

the city and its residents

To combat rising temperatures and heat waves, Paris is strengthening its urban strategy for passive cooling. Greening, improving soil permeability, thermal renovation and street-level amenities that provide relief from the heat all contribute to making the city more pleasant and breathable.

Water features, greenery and amenities to cool the city

The Paris Climate Action Plan sets out key climate change adaptation objectives for a cooler and more resilient city. It includes the following priority action areas:

- **Planting** to reach up to 10 m² of green spaces per resident by 2040, i.e. over 300 hectares.
- **Improving soil permeability** in the territory by removing asphalt, to reach a target of 40% permeable surfaces by 2050 (compared to 33% in 2023), i.e. nearly 690 hectares in 30 years.
- **Saving water** by reducing withdrawals by 15% between 2019 and 2030 to ensure secure water supply past 2050.
- **Increasing the number of urban cooling islands**, so that every Parisian has access to a cool space within a 7-minute walk during the day and night by 2030.

The City of Paris tries as much as possible to use **nature-based solutions** to cool public spaces. By planting trees and hedgerows and improving soil permeability, the City is removing asphalt and greening public spaces to reduce the urban heat island effect. From pedestrianising the banks to swimming areas: access to the Seine river has also been enhanced to offer new cooling possibilities.

Paris is strengthening its urban strategy for passive cooling to account for heat waves and cooling needs across all its projects. **Urban forests, garden streets, Oasis courtyards**, the City is using new methods to adapt public spaces and create cooling islands. Street-level amenities are also part of the approach: shade structures and sails, fountains, misting systems, pergolas and benches. These cool spaces offer **refuge during high temperatures**, as well as an opportunity to rest and hydrate.

Adapting buildings is another key action area. Improving **thermal comfort** is becoming a priority in the City's renovation projects and has now been integrated into subsidy mechanisms for social housing providers and jointly owned properties. Through its Copr'Oasis programme, the City helps finance shutters, ventilation systems and greening initiatives in courtyards of private residential buildings.

Now you know!

School courtyards have been identified as key spaces that can be used to combat heat waves: they account for more than 70 hectares of surface area and are evenly distributed across the territory. Because they are still dominated by impermeable asphalt surfaces, they contribute greatly to the urban heat island effect. These courtyards are also closed to the public on weekends, at a time when Paris is in great need of community spaces that are accessible and cool.

2x more

heat waves by 2050
(Météo France)

2.7°C

estimated temperature rise in France by 2050 with respect to 1850-1900 according to the reference warming trajectory upon which the 2024 adaptation strategy is based



Edouard Vaillant Square @Elisa Chauveau



More than 1,500 spaces to cool off in the summer of 2025

Paris has over 1,500 cool spaces or cooling mechanisms throughout its territory as of the summer of 2025. Fountains, parks, gardens, misting systems, Oasis yards, cool buildings open to the public (places of worship, libraries, town halls, school courtyards accessible outside school hours...) are all part of this network. The goal is to offer all Parisians concrete solutions to cope with hot weather. The pace of deployment has been stepped up.

- **156 misting fountains** have been installed, well beyond the target of 120 set out in the Climate Action Plan.
- **9 misting areas** have been set up in large, built-up squares.
- Following the examples of Cours de Vincennes and Place Jules Joffrin, **55 shade structures** were installed in 2025 across public spaces, along with benches in most cases, especially where greenery was limited. Modular and demountable, these structures offer quick shade and respite from the heat.

This network of clear and accessible solutions is being expanded each year by the City to increase cooling options, and to ensure that each and every one of its visitors and residents can find a place to cool off.

Now you know!

Tackling heat waves also requires logistical organisation. The City of Paris and state authorities have together set up a heat wave alert system.

When a heat wave alert is triggered, the City opens up air-conditioned spaces in its town halls, extends the opening hours of major parks and Oasis courtyards accessible to the public, and steps up support for vulnerable people, especially the homeless, as well as elderly people registered on the RE-FLEX list.

The City recorded 4 heat wave episodes in 2025, with an extreme heat wave in early July.

In 2025, the Seine once again turned into a cooling zone

In 2025, three areas in the Seine were opened as swimming sites in the summer: the Bras Marie site at the foot of the Sully bridge, the Bras de Grenelle site next to the Île aux Cygnes, and the Bercy site in front of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. A legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, these sites welcomed 100,000 swimmers over the summer, with numbers going up during heat waves. A peak of 23,500 visits was recorded during the week of 15 August, when temperatures rose above 30°C almost daily.

Swimming in the Seine is a co-benefit of the exceptional programme to improve its water quality since 2015. More than €1.4 billion was invested to modernise its infrastructure, add or upgrade water treatment plants, and reduce untreated and contaminated rainwater discharge. The return of rare species like mayflies to the Seine are an indicator of this improvement in its water quality and biodiversity, with restored seagrasses floating near the river's surface in summer.



The Grenelle Seine swimming site, Paris en Seine Festival
@Guillaume Bontemps



Right bank of the Seine, Paris Plages 2025 @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Accelerating the renovation of buildings

Building renovations are an important means of reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Insulation, heating, ventilation and improvements in thermal comfort are being carried out at a large scale to ensure every Parisian has access to decent housing and public facilities better suited to the climate.

A structured approach that is already underway

Paris is building the city of tomorrow with the aim that each new or renovated housing project addresses today's challenges and demonstrates an inventive approach to construction and design.

Robustness, functional quality, cost- and energy-efficiency, greening and innovation are the key words guiding this ambition.

The City has begun a large-scale energy **efficiency renovation of its schools and nurseries by 2050** as part of a programme for grouped interventions through a series of energy performance contracts.

This programme aims to enhance energy performance through a systematic focus on **4 aspects**: functional improvements, decontamination, increased accessibility and high environmental standards – energy performance, adapting to high temperatures, greening, rainwater management, low-carbon and materially-efficient renovations – as well as a faster pace of renovation.

Twenty projects have already been launched, of which 11 have been delivered or are already in the construction phase for the 2026-2032 period.

The construction
and public works sector accounts for
more than 40%
of the consumption of materials and
75% of waste produced

Going one step further

The Greater Paris Metropolitan Authority, Plaine Commune, Est Ensemble and the City of Paris launched an innovative digital tool called "BTP Match" in June 2025. The idea is to link the supply and demand of reusable materials from different sites (construction, demolition, renovation or public space development) for stakeholders in this sector.



St Roch nursery façades after renovation @Joséphine Bruecker

In 2025, the JB. Clément school in the 18th district offered a shining example of renovation

As school catering was returned to municipal control in the 18th district of Paris, the JB. Clément nursery school was selected to be the kitchen for the local area, cooking and distributing 1000 hot meals per day by cargo-bicycle to 3 schools in the Butte Montmartre neighbourhood. The project included a comprehensive **energy efficiency renovation of the building**.

- Insulation from the outside using bio-sourced materials (16 cm of wood wool + 2 cm sealant with $R=4.10 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$) and installing sunshades for more comfort in the summer months.
- Replacing the existing aluminium window joinery with wooden joints ($U_w 1.3 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ and $Sw > 0.3$ with self-adjusting air vents).
- Floor insulation for the lowest level.
- Lighting upgrades
- Reusing kitchen equipment in other school facilities and recycling of glass panes.
- Greening works on the building roof are scheduled in the next phase.



JB. Clément nursery school, Paris 18th district @L. Bourgogne



JB. Clément nursery school, Paris 18th district @L. Bourgogne

Additionally, **the ecological transition of the Parisian housing stock** is a key aspect of its climate action policy. Since 2009, the City has been supporting social housing providers in implementing building renovations aimed at achieving high environmental standards. **In 2025, 6,441 such social housing units were renovated with support from the City.**

The scope of energy efficiency renovation works has also grown. They no longer only include better protection against the cold and a reduction in energy consumption from heating, but now also aim for:

- Thermal comfort in summer (installation of shutters, for instance)
- Passive cooling (creating urban cooling islands)
- Use of low-carbon materials (bio-sourced, reused, or partially recycled)
- Material efficiency, for example through the development of a recycling scheme for glass from replaced windowpanes (40 tonnes of recycled glass in 2025 saved 48 tonnes of sand that would otherwise have been used in the manufacture of new windows and provided more than 370 hours of work for people employed through social inclusion schemes).

The City of Paris has also supported the renovation of jointly owned properties through **the ERP+ Eco-Renovations Programme** since 2014. As of 2016:

- 62,600 joint owners have benefited from energy efficiency renovation support
- 22,546 Parisian buildings have voted to carry out renovation projects
- Close to €100 million in public subsidies were mobilised.

In 2025, the City of Paris **financed the energy efficiency renovation of 2,113 private housing units**. These ensured lower energy bills, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and better comfort for residents.

The **2024-2030 Climate Action Plan** of the City sets out ambitious targets to accelerate the energy transition:

- 40,000 private housing units renovated per year by 2030
- 2 out of 3 energy efficiency renovation projects supported via the ERP+ programme
- 5,000 social housing units renovated each year, with an average energy savings target of 60%.

Demonstrated results in Paris

In 2025, the Paris Climate Agency and Paris Urbanism Agency jointly published a report in coordination with the Housing Directorate of the City of Paris which **recorded the real energy performance of residential buildings after renovations**. The aim of this exercise was to inform public policy aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

222,700 housing units were part of the study, representing about 20% of private housing in the city. The median energy consumption was 97 kWh/m²/yr. The type of heating was the main differentiating factor: buildings with collective heating consumed more than those with individual heating (161 versus 73 kWh/m²/yr). Housing units with electrical heating made up most of the sample and recorded the lowest energy consumption (65 kWh/m² per m² and per year in 2023), mainly due to ease of temperature regulation and high energy costs which disincentivize consumption. Conversely, collective heating powered by gas showed the highest energy consumption levels, indicating significant potential for reduction through renovation and better maintenance and management of these systems.

These results are representative of the private housing stock. An additional analysis of 46 jointly owned properties having carried out renovation works between 2012

and 2021 was also included. Built mainly between 1940 and 1981, 90% of these are fitted with collective heating. Their high energy consumption and the relative ease and cost-effectiveness of intervention made them prime candidates for the City's renovation programme.

The types of works varied (insulation, ventilation, heating) and differed in scope. The most comprehensive renovations resulted in significant savings, with **average consumption falling by 24-30%**, while the reduction on partial interventions was much more limited. Energy consumption after works varied depending on the nature and type of works as well as changes in residents' behaviours, ranging from a fall of 45% to an increase of 11%. A rebound effect, where some residents chose to improve their comfort by increasing their energy consumption, partly or completely cancelled out some of the savings expected to result from the works.

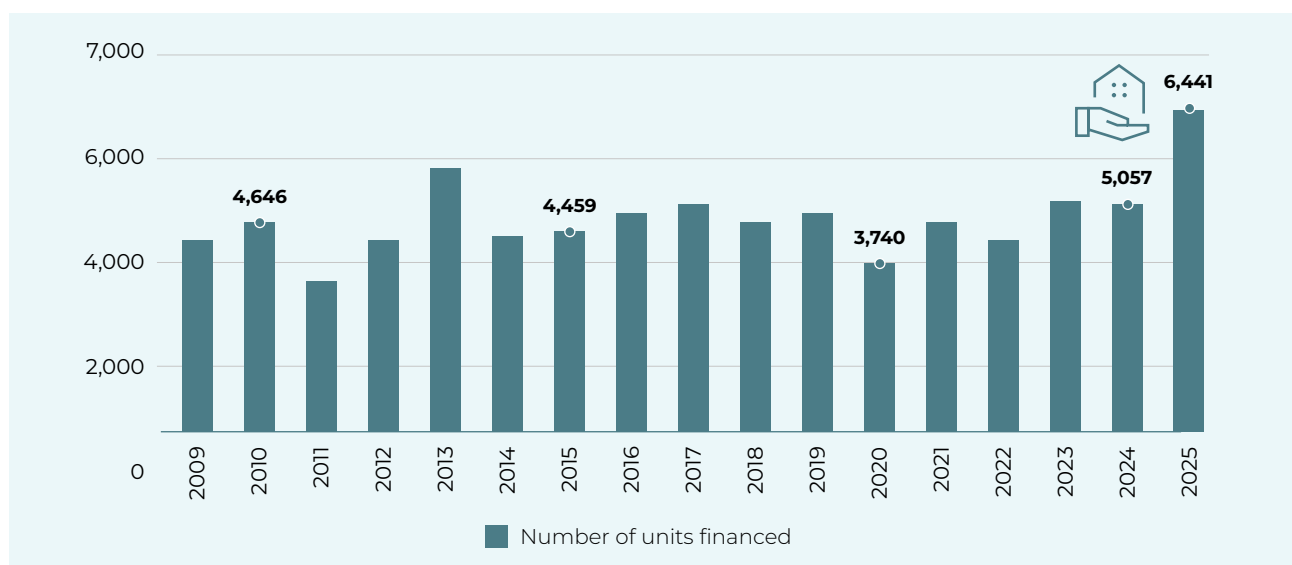
These findings confirm the efficiency of complete renovations and highlight the importance of combined interventions on building envelopes and systems. They also point out that savings can be achieved more easily in the most energy-intensive buildings. In any renovation project, the last kWh are the most difficult and expensive savings to achieve.

Indicator **06a: financed renovation of social housing units**

6,441 renovations of social housing units were financed by the City in 2025

On average, the City has financed **4,698 social housing units per year** since 2009.

The objective was raised to 5,000 social housing units financed a year, a target reached and surpassed since 2023.



In 2025, the exemplary renovation of the Cantate Tower

Built in the 70s, the Cantate tower (180 units, 30 floors) is 101m-tall. It is part of the Orgues de Flandre block, which also includes the Prelude, Sonate and Fugue Towers. These 4 towers are listed as 20th-century heritage buildings for their striking architecture. Situated in a Priority Neighbourhood, this site came under the national renovation programme.

The renovation of the Cantate tower followed that of Prélude and Sonate, properties owned by the social housing provider I3F. The block of flats was severely run down, and its co-owners were in a precarious financial situation. They received support from the City for a full-scale energy retrofit which included: wall and roof insulation, window replacement, ventilation and heating improvements. Architectural coherence with the other recently renovated towers was ensured. The renovation of the Cantate tower resulted in a **69% energy savings**, improving its energy performance from D to B. The benefits include significantly lower running costs, improved comfort and a lasting enhancement in property value.

The City contributed €2,098,152 to the total budget of €9 million. The last of the four towers called Fugue will finish its renovation works at the end of 2026.



*Tour Cantate, energy efficiency renovation worksite
@Soliha*

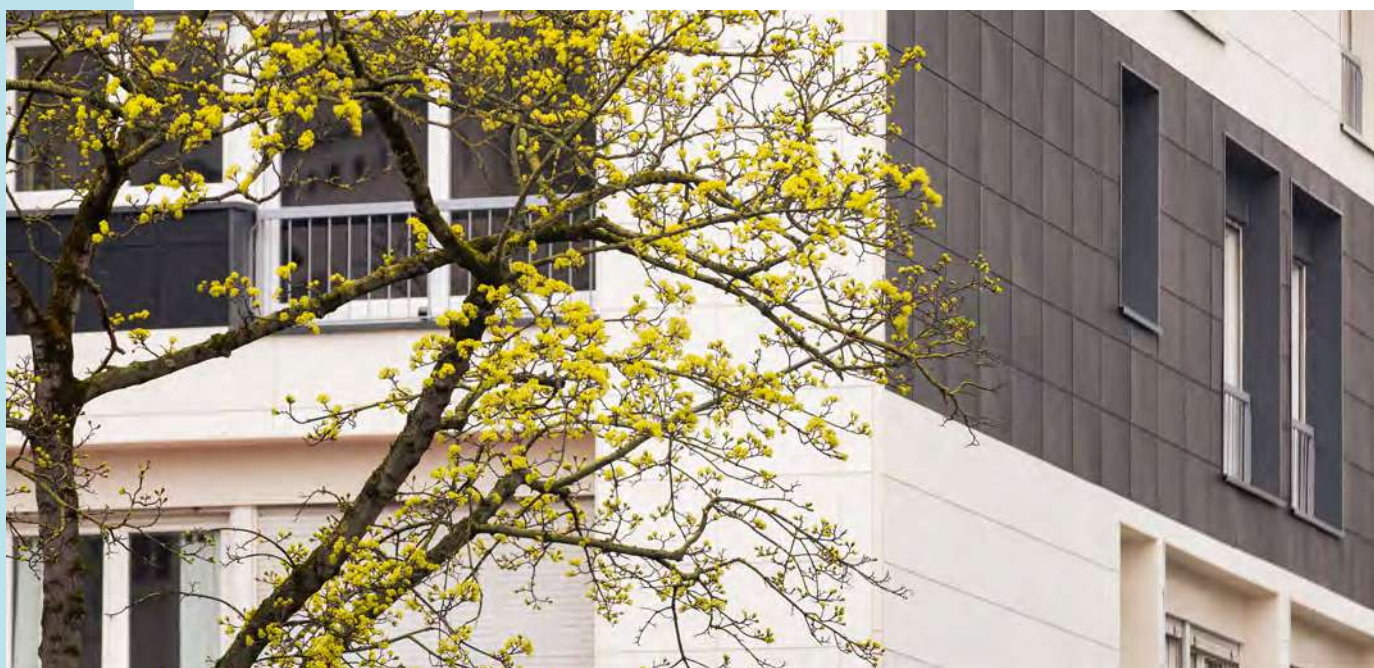
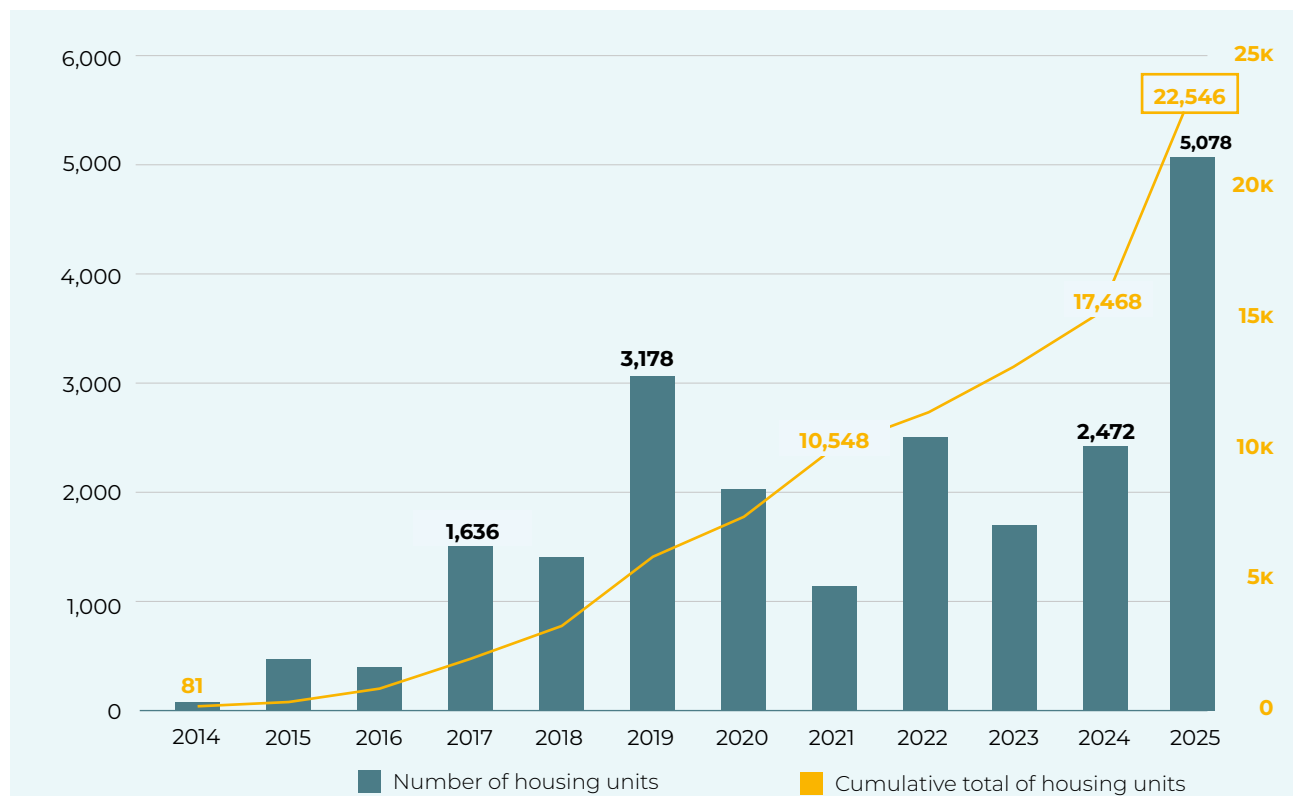


Orgues de Flandre block @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Indicator **06b: residences that undertook a general meeting vote in favour of energy efficiency renovation works**

22,546 private housing units have voted to carry out energy efficiency renovation works since 2014. 5,078 voted to do so in 2025.

22,546 housing units (339 jointly owned properties) have voted to carry out energy efficiency renovation works since 2014. 5,078 voted to do so in 2025. This clear rise since 2019 (end of the 1st Eco-Renovations Programme) was halted by the COVID lockdown, which prevented co-owners' meetings from taking place. However, the Climate and Resilience Law of 2021 and the launch of the new Eco-Renovations+ Programme in 2022 reinstated the upward momentum, which has since maintained course.



Energy efficiency renovation @Guillaume Bontemps

Setting an example for consumption

The City is mobilising its entire administration to bring down its energy consumption. Awareness-raising, guidance measures and consumption tracking ensure responsible use in line with the objectives of the Climate Action Plan.

An energy-saving plan for the Parisian administration

Since 2010, the City of Paris **has reduced its energy consumption by almost 20%** across its administrative buildings (19.90% down from 2010 to 2025). Consumption figures were at 508.70 GWh in 2025, as against 598.42 GWh in 2020. The reduction was observed across all sources of energy, except electricity, whose use went up by 6% from 2020.

This decline is even more significant in light of the fact that the inclusion of secondary schools has increased the number of municipal facilities from **3,067 to 3,255 facilities**. Despite the slight increase, the trajectory remains controlled and compatible with the target of 430GWh to be achieved by 2030.

This downward trend is the result of a proactive approach and a combination of measures:

- **Energy saving measures:** since 2022, indoor temperatures have been limited to 18°C (except for sensitive groups). Awareness-raising measures have helped staff optimise energy practices (heating, lighting, devices).
- **Improved energy performance of buildings:** The City has been investing in energy efficiency renovations (insulation, heating, ventilation, lighting, management). Primary schools and nurseries represent a priority, with a complete renovation target set for 2050.

Energy efficiency certificates (CEE) help to accelerate and fund these operations.

Now you know!

The ecological transition guides the management of municipal buildings. In 2025, the City of Paris accelerated the modernisation of its buildings with concrete results:

- 3,605 joinery replacements
- 44,510 m² roof insulations
- 31,794 m² renovated façades
- 45 boiler rooms modernised

These interventions improve energy performance and user comfort while reducing consumption.

508.70 GWh

energy consumption of the City's administrative buildings in 2025

Nearly **20%**
energy savings between
2010 and 2025

In 2025, a complete revamp for the town hall of the 8th district

In 2025, the town hall of the 8th district exemplified this holistic approach. Energy-savings advisers were deployed in addition to modernisation works. This initiative included:

- An energy audit to adjust uses and practices to needs
- Targeted works (replacement of windows, modernisation of equipment)
- Connection to the district heating network to phase out gas
- Connection to the urban cooling network Fraîcheur de Paris for indoor cooling
- The renovation of the municipal library, situated in the same building, included lighting upgrades and other works.

As a result, the building is now more comfortable, less energy intensive and compatible with decarbonisation targets.



8th district town hall @Clément Dorval

Indicator **07**: evolution in the energy consumption of the City's administrative buildings

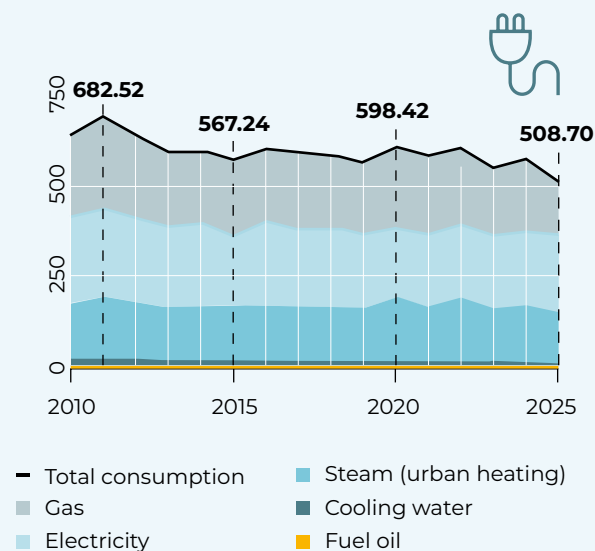
15% energy savings

between 2020 and 2025

In 2025, the total energy consumption of Parisian administrative buildings amounted to 508.7 GWh, as opposed to 598.42 GWh in 2020.

This sets the City on an excellent path to achieving its objective of 430 GWh consumed across the territory by 2030.

Annual consumption of occupied buildings by source in GWh



Boiler room, 8th district town hall @Cyril Abbas

In 2025, speeding up gas boiler replacements

The City of Paris has launched a **Gas Phase-Out Plan** for its boiler rooms, with a view to decarbonising the heating within public facilities. This represents a key lever to reduce emissions and ensure secure energy supply.

Municipal buildings have more than **1400 boiler rooms**, which supply close to **5 million m² of its facilities** (schools, nurseries, swimming pools, sports facilities, libraries, offices).

The current distribution is as follows:

- 720 of these boiler rooms are powered by gas
- 400 of these boiler rooms are connected to the district heating network
- 300 are electric.

Since 2022, the City of Paris has launched a Gas Phase-Out Plan to progressively replace gas systems with decarbonised systems, mainly by switching to the district heating network: 10 such connections were set up in 2022, 20 in 2023, 30 in 2024, 31 in 2025. Since the end of 2025, less than 1 in 2 boiler rooms operates on gas. And we only intend to step up the pace to achieve the goal: a complete transition away from gas by 2040.

Presenting

an environmental assessment of the City's expenditure

Since 2020, the City has carried out a climate assessment of its primary budget to enhance the coherence of its policy action with respect to the ecological transition. The introduction of a Climate Budget to monitor the City's expenditure and help it achieve its climate targets represents a new milestone in this process. These two complementary exercises illustrate the City of Paris' commitment to reducing emissions and adapting the territory to a changing climate.

A targeted and significant investment effort

Through its Climate budget, Paris is stepping up its investment towards accelerating the city's adaptation to climate change despite the national government's withdrawal of financial support.

In 2025, €938.8 million were allocated to transition measures, representing an increase of 56.7% between 2020 and 2025. In 6 years, a total of nearly €4.7 billion were invested in programmes and initiatives to drive the sustainable transition in Paris.

These investments contribute to meeting the climate change mitigation targets set out in the Climate Action Plan with respect to the reduction of energy consumption, the greening of Paris' energy mix, and the territory's climate adaptation efforts.

This funding supports three priority action areas:

- the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, which accounts for 80% of expenditure items
- climate change adaptation (nearly 13% of items)
- the energy transformation of the territory (about 5% of items)

These categories are complementary in nature: many initiatives generate co-benefits in terms of energy, biodiversity, resource conservation, health and pollution reduction (in particular).

Investments aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change focus primarily on the sectors that emit the most greenhouse gases:

- building and construction (€571.3 million)
- transport (€182.6 million)

The City invested €50.0 million in 2025 and close to €152.0 million since 2020 on measures related to energy. This expenditure includes the supervision of gas boilers, improvements in the energy performance of public lighting and the deployment of renewable energy installations.

Lastly, the City has stepped up its investment towards ensuring the resilience of the territory. In 2025, €118.2 million was allocated to adaptation, bringing the total investment from 2020 to €406.2 million. The bulk of this expenditure (83%) was spent on greening projects, followed by measures to ensure better water management and combat the urban heat island effect. In addition, some of the investment allocations classified under mitigation – in particular the renovation of buildings and transformation of public spaces – also contribute to adaptation. The City also funds initiatives to raise climate awareness such as educational Seine river cruises and cooperation projects amounting to €0.8 million, notably in partnership with the Climate Academy.

Assessing the environmental impact of expenditure

Alongside its investments, the City of Paris is committed to ensuring a high standard of service for the people of Paris, whilst minimising the environmental impact of its activities.

The Climate Assessment of the Budget analyses all expenditure (capital and operational) for its impacts on the climate.

In 2025:

- 74.2% of expenditure was classified as having a neutral effect on the climate.
- 21.5% of expenditure (or €1.33 billion) was classified as having a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Spending considered to be favourable for climate change mitigation has shown a consistent rise of 31% since 2019.
- 2.9% of expenditure items were classified as unfavourable, and they are in decline. These mainly include road maintenance works and fossil fuel purchases for the municipal transport fleet, which is gradually being electrified.

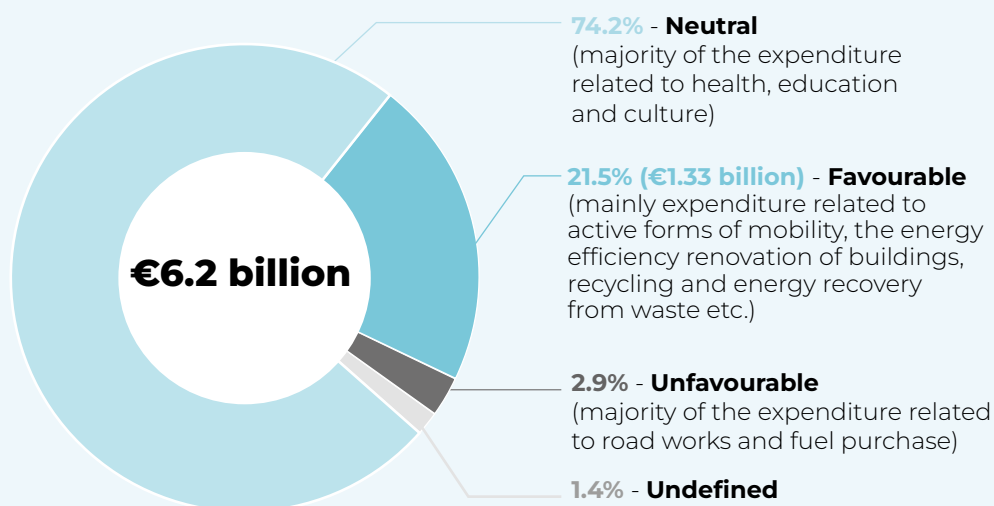


Mouton Duvernet street @Sonia Yassa

Indicator **08: amount of the City's expenditure favourable for the climate**

€1.33 billion in expenses favourable for the climate in 2025

Assessment of the 2025 Administrative Budget



Red fox (Vulpes) @Frédéric Combeau

In 2026, assessment will be extended to include biodiversity

Starting 2026, the City of Paris will be extending its environmental impact assessment to include biodiversity, in compliance with regulatory changes. This approach will ensure greater consideration for ecological balance in the City's public policies.

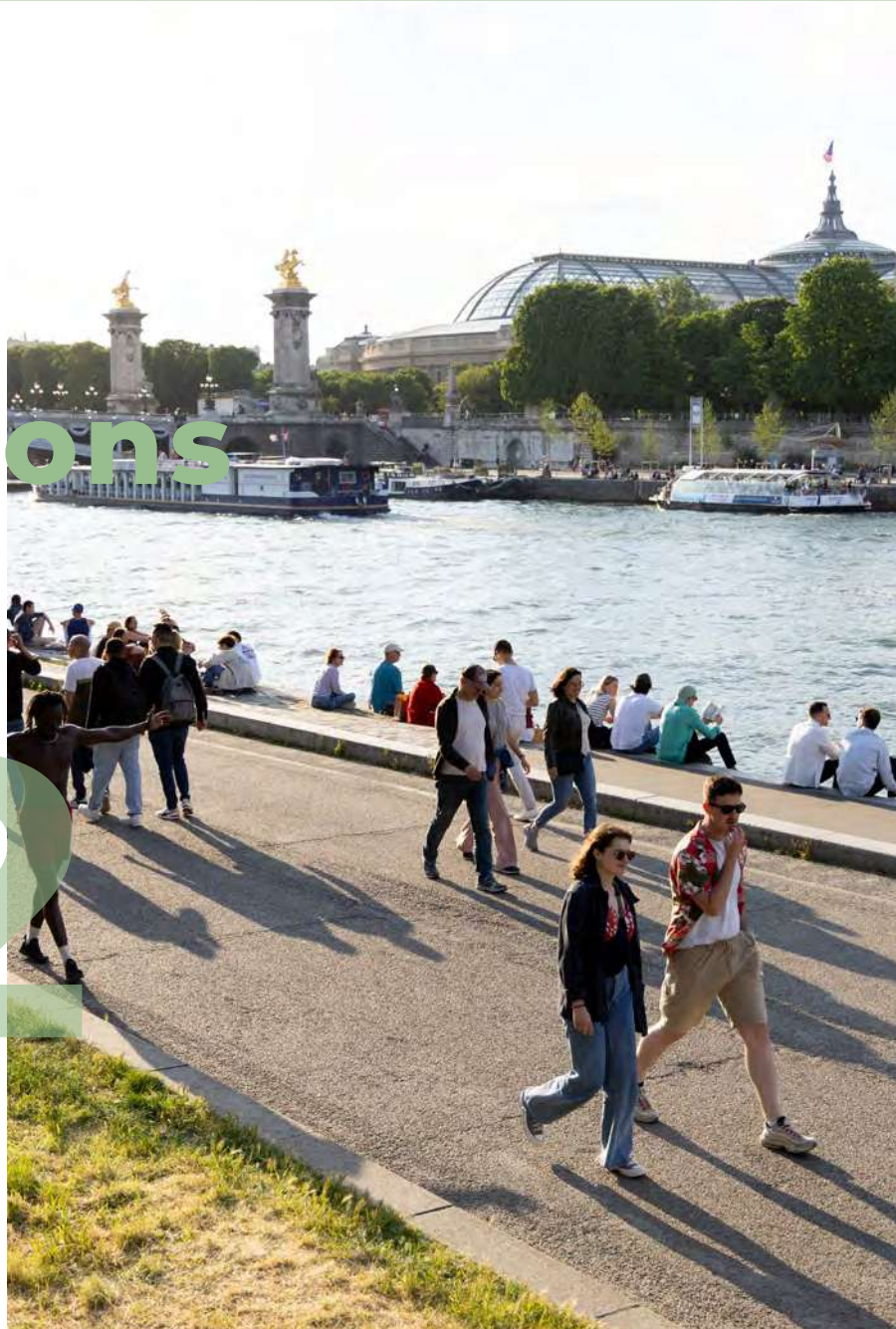
In 2025:

- 13.5% of spending (€261.4 million) was classified as favourable for biodiversity.
- Less than 2% (€24.8 million) was classified as unfavourable. This includes the ring road infrastructure, which creates ecological disruption and increased light pollution in its surroundings. To a smaller extent, festive lighting at the end of year and an increase in built-up space, which obstructs the growth of fauna and flora, also contribute to this category.
- Nearly half of the expenditure items were considered to be neutral.

Better living conditions

02

Improving the living environment and protecting public health



Left bank of the Seine @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

12% less road traffic compared to 2023 (stable compared to 2024, an unusual Olympic year)

35% to 45% fewer atmospheric pollutants from 2013 to 2024

With over 2 million inhabitants and more than 37 million tourists in 2025, Paris is one of Europe's most dense and visited cities. The City of Paris is thus faced with a constant challenge: **ensuring Paris remains a pleasant and vibrant city while improving the quality of the environment** and living conditions for its residents.

Long-standing efforts to transform the city over the past several years are yielding tangible results. Individual forms of motorised traffic have continued to decline in favour of more active and less polluting forms of transport. According to the 2025 survey of mobility trends carried out by the "Collectif mobilité", **29% of Parisians stated they walk more every day**. Bike trips now outnumber car journeys by three to one.

These changes have had a direct impact on environmental quality, living conditions and human health. Air quality is continuing to improve while road noise is declining. Reduced traffic and the modernisation of the vehicle fleet account for up to 80% of the improvements seen in transport-related pollution.

However, when it comes to air quality, the levels of certain atmospheric pollutants still exceed World Health Organisation recommendations. The transformation already underway must be stepped up. The City of Paris will sustain its efforts to make the city healthier, quieter and more pleasant for daily living.

Indicators

Key actions of 2025

Indicator **09**

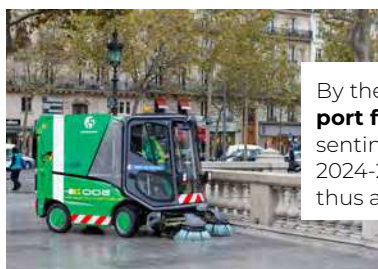
Road traffic



With a speed limit of 50 km/h and a dedicated car sharing lane, new measures on the Paris ring road are now showing visible results: improved traffic flow, **a 6% reduction in NO₂ levels, a decline in noise pollution** (a significant reduction in ring road noise of 1.5 dB(A) during the daytime, 1.9 dB(A) in the evening hours and 2.7 dB(A) at night thanks to less traffic on the road than during the day, according to the AEI index.)

Indicator **10**

Low emission vehicles in the Parisian fleet



By the end of 2025, **49% of the City's transport fleet** were low emission vehicles, representing a 2% increase in a single year. The 2024-2030 Climate Action Plan target has thus already been met.

Indicator **11**

Network of cycling routes



With **42 km more cycle routes in 2025** (i.e. an increase of 2.7% compared to 2024), Paris is continuing to promote sustainable forms of mobility. The goal is to reduce motorised traffic by 50% compared to 2015 levels by the year 2030.

Indicator **12**

Air quality



Air quality is improving. In 2025 for the first time, Paris **met European regulatory thresholds**. Efforts to meet the air quality guidelines set out by the WHO will continue.

Indicator **13**

Road noise



Noise pollution has consistently declined thanks to a reduction in road traffic and a range of measures undertaken over the past year, especially on the ring road, where a **2 to 3 decibel** decline was achieved.

Indicator **14**

Water withdrawals



In 2025, the City of Paris and its water distribution agency Eau de Paris carried out a number of works and trials to **limit water wastage and optimise its use**.

Photos, from top to bottom: @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat, @Henri Garat, @Clément Dorval, @Guillaume Bontemps, @Guillaume Bontemps, @ Joséphine Brueder

Reconciling mobility and quality of life

Transport-related greenhouse gas emissions in Paris have fallen by 48% compared to 2004. This is the result of a singular commitment: to reduce car use in the city and strike a better balance in the sharing of public space. Every step in this direction improves the climate, noise levels, as well as human and environmental health. This contributes to making Paris a healthier, more vibrant and breathable city.

More active and less polluting forms of mobility

In the past 20 years, **motorised traffic has fallen by 50%** in Paris (excluding the ring road), making way for less polluting forms of transport. The City is continuing to promote more sustainable forms of transport and has set itself a target of reducing road traffic in Paris (excluding the ring road) by 50% compared to 2015 levels by the year 2030.

The process of reducing motorised traffic has brought deep changes: **only a third of Parisian households** owns a car today, making it the fourth mode of transport

after walking, public transport and - since 2023 - cycling (2024 study by the Paris Région Institute).

The underlying downward trend in motorised traffic on the ring road continued in 2025. Road traffic in central Paris remained stable compared to 2024, which was an Olympic year and had itself seen a significant decline in road traffic of 12% compared to 2023. Public transport use is on the rise, and usage rates have even returned to levels recorded before the Covid crisis for some of these networks.

56%

less road traffic in central Paris since 2004

9.6 km/h

the average central Paris speed in 2025, down **7.7%** compared to 2024

Car sharing for smoother traffic flow on the ring road



Dedicated lane signs on the ring road
@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Since March 2025, **one lane of the ring road** is now dedicated, during rush-hour, to vehicles carrying at least two people and for collective forms of transport such as taxis, private hire vehicles, the emergency services and vehicles used by people with disabilities. The measure builds on restrictions to bring the speed limit down to 50 km/h enforced in October 2024. It aims to **encourage car sharing to reduce traffic congestion** and prevent its negative impacts.

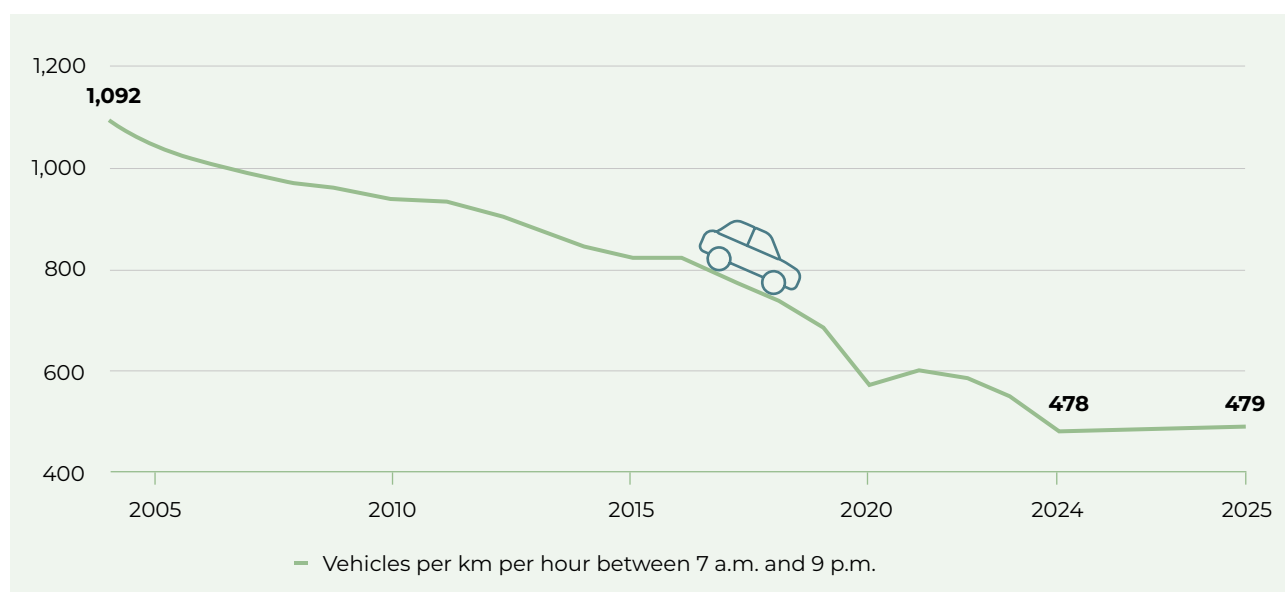
After an initial learning phase of two months, fines began to be imposed in May 2025. The results are being tracked along several indicators (noise, air pollution, traffic speeds, congestion, accidents) and are already showing positive effects, especially through **an improvement in traffic flow and a reduction in noise pollution**.

Indicator **09: Annual evolution of road traffic volume in central Paris****56%**

less road traffic in central Paris between 2004 and 2025

In 2025, the volume of car traffic in central Paris remained stable, following the steep fall seen in 2024, an Olympic year. Meanwhile, car traffic has continued to decrease on the ring road. Across the measured road network, the volume of traffic is now lower than during the 2020 Covid crisis.

The decrease over time has been spectacular: since 2004, road traffic in central Paris has gone down by over 50%, helping ensure smoother traffic flow, and a quieter and more breathable city.



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

Making public spaces accessible and shared by everyone

Unanimously adopted by the Council of Paris in December 2025, the new Road and Public Space Accessibility Plan (PAVE in French) sets out a roadmap for the City over the 2025-2035 period. Its goal is to ensure that public spaces are accessible to people with disabilities. The main measures include:

- Continuing steps to make bus stops more accessible
- Adding audible pedestrian signals to all crossings by 2030
- Implementing new tactile paving to guide those who are partially or totally visually impaired.

Drawn up in close consultation with impacted user groups, the new PAVE outlines a clear ambition: **to make accessibility a key pillar of Parisian urban planning** and ensure that public spaces can be truly shared by all.



Road accessibility for people with reduced mobility - Awareness-raising session for city staff @Clément Dorval

School Streets to make public spaces safer and more adapted to children



Rue du Sommerard
@Sonia Yassa

More than 300

traffic-calmed streets and up to 15.4 km of new pedestrian zones, i.e. almost half the length of the entire ring road

Launched after the lockdown was lifted, **"School Streets"** have progressively become a part of the Parisian cityscape. The idea is simple: limit motorised traffic near schools to ensure children's safe movement, reduce noise and pollution, and give them more space to play, gather or just move about freely. Between 2020 and 2025, 300 such **traffic-calmed streets** were

created near schools and other youth establishments. Among these, 100 were also upgraded and revamped through light-coloured surfacing, levelling and planting works. At the end of 2025, **over one in two Parisian children under the age of 10** had access to a safer and quieter street near their school or youth facility.

Local residents shape their neighbourhoods

Launched in 2020, the **"Embellir votre quartier"** ("Beautify your neighbourhood") scheme aims to visibly and sustainably transform public spaces through a participatory initiative that allows Parisians to weigh in on local street development projects. The goal is to make public spaces safer, more accessible and pleasant for everyone by adding greenery, limiting traffic, ensuring safety for both pedestrians and cyclists, and freeing up space previously occupied by parking spots and unused amenities. Between 2020 and March 2026:

- 47 of 76 neighbourhoods were consulted through 137 gatherings, including 36 dedicated workshops
- 33 assessments and development proposals were finalised
- 12 neighbourhoods were beautified through 277 projects for a total cost of €139.1 million including VAT
- 1,647 trees were planted and 24,920 m² of space were planted

For instance, planting works were carried out between the Place de Rungis square and the Rue de la Fontaine à Mulard street (13th district) to create a continuous green extension of the Paul-Grimault square and re-allocate the street. The changed layouts now allow for a better sharing of the public space between pedestrians, cyclists, cars and collective forms of transport, while adding greenery and enhancing the quality of life of the neighbourhood.

In 2025, a commemorative garden for the victims of the 13 November 2015 attacks was opened

The Place Saint-Gervais square (4th district) behind the City Hall, which had been abandoned and used as a parking site, became a pedestrian zone. Turned into a garden, it now offers a quiet place for reflection and stands as a tribute to the resilience of human life: a symbol of collective memory, belonging and the city's history.



Memorial garden at Place Saint-Gervais @Joséphine Brueder

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

2,597 motor vehicles in the City of Paris fleet as of 1 January 2026

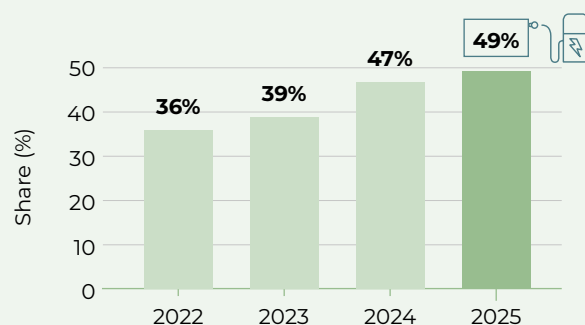
49% of this fleet is made up of low emission vehicles

This indicator shows the share of low emission vehicles used by the City's directorates (professional vehicles belonging to the Cleanliness and Green Spaces Directorate not included): zero-emission vehicles (electric and hydrogen), bioNGV, LPG or hybrid vehicles.

The 2024-2030 Climate Action Plan sets a low emission vehicles target of 50% of the fleet. With this percentage now at 49%, it is very close to being achieved. "Clean" (i.e. zero tailpipe emissions) vehicles are now preferred over vehicles with low emissions. As of 1 January 2026, 30% of the fleet was electric.

30% of the fleet was electric

1,610 cycles (electric bikes, mountain bikes, cargo bikes, etc.) were provided to city staff as of 1 January 2026



In 2025, the cargo bicycle fleet was expanded to promote eco-friendly transport

The City of Paris is trialling different models of cargo bikes to promote eco-friendly transportation in its directorates. Two-wheeled, three-wheeled, regular and refrigerated versions have already been tested and deployed. Their use is set to grow over the coming years. Cargo bikes offer several advantages: faster movement through Paris, ability to access streets with traffic restrictions or pedestrian zones (like School Streets), and easy access to delivery points.



Cargo bikes provided by the Directorate of Real Estate, Logistics and Transport to City staff @Véronique Marcel (Ville de Paris)

Indicator **11: Increase in the network of cycling routes**

1,607 km

of cycle routes at the end of 2025
(up from 1,565 km at the end of 2024)

With 1,607 km at the end of 2025, the cycling route network increased by 3% compared to 2024, with 42 km added. Cycling routes, bike lanes, non-motorised paths, bus lanes open to bikes, two-way cycling lanes, lanes closed to general traffic, streets where cyclists have priority, and pedestrian lanes are all included in this count.

Methodological clarification: The count represents cycling routes and not kilometres of cycling infrastructure. Pedestrian lanes and two-way cycling lanes are counted twice as cyclists can use them in both directions.



Expanding parking solutions for cyclists:

at the end of 2025, there were more than

130,000 bike

rack spaces, over **600** spaces for cargo-bikes, more than

20,000 spaces near intermodal hubs (bike racks and storage facilities).

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 been significantly expanding its cycling infrastructure to encourage this modal shift and improve air quality.

With the **first Cycling Plan (2015-2020)**, the Parisian cycling network exceeded 1,000 km (compared to 200 km 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)** builds on this momentum to create a cycling network that is better integrated at the metropolitan and regional level. Its objectives include creating 130 km of new cycling paths, making 52 temporary cycling routes permanent, adding 390 km of two-way cycling lanes and secure parking solutions, to make Paris a 100% cycling city.

In 2025, 42 km of additional routes were added

Avenue des Ternes (17th district): creation of 2 x 1.2 km one-way cycling lanes and new secure pedestrian crossings.

Allée du bord de l'eau (16th district): creation of a two-way cycling lane (1.2 km).

Rue Vouillé and Rue St Amand (15th district): creation of 600 m one-way cycling lanes and a new pedestrian crossing.

Avenue Jean Moulin (14th district): creation of 900 m cycling strips (600 m North>South, 300 m South>North).

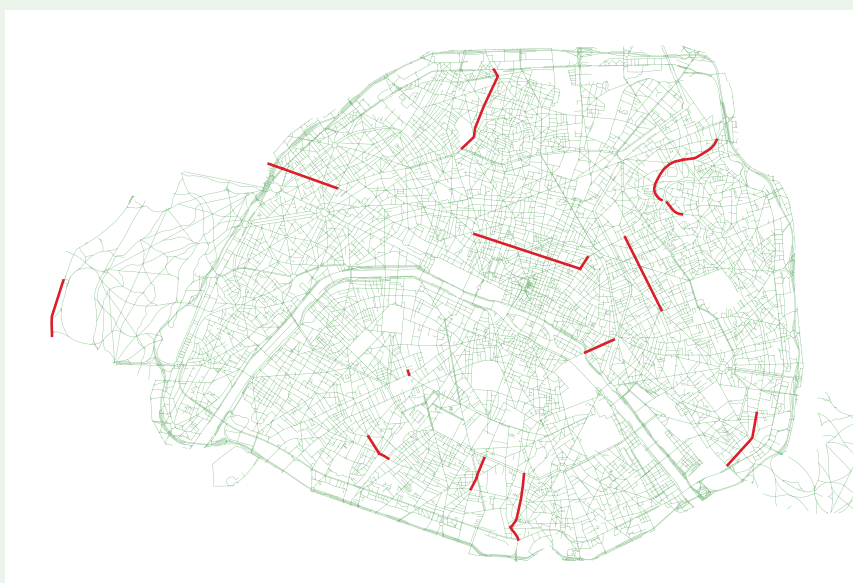
Duroc intersection (6th district, between Boulevard des Invalides/Rue de Sèvres): creation of a Dutch-style junction.

Rue Vergniaud (13th district): easing of traffic to prioritise pedestrians, buses and cyclists over 1 km and greening.

Henri IV Boulevard (Paris centre): creation of 2 x 600 m one-way cycling lanes.

Rue de la Tombe Issoire (14th district): easing of traffic to prioritise pedestrians, buses and cyclists over 630 m and greening.

Avenue du Général Michel Bizot (12th district): easing of traffic to prioritise pedestrians, buses and cyclists over 1 km.



Rue de Réaumur, Rue du Quatre Septembre and Rue du Temple (Paris centre): creation of a two-way cycling lane from Place de la République to Place de l'Opéra.

Rue Manin (20th district): easing of traffic to prioritise pedestrians, buses and cyclists over 1.8 km, creation of new secure pedestrian crossings.

Damrémont-Caulaincourt (18th district): easing of traffic to prioritise pedestrians, buses and cyclists over 1.3 km, creation of 2 one-way cycling lanes on the Caulaincourt bridge, and greening.

Safer intersections for all road users

Launched at the end of 2024 in response to demands from cyclist associations, the **"100 carrefours"** initiative aims to improve safety for all road users, especially those most exposed to accidents, like pedestrians and cyclists. In just one year, **70 intersections** have been redesigned by the "Mission Vélo" programme. Minor improvements include signposts and road markings in line with the principles of **tactical urbanism** (low-cost and rapidly deployable). This approach allows for modifications to public spaces to be made in consultation with users, before making them permanent. **In more than 75% of the cases**, these trials have resulted in efficient solutions to help make intersections safer. Awareness-raising efforts and enhanced enforcement by local and national police teams at intersections that cyclists find unsafe complement this initiative.



New cycling lanes on Caulaincourt bridge and Rue Damremont @Clément Dorval

Reducing air pollution

A steady improvement in air quality over more than a decade has led to a significant reduction in the share of the population exposed to pollution levels exceeding recommended thresholds.

Air quality improves as efforts continue

Strategies and action plans implemented over the past several years in targeted sectors have helped in reducing pollution.

The City's policy actions in favour of air quality mainly involve reducing emissions at source, especially from road traffic. These include measures **to reduce cars in the city and lower traffic**, such as reorganising Paris' road network (particularly the large squares), reducing the number of parking spaces, and lowering the maximum speed limit in the city and on the ring road. Paris is at the very centre of the metropolitan Low Emission Zone, with restrictions to keep out the most polluting vehicles. According to Airparif, the implementation of restrictions for Crit-Air 3 vehicles in 2025 should help reduce nitrogen dioxide emissions from traffic by 14%.

In addition, **the energy efficiency renovation** of buildings and the

roll-out of innovative district heating and cooling networks in Paris should also help to bring down average pollution levels.

This meant that by 2024, it could be said that no Parisians were living in areas where the average annual levels of air pollutants exceeded regulatory limits, whereas in 2022 there were 10,000 such residents.

However, air pollutant levels still remain above the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended air quality thresholds for human health. In Paris, close to 1,500 deaths every year are attributable to nitrogen dioxide exposure, corresponding to an average loss in life expectancy of nearly 10 months per adult. Respecting the WHO thresholds could help prevent such impacts of air quality on human health, and efforts to meet them must be pursued.

Now you know!

Will we ever be able to eliminate high ozone levels?

Ozone is the only air pollutant whose annual levels are increasing in the Île-de-France capital city region as a result of global warming. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air. It is a secondary pollutant formed by chemical reactions between nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds in the presence of sunlight. The increasing frequency of hot and sunny spells over the years has led to a rise in ozone levels. Still, a decrease in extreme values during ozone pollution peaks has been observed, likely due to the regulations in force to reduce emissions of its precursors (NO₂ and volatile organic compounds).

[Read the study here](#)



Batignolles Square @Guillaume Bontemps

45% less NO₂

35% less PM_{2.5}

in atmospheric pollutants between 2014 and 2024

2 days where the information and recommendations threshold for ozone was breached in 2024.

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



27 µg/m³

average concentration of nitrogen dioxide in 2024 (close to traffic)

The Paris urban area has seen a **consistent decrease in pollution levels** over the last 10 years. This is largely due to a reduction in road traffic and a shift to less polluting vehicles.

European regulatory thresholds have now been met in central Paris, even though NO₂ levels still exceed regulatory limits near major roads and annual average levels remain above the WHO recommendations.

Measuring these pollutants helps monitor urban pollution levels and pollution levels near heavy road traffic. Chronic exposure to these two pollutants can be a greater danger to public health than exposure to pollution peaks.

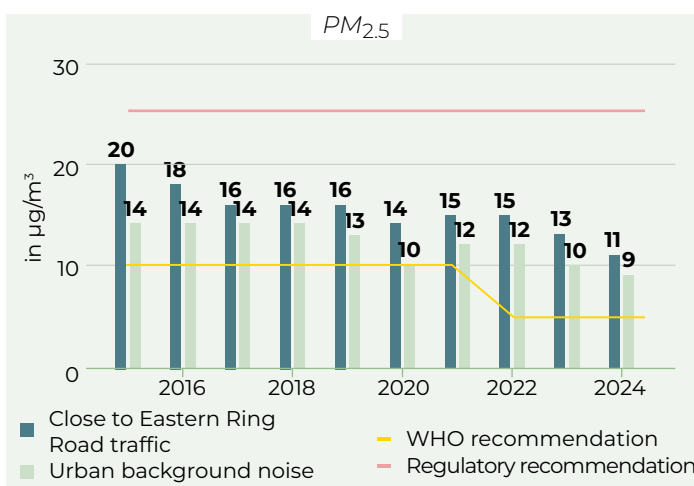
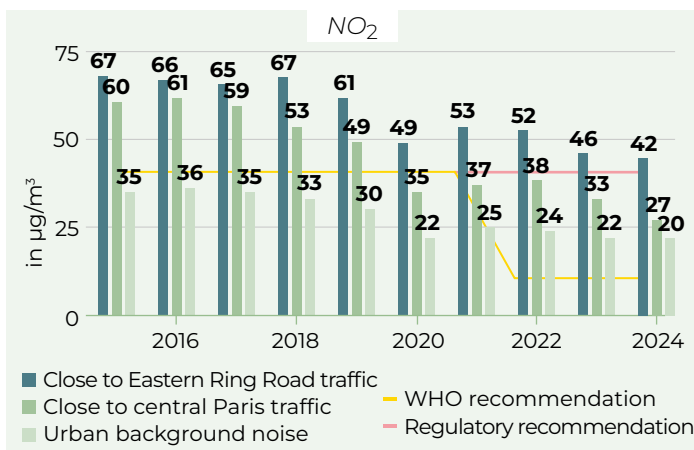
Note: European regulations set annual average concentration limits for airborne pollutants as well as limits across shorter, hourly time intervals for pollution peaks.

In France, Approved Associations for Air Quality Monitoring (AASQA) are State-approved independent bodies responsible for producing reference data on the air quality status throughout the territory.

Airparif is the AASQA for Île-de-France. Over more than ten years, the City of Paris has used the data produced by this body to track changes in the concentration of air pollutants and take relevant measures.

11 µg/m³

concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in 2024 (close to traffic)



* Airparif data for the preceding year is usually published in July of the following year. The data used in this report, published in June, is thus based on 2024 data.



Rue Edouard Pailleron now pedestrianised @Christophe Belin

The key factors behind air quality improvement in Paris

In August 2025, Airparif published its assessment of the factors contributing to air quality improvement in Paris between 2012 and 2022 (a supplementary note to this report was published in January 2026).

Their conclusions were as follows:

- Of the 40% decline in exposure of Parisians to NO₂** between 2012 and 2022, 55% can be attributed to the modernisation of the vehicle fleet and 25% to a reduction in overall traffic. Thus, 80% of this decline comes from road traffic improvements. Of the remaining share, 8% can be attributed to the modernisation and reduced consumption of building heating systems and 12% to other local and regional sources.
- Of the 28% decline in exposure of Parisians to PM_{2.5} fine particulate matter** between 2012 and 2022, 39% can be attributed to the modernisation of the vehicle fleet and 17% to a reduction in overall traffic. Thus, more than half comes from road traffic improvements. Of the remaining share, 33% can be attributed to the modernisation and reduced consumption of building heating systems and 12% to other local and regional sources. It should be noted that wood-burning heating accounted for 65% of PM_{2.5} emissions in Paris in 2022 (and 92% of residential sector emissions).

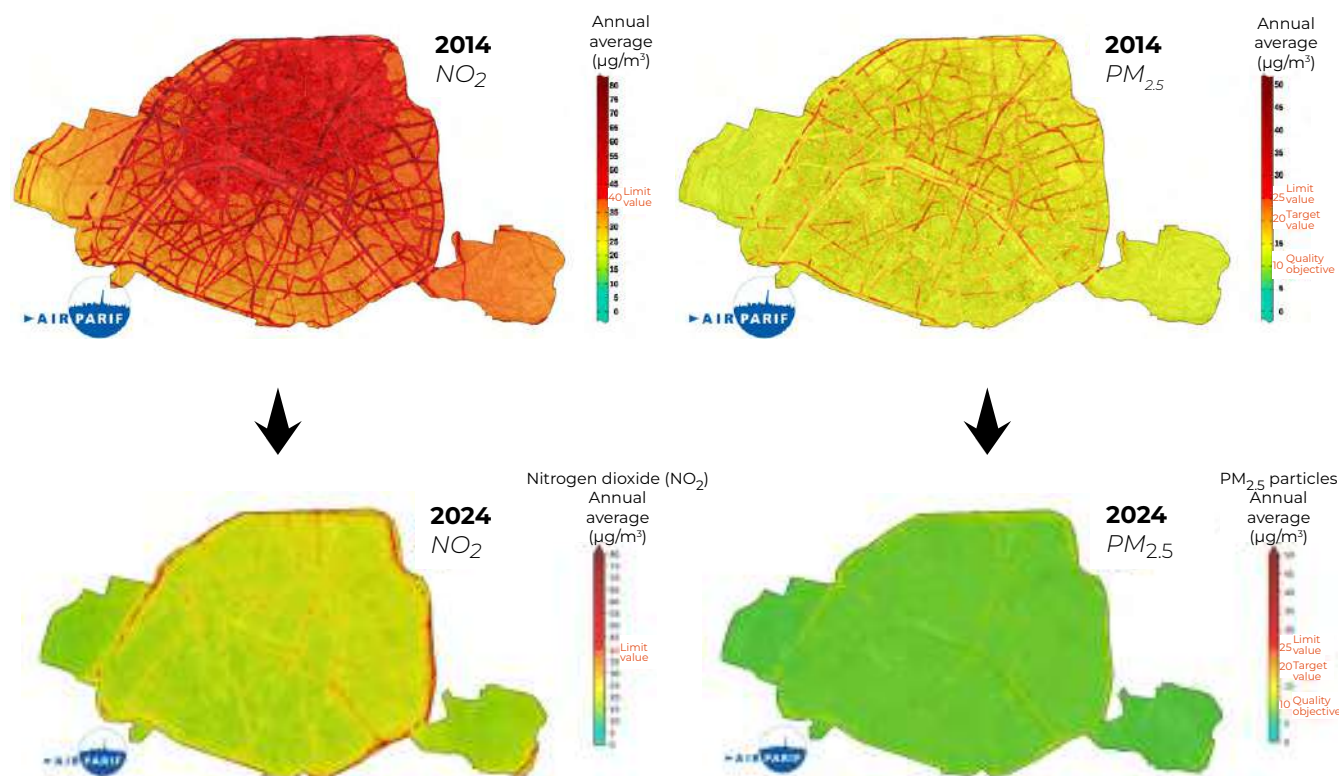
In 2025, tracking the impacts of ring road transformation measures

Major changes were made to ring road traffic regulations: in October 2024, the speed limit was lowered from 70 km/h to 50 km/h and in May 2025, a dedicated car sharing lane was put in place.

To track the impacts of these measures in a transparent manner, a ring road bulletin regularly publishes updates on traffic indicators (traffic speed, congestion, number of accidents) and environmental indicators (noise and air quality).

The results are promising: as per a report published by Airparif in September 2025, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels have declined by 6% on average along the ring road, an approximate fall of 2 µg/m³. These changes will continue to be monitored over several years by the ring road observatory.

Pictures speak louder than words...



A quieter city

Noise is a major issue impacting quality of life and public health, especially in urban environments. In Paris, noise levels have been dropping since 2015, particularly due to a reduction in road traffic and changes to public spaces carried out in recent years.

Reducing noise pollution

Between 2015 to 2022, the number of Parisians exposed to noise levels above regulatory thresholds during the daytime has greatly declined, coming down **from 35% to 11% of residents**. This is the result of policy measures undertaken by the City of Paris and administrative authorities over recent years, such as:

- a reduction in overall traffic, which is the main source of noise in Paris
- application of a 30km/h speed limit across most roads and streets
- lowering the speed limit on the ring road to 50 km/h
- renewal of the vehicle fleet
- implementation of road surfacing with a high noise absorption capacity
- energy efficiency renovation and better insulation of housing.

These measures have helped **bring down noise levels in Paris by about 2 decibels** between 2015 and 2022. The City of Paris will keep up these efforts through its 2021-2026 sound environment improvement plan, which sets a target for a further 1 to 4 decibel reduction in transport-related noise.

Now you know!

According to the WHO, noise exposure levels exceeding 40 dB at night and 50–55 dB during the day may cause extra-auditory effects such as: persistent sleep disturbances, chronic annoyance, elevated cardiovascular risks, etc. While a few decibels above the standards may seem minor, they can have significant impacts on quality of life.

2 dB

less road noise between 2015 and 2020

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

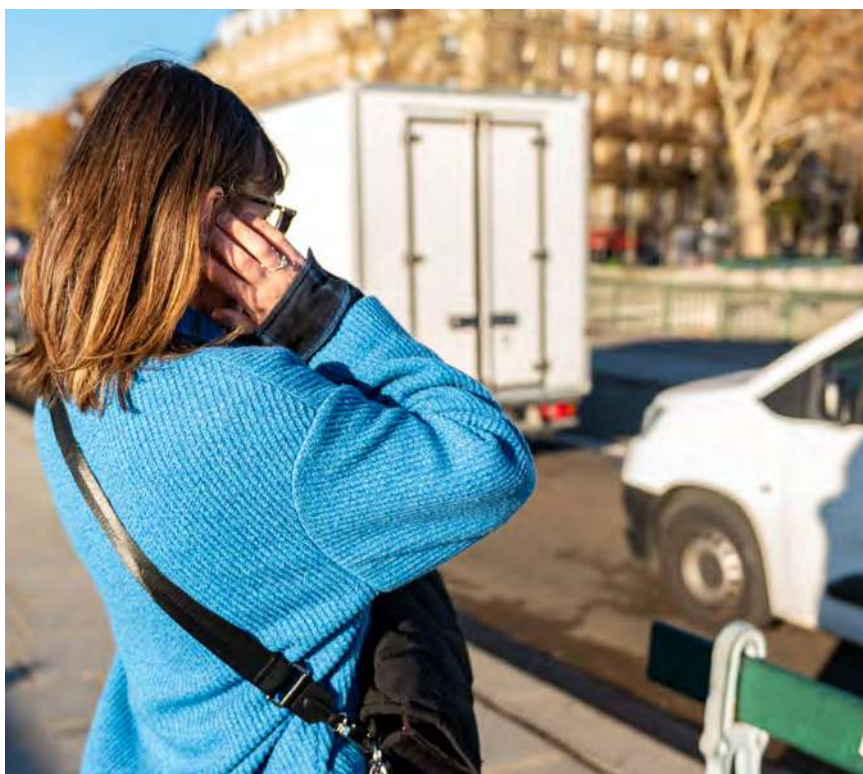
11% of Parisians

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

This indicator is assessed every five years using Strategic Noise Maps (SNM), in accordance with the 2002/49/CE European Directive. It measures the number of inhabitants whose home sound exposure exceeds 62 dB at night (Ln index) or 68 dB over 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% respectively 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, the methods of counting the residents of each building, software parameters, etc.



Noise @Clément Dorval

Local consultation initiatives to reduce noise pollution

Since 2020, the City of Paris has been setting up local consultation bodies to address noise pollution issues along with residents.

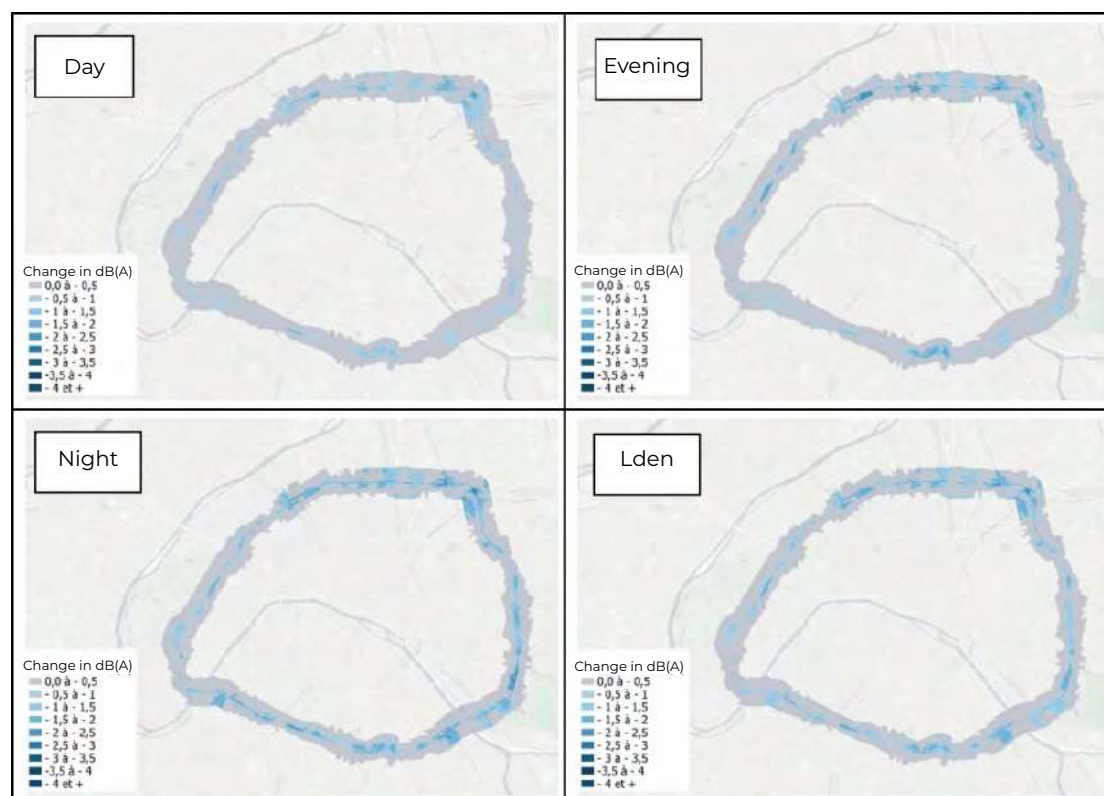
At the end of 2025, seven districts (the 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 19th) had a **Local noise committee**. Working under the district mayor, these bodies meet several times a year and bring together municipal directorates, institutional stakeholders (SNCF Réseau, RATP, Haropa Port, Bruitparif, etc.), residents' associations and neighbourhood councils with a view to identifying solutions tailored to local contexts.

In addition to this dialogue, other bodies such as the alcohol licensing regulatory boards active in nine districts also help find solutions to the noise pollution problem in the city.

Noise monitoring in 2025 for improved action

Composed of 80 permanent stations, the Parisian network of Bruitparif is used to measure noise. Each station measures different types of noise based on its location: festive noise (53 stations), road noise (21), railway noise (1), and aviation noise (1), etc. Hourly data from the station located at 102 Boulevard de Sébastopol shows significant decrease in road noise since the Covid period, which has continued to fall between 2022 and 2025. The values represented on the graph show the average sound levels measured for each day of the week.

Bruitparif Maps



Maps showing changes in noise levels generated by all road infrastructure within the study area after the lowering of the authorised speed limit to 50 km/hr and the implementation of a dedicated car sharing lane on the ring road with fines, compared to June 2024.

In 2025, tracking the impacts of ring road transformation measures on noise levels

A dedicated observatory has been set up by the City of Paris with Bruitparif to measure the impact of changes on the ring road on noise levels. Using monitoring stations, sampling exercises and dynamic maps incorporating real-time traffic data, this observatory tracks changes in noise levels over several years.

A year since these measures were implemented (new speed limit of 50 km/h and a car-sharing lane), results show an overall noise reduction of 2 to 3 decibels across different sections.



BruitParif mic for measuring road noise
@Joséphine Brueder

Optimising water use for the future

Water is one of the resources most directly affected by climate change. The City of Paris has launched an ambitious water conservation policy with the goal of reducing water withdrawals by 15% compared to 2019 by the year 2030, as outlined in its 2024-2030 Climate Action Plan.

A city mindful of its water management

Water consumption in Paris has been steadily declining since 2017, with an **11% drop in drinking water consumption** between 2017 and 2024. 2024 seems to be a representative year in terms of establishing a new normal for drinking water consumption across the Parisian territory since the Covid crisis. This decline is linked to a fall in the population and a slight trend towards more mindful consumption. To take this a step further, the 2024 Water Conservation Plan has set out specific targets for 2030:

- 10% lower water withdrawals for drinking water needs
- 20% lower water withdrawals for non-drinking water needs

The City is working across all fronts to conserve water, particularly through **efforts to reduce leaks**: 3,000 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.

These measures will help the city plan for future shortages and ensure water is managed efficiently and sustainably.

Now you know!

Non-drinking water, an ecological asset for Paris

The City is aiming for a mixed water use through its water conservation policy. This means that for uses that do not need to meet any health and hygiene requirements, the aim is to meet these needs primarily through rainwater or other types of non-conventional water (such as greywater or mine drainage etc.), before using non-drinking water. Drinking water should only be used as a last resort.

145 L/day

per Parisian (as opposed to 148 L/day per French person)

5.6%

lower water withdrawals between 2019 and the average for years 2020-2025



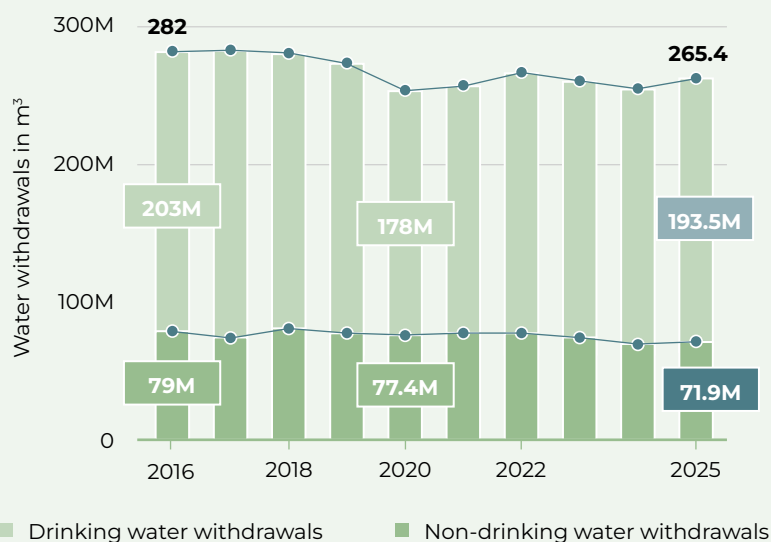
The Railway Farm @Joséphine Brueder

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

265.4 million m³ of water was withdrawn in 2025: 193.5 million m³ of drinking water and 71.9 million m³ of non-drinking water



After a year with particularly high rainfall resulting in lower water withdrawals, extraction of drinking water in 2025 came back down to 2019 levels, the reference year. However, these withdrawals included 3.6 million m³ sold to the Est-Ensemble region, which has taken over the management of its drinking water distribution in accordance with the terms of the agreement signed between Eau de Paris and Est-Ensemble. Whilst the reduction in water extraction observed in recent years has been driven by external factors such as the weather, the Covid crisis and working from home, significant potential remains in terms of behavioural change and the long-term adoption of water-efficient practices, particularly for non-potable uses of water.



In 2025, works were undertaken for better water management

Over the course of the year, the City of Paris and its water distribution agency Eau de Paris conducted a number of works and trials to reduce water wastage and optimise its use. The renewal of drinking water and non-drinking water mains has significantly reduced water leaks across the network.

Two trials were conducted in the second half of 2025 for the improved management of non-drinking water:

- One of these measures aims to improve flush tank flow rate control to enhance the operation of the combined sewer system.
- The other aims for an optimisation of the non-potable water network during rainy spells so that rainwater is used instead of non-potable water whenever possible.

As part of the renovation of the Petitot baths (19th district), an innovative greywater recovery and treatment system is currently pending approval by the health services. Shower water will then be reused for flushing toilets and washing floors, thus reducing the strain on water resources.

These efforts demonstrate a tangible effort on the part of the City to conserve water resources for the future.



Drainage network @Guillaume Bontemps

Nature is gaining ever more ground

03

*Building
a resilient city and
a desirable future*



3,460

wild species observed between
2014 and 2024

129,542

trees planted from 2020 to 2025

**Additional
21 ha**

of green spaces since 2020



Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) @Frederic Combeau

More than 3,400 wild species are part of the Parisian ecosystem. A remarkable amount of biodiversity quietly abounds in the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests, in the 500 parks and gardens of the city, in the 100,000 trees that line its streets, in the Seine river and its canals, ponds, basins and more. This wide variety of habitats – comprising grasslands, wetlands, wooded areas, parks and riverbanks – forms the green (terrestrial) and blue (aquatic and wetland) networks, providing flora and fauna with ecological corridors and natural habitats that allow them to thrive right in the heart of Paris.

The new 2025-2030 Biodiversity Plan, which is the third since 2011, **aims to preserve and enhance the presence of nature across the Paris territory.** It sets out 20 thematic groups of 85 actions to promote biodiversity in Paris. Drawn up over two years in collaboration with district town halls and the scientific community, the plan was also put to the public for consultation.

In 2025, the City continued its efforts to protect and develop biodiversity by opening up 8 hectares of additional green spaces and continuing planting works along public roads. Street-side planted area has gone up from 26 hectares in 2020 to 35 hectares in 2025, illustrating the administration's determined and large-scale action to promote the expansion of green spaces across the Paris region.

Indicators:

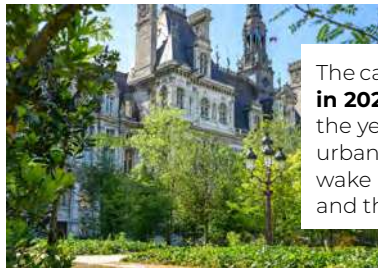
Key actions of 2025

Indicator **15** Number of trees planted



15,590 new trees were planted in 2025. The City is tirelessly pursuing its greening initiatives, as can be seen through the forest densification project in the **Mortemart plain** of the Bois de Vincennes, where 250 trees and 1,000 forest saplings were planted.

Indicator **16** Canopy index



The canopy index increased **from 23.58% in 2023 to 25.24% in 2025**, five years ahead of the target set for 2030. Among the year's landmark projects was the creation of a 2,500 m² urban forest in front of Paris City Hall, which followed in the wake of similar projects in the Place de Catalogne square and the Bois de Charonne forest in 2024.

Indicator **17** Green spaces



More than 21 hectares of green spaces have been created since 2020, of which 8 hectares were created in 2025 thanks in particular to the opening of a **new section of the Petite Ceinture** along the Georges Brassens park (15th district).

Indicator **18** EcoJardin label

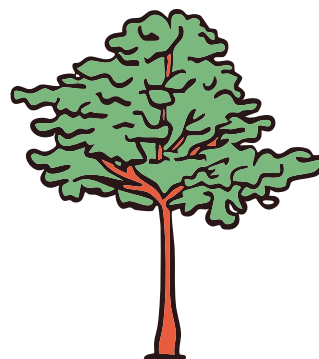


The certification process continued to expand in 2025, with 91% of local gardens EcoJardin-certified and the first **Parisian cemetery** receiving it too.

Indicator **19** Species observed



More than **3,400 plant, animal and fungal species** were observed across the green and blue networks, from forests on the outskirts of Paris right into the heart of the city.



Planting today to protect our future

We knew it would be a huge challenge. Some even called it impossible. And yet, nearly 130,000 trees were planted between 2020 and 2025 across the Paris territory. 24,000 more trees are already slated to be planted in 2026, with a view to enhancing the City's natural heritage for the climate and urban demands of the future.

Trees to protect and cool the city

Trees have continued to gain ground in Paris over the last five years. With their ability to provide cooling and protection, to regulate temperatures and transform the city, they are great allies for urban planners.

To preserve and enhance its natural heritage, Paris has adopted the ambitious Tree Plan, a priority road map for the City which sets out the main objectives for this term of office to strengthen and expand Paris' tree canopy as part of a sustainable effort to prepare the capital for climate challenges:

- Plant more and better.
- Sustainably maintain natural heritage.
- Place trees at the heart of projects.
- Raise awareness of and encourage the planting of trees in private spaces.

Objectives

maintain and develop natural heritage by planting

200,000

more trees alongside streets, in green spaces and across public facilities, adding on to the

300,000

trees already in the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests.



Climbing arborists
@Frederic Combeau

Indicator **15**: trees planted since 2020

15,590 more

trees planted in 2024-2025¹, bringing the total number of trees planted since 2020 to **129,542**.

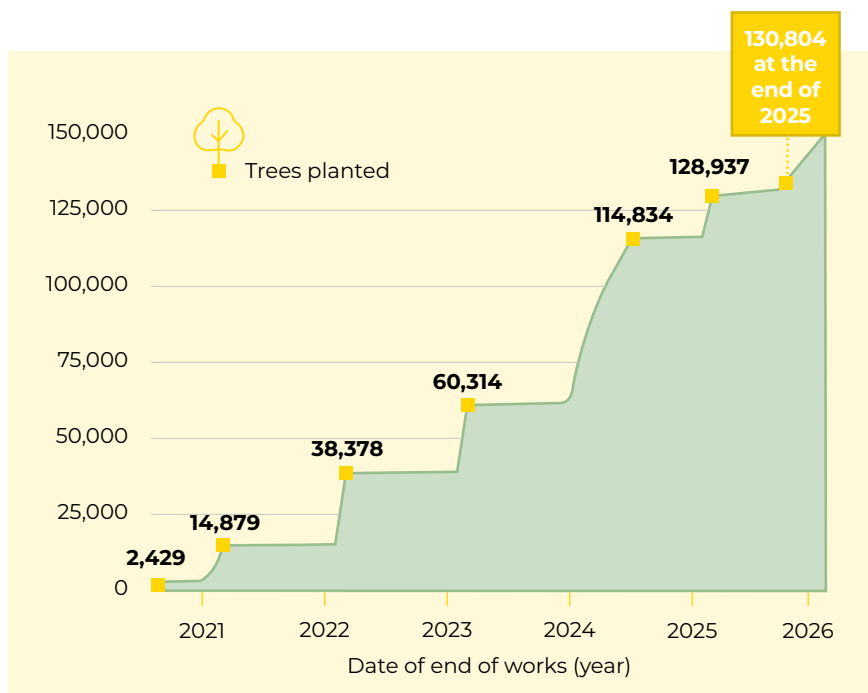


The City of Paris has maintained a steady pace of tree planting since 2020.

A visible abundance of trees can be seen across new landmark green spaces in front of the City Hall, along the Boulevard des Maréchaux, in the Place de Catalogne square, and more recently in the Mortemart plain of the Bois de Vincennes forest.

More than 129,000 trees have been planted over five years, with 8,087 in urban forests, 36,577 in woods, 2,894 along streets, 2,850 in new green spaces and 4,312 in parks and cemeteries, which include forest saplings, young trees and mature trees.

¹ Counting carried out over the planting season from November 2024 to the end of March 2025.



In 2025, the Mortemart plain in the Bois de Vincennes forest was replanted

Works were carried out in the Mortemart plain to re-establish a continuous woodland corridor between two forested areas previously separated by a section of cleared land. Nearly 4 hectares of green space was thus restored, reforested, and opened to the public. 250 trees and 1,000 forest saplings were planted to restore this ecological corridor. Special care was taken to plant 100% regional species and select diverse varieties so as to optimise root establishment and adaptation.



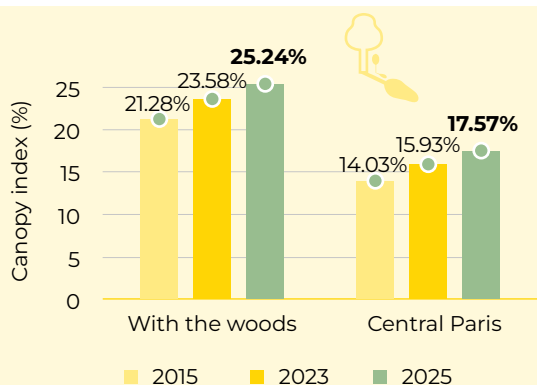
Plaine Mortemart after planting works @Frederic_Combeau

Indicator **16: canopy index**

1/4 of Paris

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

25.24%* canopy index in 2025 (up 4 pts. compared to 2015, and up 2 pts. since 2023)



The target for 2030 has already been met!

The canopy index measures the number of trees that contribute to providing tree cover and shade to

people. Therefore, it does not measure the surface area of trees on the ground, but at a crown height of 3 metres, to represent the total city area covered by this canopy. The natural cooling provided by trees is well-documented. By providing shade, they protect us from the sun's rays and prevent heat from accumulating in built-up areas. Trees also move water from the soil into the air through evaporation, bringing down surrounding temperatures. Everyone has had the experience in summer that sitting under a tree is cooler than under an umbrella or sunshade.

The canopy index is thus an indicator that measures the important role played by trees in fighting global warming in cities. Between 2015 and 2025, there has been a four-point progression in this index, with a 2-point increase since 2023. Planting is a complex exercise for a city like Paris, which is densely built and has many underground networks that limit its open-ground planting capacity. Seeing this index grow is thus a source of pride for City staff in charge of maintaining tree cover and will remain one of their great challenges in the years to come.

* 17.57% excluding the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests.

In 2025, the City Hall unveiled its urban forest

After the Place de Catalogne square and the Bois de Charonne forest in 2024, the square in front of the City Hall was transformed into an urban forest. 2,500 m² of planted areas - with 1,000 m² in open ground and 1,800 m² densely forested - provide cooling shade to users and passers-by, contributing to their well-being.

The 150 trees planted here were selected for their hardiness in urban environments and their ability to resist the effects of climate change.

These present and future constraints guided the choice towards a mix of regional and exotic species. Exotic tree species from outside our borders include American honey locusts, maples and Julian hackberries, known for their hardiness in urban environments. They will grow alongside Turkey oak trees and European hornbeams native to the Île-de-France region and mainland France.

Making the city more breathable

Vegetation helps humans to connect with nature. In the city, plants and trees actively contribute to improving the quality of life, while creating spaces for biodiversity to flourish. With their ability to provide cooling and add moisture, they are also crucial allies in the fight against climate change in built-up areas exposed to heat waves. These are some of the many reasons why greening is a key focus area for the City.

Planting wherever possible

8 new hectares of green spaces were delivered in 2025. This number is set to reach nearly 26 hectares of new green spaces by the spring of 2026, with the delivery of several projects currently underway: extensions to the Choisy Park (13th district) and the Chalet garden (10th district), opening of a new section of the Petite Ceinture along the Georges Brassens Park (15th district) etc.

In addition to the 546 parks, gardens and public squares, the City and its staff maintain **more than 35 hectares of vegetation on public roads**, with planted area along streets going up from 26 hectares in 2020 to 35 hectares by the end of 2025. Paris has been steadily stepping up its planting projects since 2020.

546 parks, gardens and public squares managed by the City (vs 538 in 2024),

496 of which are EcoJardin-certified



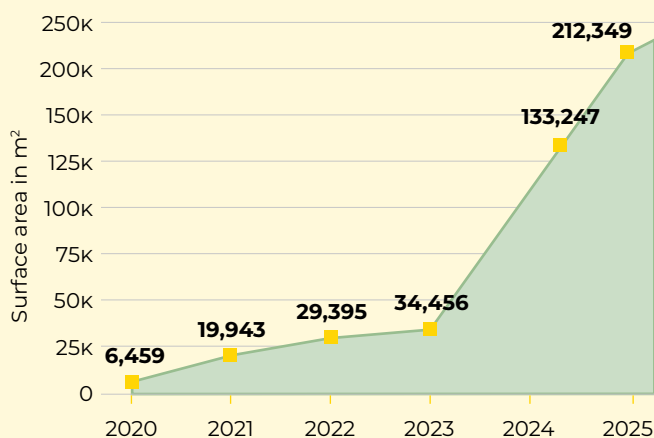
Urban forest at Paris City Hall @Frederic Combeau

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

Additional **21 ha** of green spaces since 2020



This indicator represents the green spaces created through parks and gardens, and includes the restoration, expansions and opening of existing green spaces to the public, including the sections of the Petite Ceinture. Greening projects in Paris picked up speed in 2025, with more than 8 new hectares created, i.e. about the size of the Monceau Park. Between 2020 and the end of 2025, 21 hectares of green spaces were delivered or restored, with 4 additional hectares in the spring of 2026.



Medieval garden of the Cluny Museum @Marius Genin

In 2025, new green spaces accessible to all

The Petite Ceinture, a former railway loop, has been transformed into a beloved walkway for many Parisians. A new section of 15,300 m² was opened to the public in July 2025. Running along the Georges Brassens park (15th district), a new 670-metre-long stretch extends the section already open via the Vaugirard tunnel further eastwards, offering pedestrian continuity to walkers already familiar with the site, while respecting its rail heritage. As a result, the Petite Ceinture is now connected to the Georges Brassens park, which is located on a hill-top beside the railway, through two new access points: one near the park entrance at Rue de Dantzig, and another next to the Silvia Monfort theatre.

The medieval garden of the Cluny museum has also had a makeover. A large-scale restoration of the museum garden resulted in 170 m² of additional vegetated space, the plantation of trees and 220 m² of lawn area for visitors. The new public garden is now laid out around a wide central avenue flanked by relaxation areas. The path through the garden offers beautiful views of the museum and the remains of the ancient thermal baths. The slightly raised planting beds facing Rue de Cluny are inspired by the traditional layout of medieval gardens,

and plants from the middle ages were specially selected to maintain the character of the site.

Naturally, access to the garden has also been improved to make it easier for people with reduced mobility to navigate the space and facilitate public accessibility for all groups. The new play area for children follows the same principle and is designed to be suitable for differently abled children as well. This successful renovation project reflects a holistic approach that combines respect for the environment and historical heritage with inclusivity.



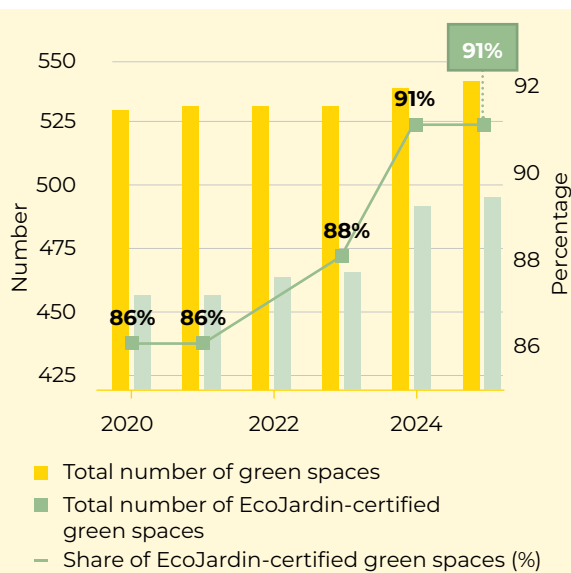
Petite Ceinture section in the 15th district @Sonia Yassa

Indicator **18**: of public parks and gardens are EcoJardin-certified

91% of public parks and gardens are EcoJardin-certified



Four Parisian parks and gardens received the certification in 2025, which alongside the 39 certifications since 2020, has brought the total number of certified spaces to 496. A progression which demonstrates the City's strong commitment to promoting biodiversity.



In 2025, the first Parisian cemetery with an EcoJardin-certification in Bagneux

In a first for a Parisian cemetery, a cemetery in Bagneux received the EcoJardin certification in June 2025, joining the 496 parks, gardens, central Paris squares, 7 green spaces and 2 woods which already have this certification.

This accreditation recognises the sustained efforts of the cemetery's teams, who have implemented an ambitious and structured management approach that respects both funeral traditions and the ecology of the site. This site, which was created in 1886 and covers an area of 62 hectares, has already been incorporated as a functional reservoir into the green and blue network since 2010.



City of Paris cemetery, Bagneux @Sonia Yassa

Preserving urban biodiversity together

Our lifestyles have an impact on biodiversity—often a negative one. But it is possible to take action and create spaces within urban environments where wildlife can thrive once again. By allowing nature to regain ground and building a sustainable city that understands the essential role it plays in the climate resilience of the territory, Paris is committed to preserving natural life.

Biodiversity, an honorary citizen of Paris

Biodiversity has been an "honorary citizen" of the city since 2016 and is at the heart of its policy action.

On 8 April 2025, the Council of Paris unanimously adopted the **3rd municipal strategy for the promotion of biodiversity** across the Paris territory. It comprises 85 actions organised around 20 objectives and 5 thematic areas, and focuses on priority issues relating to the knowledge, protection and conservation of wildlife in Paris. Its three main commitments are as follows: to survey and

preserve Parisian biodiversity; to leverage biodiversity as an asset for resilience-building; to raise awareness, involve people and work together for the promotion of biodiversity.

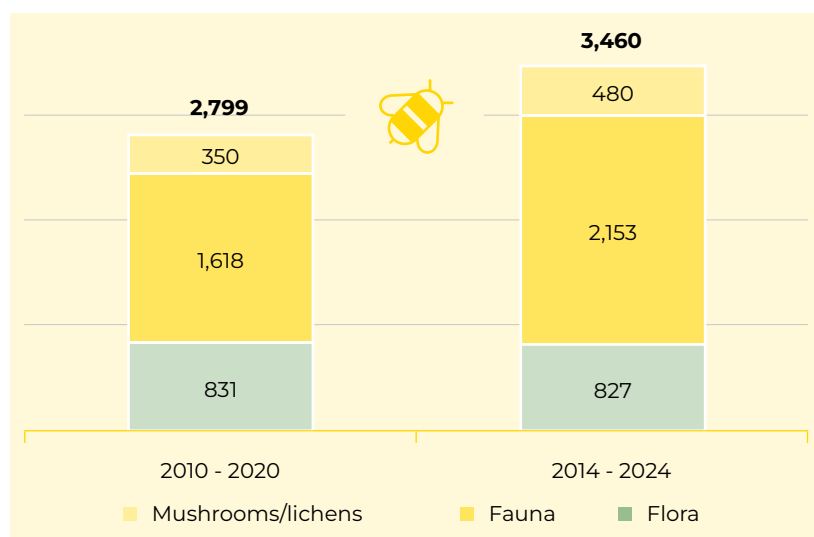
These measures help to promote biodiversity, whose progression requires observation adapted to the species' life cycle. Observation of flora is therefore essentially carried out between March and September, whereas the observation periods for fauna vary for different species.

Indicator **19**: number of observed species

3,460 wild species observed
in Paris since 2014

- **2,153 animal species**, including 1,628 insects and 142 birds.
- **827 plant species**, including 763 flowering plants, 18 ferns and horsetails, 1 conifer and 45 moss plants and hepatica wildflowers.
- **480 fungal species**, including 448 mushrooms and 32 lichens.

With an additional 660 wild species observed compared to the previous ten-year observation bracket (2010-2020), there has been a significant increase in biodiversity in recent years.



In 2025, the 2025-2030 Biodiversity Plan was adopted

Unanimously adopted by the Council of Paris on 8 April 2025, the 2025-2030 Biodiversity Plan is the third of its kind to be rolled out across the Paris territory. In order to ensure its implementation, 77 annual tracking indicators were outlined, and 62 targets were set to be achieved by 2030. Ten key measures have been identified, including a focus on "making more space for wildlife", with a view to creating 100 wildlife neighbourhoods and 40 new biodiversity refuges. In 2025, 16 of the projects linked to this priority focus area and deployed at the local level by district town halls were already completed.

Concretely, the 2025-2030 Biodiversity Plan will be implemented through 84 local measures carried out in neighbourhoods as defined by their district town halls.

The governance for this new strategy is structured in two ways.

- Internally, the City of Paris will set up cross-departmental working groups for each thematic area of the Plan starting in 2025: the green network, the blue network, the night-time network, ecological management, urban planning and the brown (soil) network.
- Externally, with members of the Parisian Committee for Biodiversity and Nature, which brings together experts in urban biodiversity (scientists, voluntary associations and institutions). Four working groups met during the year to discuss

regional flora, the development of a biodiversity barometer, awareness-raising initiatives, and participatory mapping of potential biodiversity refuges.

- **85 actions**
- **77 indicators**
- **62 targets**
- **84 local measures**
at the district level



Paris Seme @Sonia Yassa

In 2025, Paris launched the BiodivScore to integrate biodiversity in urban planning projects

BiodivScore is a self-assessment tool developed by the City of Paris for professionals in the construction, gardening and landscaping sector. The aim is to help them design biodiversity-positive urban projects, i.e. that minimise biodiversity impacts and maximise environments conducive to flora and fauna upon completion.

Scores are generated for the design, construction and management phases to ensure compliance with the 'prevent-reduce-offset'* mitigation hierarchy at every stage of the project.

Designed to be versatile, informative and accessible to non-specialists, it is primarily intended for use in projects undertaken by the City of Paris and its partners (social housing providers, urban planners, etc.). But private sector stakeholders such as property developers, jointly owned properties and individuals are also encouraged to use this tool to ensure their projects align with the Biodiversity Plan approved by the City.

Three informative documents on BiodivScore have been made freely accessible to all on the [biodivscore.paris.fr](https://www.biodivscore.paris.fr) site:

- List of questions specific to different project types (construction/retrofitting, greening of buildings, public spaces, parks and gardens)
- A user guide to explain the assessment framework
- A guide to biodiversity-positive urban projects, which details the concepts assessed by BiodivScore, notably through 23 'Key Concepts' fact sheets.

** The "prevent, reduce, offset" mitigation hierarchy (ERC) aims to reduce environmental impacts before they occur, minimise those impacts that cannot be avoided and — where possible — offset residual and notable adverse impacts (www.ecologie.gouv.fr).*

More responsible production and consumption

04

Producing differently, consuming sustainably



Parisculteur project, 11 rue Bouvier @Axel Hospital

45%

organic food served in institutional catering establishments in 2024 (2025 data currently being consolidated)

37 ha

of urban agriculture surface area in 2025 (inner Paris)

14.1%

less household and similar waste from 2010 to 2024.

In order to reduce its long-term environmental footprint, the City is committed to developing sustainable production and consumption methods. These include promoting local supply chains, the circular economy, the social and solidarity economy etc.

With 28.5 million meals served, which account for nearly 22% of the City's carbon footprint*, **public institutional catering is the main lever for reducing emissions.** Introducing plant-based proteins and gradually moving towards more vegetarian menus has already led to an 11% reduction in emissions per meal between 2010 and 2022. Nearly 45% of the products served in the 1,300 municipal restaurants, nurseries, canteens, care homes, home meal delivery services and social service facilities are organically sourced. In addition, the City of Paris and Parisculteurs are working together to promote local food supply by developing innovative and educational urban agriculture initiatives, with 79 projects already completed. Through the new Local Waste Prevention Programme, the administration is aiming for a reduction of **100,000 tonnes of waste between 2023 and 2030**. The "Zero-Waste Building" programme and "Zero Plastic" label encourage housing providers and other economic stakeholders to adopt environmentally friendly practices.

Lastly, the City integrates environmental provisions into its public contracts with a view to promoting best practices throughout the economy.

* Source: 2022 Carbon audit® of institutional catering managed by the City of Paris, Eco2initiative study report

Indicators :

Key actions of 2025

Indicator **20** Urban agriculture



In 2025, Paris marked the 10 years of the "**Parisculteurs**" programme. Through this innovative scheme, 68 Parisculteurs sites have been set up across inner Paris, accounting for a total 37 hectares of urban agriculture surface area.

Indicator **21** Organic food products



In 2024, **45% organic products** were served in public institutional catering. The City of Paris thus contributes to nearly 5% of the supply of organic/sustainable fruits and vegetables through food aid across its territory.

Indicator **22** Waste produced and sorted



With **only 436 kg** of household and similar waste produced per inhabitant per year (compared to 615 kg at the national level), Paris is now one of France's top performers when it comes to waste reduction and prevention.

Indicator **23** Environmental provisions in public contracts



To encourage its suppliers to factor in sustainability criteria, **100% of public contracts** included environmental provisions in 2026.



***The best waste
is the one that is
not produced***

Fostering social cohesion through urban agriculture

The surface area of urban agriculture in Paris has been consistently on the rise since 2020, going from 25 hectares that year to 37 hectares in 2025. On rooftops and walls, above or below ground, agricultural projects are thriving and offering environmental and social benefits to all.

Facilitating vibrant and accessible urban agriculture through the year

In 2025, the City of Paris stepped up its commitment to developing locally productive urban agriculture which is accessible to all. Through its newly operational "**Paris-culteurs en Toutes Saisons**" scheme, investment support for land acquisition is now available throughout the year. This structural change has simplified procedures and helped accelerate the rise of new projects, consolidating the established momentum of the Parisculteurs programme over the last ten years.

This was also a milestone year marking 10 years of the launch of Parisculteurs. A festive celebration organised in the Jardin des Traverses (18th district) highlighted existing initiatives and helped raise awareness among the larger public about issues related to urban agriculture.

Several concrete projects illustrate this thriving dynamic: The **Pépinière de l'Est** was inaugurated in the heart of the Bois de Vincennes (12th district). This 1,000 m² site comprises orchards and open ground market gardens, combining agricultural production with social inclusion programmes. Run by the Interface Formation association, it also offers public workshops on sustainable food and biodiversity preservation. In the 11th district, **an aromatic garden of 800 m²** has been created on the rooftop of the Pilâtre de Rozier middle school. Operated by the company Hydropousse, it produces about fifty different varieties of aromatic plants, micro-greens and edible flowers, distributed locally to Parisian restaurants. This project exemplifies the productive potential of urban agriculture to supply local food circuits. Knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising activities are also conducted.

After major works, the **La Traversine pedagogical garden**, set up on the roof of the Bercy school (12th district), has now reopened. Managed by the Dessine l'Espoir association, this site offers a space for agroecology, permaculture and intercultural exchange. Initiation sessions on biodiversity and healthy eating are conducted here, especially for children. Lastly, the Parisculteurs phenomenon is now spreading beyond the Paris area. In 2025, three new sites were set up in Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine, Villepreux and Vitry-sur-Seine, broadening the network across the metropolitan territory.

Through these projects, Paris is championing the key role of urban agriculture in the ecological and social transition. **These tangible actions are making local agriculture increasingly accessible.**



10 years of the Parisculteurs programme
@Frédéric Combeau



Inauguration of a Parisculteurs site, Bercy school @Frédéric Combeau

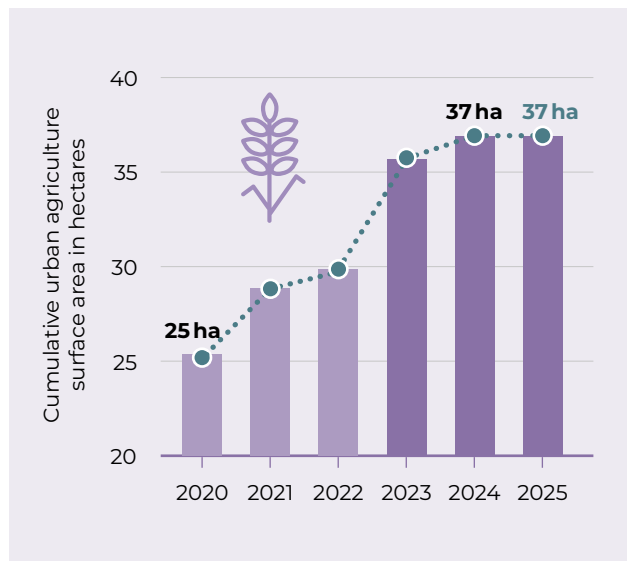
Indicator **20: Urban agriculture surface area in Paris****37 hectares**

in 2025, compared to 25 ha in 2020

The surface area dedicated to urban agriculture remained stable at 37 hectares in 2025.

Since 2015, the City of Paris has made sites available for agricultural projects through the **Parisculteurs** call for projects. The Paris Sème initiative provides investment support to help winners set up and develop their project.

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 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.

**79 Parisculteurs sites**

established in Paris in 2025, with

2 new sites this year**45.7% more**urban agriculture surface area
in 2025 (vs 2020)

Urban agriculture at the Charonne Farm @Clément Dorval



Grape harvest at Bercy Park @Frédéric Combeau

Aiming for 100% sustainable institutional catering

In 2024, 45% of food products served in the City's establishments were organic. This figure has been consistently rising, and should reach the 75% target set for 2027.

An ambitious plan

Every year, **28.5 million meals** are served across the **1,300 institutional catering establishments** of the City. Institutional catering contributed to 22% of the city's GHG emissions in 2021 and is thus a key focus area for reduction.

The measures undertaken have helped **reduce emissions per meal by 11%** from 2010 to 2022, thanks to the use of more plant-based products and seasonal produce, as well as through a reduction in food waste and animal-based products (39% less meat and 19% less fish over the period).

Since the start of the 2023 school year, **two weekly vegetarian meals** are served in school canteens, a measure which will soon be extended to all public institutional catering establishments.

A daily vegetarian option is currently being rolled out, allowing guests to choose a more climate-friendly meal.

The **Sustainable Food Plan** is aiming for 100% sustainable institutional catering by 2027, with 75% of the products sourced organically and 50% sourced from local industries (less than 250 km away). In 2024, 45% of the products served were already organic.

In 2025, a group was set up to share best practices for tackling food waste in the institutional catering sector. The initial results of the assessment for 2024 were published and quantitative indicators were developed for a first programme of harmonised data collection on food waste at the end of 2025.

More than 60%
of GHG emissions are related to animal-based products

10% less
meat procurement for Parisian institutional catering between 2023 and 2024

€0.13 price per meal for tasty and organic meals served to Parisian low-income households



Primary school @Joséphine Brueder

Now you know!

Organic food is costlier.

Absolutely. And the financial cost of this choice cannot be simply dismissed on the grounds that it is "better and healthier".

Despite a general back-drop of inflation through the year, the additional cost of sustainable procurement is partly compensated by waste reduction measures, more on-site food preparation and increased allocations.

The 13-cent price per meal remains unchanged for low-income households, enabling everyone to access sustainable food.

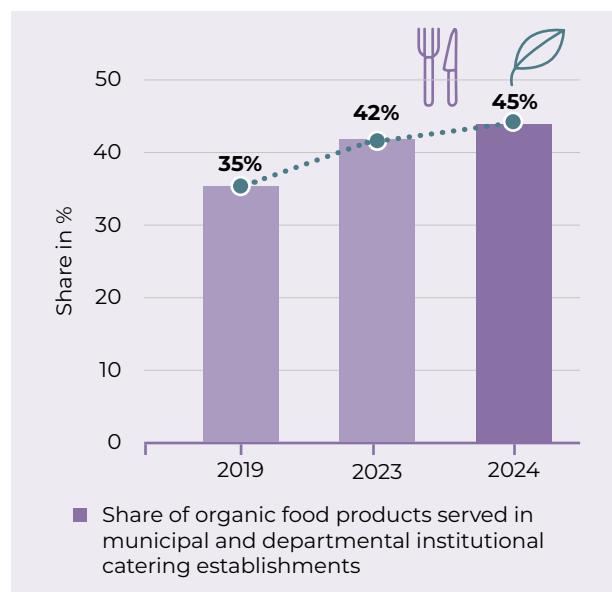
Indicator **21: Share of organic food products served in municipal and departmental institutional catering establishments**

59% sustainable food, of which **45%** was organic in public institutional catering in 2024 (2025 data currently being consolidated)

The share of organic products in Parisian institutional catering establishments went from 35% in 2019 to 45% in 2024. The objective is to achieve an organic product share of 75% by 2027.

This indicator measures the portion of expenditure allocated to certified organic purchases (excluding all taxes) for the meals served in the City of Paris' public catering establishments. The calculation is based on the data sent by the providers of institutional catering establishments: nurseries, primary schools, middle schools, City of Paris staff restaurants, care homes, solidarity and Emerald restaurants, and child welfare establishments.

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 2025, AgriParis Seine helped structure sustainable agriculture in the Seine basin

The AgriParis Seine territorial cooperation association, of which the City of Paris is a founding member, brings together various stakeholders in the Seine basin to **develop local, sustainable agriculture and food systems** that are environmentally friendly.

It helps structure the production, processing, logistics and sale of food products through better connections between urban and rural areas, and especially for the purposes of **institutional catering procurement** (schools, hospitals, etc.).

In 2025, the **Seine Nourricière** scheme was selected through a national call for projects (France 2030). With a grant of **€22 million over 5 years**, the project aims to develop low-carbon agricultural and food sectors within the Seine basin through 20 initiatives led by a consortium of 25 partners.

AgriParis Seine also launched the digital platform ResourceSeine in 2025 to facilitate connections between agri-food producers, processors, logistics operators and public buyers. This tool helps public buyers from the city administration easily identify sustainable products from the Seine basin so they can ensure local sourcing of food supply.

The platform will be upgraded in 2026 for new stakeholders such as food aid workers, food distributors or CROUS centres.



The 2025 Institutional Catering event @F. Combeau

Enhancing waste sorting and recovery

Recycling uses less energy than extracting raw materials. Paris is thus continuing its efforts to reduce its carbon footprint through reuse and the promotion of a circular economy. One of its main priorities is improving waste sorting for better material recovery.

Sorting, a key priority for the circular economy

With **436 kg of household and similar waste produced per inhabitant per year**, Paris is far below the national average of 615 kg. A range of factors* underpins these solid results achieved over several years. Since 2006, Paris has led the way in waste prevention, even before the law made it a legal obligation. This has resulted in a **6.3% reduction** in household waste per inhabitant in the city between 2006 and 2010. Encouraged by these results, the Local Waste Prevention Programme (PLPD) was launched in 2010. The programme ended in January 2016 with a **7% reduction** achieved in the tonnage of household and similar waste.

A big challenge still remains: sorting. As of today, only 29% of the city's waste is sorted, compared to 60% at the national level. This gap can be partially explained by the unique constraints of any dense city: lack of space for waste bins in buildings, logistical complexities, a greater variety of uses. This is why it is a priority area for the City's action.

In December 2024, the City of Paris went a step further and adopted a new Local Household and Similar Waste Prevention Programme (PLPDMA). Staying true to its pioneering commitment from 2012 – this plan sets out a **clear objective for 2030**:

- Reduce waste by 100,000 tonnes (i.e. a drop in 10% compared to 2023 levels)
- Bring the recycling and recovery rate to 60% (i.e. three times the current level)

These targets exceed the national requirements and are fully in line with the guidelines of the Climate Action Plan and the Bioclimatic Local Land Use Plan adopted in 2024.

The goal is to create a tangible shift in lifestyles and behaviours, so that **sorting becomes a habit, reuse a natural reflex**, and repair, an accessible alternative. To achieve this change, the City is deploying several local-level actions:

- expanding "solidarity" and at-home collections
- supporting DIY repair workshops
- improving waste disposal mechanisms in buildings
- supporting households and business owners
- promoting "zero-waste building" approaches

All these measures aim to remove obstacles, simplify sorting and reuse, and build durable new habits. To change mindsets and habits with respect to food waste, the City of Paris increased the number of dedicated food waste bins in 2025. This led to an increase of **72%** in the tonnage of food waste collected between June 2024 and June 2025. Paris is boosting its waste disposal facilities in public spaces with 50 "sorting hubs" spread out across public spaces by the summer of 2025, and sorting waste bins to replace street litter bins wherever possible and relevant. The objective for 2030 is clear: to help everyone understand the value of sorting and make it an easy habit through ongoing, transparent and accessible communication.



Food waste bin at Mouton Duvernet @JB. Gurliat

100,000 tonnes

less waste and 60% recovery rate target

* Linked in particular to the absence of green waste in Paris, and a lower volume of bulky waste. For reference, waste generation in Paris is in line with the average for the Île-de-France capital city region.

An environmental issue that is also social

Sorting and waste recovery are not just ecological issues; they also help advance the just transition. The promotion of reuse and recovery provides concrete economic solutions to the city's inhabitants. This also helps develop local initiatives in this sector, **creating sustainable jobs** in local recycling and recovery centres and local supply chains. This circular economic model benefits the territory and the environment while allowing for more participation from citizens. Making sorting a common practice is the foundation of a more materially efficient, community-led and circular economy.

Now you know!

Is all the sorted waste recycled?

Not all sorted waste is recycled, due to sorting and recyclability anomalies. Of the overall 29% waste that is sorted, 21% is recycled. The vast majority of the waste collected is used to generate energy, with a small proportion being sent to landfill.

29% of waste is sorted

21% waste is actually recycled

75% is recovered to produce energy

4% is sent to landfill

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

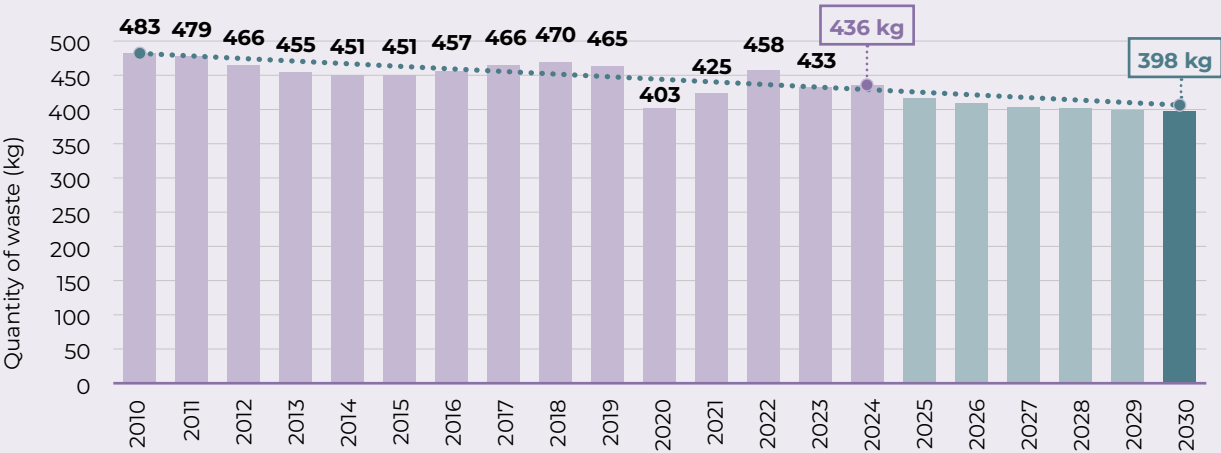


436 kg of household and similar waste/inhabitant/year in 2024

The quantity of household and similar waste fell by 0.2% in 2024, with population declining by 0.9% in the same period. This amounts to a slight per capita increase of 3 kg of additional waste per inhabitant.

More specifically, residual household waste (unsorted waste in the grey bin) fell by 0.9% while mixed materials waste (paper, cardboard, plastics, etc., sorted into

the yellow bin or glass recycling bin) rose by 8.7% and food waste rose by 42.2%. These improvements show that sorting practices are slowly gaining ground in Paris, encouraged by public Trilib' stations, voluntary collection points and dedicated food waste bins. **Sort anytime, anywhere** is becoming the slogan for Paris, which is reflected in the numbers.



In 2025, promoting waste sorting, anytime, anywhere

Reducing the share of bulky waste (which is still incinerated or sent to landfill) through recovery is one of the main focus areas of the Local Household and Similar Waste Prevention Programme (PLPDMA).

To address this challenge and ensure that logistical constraints don't get in the way of sorting, donations or reuse, the City is expanding its territorial network so residents can have **close access to waste management solutions**.

Municipal facilities are the first choice for the establishment of voluntary collection points because:

- these are already well-known to all inhabitants
- they help the administration set an example
- specially trained City of Paris staff can provide explanations and educate Parisians

In 2025, 60 municipal facilities were set up with collection stations for textiles, toys and/or sports and leisure items. These collection stations have helped recover 44 tonnes of objects, with 43 tonnes of textiles, linen and shoes and 1.5 tonnes of sports and leisure items. All of these have been re-introduced into the circular and reuse economy. The objective for 2027 is to add 100 more collection stations across the territory and reach 150 collection points by 2030.



Collection bin @Emmaüs Défi



Plant B resource centre @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Phasing out plastic in municipal institutional catering

Since 2019, Paris has set itself the ambitious target of zero single-use plastic in the run-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The City is pursuing this commitment – especially in public institutional catering – by implementing its Plastic Elimination Plan adopted by the Council of Paris in October 2021.

An active commitment

To address urgent environmental and public health issues – especially to fight endocrine disruptors which are particularly harmful for young children – the City of Paris is taking action!

Along with the 21 operators of institutional catering establishments, the City is committed to **completely eliminating plastic from municipal canteens**. An ambitious target, given that 30 million meals are served across the 1,300 establishments of the capital each year, but also a powerful means to ensure healthy, sustainable catering.

The Plastic Elimination Plan for Paris' institutional catering applies across municipal establishments: nurseries, schools, child welfare centres, Emerald and solidarity restaurants, care homes, staff canteens, etc. The entire process has been overhauled, from the preparation of meals to packaging, deliveries and service.

By 2026, all plastic service containers and utensils will be replaced with sustainable equivalents made from stainless steel, glass or ceramic.

More structural changes are also being carried out: replacing kitchen food pans, plates and jugs; adapting workstations; replacing certain large appliances – in particular, converting ovens and dishwashers to stainless steel – and in some cases even redoing the layout.

So that all Parisians can contribute to a cleaner and healthier city, the administration has launched its **"Zero single-use plastic"** label for businesses (2023) and published a **new charter of sustainable events (2025)**.

Eliminating plastic in municipal institutional catering

In response to environmental and public health challenges, the City of Paris has been committed to eliminating plastic from public institutional catering through its Sustainable Food Plan launched in 2021. The goal is to reduce exposure to harmful substances and reduce the use of single-use packaging so as to prevent waste. **80% of plastic elimination targets were met by the end of 2025.** Notably, kitchen teams received guidance on replacing materials, changing kitchen operation processes, moving to stainless steel packaging for cold food

and using sustainable cutlery and tableware during service. Close to half of the measures aimed at procurement improvement and eliminating plastic containers for drinks and takeaway meals were carried out in 2026. Paris provides financial support to operators to help them invest in sustainable equipment (kitchen tools, utensils, large kitchen appliances, sorting tables, tableware), fight food waste and promote meals prepared on-site (€4.5 million between 2021 and 2025).



Daniel Mayer middle school, 18th district
@Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

In 2025, **80%**
of the Plastic Elimination measures
in institutional public catering were
carried out



Beaumarchais middle school @Guillaume Bontemps

Leveraging public procurement to promote the transition

Representing about €1.8 billion per year, Parisian public procurement is an important means to promote social inclusion initiatives and the social and solidarity economy while respecting the commitments towards the ecological transition of its Climate Action Plan.

A partnership between the City and its operators

The City concludes more than 2,000 public procurement contracts every year.

Essential to the functioning of the territory, these contracts offer a powerful means to influence and effect change in the practices of suppliers working with the city. This is why the City of Paris integrates environmental clauses in its procurement in accordance with the Parisian Responsible Procurement Scheme (SPASER*). This helps ensure that the products, services and projects outsourced to contractors align with the administration's own environmental commitments.

These environmental clauses can take different legal forms:

- requirements stipulated in the technical specifications imposing a compliance baseline on operators
- weighted selection criteria geared towards choosing the most environmentally sustainable bids
- the subject of the contract itself

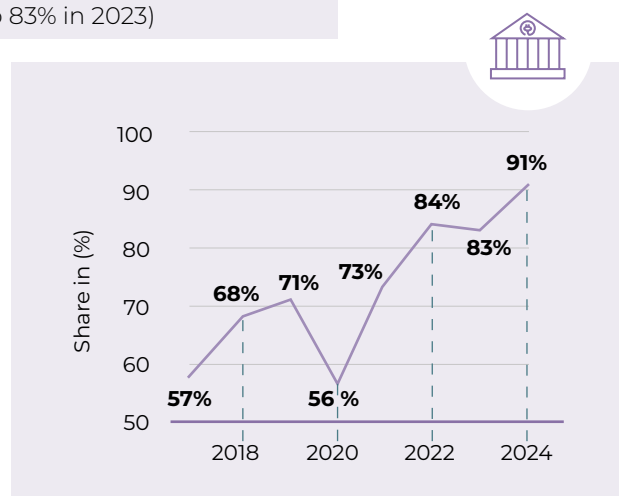
The topics covered by these environmental provisions vary (energy saving, reuse, environmental health, environmental certification labels, biodiversity etc.) and are adapted to each contract.

Indicator 23: Share of City of Paris public procurement contracts with an environmental provision

91% of the contracts concluded by the purchasing sub-directorate included an environmental clause in 2024 (compared to 83% in 2023)

The number of contracts with environmental provisions has gone up significantly from 57% in 2017 to 91% in 2024, despite a major dip in 2020 due to the health crisis.

In keeping with the Climate and Resilience Law, which aims for all contracts to contain an environmental provision by 2026, the responsible purchasing policy of the City of Paris universally includes environmental clauses in all its contracts. The centralised purchasing division must continue to ensure that all relevant issues pertaining to the environment are included in all the contracts it concludes.



* Local authorities with a public procurement budget of more than €100 million per year are required to have a Responsible Procurement Scheme (SPASER). This obligation is set out in article L.2111-3 of the Public Procurement Code and was expanded in the Climate and Resilience Law of 22 August 2021, which specified the contents and transparency requirements for a SPASER.



From left to right: Buffon library, recovered furniture @Clément Dorval, Virginia Woolf media library @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat, Virginia Woolf media library @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Training public buyers

Now you know!

Is all Parisian procurement covered by this requirement?

The requirement applies to centralised contracts concluded by the purchasing sub-directorate, which represents about 80% of the financial value of the City's procurement. The remaining 20% are not necessarily exempt from environmental provision requirements, but the data collection procedure used does not allow this to be stated with the statistical rigour required in this report.

Public procurement in Paris is evolving to take environmental considerations into account. Starting August 2026, all public contracts, big or small, will need to incorporate environmental provisions. This is a major step forward in a long-standing process.

In 2025, the City of Paris accelerated the upskilling of its teams in this regard. Public buyers are now trained in responsible procurement and provided with support for the integration of social and environmental clauses into contracts. In practical terms, a number of measures have been put into place:

- developing sustainable transport solutions, like river or cycle transport.
- integrating reuse and recycling clauses into contracts, especially for furniture
- recycling materials from construction sites using dedicated tools
- awareness-raising through on-site visits, meetings and practical resources

This training also extends to key areas such as health, biodiversity and a responsible digital strategy. The goal is to **use each public contract as a simple and effective lever** for the acceleration of the ecological transition and the local and solidarity economy.



Obey posters, Paris town hall square @Joséphine Brueder

Involving Parisians in the development of the city

05

Deciding and acting together

95,000

Paris Volunteers registered in 2025 (8.2% more than in 2024)

162,395

Parisians over the age of 7 voted in the 2025 Participatory Budget

85,000

active associations in Paris in 2025



Volunteers guiding people during the Tropical Carnival @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

Getting involved, participating in public decision-making, working for the improvement of the neighbourhood: the participation of citizens is essential for the administration of Paris. To address environmental and social challenges, the City of Paris encourages residents to participate in the design and implementation of public policy.

Several mechanisms have been put in place to ensure Parisians can participate in the decisions of the administration. Citizen referendums allow direct consultation with the public on important issues affecting the future of Paris. The **Participatory Budget**, launched in 2014, continues to evoke enthusiasm: in 2025, **162,395** residents voted to select **104 public interest projects** from among the different proposals submitted by citizens. In addition, the commitment of Parisians can also be seen in daily life. **95,000 Paris Volunteers** participate in a range of environmental, solidarity and citizen-oriented actions throughout the year, and their numbers have been growing since 2020. More broadly speaking, a dynamic voluntary sector is part of this collective mobilisation: the city has **650,000 volunteers** currently active in **85,000 associations**, working across the fields of solidarity, culture, sports and the environment.

This reflects a strong level of civic involvement that helps to strengthen the dialogue between the City and its residents with a view to involving them in the ecological and social transition of the territory.

Indicators :

Key actions of 2025

Indicator **24** Paris Volunteers



More than **7,200 new Paris Volunteers** registered in 2025. Resilience was the central focus of their mobilisation: several hundred of them moderated workshops as part of the Fresques de la Crue de la Seine (Seine Flood network). Others participated in the **Paris inondé** disaster management exercise organised by the City to prepare for a major flood of the Seine river.

Indicator **25a** Participatory Budget



The 11th edition of the Participatory Budget set new records, with a rise in the number of voters: **162,395 residents cast their votes** in 500 ballot boxes spread across the city or online on decider.paris.fr. This represents a 13.6% increase from 2024.

Indicator **25b** Participatory Budget projects



104 projects were selected in the Participatory Budget of 2025, which allowed Parisians to submit their proposals for the city.

Indicator **26a** Number of associations supported



2,897 associations of 85,000 associations were supported in 2025. Pictured here is Yara, a beneficiary of the sports association Sine Qua Non, which helps make sports more accessible to women in public spaces.

Indicator **26b** Total amount of grants



€294 million in grants were paid out to associations in 2025. Pictured here are the Altrimenti association premises in the "Fabrique de l'alimentation durable" space. One of the first associations to be set up in the former Serpollet industrial centre, Altrimenti organises food-waste awareness workshops for the public using unsold food items.

Volunteering for a better city

In 2025, more than 7,200 new Paris Volunteers signed up to work alongside municipal staff and carry out public interest activities in support of the local administration. They are committed to working for the City and its residents both in an ongoing manner and in crisis situations.

Paris Volunteers at the heart of urban resilience

This year, the Paris Volunteers once again actively contributed to disaster prevention and management exercises conducted by the City, in partnership with associations and professionals from the sector. They participated in several exercises, such as a **fire simulation drill** in the 13th district and the **Paris Inondé** exercise, which simulates a major flooding of the Seine.

Resilience to flood risk was the central focus of their mobilisation. Several hundred volunteers participated in designing and facilitating **Fresques de la Crue de la Seine** workshops, which help raise awareness among Parisians on actions to be taken in the event of a flood.

Meanwhile, other volunteers continued working in their respective areas. With regard to the ecological transition, **biodiversity initiatives** have seen a sharp increase. Alongside City of Paris staff, volunteers have participated in the preservation of natural spaces in the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forests. They have also helped create habitats for endangered species and to monitor biodiversity in collaboration with the Maison du compostage centre and the Paris Farm.

More than 7,200 new volunteers registered in 2025, demonstrating a strong civic mobilisation to further the ecological transition and build resilience.

7,213

new Volunteers registered in 2025

2,191

Volunteers participated in the 9th Solidarity Night in 2026 (versus 1,969 in 2025)

Solidarity Night

3,857 homeless people were counted on the night of 22 January 2026, marking a 10% increase compared to last year's numbers. This was the highest number recorded since the launch of the first Solidarity Night in 2018. The Paris Volunteers worked with several associations to provide support to this vulnerable group throughout the year.

Indicator **24**: Number of Paris Volunteers

95,000

volunteers registered in 2025

The community of Paris Volunteers has been growing since 2020. Following a steep rise between 2022 and 2024 thanks to the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games and to the Youth Pass being distributed to all members, the number of Paris Volunteers has continued to increase in 2025, with 500 new registrations recorded on average per month. The post-Games sporting momentum contributed to this increase, with many volunteering to welcome the public at big international events such as the BWF World Championships and the Street League Skateboarding tournament.

The accessibility programme for major events has also been reinforced, with initiatives to guide, support and help people with disabilities at major Parisian events such as Bastille Day, the Paris Tropical Carnival and Nuit Blanche.



In 2025, the "Paris Inondé" flood preparedness and awareness-raising exercise

The Paris Volunteers have played an active role in building flood risk awareness and preparedness in the city. On 13 October, they participated in the Paris Inondé flood management exercise organised by the City of Paris to test crisis response systems and strengthen the resilience of the territory to natural disasters.

Focused on a micro-neighbourhood situated in a flood-prone zone, the exercises simulated the impacts of a major flood comparable to the 1910 Great Seine Flood, combined with the effects of urban runoff. Alongside other participants, volunteers raised flood risk awareness among Parisians and helped to test the coordination and response system put in place by the City.

This large-scale simulation allowed for the testing of crisis mechanisms: activation of the local disaster management cell, preventive shutdown of certain facilities, installation of flood protection measures and opening up refuge centres for residents.



"Paris inondé" crisis exercise @Guillaume Bontemps



Paris Volunteers @Joséphine Brueder

Deciding together

The Participatory Budget of Paris is a participative democracy tool which concretely reflects the administration's efforts to involve the public in the running of the City. One quarter of City of Paris investments are conceptualised and approved by Parisians.

The 2025 Participatory Budget broke all records

In 2025, the Participatory Budget of Paris confirmed its central role as a tool for local democracy and citizen participation. Between 4 and 23 September, **162,395 Parisians voted** for their preferred project proposals in 500 ballot boxes spread across the city or online on decider.paris.fr. 20,000 more people voted in this budget compared to 2024.

The 11th edition of this budget resulted in the selection of **104 winning proposals** among 261 submissions. These will be implemented by the city administration. The Participatory budget allows all Parisians aged 7 and above (regardless of nationality) to propose and vote on public interest projects, thus determining 25% of the investment budget of the City.

Since its establishment in 2014, this exercise embodies a form of living democracy and direct power-sharing with citizens. Every year, it gives Parisians the possibility to create and build the city of tomorrow together, transforming citizens' ideas into tangible projects implemented in Parisian neighbourhoods and across the territory.

The **record participation rate** this year shows that cities are co-created along with their residents.

2,079

proposals submitted by residents, associations, collective bodies and neighbourhood councils by February 2025

261

projects put to a vote:

19

at the city level

242

at the district level



Participatory Budget counting
@Joséphine Brueder

Indicator **25a: Number of voters in the Participatory Budget**

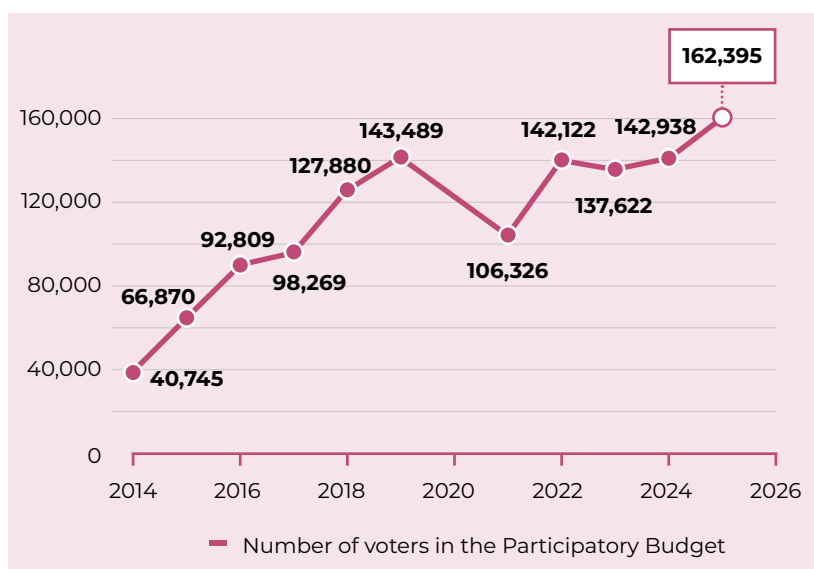
162,395 participants from among 1,816,200 Parisians over the age of 7

Citizen participation in the 2025 Participatory Budget showed a sharp rise of 13.6% compared to 2024. This is thanks to strong mobilisation by district town halls, which identify areas where they can deploy staff to encourage a maximum number of residents to cast their votes in person. Nearly 300 contractual employees (equivalent to 175 full-timers) were specifically hired for this operation, which spread ballot boxes throughout the city and guided voters through the process.

Although digital votes fell slightly compared to previous years, they still registered a 52% increase compared to 2024. This is the result of several factors including better communication and better collaboration with social housing providers to share information about the campaign with residents.

This progression illustrates the City's ability to combine grassroots mobili-

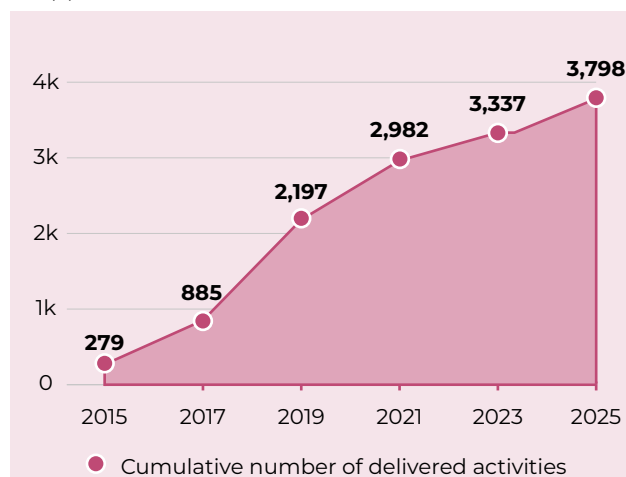
sation with digital tools to strengthen civic engagement and involve an increasing number of Parisians in collectively building their city.

Indicator **25b: Number of workstreams per edition of the Participatory Budget**

3,798 workstreams completed since 2015

Participatory Budget projects are composed of "activities" (or "workstreams"), with each selected project sometimes divided into multiple workstreams.

As of 31 December 2025, and counting the 104 selected projects of this edition, 3,798 workstreams financed by the Participatory Budget were implemented and delivered, out of a total of 5,676 approved workstreams since 2015.



In 2025, projects selected in favour of the ecological transition

The "Smart and environmentally friendly lighting" project has helped install solar-powered lighting in the disadvantaged neighbourhoods of Batignolles, in the 17th district. It is part of a larger initiative by the 17th district town hall to turn all of Batignolles into an innovation zone. The aim of the project is to modernise neighbourhood lighting, make it adaptive to street usage and develop new solutions for users through the collection of anonymous urban data.

Other projects have also been implemented, such as the greening and installation of solar panels on the Marseille primary school (thanks to the 10th district winning project "Green and solar-powered school roofs") and the installation of shade structures in the children's play areas and sandboxes of squares in the 14th district (thanks to the 14th district winning project "Cooling and reviving green spaces in the 14th"), which makes these spaces more pleasant on hot, sunny days.

Supporting the voluntary sector

Paris' democratic vitality can also be gauged by the number of voluntary associations: 85,000 are currently active in the city. In 2025, the City of Paris supported 2,897 associations, with total financial support amounting to €294 million.

More and more associations supported

Paris is distinguished by a dense and dynamic community network, with **85,000 active associations**. This remarkable community commitment is also illustrated by the diversity of areas covered, with more than 22 sectors of action.

Among these, there are associations which work directly on issues related to the ecological transition (waste reduction or green space development), and associations that contribute to resolving them (supporting sustainable

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

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

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

67

more associations supported in 2025 compared to 2024

€5,000

median grant amount awarded per association in 2025

Indicator **26a: Number of associations supported by the City of Paris**

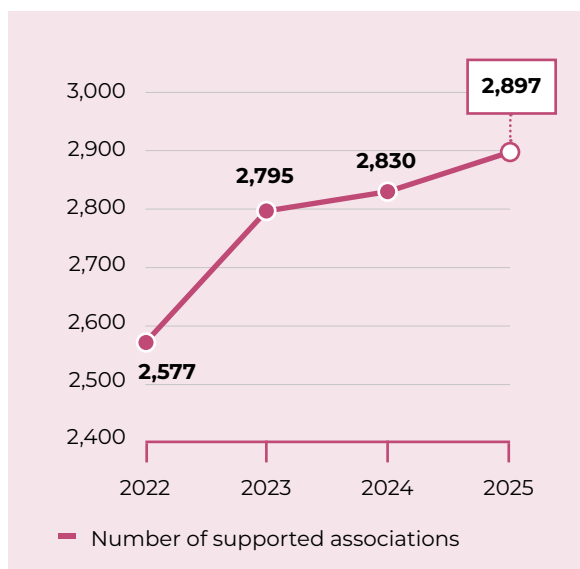
2,897

associations supported in 2025



The increase in the number of supported associations is due to the creation of two funds for local initiatives in 2024:

- **A solidarity fund**, which promotes social innovation and new experiments in social support
- **A culture fund**, which promotes new artistic and cultural projects



The "Étonnant Cinéma" Association, aided by the City of Paris, offers cinematographic training and workshops to disadvantaged or marginalised groups ©Ludivine Boizard

In 2025, a collective campaign to prevent youth abstention in disadvantaged neighbourhoods

Ahead of the 2026 municipal elections, the City of Paris stepped up its support for the "A Voté" association, which facilitates voter registration and encourages public participation. Their actions mainly target voters under the age of 30 and from marginalised groups through a network of partners and volunteers on the ground (street events, door-to-door campaigns, local advertising). Targeted campaigns using influencers, festivals and partnerships helped increase numbers. After the elections, the association will continue to pursue its actions to encourage civic participation in the long term.



A voté association @A voté

The total amount of grants awarded to associations remained stable

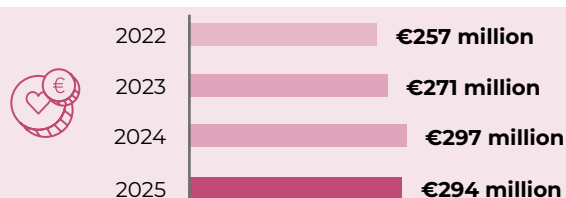
Despite tight budgetary constraints, the City of Paris continues to provide strong support to voluntary associations, with nearly 10% of its budget allocated to grants. A significant share (30%) of these are signed in the form of multi-year agreements, which guarantee funding visibility and stability. The City also provides on-the-ground support to associations through the "Carrefour des associations parisiennes" and the "Maisons de la vie associative et citoyenne" and through the

provision of suitable premises. In addition, district town halls have new mechanisms to strengthen their action across the territory, including three dedicated funds for local initiatives:

- **Culture:** 143 associations supported (€339,000)
- **Solidarity:** 168 associations (€440,000)
- **Community life and voluntary sector:** 131 associations (€330,000)

Indicator **26b**: total amount of grants given to associations

€294 million in grants approved in 2025, 4.4 million of which were earmarked for associations working on environmental issues.



In 2025, €32 million were allocated to the fight against exclusion (compared to €31 million in 2024). Paris also mobilised €4.4 million to support the ecological transition in 2025 (284 grants).

In 2024, this sector had received €5.6 million (i.e. 286 grants) supporting a variety of initiatives related to the environment.

The sector that received the most aid was **waste reduction**: €1,010,000 of grants were awarded to 56 voluntary initiatives in 2025 (compared to €783,000 given to 49 projects in 2024).

	Waste reduction	Biodiversity/ greening	Climate and energy	Sustainable food	TOTAL
Amount/No. of grants in 2024	€783,000/49	-	-	-	€5.6 mn/286
Amount/No. of grants in 2025	€1.01 mn/56	€2.6 mn/27	€773,000/27	€15,000/4	€4.4 mn/284

A more equitable transition for Paris

06

A transition that benefits everyone



Gare des Mines ©Sergio Grazia

40%

of social housing financed from 2001 to 2025 is located in the districts of central and western Paris

26.42%

of the investment budget was allocated to disadvantaged neighbourhoods (vs. 22.07% in 2021)

208

Oasis courtyards and

more than 300
traffic-calmed streets in 2025

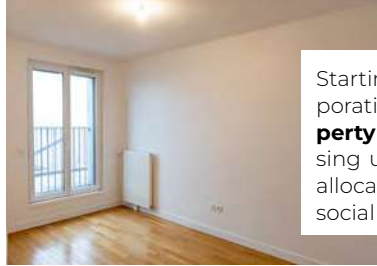
Achieving a sustainable ecological transition is an ambitious social endeavour in Paris, aimed at building an equitable transition that benefits everyone. Housing is a key driver of this transition, **serving as a cornerstone of social cohesion and a catalyst for sustainable change**. Expanding social housing, establishing the Affordable Housing Property Corporation, regulating rents and short-term tourist rentals are among the measures implemented to ensure access to sustainable housing despite significant pressures in the real estate market. This policy fosters social diversity, strengthens cohesion between neighbourhoods, and helps ensure that the people who live in Paris and make the city what it is can continue to do so. The policy is complemented by concrete measures to improve access to **high-quality food** for the most vulnerable. The City has introduced initiatives for senior citizens and people with disabilities to access healthy, sustainable meals, particularly through home meal delivery services and public institutional catering. By prioritising local, seasonal and responsibly sourced products, the City integrates social responsibility, nutritional quality and the ecological transition. Support for **mobility** and **employment** builds on this commitment. Expanding access to low-carbon mobility solutions for young people encourages sustainable travel habits while fostering greater independence. At the same time, the growth of jobs in the circular economy and the energy efficiency renovation sector is creating new opportunities for training and workforce integration for those struggling to access employment. By building a coherent approach to access for housing, food, mobility and employment, Paris is building a **city that is more inclusive, resilient** and responsive to the needs of all generations.

Indicators :

Key actions of 2025

Indicator **27**

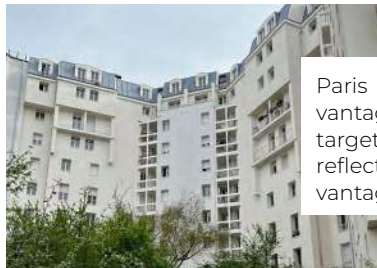
Social housing supply



Starting 2025, the Affordable Housing Property Corporation aims to acquire **€120 million worth of property each year** for the delivery of 350 to 400 housing units per year. A quarter of these units will be allocated to social housing, helping to strengthen social diversity and ensure a balanced housing mix.

Indicator **28**

Investment in disadvantaged neighbourhoods



Paris allocated **26.4% of its investment budget** to disadvantaged neighbourhoods, once again surpassing its annual target of 25%. This longstanding effort over several years is reflected in the average investment rate of 26.7% in disadvantaged neighbourhoods seen between 2021 and 2024.

Indicator **29**

Oasis courtyards



43 new Oasis courtyards were created in 2025. Since 2018, 208 courtyards have been redesigned to provide a cooler environment to students. Of these, 37% are located in priority zones, while 21% are in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

Indicator **30**

Youth mobility support



During the 2024-2025 school year, the City reimbursed the cost of an Imagine R travel pass or a Vélib' cycle subscription for more than **106,000 young Parisians**, representing a 12% increase compared with the previous school year.

Indicator **31**

Social inclusion through training and support for jobs in the green transition



The 2025 edition of ParisFabrik offered **74 aspiring bicycle mechanics training**, from introductory level to professional certification, in cooperation with companies ready to hire, via the Operational preparation for individual employment (POEI) scheme of France Travail, a partner of the City of Paris.

Indicator **32**

Home meal deliveries and Emerald restaurants



The Direction des Solidarités (DSOL - Solidarity Directorate) contributed to the City's public institutional catering by delivering **812,869 at-home meals**, serving 489,000 lunches in Emerald restaurants to senior citizens and people with disabilities, and providing 630,642 meals in Solidarity restaurants to people in very precarious situations.

Better living together

Increasing the share of social housing allows many Parisians to access decent, sustainable and affordable homes in central Paris. This helps foster social diversity and build a thriving community and local economy. Although marked disparities remain between the East and West of the capital, they are being reduced through acquisition initiatives carried out by the City and social housing providers to strengthen the social diversity of the Parisian region.

More affordable housing

Paris is taking action to address the housing crisis.

In 2025, the City established the **Affordable Housing Property Corporation** (FLA), an innovative initiative designed to meet the housing needs of middle-income households, which are caught between the social housing and private markets. The objective is to deliver affordable, sustainable and long-term homes quickly. In practical terms, the corporation acquires buildings, renovates them, and then entrusts their management to social housing providers. Through this process, affordable housing with rents at least 25% below market rates is being created across all Paris districts, as opportunities arise. The results are already visible. In its very first year of operation, the Affordable Housing Property Corporation assessed more than 35 properties and completed 6 development projects, creating 135 homes. These properties were acquired at prices averaging 15% below market value, demonstrating the City's ability to act effectively.

Starting 2025, the Affordable Housing Property Corporation **aims to invest €120 million in property acquisitions each year** to deliver between 350 to 400 units per year. A quarter of these units will be allocated to social housing, helping to strengthen social diversity and ensure a balanced housing mix across developments. Beyond these figures, the initiative delivers a wide range of benefits:

- For **middle-income households**: easier access to high-quality homes at affordable rents in a city where housing prices remain high.
- For **the ecological transition**: the renovation of buildings to improve their energy performance and phase out poorly insulated buildings.
- For **social cohesion**: a housing offer that complements social housing and mitigates the exclusionary pressures of the private housing market.
- For **the long term**: homes that remain part of the City's public assets, ensuring their long-term social function.

A local public company that is 99% owned by the City of Paris manages the Affordable Housing Property Corporation. It forms a key component of the City's wider strategy to expand public housing. By 2035, the City is aiming for 40% public housing, of which 10% is affordable housing. The Affordable Housing Property Corporation is thus a practical, flexible and effective tool for the City to ensure that the people who make the city what it is can continue to live here.

40%

of social housing financed from 2001 to 2025 is located in the districts of central and western Paris to balance the housing offer geographically

43%

of social housing is concentrated in the 13th, 19th and 20th districts.

Key figures

Annual objectives:

- €120 million in investment
- 350 to 400 housing units delivered each year
- 25% of homes in development allocated to social housing

2035 target:

- Achieving a 40% public housing share in Paris, of which 10% is affordable housing



Montigny-Chaligny site @Arthur Guezou



Chapelle Charbon Park ©Sergio Grazia

Now you know!

Social or public housing?

Public housing should not be confused with social housing. Social housing offers below-market rents, is partly funded by the State, and is managed by specialised organisations such as social housing providers. It is intended for households whose income falls below certain established thresholds.

Public housing is a broader concept and refers to any housing owned by a public authority, such as the City of Paris. As the owner, the City can then allocate these homes based on certain criteria to specific groups of residents.

By 2035, Paris aims to increase social housing to 30%, with social and public housing together representing 40%, thus improving access to housing for groups such as middle-income households.

Giving homes back to Parisians

In response to growing pressure on the rental market, Paris is intensifying its efforts. The City is strengthening measures to **regulate short-term tourist rentals and safeguard residents' access to housing**. Since 1st January 2025, significantly stricter regulations have come into force. Primary residences may now be rented out as short-term tourist accommodation for a maximum of **90 days** per year, down from the previous limit of 120 days. The objective is clear: to prevent homes from effectively becoming de facto hotels. The short-term rental of secondary residences remains strictly prohibited unless authorised by the City.

This firm approach is delivering results. In 2025, €2.8 million in fines were imposed on property owners who breached the regulations, more than double the €1.3 million recorded in 2024. The City has stepped up inspections with a view to enforcing these regulations.

Since the introduction of rent control in 2019, strengthened by new enforcement powers since 2023, the City can now investigate reports submitted directly by tenants. The results are tangible. The City processed nearly 4,400 reports in three years, 82% of which concerned studio or one-bedroom apartments. Landlords are required to reimburse tenants and amend the lease if a rent overcharge is identified. On average, rents exceeded the legal limit by €187 per month, resulting in an average reimbursement of €4,445 per case.

The City has a two-fold objective: **to curb abusive practices and protect rental housing for the long term**. By addressing the issue of illegal short-term tourist rentals and excessive rents, Paris is taking action to keep housing affordable and preserve urban balance.

Now you know!

The 2025 social housing programme

It reflects the City's strategy, balancing new methods with environmental concerns.

It includes:

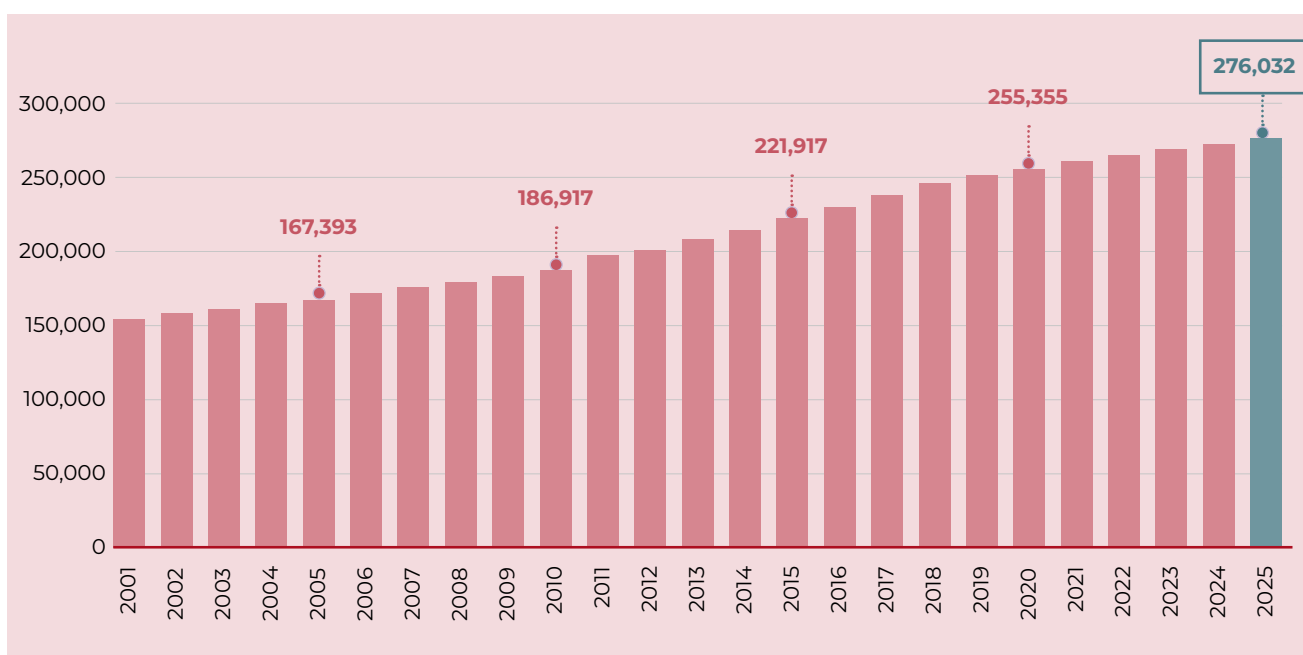
- a 25% rate of new construction and 70% rate of acquisition/renovation
- a 49% rate for housing dedicated to the most vulnerable (student residences, social residences etc.)
- a 52% rate in districts lacking social housing to improve territorial balance
- real solidarity lease (BRS) projects (new home buying mechanism which allows low-income households to become homeowners) and residences that charge intermediate rents
- 100% of new developments are designed to meet the highest environmental standards (Effinergie label certification, BBKA label certification, etc.) and more than half of the acquisitions aim to comply with the new BBC Effinergie label certification and the Low-Carbon Building label certification.

Indicator **27: Number of social housing units under the DLH (Housing Directorate) and DSOL (Solidarity Directorate)**

276,032 SRU-compliant housing units (Law on Solidarity and Urban Renewal) as of 1st January 2025

The significant increase in the share of social housing in Paris since 2001, rising from 13.4% to 23.1% in 2024, reflects the City's sustained commitment to developing diverse social housing that meets the needs of all Parisians. In 2025, funding was secured for the construction of 3,927 new social housing units. The City of Paris draws on a range of policy initiatives to continue the expansion of social housing.

Since 2005, the City has exercised delegated responsibility for the State's building subsidies programme. Using both State-delegated funding and municipal resources, it approves social housing projects and allocates grants to social housing providers. It also provides them with subsidies for the renovation of social housing, a key component of the City's environmental transition.



New construction, Paul Bourget, 13th district @Hervé Abbadie

The Paul Bourget Priority Neighbourhood was transformed in 2025

At Porte d'Italie, in Paris' 13th district, the City of Paris undertook the transformation of the Paul Bourget Priority Neighbourhood. Covering 5 hectares, this project, launched in 2014, is redeveloping an area built in the 1950s that had become outdated and no longer suited to contemporary needs. The project is part of the City's broader strategy for its Priority Neighbourhoods, driven by a clear objective: to strengthen urban inclusion and improve integration with the rest of the territory.

Designed in consultation with local residents, the redevelopment is based on a comprehensive transformation of the neighbourhood, combining environmental objectives and mixed uses:

- reconnecting the neighbourhood with the rest of the city beyond the Paris Ring Road
- restoring existing housing (365 units)
- introducing new activities and services for diverse uses
- expanding the Laure Albin-Guillot Garden to increase green space
- enhancing green corridors and improving access to the Kellermann Park
- reducing noise pollution from the Paris Ring Road
- transforming the Porte d'Italie Avenue
- prioritising areas for pedestrians and low-carbon mobility

Designed around a central garden, the redevelopment brings together housing, public facilities and a mix of activities to create a more diverse and pleasant neighbourhood to live in.

This transformation includes several key developments, notably the Virginia Woolf media library, opened in 2025 as a local community hub serving the neighbourhood, and the eco-friendly Laure Albin-Guillot Garden which incorporates sustainable rainwater management solutions.

The final phase of the project, completed in 2025 by Elogie-SIEMP, delivered 150 homes, including 75 family social housing units and 75 student homes designed to meet high environmental standards (E3C1 and BBCA label certifications, bio-sourced materials).

With 405 housing units, new public facilities and nearly 9,000 m² of public garden, Paul Bourget exemplifies the City's approach to transforming its Priority Neighbourhoods into places that are more open, inclusive and better equipped to meet environmental challenges and the needs of residents.

Key figures

- 405 housing units, comprising 368 reconstituted units and 37 intermediate units
- 75 student residence units
- 185 hotel rooms and 149 apartment-style hotel rooms
- 1 Climb'Up climbing gym
- 1 gym
- 1,200 m² of media library space
- 19,600 m² of offices and tertiary spaces
- 9,000 m² of public garden
- 14,500 m² of public spaces



Paul Bourget Urban Development Zone @Hervé Abbadie



Virginia Woolf media library @Jean-Baptiste Gurliat

"Doing more, doing better, and working together" with disadvantaged neighbourhoods

The City's policies work towards guaranteeing equality between areas and improving the living conditions of residents in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. In 2024, the City outlined a **Parisian pact for disadvantaged neighbourhoods** with a new map of these neighbourhoods and a new City contract. Presented to the Council of Paris in July 2024, it embodies the municipal administration's commitment to "doing more, doing better, and working together" with 35 disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the city.

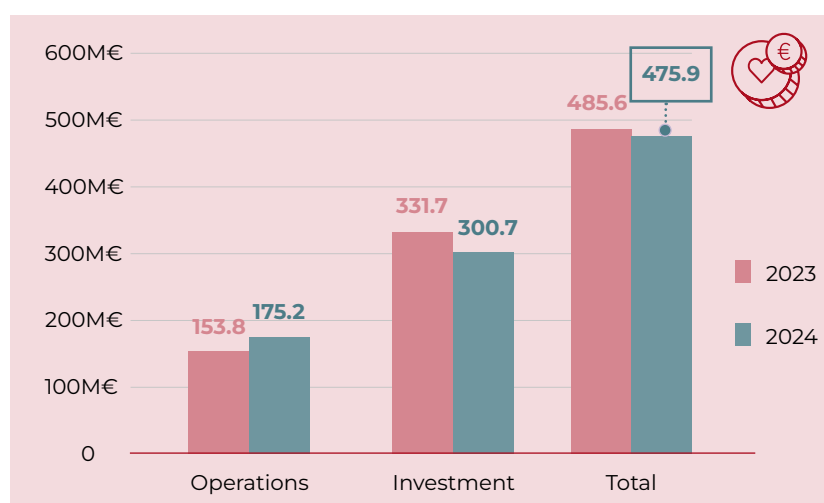
427,425 Parisians, or **1 in 5 residents** lives in the city's disadvantaged neighbourhoods, which are spread across 10 districts (10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th). Home to the most vulnerable groups, the City is pursuing its action in these neighbourhoods by mobilising more resources and adapting its services to prioritise those who most need them.

This territorial equality policy for disadvantaged neighbourhoods involves:

- **More investment** → the City has met its investment target of 25% of the budget for disadvantaged neighbourhoods established for the duration of the mandate (renovation of public buildings and facilities, public spaces, sporting and cultural facilities, etc.). It averaged 26.7% between 2021 and 2024, and reached 30.6% in 2023.
- **More human presence** → the City's local policy development teams set up more municipal public services in neighbourhoods, and support was accorded to locally active associations.
- **Tailored public services** → the City expanded its "outreach" measures to facilitate people's access to their social and legal rights.

Indicator **28**: budget dedicated to disadvantaged neighbourhoods

€475.9 million in 2024, or 26.42% of the budget dedicated to disadvantaged neighbourhoods (vs 22.07% in 2021)



In 2024, the total amount of the budget allocated by the City to disadvantaged neighbourhoods amounted to €475.9 million: €175.2 million for operating expenditure and €300.7 million for capital expenditure. Paris allocated 26.4% of its capital expenditure budget to disadvantaged neighbourhoods, once again surpassing its target of 25%. This long-term commitment over several years is reflected through an average investment share of 26.7% between 2021 and 2024 in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These results clearly reflect the momentum generated by the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which served as a powerful catalyst for transformation.

The City has delivered several flagship projects, including the Arena, the transformation of Porte de la Chapelle and Rue de la Chapelle, and the modernisation of local sports centres such as Dauvin, Roussié

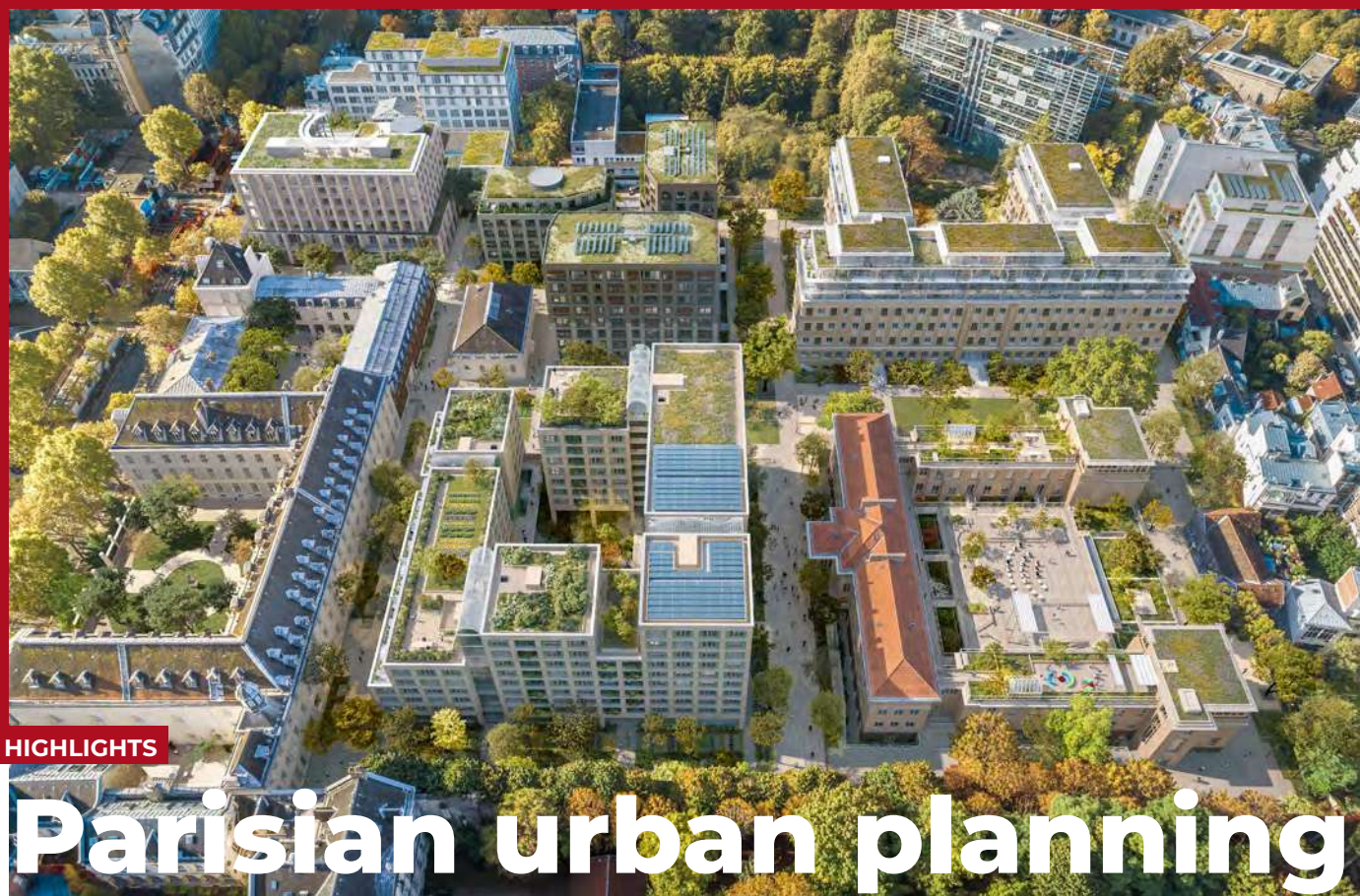
and Poissonniers, and the Georges Vallerey swimming pool.

These figures illustrate the scale of a sustained, coordinated investment led by all City departments to deliver more effective support to disadvantaged neighbourhoods far beyond the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

This commitment has resulted in a wide range of high-impact initiatives, including:

- the renovation of social housing and improvements to the living environment
- the transformation of the Paris City Gates (Bagnolet, Montreuil, Vincennes, and Brancion-Périchaux)
- the opening of new sections to the railway line of the Petite Ceinture and the extension of the T3b tram line to Porte Maillot
- the creation and renovation of landmark public spaces, including the Muhammad Yunus, Marek Edelman, Vénétie, Nationale, Colonel Fabien, and Buisson Saint-Louis squares
- the development of green corridors, including the Chapelle Charbon and Aretha Franklin parks
- the creation of major community facilities, such as the Virginia Woolf Media Library and the Maison des Réfugiés (Refugee House)

These projects are designed to make disadvantaged neighbourhoods fully integrated, attractive and ready for the future.



HIGHLIGHTS

Parisian urban planning at the heart of the sustainable transition

***Better living
conditions that
meet the challenges of the energy
transition and
the environmental
crisis***

Urban planning in Paris is far more than a regulatory framework, it is a powerful driver of the city's transformation, serving the needs of all who live here. From adapting to climate change and preserving natural resources to promoting social diversity and ensuring access to public services and green spaces, these priorities shape every development project and every permit issued across the City. These strategic priorities are reflected in the Planning and Sustainable Development Project (PADD) and in the Paris Local Land Use Plan (PLU). Every regulation, every development project and every use of municipal property serves the same common goals:

- reducing the carbon footprint
- tackling climate change in the city
- preserving biodiversity
- increasing the supply of affordable housing
- improving the quality of life of residents

2025 marks the first year in which the new Bioclimatic Local Land Use Plan (PLUb) comes into effect. All public and private development projects are now required to comply with its provisions. Stricter requirements for greening, more efficient land use and higher environmental performance are making **the transition the new standard**. The Bioclimatic Paris Local Land Use Plan (PLUb) Observatory was established in 2025, with a set of 235 indicators to evaluate the Plan's long-term impact on public policy and residents' daily lives.

Photo: Arena, Gare des Mines @Sergio Grazia

Planning out the city for a sustainable future

In Paris, development projects are a key driver of urban transformation. They reshape entire neighbourhoods by integrating the principles of bioclimatic design, land-use efficiency and mixed-use development from the earliest stages of planning. The City's 31 development projects are turning this vision into reality. They contribute to building a more resilient and inclusive city by combining the following objectives:

- Delivering diverse and affordable housing
- Creating public green spaces to combat climate change
- Enhancing local public facilities and essential services
- Promoting soil permeability and sustainable water management

With a clear strategic direction, Paris is making every development project a catalyst for the ecological transition and a driver of social cohesion.



Low carbon-certified renovation of the Duris Residence
@Alexis Toureau, Bouygues Habitat Social



Laundry of the former Saint-Vincent-de-Paul Hospital
@C. Guillaume - A. Beltrando

Did you know?

The **BBCA label** certification recognises buildings that reduce their carbon footprint at every stage of their life cycle:

- Construction: environmentally sustainable design and a balanced mix of materials
- Operation: use of low-carbon energy sources
- Carbon storage: use of bio-sourced materials
- Circular economy: reuse of materials, selective deconstruction and shared use of spaces



Overhead view of the Chapelle Charbon Park @ArtefactoryLab

Paris projects receive recognition in 2025

- As part of the **Paris Rive Gauche** development project (13th district), overseen by SEMAPA (Paris Urban Development and Project Management Company), the **Michigan Garden** project developed by Icade in partnership with Parc Architectes received the National Off-Site Construction Award. The 89-home building features a predominantly timber structure and incorporates green roofs and terraces that help sustain biodiversity and renewable energy production.
- Developed by Espaces Ferroviaires, the **Messageries neighbourhood** (12th district) was awarded the Low-Carbon Award in the Architecture category by Le journal du Grand Paris magazine.
- The **Hosta** project, developed by Altarea at Porte de Brancion (15th district), was awarded the **BBCA Label Certification Award** for low-carbon real estate in the New Residential category. Designed by Hardel and Le Bihan, it features a 114-room residence for young workers.

Innovating and promoting sustainable solutions

Testing innovative low-carbon solutions

Development projects also provide opportunities to **test more sustainable construction materials and methods**. SEMAPA is currently testing a clay-concrete paving solution along the Claude Lévi-Strauss Promenade, in the Paris Rive Gauche neighbourhood, with the following key characteristics:

- The material is made from 70% raw clay sourced from excavated earth.
- It is manufactured without high-temperature firing, significantly reducing its carbon footprint.
- Its light colour helps reduce heat absorption in summer.
- It is tested in real-life conditions for permeability and slip resistance.

Paris & Métropole Aménagement (Paris & Greater Paris Planning Authority) also dedicated an issue of its publication "Façons de faire" to the low-carbon neighbourhoods currently under development in Paris: Saint-Vincent-de-Paul (14th district), Chapelle Charbon (18th district) and Gare des Mines (18th district).

Accelerating the energy efficiency renovation of private housing

The Climate and Resilience Law has led to a significant increase in applications for **external thermal insulation (ETI)** on residential buildings, some of which involve encroachment over the public domain. To accommodate these applications while safeguarding the public interest, the Urban Planning Directorate has developed a policy framework to govern such cases.

The policy is built around the following key guidelines:

- granting a contractual easement authorising encroachment over the public domain
- waiving fees for residential buildings to promote energy efficiency renovation works
- including a reversibility clause stating that the thermal insulation can be removed if the City undertakes a construction project

A dedicated internal procedure has been established, with responsibilities divided between:

- technical assessments carried out by the relevant municipal directorates
- land and property assessments coordinated by the Urban Planning Directorate

To date, more than **20 applications have been processed** under this framework, supporting the energy efficiency renovation of private housing while ensuring that the City's development rights are fully protected.



Chapelle Charbon Park @Sergio Grazia

Safeguarding the well-being and involvement of young people in tackling climate change

Paris is investing in every aspect of the daily lives of young people, from schools and public spaces to mobility and training, to offer them more resilient, inclusive and sustainable environments. This integrated approach combines climate adaptation, social justice and quality of life.

Oasis courtyards to cool people down and bring them together

As part of its climate change adaptation policy, Paris pays special attention to children and adolescents, especially those attending schools in Priority Neighbourhoods. The courtyards of nurseries, primary schools, middle schools and the public spaces around them are being redesigned to be **greener, more welcoming and more inclusive spaces**. Through the Oasis courtyards programme, these spaces are being turned into urban cooling islands filled with greenery and comfort for the young. As urban cooling islands within their neighbourhoods, some Oasis courtyards are also open to the general public outside school hours and can serve as refuges for vulnerable people during heat waves.

These spaces are **designed** to benefit both people and the climate. They help to:

- create cooler public spaces through tree planting and greening initiatives
- preserve biodiversity
- improve water management (by increasing soil permeability)
- cater to a variety of needs, from quiet areas and play zones to places for social interaction and physical activity
- promote inclusion and outdoor learning

These transformations aim to meet the environmental and educational objectives at the heart of the Oasis courtyards programme.



Oasis courtyards of the Rue Fessart pre-school and primary school @Henri Garat

360 Oasis courtyards planned for 2030 under the Climate Action Plan

Beyond their environmental benefits, these transformations foster a more positive school environment, promote gender equality, and respond to the specific needs of each child. By prioritising schools in Priority Neighbourhoods, Paris is helping reduce territorial inequalities. On Saturdays, some Oasis courtyards are opened free of charge to local residents, offering cool and welcoming spaces in every neighbourhood.



Le Vau nursery school courtyard (20th district) located in a Priority Education Zone @CAUE 75



Rue Charles Baudelaire @Joséphine Brueder

Indicator **29: Number of Oasis courtyards****208** Oasis courtyards in nurseries, primary and middle schools in 2025 (since 2018)**43** new Oasis courtyards in 2025, 5 of which are in nurseries**37%** of courtyards that have been transformed are located in a priority zone*, 21% in disadvantaged neighbourhoods

* Priority zones cover schools classified under the Multi-annual Academic Agreements for Educational Priority (CAPPE), in a Priority Education Network (REP) or in a Priority Education Network with Reinforced Resources (REP+), regardless of whether they are located in Disadvantaged Neighbourhoods (QPOP) or Priority Neighbourhoods (QPV).

Oasis courtyards:

■ Primary schools

■ Middle schools

The first Davioud child-sized benches

The first two child-sized versions of the iconic 1860 Davioud bench have been installed on Rue Pierre-Foncine in the 20th district. Designed for children aged 5 to 10, around a hundred of these benches will be installed in School Streets across the capital.



Davioud child-sized bench @Joséphine Brueder

Paris recognised as Europe's most child-friendly capital

This recognition was awarded based on a study conducted by Clean Cities, which assessed 36 European cities.

The study considered three criteria: the percentage of schools located on pedestrianised streets, the percentage of streets with a maximum speed limit of 30 km/h, and the proportion of protected cycle lanes across the City's cycling network.

Paris ranked first across all three criteria. With a score of 79%, the French capital outperformed several cities renowned for their commitment to low-carbon mobility, including Amsterdam (2nd → 63%), Antwerp (3rd → 62 %), Oslo (9th → 48 %) and Copenhagen (11th → 45 %).

Purchasing power and mobility support for the youth

Since 2019, the City of Paris has supported young people and their families in the ecological transition by making sustainable mobility more accessible while helping to protect their purchasing power. Several schemes have been introduced to remove financial barriers:

- Full reimbursement of the Imagine R Junior and Solaire public transport travel passes for all students residing in Paris (from nursery school to the final year of secondary school)
- Full reimbursement of the Imagine R Étudiant public transport travel passes for students under 20 who receive an education allowance for disabled children (AEEH)
- Full reimbursement of the Vélib' "V-Plus jeune" subscription (youth public cycle subscription) for 14-18-year-olds.

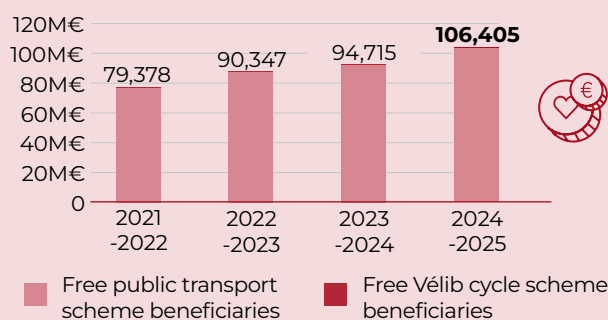
By encouraging the use of public transport and active forms of mobility, these measures promote more sustainable travel habits while ensuring equitable access to mobility for young people.

Indicator **30**: Youth mobility support

Walking and public transport account for nine out of ten journeys to and from school made by Parisian primary and middle school students.

Demand for free public transport and the Vélib' cycle scheme continues to rise every year. For the first time, the number of beneficiaries exceeded 100,000 during the 2024–2025 school year, accounting for around one third of all students enrolled in Paris, from nursery to secondary school. This represents a **12% increase** over the previous year and an investment exceeding €27 million.

Total reimbursement amount of public transport and Vélib' cycle plans to young Parisians



Imagin'R Travel Pass @Clément Dorval

Training for the jobs of the future

Adopted by the Council of Paris in November 2025, the Paris Responsible Digital Strategy (SNR) outlines 27 actions: 12 focused on the City administration and 15 supporting the greater Paris territory.

It is structured around three key pillars:

- Building a more **sustainable** digital ecosystem by reducing its environmental footprint and promoting the longevity of devices and digital practices.
- Promoting a more **democratic** digital sector by improving transparency, public control, and citizen participation in the decisions that affect everyday life.
- Developing a more **inclusive** digital ecosystem by guaranteeing access to essential digital services for all and supporting the most disadvantaged groups to overcome social divides.

→ Paris Fabrik (since 2017)

Designed to support access to employment, this programme trains participants in emerging careers driving the ecological transition:

- sustainable construction and energy-efficient renovation
- renewable energy management
- sustainable mobility
- circular economy (reuse, repair and recycling)
- local, responsible craft production

→ Paris Fertile (since 2021)

This programme focuses on careers in sustainable agriculture and food systems, offering learning adapted to all levels: introductory programmes (a few hours to 10 days), vocational and certified courses (3 to 9 months), and support for launching new ventures, including agricultural start-ups and food processing businesses.

Did you know?

The 2025 edition of ParisFabrik offered 74 aspiring bicycle mechanics training, from introductory level to professional certification, in cooperation with companies ready to hire, via the POEI scheme of France Travail, a partner of the City of Paris.

These programmes are initiated through annual calls for projects. The training therefore evolves based on the needs of the labour market and partner organisations. As a result, training may extend beyond a single year, and the results should be viewed as cumulative and reflective of this evolving approach.

A Responsible Digital Strategy in 2025

Adopted by the Council of Paris in November 2025, the Paris Responsible Digital Strategy (SNR) outlines **27 actions**: 12 focused on the City administration and 15 supporting the greater Paris territory.

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- Building a more **sustainable** digital ecosystem by reducing its environmental footprint and promoting the longevity of devices and digital practices.
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Le petit biclou bike repair @Guillaume Bontemps



Yoti workshop in la Santé prison
@Camille de Kernavans

Strong momentum seen in 2025

Employment integration in Paris recorded significant progress between 2019 and 2024:

- employment integration increased by 32%, from 2,079 to 2,747 full-time equivalent posts
- 6,700 benefited from employment integration programmes in 2024
- 1 in 3 hires worked in activities contributing to the ecological transition

This momentum is leading to concrete initiatives. A good example is Yoti Paris, an association founded in 2023 that supports the circular economy by collecting, refurbishing and reselling toys and games.

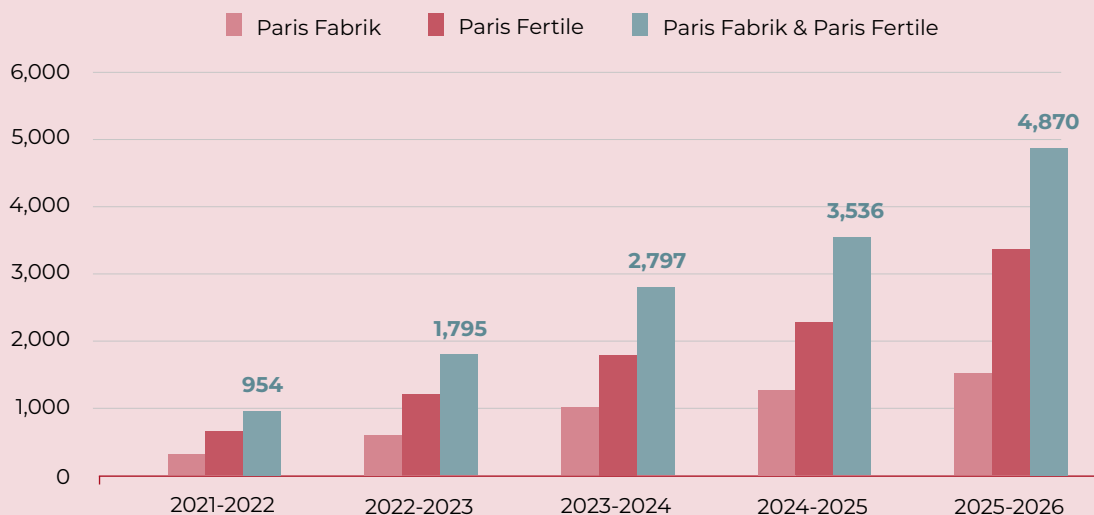
Since 2025, another employment integration initiative in La Santé Prison has been launched among inmates. In the longer term, the project aims to:

- process 24 tonnes of items in the first year
- create 10 full-time equivalent positions, corresponding to 23 employment integration opportunities within the prison

Indicator 31: Number of vocational training programmes for ecological transition careers and employment integration

Between 2021 and 2025, the Paris Fabrik and Paris Fertile training programmes enabled the City to fund an increasing number of training seats in careers supporting the ecological transition, increasing from 954 to 4,870 over the five-year period.

Cumulative number of Paris Fabrik and Paris Fertile training places between 2021 and 2025



Providing affordable, high-quality food to the most vulnerable

In Paris, access to adequate, healthy and sustainable food is a cornerstone of social solidarity. Working closely with a wide network of partner associations, the City provides a diverse range of services to meet the needs of people in situations of hardship or dependency. These include on-site meal services, takeaway meals, home meal delivery, food parcels and solidarity grocery stores.

A coordinated response to meet every need

The Solidarity Directorate (DSOL) operates a network of 44 Emerald restaurants which serve lunch 5 to 6 times a week. Present in every Paris district, these restaurants are open to retired people and people with disabilities who meet the eligibility criteria. Income-based pricing ensures service remains accessible to all. Selected locations also offer takeaway meals to better accommodate individual needs. The meals provided meet high quality standards, including:

- the use of seasonal, locally sourced, organic or certified produce
- two vegetarian menu options each week
- menus designed by nutrition experts and qualified chefs

Three priorities underpin this service: preventing malnutrition, ensuring a balanced diet and preserving the joy of eating.

In addition, the Solidarity Directorate operates a home meal delivery service for senior citizens and people with disabilities who are no longer fully independent. This service aims to:

- ensure meals are adapted to individual needs and dietary requirements
- support independent living at home
- maintain social contact through meal deliveries, providing an important welfare check for people who are socially isolated

Community spaces that foster social connection

Beyond just offering meals, Emerald restaurants double as community spaces. They encourage social interaction, help reduce social isolation and support users in maintaining their independence, contributing to **healthy ageing in Paris**.

Some Emerald restaurants also operate as **solidarity restaurants** in the evenings. Introduced as part of the Paris Pact to Combat Exclusion, this initiative has doubled the City's meal provision for people experiencing severe hardship, with 13 solidarity restaurants operating since 2022.

These restaurants provide:

- unconditional access through referrals from social partner organisations
- high-quality seated meals served in a welcoming and dignified environment
- nutritionally adapted portions, with increased servings of vegetable and starchy foods to address the needs of people experiencing significant food insecurity

By combining high-quality food, affordable access and social support, Paris is building a food policy that meets essential needs while promoting **dignity, social connection** and the **independence** of its most vulnerable residents.



Emerald Restaurant in Caulaincourt, 18th district @Clément Furiet

Indicator **32: Home meal deliveries and Emerald restaurants**

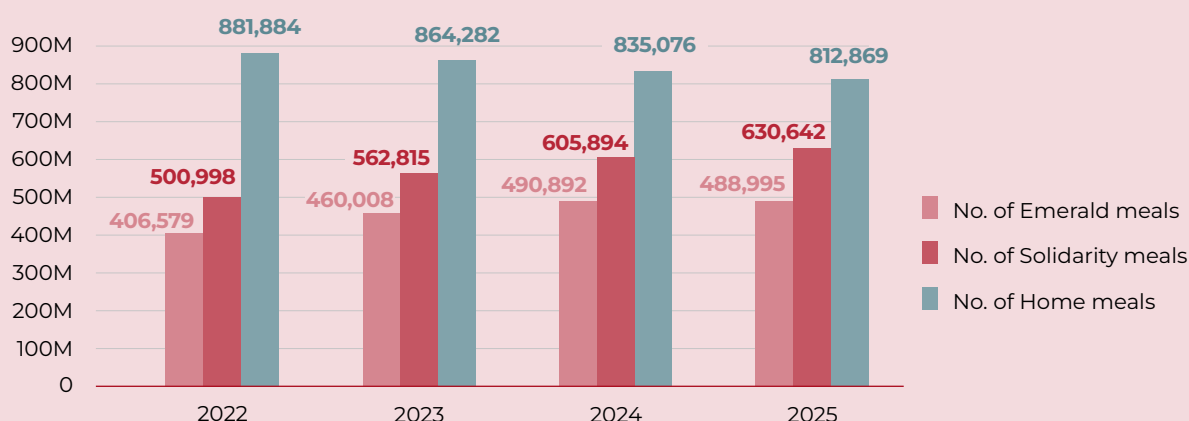
Since 2015, article 31 of the Paris Pact to Combat Exclusion has sought to double the number of solidarity restaurants.

This objective was achieved in 2022, with **13 restaurants in operation**, notably through Emerald restaurants offering evening services. These restaurants provide unconditional access through referrals from social organisations and high-quality seated meals served in an appropriate setting. To better meet the nutritional needs of those they serve, for whom it is

often their only meal of the day, meals include 20% more vegetables and starchy foods.

Following the peak in demand generated in 2020 during the Covid crisis, when more than one million meals were delivered, the home meal delivery service has continued to operate at a high level. It delivered 812,869 meals in 2025, exceeding 2019 levels. The number of eligible beneficiaries has remained broadly stable, declining marginally from 5,285 in 2022 to 5,056 in 2025.

Number of meals served: Emerald restaurants + Solidarity restaurants + Home meal deliveries



A partnership to strengthen food aid in 2025

The City of Paris and the Salvation Army Foundation reaffirmed their shared commitment in 2025 to supporting the most vulnerable by renewing their unconditional hot meal distribution programme. To strengthen seasonal food assistance, this partnership has been implemented through an innovative initiative. During the summer and winter periods, the Emerald restaurant “Saint-Blaise” operates in the evenings from Monday to Saturday, serving people in need referred by organisations such as “Les Restos du Cœur” and local social outreach services. The initiative is based on a complementary partnership: the Solidarity Directorate’s Pali Kao Solidarity Restaurant prepares and delivers the meals, while the Salvation Army Foundation welcomes beneficiaries and oversees the meal service.

This partnership highlights the City of Paris’ ability to work hand in hand with community organisations to adapt and strengthen its response to people’s needs. The initiative’s success, reflected in both strong attendance and high user satisfaction, demonstrates the effectiveness of this collaborative approach to promoting social solidarity.



PaliKao Solidarity restaurant, Paris 20th district
@Olivier Borderie

