

OVERVIEW OF THE PARIS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT FOR

2016

Paris is a committed city, experimenting and innovating alongside its inhabitants, businesses, and associations to meet the challenges of the 21st century. This sixth Sustainable Development Report evaluates the actions undertaken in 2015 and 2016.

FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ADAPT THE CITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE

In 2016, Paris became an international leader among sustainable cities. The city hosted COP21 in December 2015, and in conjunction, organised the global Climate Summit for Local Leaders, who made their voices heard by States during the negotiations. In August 2016, the Mayor of Paris was elected as President of the **C40 Network**, which connects the main world cities that have made a commitment to climate issues. In recognition of these commitments, she was named “Green Diplomat of the Year” in November 2016, by the American Magazine *Foreign Policy*.

In September 2015, the Council of Paris adopted an Adaptation Strategy facing climate change and dwindling resources: for a resilient city. By 2020, it aims to protect Parisians from extreme climate events, ensure the supply of energy, water, and food to the city, improve urban planning to provide cool areas and places to swim, anticipate new ways of living, and reinforce solidarity.

Paris committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030. The goals of its Climate Energy Plan, adopted in 2007 and revised in 2012, will be redefined in 2017 with the goal of becoming a carbon-neutral city by 2050. The carbon and energy reports for Paris, published in 2016, show that between 2004 and 2014 the population of Paris grew by 100,000 inhabitants, but its greenhouse gas emissions of 25.6 million tonnes of CO equivalent dropped by 9.2%, particularly in the transport and waste sectors. Energy consumption fell by 7%. The use of renewable and recovered energy made up 15.6% of the overall energy production for 2014.

Buildings in the city are currently undergoing energy upgrades. In summer 2016, work began in 140 additional **schools**. This involved installing connected thermostatic taps and insulating walls. Paris’ much-loved but high energy-consuming **pools** also received a thermal upgrade.



What will Paris look like in 2100 with the effects of climate change? To answer this question, the City of Paris commissioned the “ET ALORS ?” Collective to imagine Paris in a fictional climate of +2°C. © Y. Gourvil and C. Leroux, “ET ALORS ?” Collective, 2010

33,000 **social housing units** have been renovated since 2008, with energy savings equivalent to the consumption of 17,600 housing units.

In other areas, such as **public lighting**, the second-highest in the administration’s energy consumption, LED bulbs and motion sensors generated energy savings of 24% in 2016, compared with 2004.

Large-scale urban development zones are already shaping the city’s future, with these issues in mind. The Home building (13th district) is a certified Low-Energy Building, and the Clichy Batignolles operation (17th district) features primarily geothermally-heated water.

The “Écorénovons Paris” (“Let’s eco-renovate Paris”) project was launched in May 2016, and will provide financial and technical assistance for 1,000 private buildings in Paris which will undergo thermal upgrades. The Coach Copro platform provides all property co-owners with the contact details of renovation professionals. In 2015, the Paris Climate Agency (APC) advised 8,000 people in their procedures for energy savings.

The APC also assists companies through its Service industry Hub, which opened in June 2016. The hub provides professionals with the information and tools necessary for reducing their carbon footprint, and keeping up with the constantly-changing regulations. It also facilitates the exchange of good practise.

31 large companies have signed the Paris Climate Action agreement, committing to reducing their CO₂ emissions by 500,000 tonnes per year in Paris.

IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF PARIS

Improving air quality is one of the city's priorities. Cars remain the primary source of pollution. The most highly-polluting vehicles are now very limited in use, with a Restricted traffic zone (ZCR) being gradually set up between September 2015 and 2020.

Specific times and areas are increasingly being reserved for soft transport modes. The Car-Free Paris project was held for the first time in September 2015, and led to a drop of 20 to 40% in city-centre pollution levels. 13 zones of Paris are now closed to traffic on Sundays, and the same applies to the Champs-Élysées once a month. The Banks of the Seine are gradually being closed to traffic, this has continued with the right bank of the Seine since Autumn 2016. To make the whole city more pleasant for walkers, a **Pedestrian Plan** is set to be adopted by the Council of Paris at the beginning of 2017. This follows the Cycle Plan adopted in 2015, with a budget of m150 million.

The **public transport** offering is growing, with an ambitious plan being launched to restructure the bus network and ongoing works to extend the T3 tram line in the west of Paris.

Following the redevelopment of the Place de la République (3rd, 10th, 11th districts), by 2020, seven other Parisian squares will provide more space for bikes, pedestrians, and more green spaces: Panthéon (5th), Madeleine (8th), Bastille (12th), Nation (12th), Italie (13th), Place des fêtes (19th), Gambetta (20th).



The growth of **electromobility** reached a milestone in 2016 with the inauguration of the Béliob' infrastructure, which when complete, will provide 90 recharging stations for electric vehicles. These vehicles will be accessible to everyone, without the need to sign up. This adds to other measures such as assistance in purchasing electric vehicles, or Autolib', the shared car system.

For goods transportation, the Sustainable Urban Logistics Charter sets the goal of abandoning diesel by 2020. The city is contributing to these efforts by purchasing vehicles that run on natural gas for its public services, or by testing fuel cells which extend the autonomy of electric vehicles.

Regarding noise, the Environmental Noise Prevention Plan was adopted in 2015 by the Council of Paris, with the aim of reducing traffic noise at its source. It encourages including this issue in urban development zones and construction. The goal of covering 30% of the ring road with a noise-reducing surface is close to being accomplished.

Another challenge for the most densely-populated city in Europe is limiting citizens' exposure to electromagnetic waves. The Parisian Mobile Telephone Charter, the strictest in France, will be renewed in 2017. It aims to keep a low threshold, as well as maintaining high-quality coverage with the development of 4G.

To improve water quality, the **Rain Plan** aims to increase ground permeability in Paris and prevent polluted rainwater from flowing into the Seine. Systems are being tested for retrieving water, which can later be used for watering or domestic use, and treating water at the source.

The public policies in the new Environmental Health Plan are all coordinated by the Parisian Environmental Health Department, created in September 2016.

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY IN PARIS: GREEN AND BLUE NETWORKS

Parisian biodiversity is rich (637 species of plants and 1,300 species of animals), but fragile (with 129 protected animal species and 9 protected plant species).

A new Biodiversity Plan is underway, following a significant round of dialogue in 2016 between citizens, associations, technical departments of the City Hall, social housing authorities, etc. (34 public meetings).

Nature Paths are currently being mapped in the **Parisian Green and Blue Network Scheme**. This will identify the refuge spots for wild fauna, and ecological corridors allowing animals to move around.



Increasing biodiversity also means **greening the city**. The Paris Local Urbanism Plan was modified in July 2016 to encourage planting at the foots of buildings and on rooftops. In 2020, there are plans to open 30 hectares of new green spaces to the public, plant 20,000 additional trees, and to reach 100 hectares of planted facades and

roofs, including 33 hectares of urban agriculture. 5.5 hectares of green space were created in 2015, and over 11,000 new trees were planted.

Nature is no longer confined to parks and gardens and is now coming to the streets, with participatory planting. Over 1,000 Green space permits to plant in public spaces have already been issued. In the 2015 participatory budget, one third of the projects chosen by Parisians involved developing Nature in the city.

Urban agriculture is also gaining ground in the capital. Paris schools have 350 educational gardens and 27 orchards to make children more aware of the environment. At the end of 2016, the “Parisculteurs” call for projects attributed 33 sites to professionals, who will develop agricultural production in Paris.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE FULFILMENT OF OTHERS THROUGH CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

A diverse range of **participatory initiatives** allows Parisians to get involved in local democracy. 123 neighbourhood councils exist throughout the territory. In 2015, the Paris Youth Council made proposals regarding the COP21, pollution, or cycling. 8 Citizen Councils are being created in working-class neighbourhoods, to encourage participation from these citizens. Parent Councils are growing in number in schools and childcare centres. The Paris Night Council reconciles inhabitants’ sleep with the city’s nightlife.

The **participatory budget** gives Parisians a way of participating in local politics. In 2016, the total budget was €100 million, including €30 million invested in working-class neighbourhoods and €10 million for primary schools and middle schools.

In 2016, the participatory platform “Mayor, I’ve got an idea” gathered citizens’ opinions on biodiversity and climate and energy plans.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN TERRITORIES AND BETWEEN GENERATIONS

A sustainable city is also an inclusive city. To give all Parisians access to housing, the capital has set itself the ambitious goal of providing at least 7,000 additional **social housing units** every year until 2020. Financial assistance is provided for fragile families in paying energy bills, along with a social rate for water. Over €191 million was specifically dedicated to working-class neighbourhoods in 2015, to support causes such as job creation and social cohesion.

The **Parisian Pact against large-scale exclusion** coordinates aid for the homeless. Its goal is to prevent the life changes that lead to homelessness, and to help those who are homeless to escape their situation, with reception centres and job-finding resources.

Since October 2015, the **Action plan for welcoming refugees** has seen additional emergency housing open. Particular attention is given to assisting isolated foreign

To unite the individuals, associations, and companies that are committed to environmental issues, the city created the Participants in a Sustainable Paris programme. A headquarters and a website are available to users.



La Maison des Acteurs du Paris Durable is located at 21 rue des blancs manteaux (4th). © F.Fredon, Mairie de Paris, DEVE, AEU

minors, with special services run by the Red Cross and France Terre d’Asile.

People with **disabilities** are also a focus, with the 2020 goal of having 40% of accessible social housing, and 3% of adapted housing. The private sector is also encouraged to make housing accessible, in the same way as 1,800 establishments that are open to the public. A similar policy exists for adapting housing to meet the needs of the **elderly**. The city’s social action centre promotes services allowing the elderly to stay in their homes. It opened two new centres for dependent elderly people in 2015.

Paris strengthens international solidarity towards populations in need, with sustainable urban development, co-development projects, and health or social emergencies.



The Paris AIDS South project is supported by Sidaction (AIDS association) in Bujumbura (Burundi). © R. Zio

Finally, social cohesion also means developing the Social Solidarity Economy, which promotes professional integration. Five incubators and seven cooperatives for activity and employment assist social entrepreneurs.

PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE METHODS OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION AND SUSTAINING THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Because ecological transition also requires an economic transition, Paris is creating a **Circular economy plan** for 2017-2020.

Paris has committed to a “Zero-waste” strategy, which aims to avoid burying waste. This requires reducing waste at its source: preventive actions reduced the amount of waste produced per inhabitant by 7% between 2009 and 2015. Sorting packaging at the source rose by 11% between 2014 and 2015. The city is strengthening its actions with a stimulus package for sorting waste, including the installation of additional containers for glass and textiles, new voluntary recycling points in the public space (Trilib), improving large object collection, and setting up recycling centres to promote repairing and reusing items.

Separate collection and repurposing for **organic waste** are further strategies towards this new economy, in order to preserve natural resources. Since April 2016, the 52 food markets in Paris have been collecting organic waste. Canteens are getting involved too, and should all be participating by 2020. For individuals, the first step is the **Compost Plan** project, which will develop collaborative composting right outside buildings. Two districts (2nd and 12th) will be testing this means of collection at the source.

Municipal services are leading the way: 80% of **waste produced in managing green spaces** is reused on-site, only plants that are sick or infected are taken to industrial composting platforms. In 2015, 71% of borders, **cobblestones**, or natural stone pavers used in Parisian roads came from recycled materials.

The policy for sustainable purchasing was made official in February 2016 with the adoption of the Responsible Parisian Public Procurement Scheme.

In addition to the **Plan for Combating Food Wastage** which is currently in action, Paris launched a diagnosis of the city's food situation, with the goal of improving its autonomy in food resources and to promote sustainable food, in consultation with all actors involved. In 2015, this strategy materialised with the new Sustainable Food Plan for municipal canteens, whose goal is to reach 50% sustainable food by 2020, and the Milan Pact for sustainable food policy. In the same year, 32.9% of the products served in municipal canteens was certified organic, Label Rouge, or from sustainable fisheries.

At the beginning of 2016, the welcoming and sustainable city of Paris established a Charter for Eco-Responsible Events in Paris. Whether they be sporting, cultural, or festive events, their carbon footprint must be limited, and they must make the public more aware of sustainable development.



Paris is a candidate for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and intends to set an example in this field. 70% of the sites to be used already exist. Redevelopment and construction will have a low level of energy consumption and a positive impact on biodiversity. The Games have been designed to leave a long-term impact on the people of Paris: improving water quality in the Seine and its canals will provide swimming spots, a pedestrian and fitness trail will be created along the 33kms of Paris's Green Belt.

The policies presented in Paris'2016 Sustainable Development Report show that the fight against climate change and the commitment to ecological transition also contribute to social inclusion and improving the quality of life for Parisians.