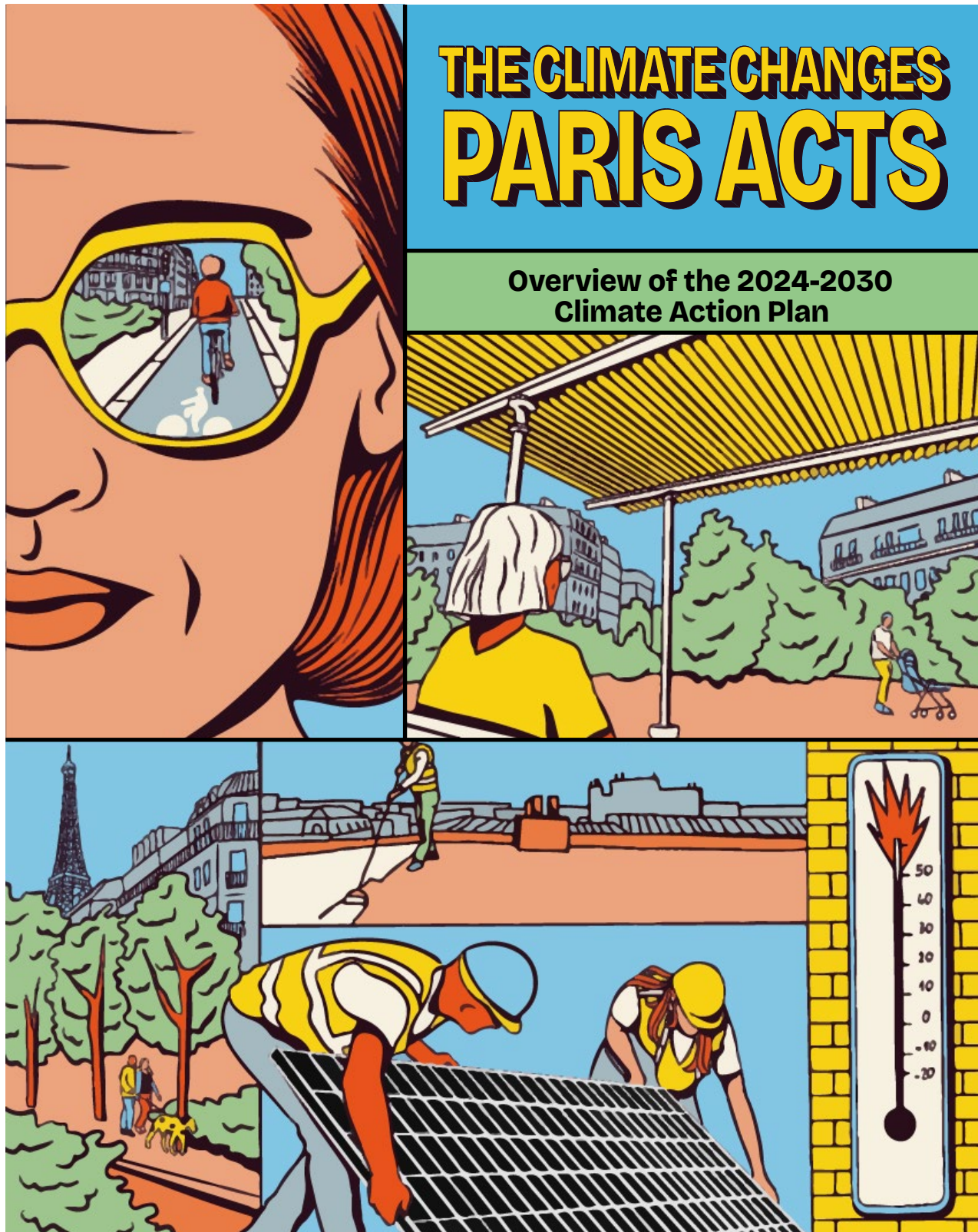






Paris in the face of the climate emergency

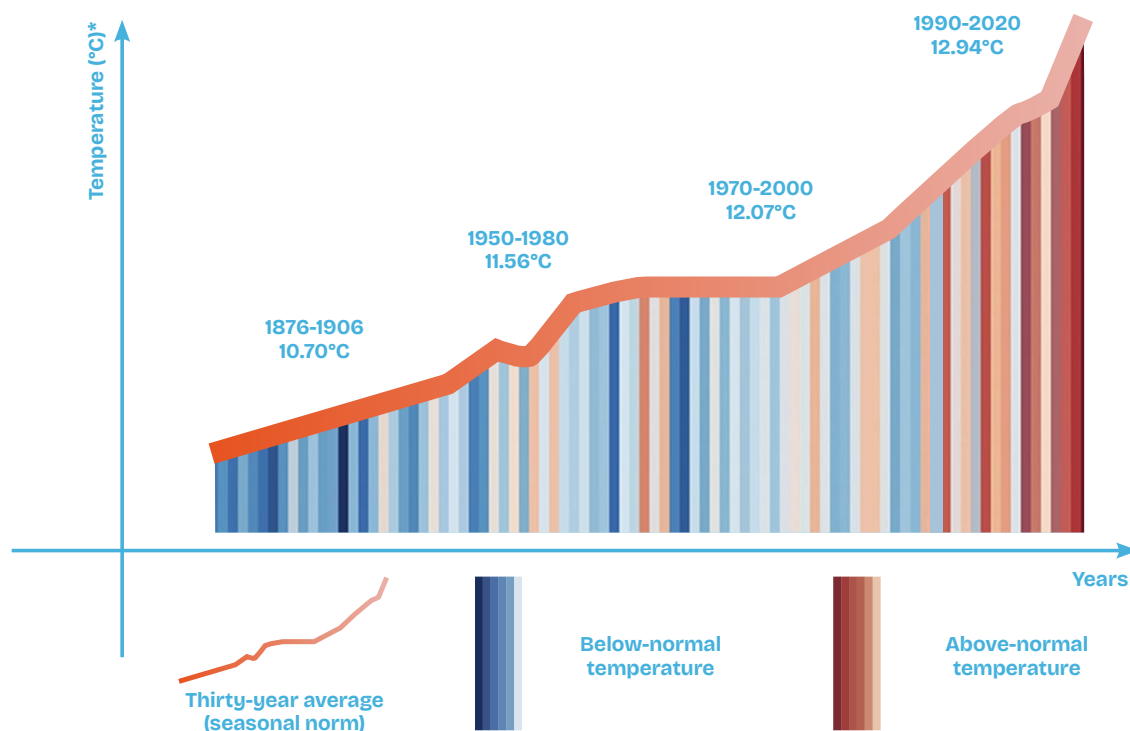
Climate change is accelerating all over the world. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scientists are forever repeating that time for action is limited, every degree matters, every tenth of degree matters, every avoided ton of CO₂ matters.

In Paris, where average temperatures are already 2.3°C above pre-industrial levels, extreme climate events have become more frequent, draught and heat waves are more severe year after year, episodes of torrential rain are regular occurrences, while harsh winters are increasingly becoming a thing of the past.

The capital is preparing for life in a changed environment with temperatures exceeding +2.5°C in

2030 and an average warming scenario of around +3°C by 2050.

With this runaway climate change, the drastic and rapid reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Paris with a view to achieving carbon neutrality is a priority now more than ever. In addition, all measures must be taken to adapt this territory to the effects of climate change and to protect populations from the threats posed by this acceleration on their living conditions and health.



The average temperature has already increased by **2.3°C** compared to pre-industrial levels

*measurements recorded in Paris

Significant results

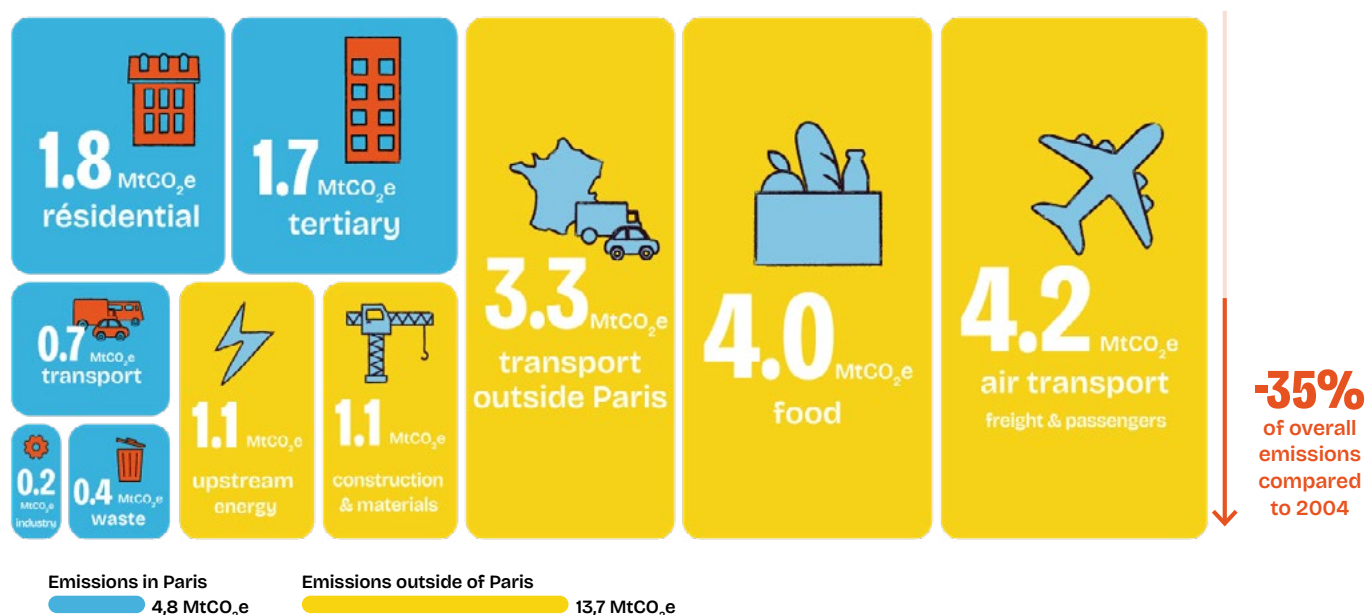
ON A PATH TO A LOW-CARBON CITY ADAPTED TO CLIMATE CHANGE

For over 20 years, Paris has acted with ambition and determination as part of its Climate Plan. As the main document for Paris' ecological planning, it sets out the goals, guidelines and action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality and help the population to adapt to the consequences of climate change. In 2007, the first version of the Climate Plan already set ambitious goals: reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption by 25% by 2020 and increase the proportion of renewable and recovered energy to 25% between 2004 and 2020. These guided all City policies between 2010 and 2020. Paris' climate ambition took on a new dimension during the COP21 in 2015, resulting in the international

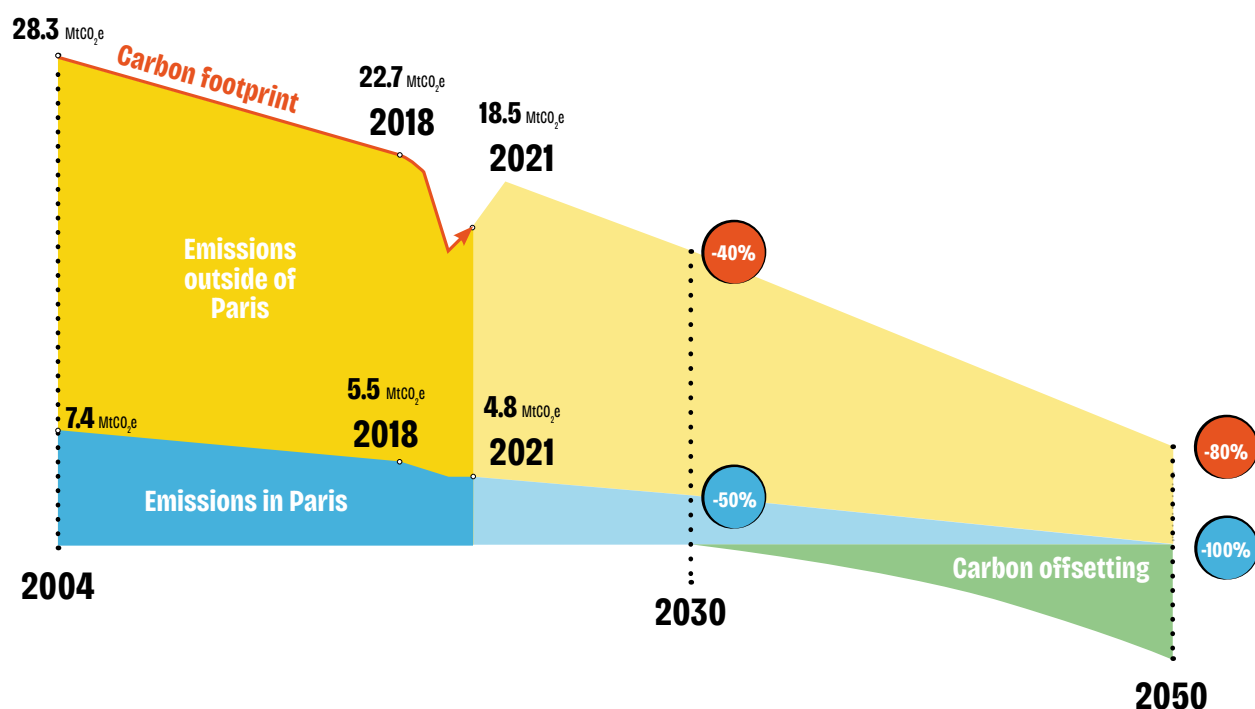
community adopting the Paris Agreement. The 2018 revised climate plan, which was adopted unanimously by the Paris Council in March 2018 and supported by 95% of Parisians according to a citizens' vote, reprised the goals set out in the UN Agreement on a Parisian scale, placing Paris on a path to carbon neutrality and 100% renewable energy consumption. Meanwhile, the issue of improving air quality was integrated into the Climate Plan.



Paris' carbon footprint in 2021



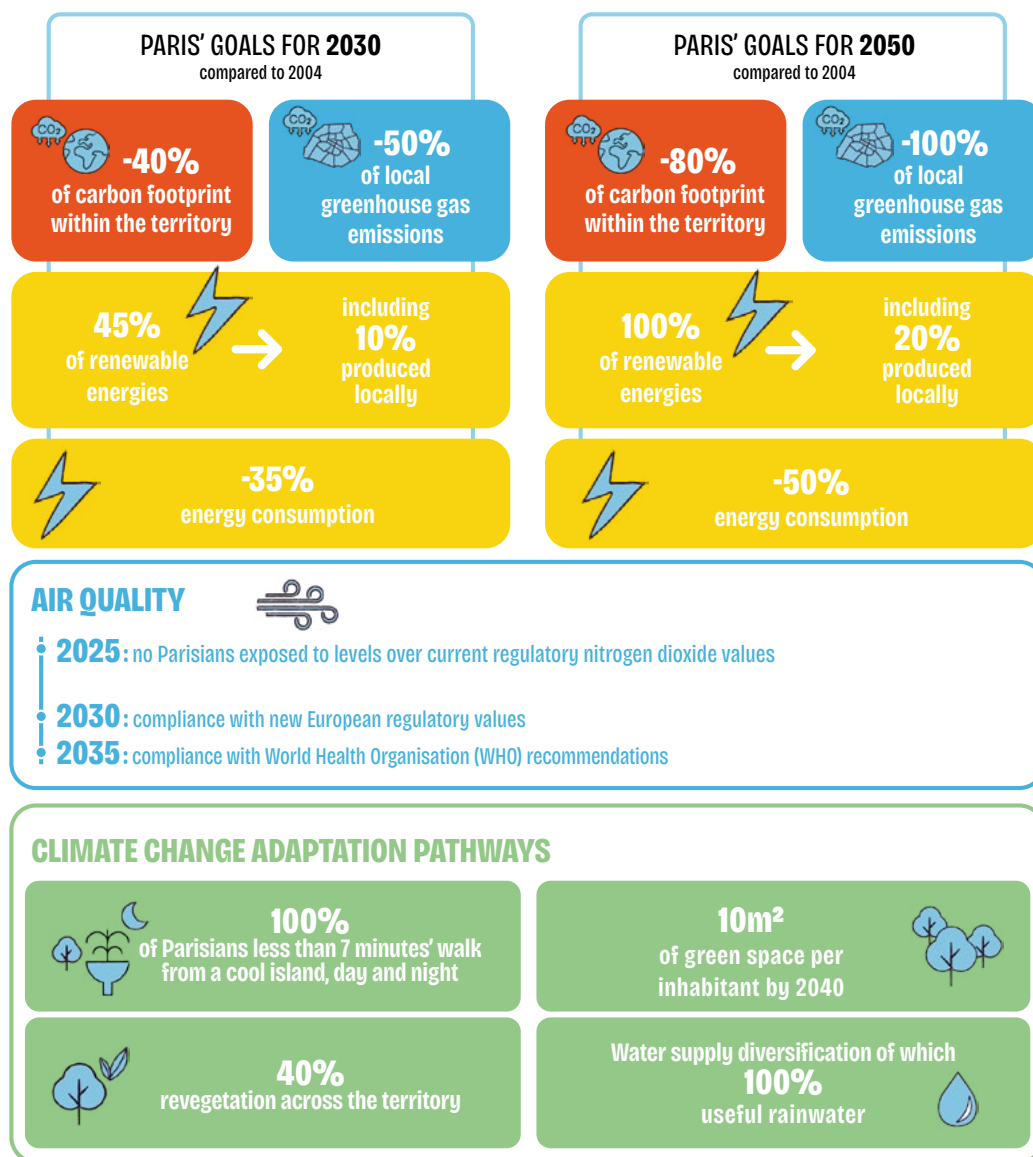
Towards carbon neutrality in Paris



→ This 2024-2030 phase, the 4th opus of the Paris Climate Plan, reaffirms its ambition: **global warming is accelerating, our action in all sectors must match the same pace.**

The acceleration decade

The Climate Plan sounds the alarm for general mobilisation to guarantee Paris' habitability in the near future. It enters the territory in a race against time to maintain the Paris Agreement goal of keeping global warming under 1.5°C, with a focus on two series of objectives:



To meet these challenges, the City intends to take **faster, fairer and more local action**:

FASTER, by changing scale as regards municipal levers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to schedule the phasing-out of fossil fuels, through energy sobriety and the mass deployment of renewable energies. To step up its efforts, the City of Paris calls on its entire administration, all of its departments and officers, as well as all stakeholders (inhabitants, companies, merchants, organisations, etc.) located within Paris' territory. Paris' adjustment to the effects of climate change is also a part of responding to this need for acceleration. It is a must in order to protect its inhabitants, workers and all individuals circulating within the territory.

MORE LOCAL, to embed the ecological transition in all Parisian districts. For the first time, the Climate Plan is being translated locally to ensure the quick implementation of actions to combat climate change across the territory. Each arrondissement has its own local operational section, determined based on its priorities.

FAIRER, lastly, to combat social inequalities exacerbated by the consequences of climate change. Paris will use all its determination to protect those most fragile and place social justice at the heart of its strategy to combat climate change.

These three priorities are central to the City of Paris' every action against climate change.

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL ACTIONS

**ACTIONS ACROSS THE TERRITORY,
IN ALL DISTRICTS AND ARRONDISSEMENTS.**

-
- A new ecological transition phase in "Ménage ton voisinage" ("Clean up your Neighbourhood") to help fellow district inhabitants in the 17th arrondissement
 - Make the Surène primary school a pilot school for the gradual renovation of schools in the 8th arrondissement
 - Revamp and revegetate rue de Clichy in the 9th arrondissement
 - Multimodal urban logistics station for the Grenelle bridge, including a hydrogen-fuelling plan in the 16th arrondissement
 - Bring peace and vegetation to the district and Saint Thomas d'Aquin square in the 7th arrondissement
 - Equip 20 municipal buildings in the 15th arrondissement with water collection tanks to water plants and clean roads
 - Ecological renovation of the 14th arrondissement Town Hall annex and its transformation into a place dedicated to ecological transition
 - Transform rue Littré into a peaceful street (pedestrianisation and revegetation) in the 6th arrondissement

- A healthy, sustainable, homemade, cook & serve meal offering at a low price for children in the 18th arrondissement

- Create a food hall and new Organisations for the Preservation of Peasant Farming (AMAP) to support accessible and high-quality food in the 10th arrondissement

- Renovate the Mathis swimming pool in the 19th arrondissement, reducing water and energy consumption by 30% and cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 40%

- Financially support the three recovery centres in the 20th arrondissement

- Promote soft mobility in the Belleville Saint-Maur district in the 11th arrondissement

- Shade structures in parks and school playgrounds in Central Paris, starting with the Saint-Merri school

- Pedestrianise and revegetate rue Mouffetard in the 5th arrondissement

- Energy renovations for 603 social housing units of the Fécamp-Touneux-Robert complex in the 12th arrondissement

- 3 Oasis playgrounds per year in schools in the 13th arrondissement

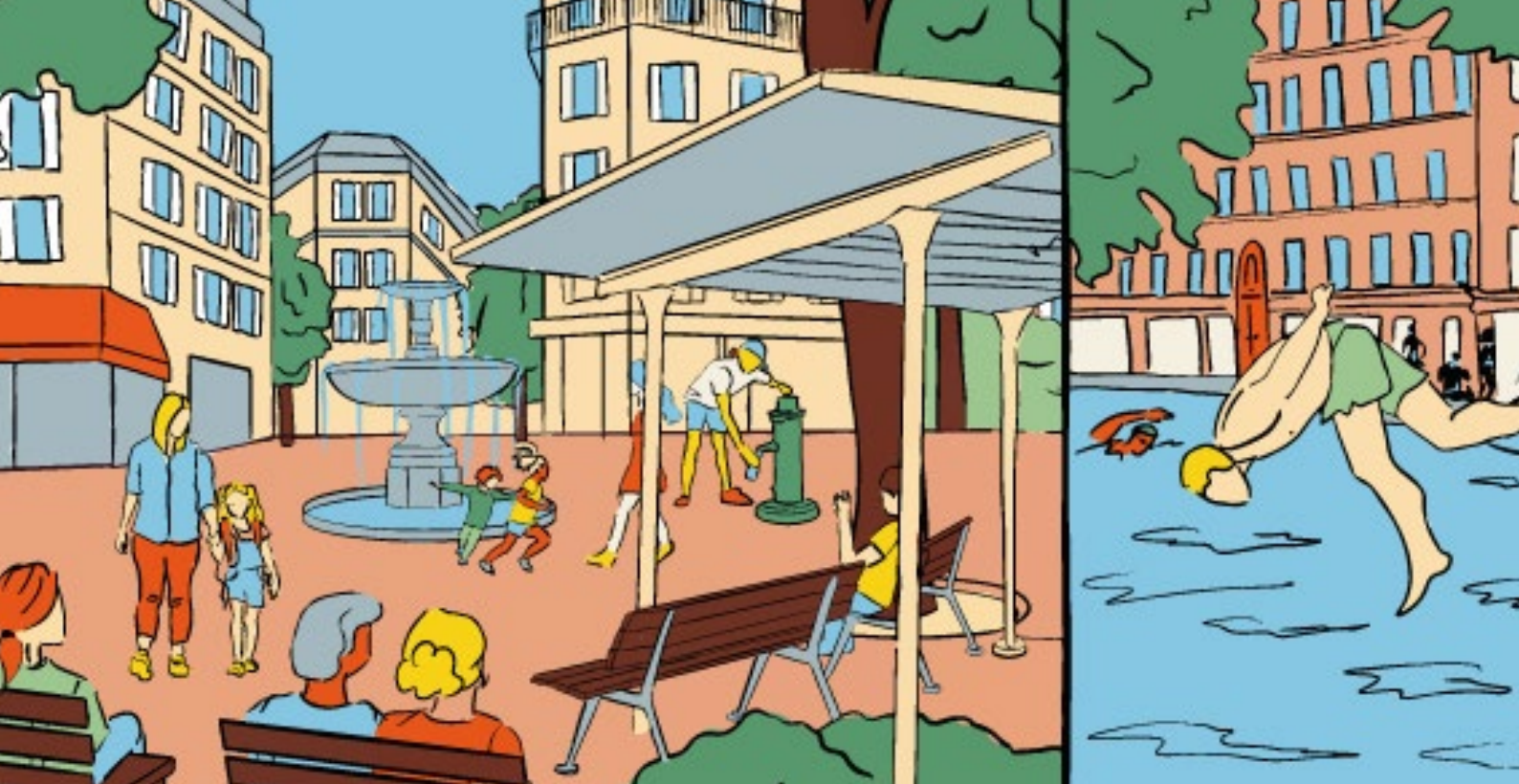
BUT ALSO:

- 15 main traffic arteries transformed to promote pedestrian traffic and soft mobility
- Refreshing Oasis spots in all arrondissements
- One major pedestrian centre per arrondissement
- Opening of three natural bathing spots
- Etc.

All measures and actions can be found in the Climate Action Plan and its local sections.







01 Protecting Parisians by adapting Paris

Protecting Parisians, workers, visitors, resources and infrastructures is the 2024-2030 Climate Plan's priority. First, by transforming Paris to protect it against high temperatures, relying foremost on revegetation and nature-based solutions.

Trees and nature are natural air conditioners: their growth makes the city a more pleasant place to live during high temperatures. Paris has drawn inspiration from cities in southern Europe and is rolling out low-tech solutions in public areas and buildings, among which fountains, shade structures, shutters, white

roofs and natural ventilation. Parisians will receive support to protect their homes. Recourse to air conditioning will be limited as much as possible. To tackle heat waves, water in the city will be granted more importance, and Parisians will be allowed to swim in the Seine as from 2025.

Key measures

- Anticipate the occurrence of a period of extremely hot weather by listing and adapting potential havens
- Create 300 ha of green spaces, including 30 ha by 2026
- Create havens in all schools and daycares to protect children from high temperatures
- Roll out “oasis plots” in all arrondissements
- Launch a “1,000 overhear protection roofs” programme

Examples of achievements



Oasis playground at the La Brèche aux Loups school



Shade structures on the Rosa Parks public square



02 Protecting Parisians by reducing environmental inequalities

Because climate change generates and amplifies inequalities, Paris places a priority on protecting modest and vulnerable populations. To ensure that they do not suffer from cold and humidity in the winter and heat in the summer in their living spaces and that they can access healthy food, including through food distributions.

Measures to support populations most vulnerable to the heat will be extended and reinforced. In addition to the elderly, reach-out campaigns will be led targeting pregnant women and young babies. An "Extreme heat"

plan will be implemented for those living on the streets. Paris is preparing to face periods of extreme heat and will launch discussions to make havens available to the entire general population in the event of a heat dome.

Key measures

- Introduce a “zero excess” programme for housing renovations for the most modest households
- Give priority to working-class areas in terms of ecological transition measures
- Implement an “Extreme heat plan” to protect people living on the street from the heat in the event of a heatwave
- Change working patterns by taking account of climate change, particularly for the most physical occupations and those most exposed to the heat
- Protect the most vulnerable populations during heatwaves: the elderly, pregnant women, young parents with their baby - working towards opening havens to all
- Include the topic of gender equality and the fight against discrimination in climate policies

Examples of achievements



Volunteer training for the 2023 Summer Night of Solidarity



Volunteers making rounds during the 2023 Summer Night of Solidarity



03 Accelerating the reduction of carbon emissions

Paris is resolutely committed to achieving carbon neutrality. It aims to halve its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to their 2004 level.

The first lever to reduce emissions, the energy renovation of Parisian buildings, is the project of the century. The City of Paris has given all stakeholders within its territory the objective of renovating 100% of the existing built stock to a very low level of consumption by 2050. Paris will continue to be an example by launching a major renovation plan targeting its municipal property stock and will continue to renovate 5,000 social housing units per year.

The new climate situation Paris is facing demands that we rethink our relations with the city by designing low-carbon and low-energy buildings and districts. With its new bioclimatic local urban planning scheme, Paris has adopted a powerful tool to build less, regenerate more and reduce its constructions' carbon footprint. Paris also intends to develop a new Parisian urban aesthetic that reflects its increased sensitivity to the city's adaptation to climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

To continue to reduce emissions in the transport sector, Paris is looking to work faster and go further to reduce the place afforded to cars as the only guarantee of truly decarbonising Parisian transport in accordance with health standards as regards air quality. The rebalancing of public space will be stepped up and, for motorised vehicles that remain vital to city life (vehicles of people with a disability, buses, emergency vehicles, transportation of heavy loads, waste collection vans, etc.), Paris will develop solutions for the massification of clean mobility.

Key measures

- Renovate 100% of schools and daycares by 2050 by developing a new overall renovation method
- Reduce energy consumption due to public lighting by 30% by 2026
- Progressively eliminate the use of concrete in constructions in favour of bio-sourced materials
- Renovate all municipal installations by 2050
- Put Parisian roofs and undergrounds to the service of the ecological transition
- Create one main pedestrian centre per arrondissement, transform 60,000 parking spaces and recover 100 hectares for pedestrians and vegetation
- Transform the périphérique by creating a lane dedicated to car-sharing and public transport, and reduce the speed to 50 km/h
- Vote on a significant increase to non-residential parking rates for SUVs and 4X4s in Paris

Examples of achievements



© Jean-Baptiste Gurliat / Ville de Paris

Rehabilitation of 208 housing units on square Salamandre



© Joséphine Brueder / Ville de Paris

Routes to school, revamped rue Saint-Luc



© Guillaume Bontemps / Ville de Paris

Voting on SUV parking rates



© Jean-Baptiste Gurliat / Ville de Paris

Seine embankments, right bank



04 Protecting resources as common property

The City of Paris must face the challenges posed by the climate and energy crisis head on by reducing its pressures on natural resources, considered true common property, based on a triple sobriety approach: in terms of energy, water and materials.

Energy sobriety will be a decisive part of definitively phasing out fossil fuels, and efforts to reduce consumption by 35% compared to 2004 will be made in all areas. The municipal energy sobriety plan will be reinforced, public lighting will use less energy and the City will make use of all levers, including regulatory measures, to encourage the territory's players to follow the same pathway. At the same time, the City will commit to phasing out fossil fuels for all of its municipal facilities and will put an end to the use of oil fuel within its walls. The local production of renewable energies will be facilitated and encouraged.

Climate change will place increasing pressure on water resources. With this Climate Plan, Paris notes the end of the abundance of this vital resource, commits to reducing its water withdrawals by 15%, prioritises uses and develops a new "water supply solution" to adapt the resources used to each usage.

For the first time, this Climate Plan commits Paris to a material sobriety approach, to reduce natural resource consumption and waste produced. The City of Paris will estimate total material consumption within its territory and reduce this amount by adopting a change of scale in terms of circular economy and waste reduction, particularly as regards single-use plastics.

Key measures

- End of the use of fossil fuels to heat Parisian public facilities in 2040
- Abandon thermal engines for the vehicle fleet by 2030
- Accelerate Parisian solar power production on social housing buildings and by supporting co-owned property and major Parisian property owners
- Develop 6,000 renewable energy production installations on public buildings
- Reduce water withdrawals (drinking and non-drinking water) by 15%, use rainwater, pit water and non-drinking water for vegetation
- Create a re-use hub and new recovery centres across Paris

Examples of achievements



© Clément Dorval / Ville de Paris

Belib' electric charging station



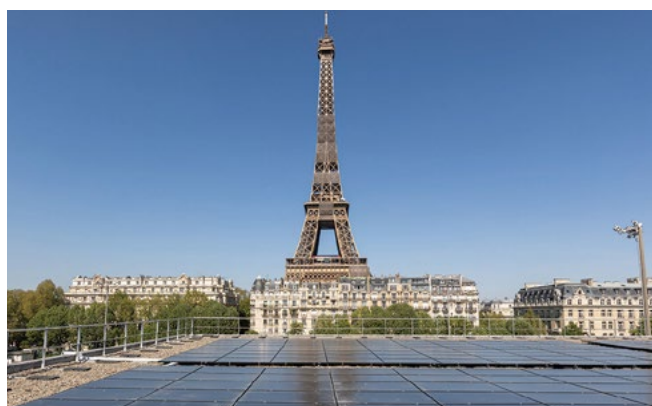
© François Grunberg / Ville de Paris

La Boutique sans argent («The Shop Without Money»)



© Guillaume Bontemps / Ville de Paris

Freestanding drinking fountain, place de l'Hôtel de Ville



© Joséphine Brueker / Ville de Paris

Solar power plant at the Emile Anthoine sports centre



05 Promoting and supporting a local and sustainable economy

Paris supports the ecological transition of the economy by mobilising municipal levers to promote, support and invest in local and sustainable trade and craftsmanship, and to find a route to a more responsible consumption that is less destructive of resources.

The transformation of tourism is the symbol of this transition. Paris will work to build a sustainable, welcoming and resilient touristic offer, and will support tourism professionals through this transition. Paris will defend the principle of reduced air traffic in airports serving the territory, in favour of train-based tourism. Food represents around 20% of Paris' carbon footprint. With this Climate Plan, Paris promotes sustainable, more plant-based and local food in its municipal canteens. It also promotes local supply, the food transition and the development of urban farming within its territory.

To kick-start this societal change, which goes hand in hand with the ecological transition, new occupations will see the day, while others will need to evolve to adapt. The City of Paris will call on research and higher education to guide these work and employment changes towards key ecological transition fields: the energy efficiency of buildings, renewable energies, urban farming and sustainable food, etc.

As climate disruption accelerates, a significant number of unprecedented investments will need to be mobilised, by the public authority and the territory's stakeholders. An investment pathway will be developed to ensure their commitments meet the right level and pace. Economic players and private financing will be used, alongside public procurement as a considerable lever for the ecological transition.

Key measures

- Encourage Parisian enterprises to align with the City's climate goals and direct private financing towards the territory's ecological transition thanks to the new Carbon Cooperative and the Paris Fund
- Promote low-carbon arrivals and support the reduction of air traffic
- For the introduction of a tax on e-commerce and a 5% tourist tax in 5-star hotels and palace hotels
- Put an end to commercial advertising on urban information furnishings in Paris within three years
- Offer three vegetarian meals a week and 75% of organic products in Parisian canteens

Examples of achievements



© Clément Dorval / Ville de Paris

Urban farming at Ferme de Charonne, Parisculteurs



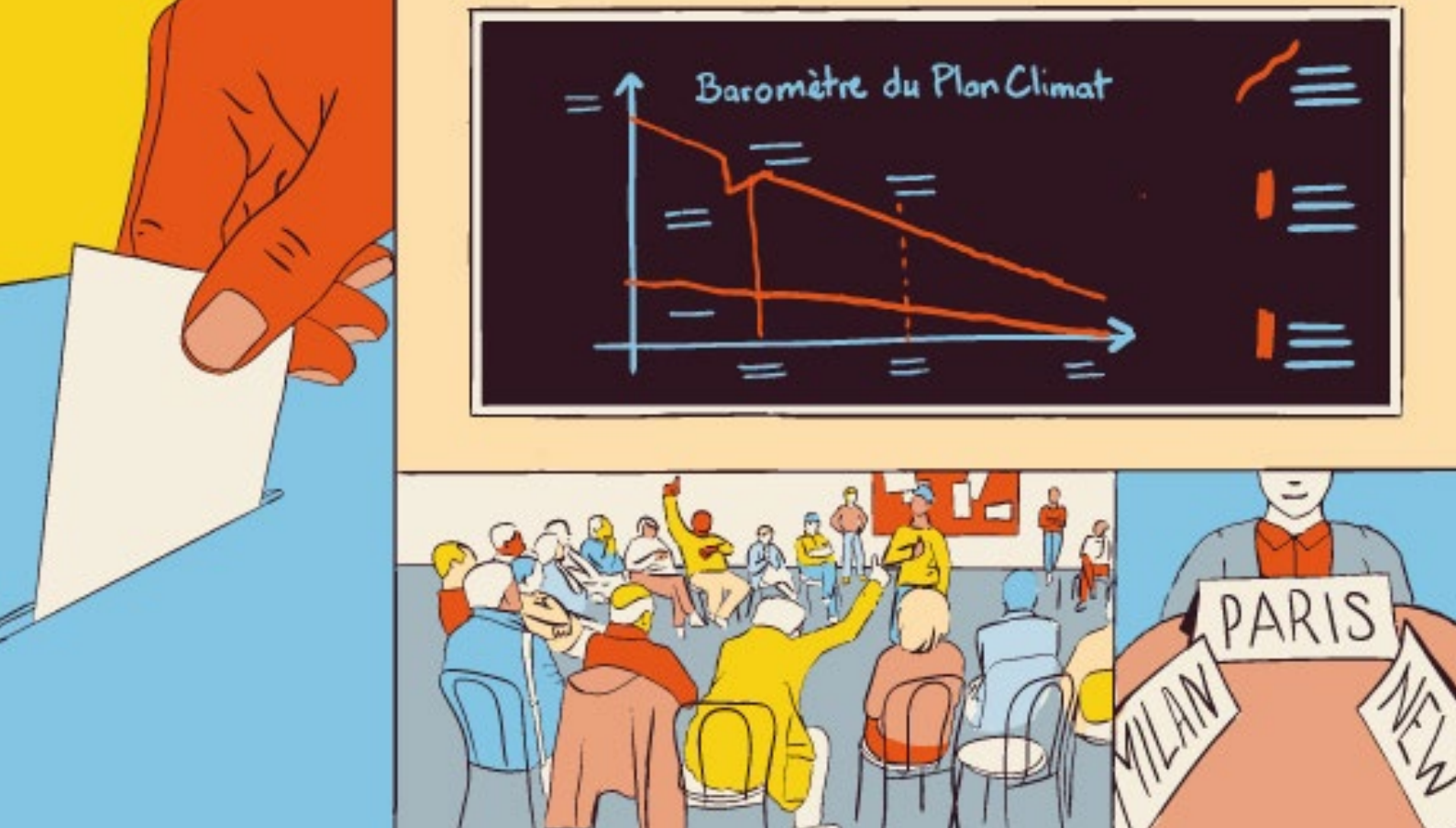
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Meals at the Les Vertus primary school canteen



© Guillaume Bontemps / Ville de Paris

Parisculteurs stand at the 2022 International Agricultural Show



06 Acting together for the climate

Since the adoption of the first Climate Plan in 2007, citizen participation has been central to the City's climate action. This Climate Plan is the plan of all Parisians, organisations and enterprises having contributed towards its creation.

The City of Paris has decided to hand Parisians the keys to decision-making, now more than ever before, by mobilising the Citizen Assembly, the Council of Future Generations and the inhabitants of working-class districts. Paris will allow many Parisians to fulfil their desire to become involved in climate issues by expanding the tasks entrusted to the Paris Volunteers. In a context of territorial interdependence, efforts in favour of the energy transition require a constantly renewed cooperation between local authorities. Paris will improve its ties with metropolitan territories, by further developing climate action in all its cooperation partnerships.

Lastly, Paris is working to develop solidarity and cooperation initiatives in favour of the climate with cities and territories across the world. With this Climate Plan, it continues to bring a unique and ambitious voice at international level, defending the role played by cities in international negotiations and the principle of direct financing to remain on track with their own carbon pathways. Paris will also contribute towards developing a climate justice and will be involved, alongside its partners, in international advocacy for the phasing-out of fossil fuels.

For the first time, this document was created in cooperation with all arrondissement Mayors, who now have their own local section to implement actions in the priority areas they have defined.

Key measures

- Involve territorial players in the City's climate decisions, by mobilising the Citizens Assembly, the Council of Future Generations and by relying on Paris' network of organisations
- Share Climate Plan progress with full transparency
- Organise a Cities' COP in Paris in 2025
- Support the adoption of a fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty on an international scale
- Territorialise climate action with the 17 arrondissement Mayors

Examples of achievements



© Joséphine Brueder / Ville de Paris

Paris Volunteers



© Arnaud Cami / Ville de Paris

Evening launch of the consultation process to review the Climate Plan



© Henri Garat / Ville de Paris

Citizens Assembly

THE CLIMATE CHANGES PARIS ACTS

