

**METROPOLIS INITIATIVE FILE / ÎLE-DE-FRANCE / PORTO ALEGRE**  
**“CONCRETE ACTIONS TAKE BY CITIES TO LESSEN, ANTICIPATE AND ADAPT TO**  
**CLIMATE CHANGE”**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

This questionnaire will integrate a Guide in which will be recompiled cities good practices of mitigation and adaptation to CLIMATE CHANGE. A 1<sup>st</sup> part of the Guide will be presented in Metropolis Board of Directors, to be held from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2012 in Guangzhou, China.

If the information is not available, it's enough if you answer “not available” or “no”.  
Thank you for your time!

*This document is divided into two parts: the Metropolis-Porto Alegre-Île-de-France Initiative and the “REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE CLIMATE” Action presented by the Île-de-France Region*

**1 – NAME OF THE INITIATIVE**

**PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR LESSENING THE IMPACT OF AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN  
CITIES AND METROPOLISES**

**2 – SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEMS**

The proposed practical guide should be able to help cities reflect on ways to implement specific actions to face the climate change challenges mentioned below in accordance with the geographic, climatic, urban, and socioeconomic context of each city.

Based on the knowledge acquired from exchanges between the cities which took part in the Île-de-France/Porto Alegre Initiative, the practical guide will present good practices that cities can apply with regard to climate change, providing advice and steps to implement specific actions in the territory of Metropolis member cities that wish to fight global warming.

Urban development and construction are related to this topic. Building sustainable properties (good solar orientation, better land permeability, rainwater capture...) should be favored in the prospect of an overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Buildings should also be adapted to bioclimatic architecture (passive cooling).

Climate change will result in a general rise in natural risks, bringing pressure to bear on all cities. Coastal and mountain cities and those in an arid environment will have exacerbated vulnerabilities. Low-lying coastal areas, often heavily populated, will be particularly threatened by erosion and/or submersion due to the anticipated rise in the water table. The preservation of mangrove swamps is an indispensable measure. Mountain cities will suffer from erosion, earth movements, and growing atmospheric pollution. Cities in an arid environment will experience rising tension regarding water supply and water-cycle management (violent flooding).

Anticipated temperature rises and longer periods of drought will increase the risk of forest fires and more frequent heat waves, aggravated by urban heat islands. Climate change will impact water-cycle dynamics in terms of quantity and quality. It is necessary to be able to assess which changes are capable of occurring and to prepare against floods that can alter health (water quality) and food safety. Adapting the energy sector to climate change should be classed

within a very long context including GHG emissions, energy saving, domestic energy precariousness, rising demand for cooling in summer, and the safety of infrastructures and supply. It is necessary to guarantee energy security from a diversification of energy sources.

It is crucial to undertake a reflection on modalities of government and participation, aspiring to improve the coordination and agreement of all the territorial levels. Participative democracy is an important influence on mobilizing the inhabitants and getting them behind these ideas.

From the lessons learnt in the exchanges by the cities that took part in the Île-de-France / Porto Alegre Initiative, the guide will present best city practices with regard to climate change and at the same time offer advice on rolling out specific actions in the territory of the Metropolis member cities interested in fighting global warming.

### **3 – ORGANIZATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE INITIATIVE**

#### **3.1 – SPONSOR OF THE INITIATIVE**

- Name: Conseil Régional d'Île-de-France
- Description: Collectivité Locale (political authority)
- Website: [www.iledefrance.fr](http://www.iledefrance.fr)

#### **3.2 – MAIN CONTACT PERSON**

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- Description: City Council
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## CONTRIBUTION OF ÎLE-DE-FRANCE/PARIS:

### REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE CLIMATE

## 4– CONTRIBUTION OF ÎLE-DE-FRANCE/PARIS

### REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE CLIMATE

## 5- CONTEXT

### 5.1 Identity of the city or metropolis

City: Île-de-France/Paris

Country: France

Area in Km<sup>2</sup>: 12,067

Natural, tree-covered and agricultural areas: 9,502 Km<sup>2</sup> (79%)

Built-up area: 1,791: Km<sup>2</sup>

Area of activities zones and infrastructures: 774

Population in 2010: 11,798,000

Working population in 2009 (Insee): 5,236,000

Population density: 982 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>

GDP in 2009 (millions of current euros): 552,050

Type of climate: mild Atlantic

Average annual temperature: 11.8°C

Highest and lowest temperatures in 2009: -14.5°C (Courdimanche), 39.2°C (Villeneuve-la Petite)

Rainfall: moderate (monthly averages of 12 seasons from 2007 to 2009: 639.4 mm. Average number of days of snow: 11)

Source: chiffres clés de la RIF – 2011 et mémento de l'environnement - 2011

### 5.2 Commitments

Île-de-France has a mild climate which generally prevents against major natural catastrophes. However, considerable damage is regularly caused by rainwater flooding (local floods) and droughts (contraction-swelling of the land causing problems with buildings). On the other hand, it is subject to one longstanding risk of major catastrophe: flooding due to overflowing of the watercourse (the reference was the huge flood in Paris in 1910) or storms (the last in 1999). With climate change there is the risk of aggravating these phenomena and their becoming more frequent. Other phenomena directly related with the organization of urbanization can also be added: urban heat islands (during the 2003 summer heat wave 5,000 premature deaths were reported) and technological risks.

Strong energy dependency exacerbates this vulnerability, particularly for more modest homes (energy prices and precariousness). The region also has major territorial inequalities (economic, social, and environmental) which are accumulating, making some territories more vulnerable to the impacts related to climate change.

## 6 – ORGANIZATIONS IN CHARGE OF THE ACTION

### 6.1 - SPONSOR OF THE ACTION

*(Name and description of the public or private organization that is the main sponsor)*

- Name: Conseil Régional d'Île-de-France
- Description: Collectivité Locale (political authority)
- Website: [www.iledefrance.fr](http://www.iledefrance.fr)

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### 6.4 – OTHER PROJECT PARTNERS *where applicable (other public or private organizations taking part in the project implementation and providing complementary resources)*

Name:

Website:

Contact person:

#### – Project start-up date

February 2012

#### - Project website *(where applicable)*

[www.iledefrance.fr](http://www.iledefrance.fr)

[www.metropolis.org](http://www.metropolis.org)

## 7– THE ÎLE-DE-FRANCE EXAMPLE: THE REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE CLIMATE

Let us consider the example of the “**Regional Plan for the Climate**” (PRC), adopted on 24 June 2011.

The Regional Plan for the Climate is a document drawn up at the initiative of the Regional Council in 2009, initially to be managed on a voluntary basis. French law later imposed a Territorial Energy Climate Plan (PCET) on communities of over 50,000 inhabitants. The document has been drafted within this framework. According to the French territorial and administrative organization, all municipalities, public inter-municipal cooperation organizations and *departments* (general councils) of more than 50,000 inhabitants are also affected, leading to a major adjustment of plans at different scales. However, the Regional Plan for the Climate should evolve with respect to climatic terms to the Energy, Air, and Climate Regional Plan (SRCAE) currently being drafted, which under reservation of extension to other parties, will be a true reference plan at the regional level. Its application enforces bringing management closer to the various institutions at different levels of the territory and doing so in an integrated fashion.

The Regional Plan for the Climate is also linked to Île-de-France’s Agenda 21 in two main areas: the region must set an example, via the Carbon Plan, and the integration of the climate dimension in its policies or regulatory frameworks.

On the other hand, the Île-de-France region has had a regional planning document since the 1960s called the SDRIF (Île-de-France Master Plan) which has classed climate change as one of its three main challenges. The SDRIF project adopted by the Regional Council in 2008 is still in a review phase and should be definitively approved before December 2013. This document represents an important lever because it frames local, inter-municipal, and municipal urban-development documents.

The Regional Plan for the Climate is also linked to a set of other regional regulations such as the Île-de-France Urban Transport Plan (PDUIF), the Regional Strategy for Economic Development and Innovation (SRDEI), the Regional Planning Contract for the Development of Vocational Training (CPRDFP), the Regional Plan for Ecological Coherence (SRCE), the Regional Plan for Tourism and Leisure (SRTL) and the General Statutes of Ecological and Social Conversion (EGCES).

The Regional Council shared its Plan for the Climate within the framework of the European project C-CHANGE (Interreg IV B Northwest Europe European Programme). The Île-de-France Region committed itself, along with the Greater London Authority, the City of Amsterdam and the Province of Gelderland (Netherlands), the Frankfurt region and Saarland (Germany), to bring about a change of posture and behavior of the population and to provide practical responses to climate change challenges in European regions.

## **7.1 – PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS** *(Description of the main goal of the action and the expected results.)*

In May 2010, the International Atomic Energy Agency announced a rise of over 5% of CO<sub>2</sub> (30.6 gigatons in 2009) compared to the previous record on the emissions register in 2008 (29.3 gigatons). The scientific community agrees that the main cause of climate change is greenhouse gas emissions.

Given this fact, the Île-de-France region is embarking the road of not just ecological and social conversion but energy transition as well. This means that firstly it is necessary to implement a social shield based on energy policy, and then define environmental priority zones within the territorial goals of the Regional Plan for the Climate for the years to come. To that end the Plan should review its three objectives every five years:

- The example-setting nature of its practices should be performed for the appropriate planning of the heritage, financing and public contracting
- Mitigation should be conveyed through a reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
- Adaptation should consider anticipated future impacts via the mobilization of its powers and adaptation of the territory to the effects of climate change.

It is essential to implement the Regional Plan for the Climate because Parisians are doubly vulnerable. Firstly because of the consequences of an increasingly unstable climate (droughts, rising number of days of heat, storms, floods), and secondly because of the Region's strong dependency on fossil and fissionable fuels. Approximately 94% of final energy consumption comes from these energy sources. To guarantee the sustainable development of the territory, homes and the economy of the Île-de-France region they should be protected from changes in energy prices. Its priorities for tackling environmental, social, and economic challenges are as follows:

- Stop the "thermal hemorrhaging" of buildings
- Get back to a balanced energy mix in Île-de-France
- Act on transport and journeys
- Support local communities
- Invite and support businesses in environmental development
- Provide local stakeholders with the tools needed to help them adapt to climate changes.

The Regional Plan for the Climate is one of the elements proposed to invent a new model of development at the service of social progress, environmental protection, and economic development. All the abilities of the Region were mobilized to that end.

The application of the Regional Plan will in particular address the question of current and future mobility, a sector which should undergo profound changes both in terms of policies and technologies. Mobility is directly related to urban forms and functions (access to employment, services, leisure, social ties, lifestyles).

## **7.2 – RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT THE PROJECT AND GETTING PEOPLE INVOLVED**

→ *What did you do to educate the public and get people involved in the project?*

To develop the Regional Plan for the Climate the first step was to establish a shared diagnostic survey transcribed into a Green Paper:

- The energy balance, the balance of emissions and scenarios of the evolution of climate change in the Île-de-France region
- Inventory of climate matters (general description of the regional policies that participate).

This stage was carried out between October 2009 and July 2010. Around 100 people were consulted in the preparation of the Green Paper. The consultation days began on 6 October 2010 with the presentation of the "White Paper- Main Areas of Action". This helped foster two types of consultations, which were carried out in October/November 2010 and January/February 2011.

The first session of consultation workshops was structured around eight topics:

- Vulnerability and adaptation in relation to the national consultation on climate change adaptation
- Energy
- Economic activities
- An example-setting public service
- Links with the Climate and Energy Territorial Action Plan in the Île-de-France region
- Mobility and development
- Habitat
- Consumption patterns.

The consultation was able to mobilize:

- 110 people on the launch day (6 October 2010)
- 372 accumulated participations in the first consultation session
- 358 accumulated participations in the second consultation session
- 350 people registered on the collaborative website.

### 7.3 – EXPECTED RESULTS

#### → ***What results did you obtain?***

The Regional Plan for the Climate is not designed to be a miracle cure. It echoes the commitment to reduce our emissions by more than 75% over a generation, which represents an immense challenge. Also, the implementation of the plan will require a reflection on an integrated approach toward government.

#### → ***How would you evaluate it and what would you do to increase its efficiency?***

We would incorporate a number of specific objectives in the Regional Plan and strengthen governance among the different stakeholders and the links with the various local and sector-based plans at all political and administrative levels.

#### → ***How can the project results help local authorities in their decision-making?***

Île-de-France has the goal of initiating the energy transition of its territory and moving toward greater energy sovereignty. This is the first big challenge of the Plan. The social aspect is another important issue because the relative weight of energy expenditure is greater in Île-de-France than in other French regions.

The Île-de-France region is suffering severe inequalities between territories: social and economic inequalities, of course, but also with regard to pollution and its related disturbances, possible industrial and natural risks and in terms of access to green areas. These inequalities are too often accumulative, which makes mobility harder in some areas and increases their vulnerability to climate impacts.

The Île-de-France Regional Council aspires to define “Ecological Priority Territories” to identify the most vulnerable areas and adapt financing operations.

Anticipating crises instead of suffering them: the climate policy should enable greater capacity for socioeconomic recovery by reducing our dependence on non-renewable and non-local energies.

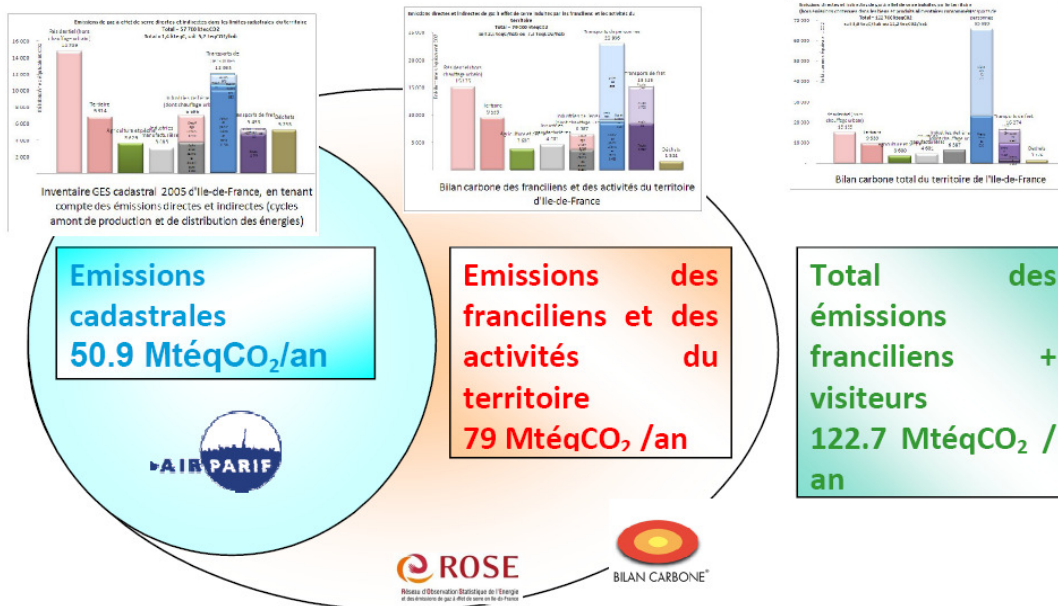
#### → ***What actions did you undertake with local authorities to shore up your ability to tackle global warming?***

An informatory meeting was held in May 2011 as part of the public hearing on energy and climate. On this occasion, we voted to return to the process of consultation and the guidelines of the main measures of the Regional Plan were presented.

The preparation of this document promoted a process of consultation between the different departments in the Region, in line with the guidelines of the regional Agenda 21. In this context and via IT tools we carried out a series of studies, information seminars, and awareness-raising campaigns.



### Les trois périmètres d'étude du bilan des émissions de GES en Ile-de-France

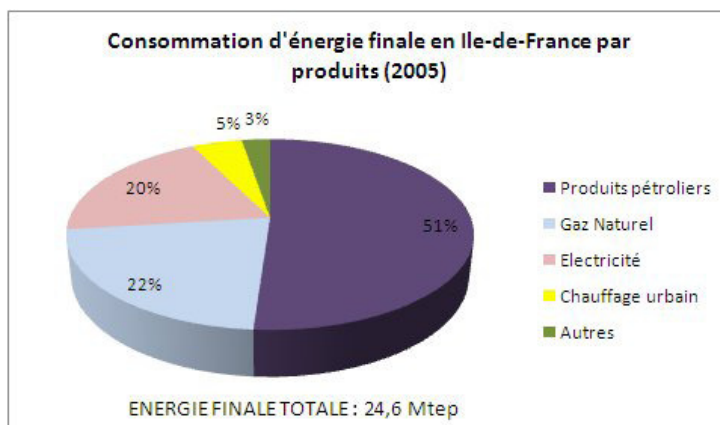


## 8 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Regional Plan for the Climate is the culmination of a long process of consultation and development of a series of stakeholders. It is a strategic plan in that right now no specific objectives have been set that are targeted, budgeted for or classified by territories. This desire is represented in the form of the Energy, Air, and Climate Regional Plan (SRCAE). It is a first and large step toward a series of actions developed in line with all the sector-based plans. The Regional Plan for the Climate implements across-the-board measures through powerful leverages in all its policies: transport, health, biodiversity, water, agriculture, buildings, etc. Also, as well as its role in mobilizing the territory of the Paris region, the Île-de-France Region aspires to be an essential political stakeholder in national and international processes in the fight against climate change.

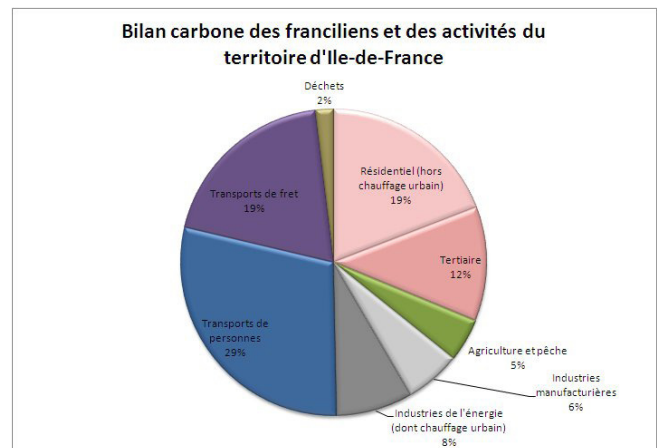
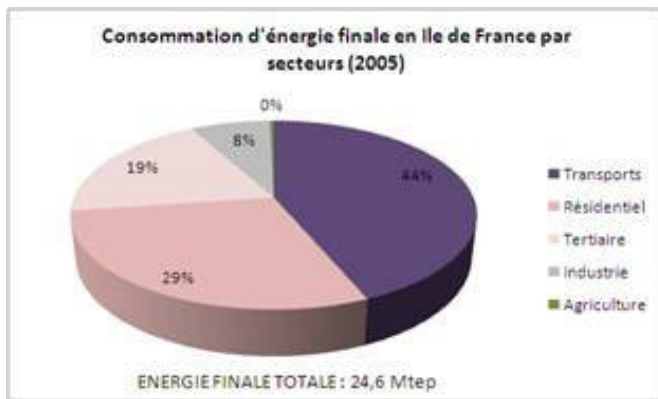
### 8.1 – FIGHT AGAINST ENERGY POVERTY

One of the priorities of regional polities is the fight against energy poverty. At the intersection of social and environmental challenges, the living conditions of almost 330,000 homes in the Île-de-France region are facing long-term deterioration, i.e., homes incapable of paying their energy bills. The goal is to develop a regional strategy for effective intervention that will on the one hand help these families reduce their energy consumption and on the other hand develop renewable energies.



### 8.2 – A WORLDWIDE STRATEGY FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES

The backbone of this project will be a new and groundbreaking regional tool: the Île-de-France New Energies Mixed Public-Private Company (SEM). This mixed-economy business will be devoted to the thermal adaption of buildings and the development of renewable energies. The building sector represents more than 30% of emissions in the Paris region, so it is a leading objective of the intervention for the Île-de-France Region, an important source of sustainable and non-transferrable jobs. The SEM should see the light in the first half of 2012.



### 8.3 – SECONDARY SCHOOLS: AT THE HEART OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Secondary schools and their recreational areas in the region cover millions of square meters. Of the 24 proposed measures, an ambitious strategy of energy saving and efficiency for the 471 secondary schools was chosen.

#### Projet « Mon écolycée »

La Région propose aux jeunes lycéen(ne)s, et à l'ensemble des communautés scolaires, d'être partenaires de projets participatifs d'éco-responsabilité.

Cette opération s'inscrit dans la démarche d'Agenda 21 du Conseil régional. Elle vise à concrétiser les enjeux du développement durable à l'échelle d'un établissement, par une gestion responsable et un comportement éco-citoyen des utilisateurs.

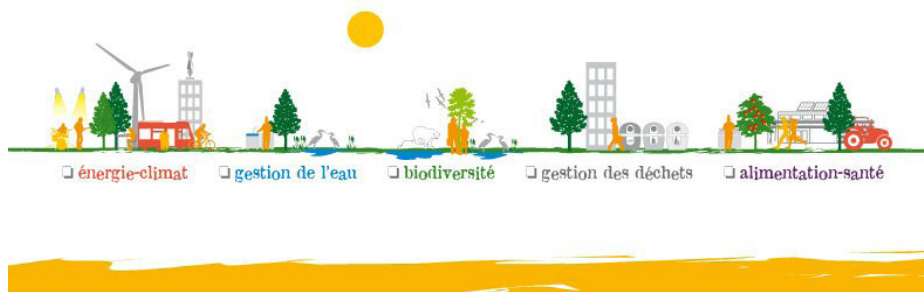
Les lycées constituent des lieux privilégiés pour la diffusion de l'information et la sensibilisation sur ces thématiques, avec une mise en pratique au quotidien.

#### Guide « Mon écolycée »

Afin d'accompagner et de fédérer les projets au sein des établissements, il est proposé d'expérimenter un guide pragmatique, conçu comme une « boîte à outils ».

Ce guide mutualise les apports des services de la Région ainsi que des organismes partenaires en matière de développement durable, avec une lisibilité accrue.

Le projet « Mon écolycée » vise à s'adapter aux spécificités de chaque lycée. A partir d'une base commune, un programme d'action est élaboré « à la carte » et pas à pas par les lycées eux-mêmes, en fonction de leurs attentes et objectifs, de leurs contraintes de fonctionnement et domaines d'enseignement.



### 8.4 – AN EXEMPLARY REGION

To implement the voluntary energy and climate contribution, the Region must set an example and help reduce its own GHG emissions. Each regional services unit will therefore pay contributions for its emissions to boost a fund that will in turn be used to reduce the energy consumption of the regional heritage.

## 9 - ÎLE-DE-FRANCE, A POLITICAL STEP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The Île-de-France Region aspires to politically influence international organizations, but it also wants to provide practical support to vulnerable populations. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities puts the richest regions at the forefront of this “fight” and requires a greater solidarity effort on their part. The Region will provide financial support to innovative projects developed in the South with a strong environmental component, contributing to the fight against global warming, the preservation of common goods, and the protection of the populations present in the territories.

The Île-de-France Regional Plan for the Climate is the first step in an iterative process of planning and mobilizing all the parties interested toward factor 4. It does not aim to be exhaustive with regard to the proposed measures. The plan will be reviewed every five years and should be compatible with the Energy, Air, and Climate Regional Plan (SRCAE) which is currently in a development phase.

### PROPOSED ACTION PLAN WITHIN THE REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE CLIMATE TO UNDERTAKE SHORT-TERM ACTIONS: SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF MOBILIZATION ON ITS HERITAGE AND ITS TERRITORIAL OPERATION

The actions and works are divided into **nine projects and 15 specific actions**. Each project and action is specified below. These actions are based on the “2011 Reference Manual for Sustainable Planning and Construction”, developed as part of the execution of the Regional Agenda 21. This is a groundwork format which should guarantee the coherence of the different sector-based plans.

#### **9.1 - Action 1 – Strategy for secondary schools**

Foster energy saving and efficiency in the schools in the Île-de-France region within the overall qualitative improvement of the built heritage, which represents the predominant part of the region’s properties. Optimizing the operation of the energy facilities of the supply contracts, or EPLEs, will be done at the same time. The EPLEs also cover technical facility control and management of maintenance contracts.

#### **9.2 - Action 2 – Improve the energy efficiency of outdoor and leisure facilities**

Define a level of regional requirements for energy efficiency for new-build and restored BPALs (outdoor and leisure facilities) based on the diagnostic surveys performed.

#### **9.3 - Action 3 - A plan for journeys undertaken by the administration**

Implementation of a strategy to reduce GHG emissions produced during work-related journeys undertaken the Region’s employees and representatives.

#### **9.4 - Action 4 - A voluntary energy climate contribution**

Innovate in terms of the mobilization of funds dedicated to climate change, moving from a logic of fully externalized compensation toward one that is largely internalized.

### SUPPORT ACTIONS FOR LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

#### **9.5 - Action 5 – Creation and encouragement of the Climate Club**

Support the collaborative approach to the Regional Plan for the Climate and build a creative space to contribute to the emergence of projects and the exchange of experiences.

#### **9.6 - Action 6 – Encouragement and advice in the territory**

Develop tools, support and the relief needed to mobilize communities, in particular by rolling out the PCETs (Territorial Energy Climate Plans) in the Île-de-France region.

#### **9.7 - Action 7 – Support research projects**

Support research projects related to knowledge requirements to better understand the possible impacts of climate change and to improve the dissemination of the outcomes of the research among local stakeholders.

The coherence of long-term sector-based strategic policies gave rise to **nine projects**, which made it necessary for the Regional Council to perform a number of specific actions in the territory of the Île-de-France region:

## ACTIONS AND PROJECTS FOR SECTOR-BASED STRATEGIC POLICIES: A COMMITMENT TO SPECIFIC ACTIONS IN THE PARIS REGION

### **9.8 - Project 1 – Reflection, study, and experimentation regarding the restriction of mobility**

Initiate reflection and experimentation on the issue of necessary trips from the home to the workplace, professional journeys, and reduce the emissions associated with transport in the Île-de-France region.

### **9.9 - Project 2 – Toward sustainable freight transport**

- Promote doubling the tonnage of goods carried by water before 2020.
- Develop the improvement of rail facilities and intersections with regard to freight, developing industrial projects and advising modal projects.
- Reduce GHG emissions from the last step in the logistics chain in Île-de-France: delivery to customers

## PROJECTS AND ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT RENEWED ENERGY POLICIES

### **9.10 – Project 3 – Need for solidarity: the fight against energy poverty**

Participate actively in the fight against energy poverty by linking prevention with economic support and human resources. Develop a regional strategy for effective intervention complementary to existing resources, including the creation of stakeholder networks.

### **9.11 - Action 8 – A new and innovative regional instrument: the Île-de-France New Energies Mixed Public-Private Company (SEM).**

Creation of a mixed public-private company in the Île-de-France region dedicated to the thermal renovation of common buildings (joint properties and social housing), the built heritage of communities and the production of renewable energy, with the purpose of accelerating the pace of thermal renovations and the capacity of the regional potential of renewable energies.

### **9.12 - Project 4 – Toward a reform of the energy-climate policy**

A new framework of action in terms of regional energy should be adopted in fall 2011. On the basis of the expectations expressed during the consultation, this will be rolled out with the aim of fostering new forms of intervention and the mobilization of new investments and tools at the service of energy efficiency and the development of renewable energies.

## PROEJCTS AND ACTIONS TOWARD THE HARMONIZATION OF ECONOMIC STAKEHOLDERS

### **9.13 - Action 9 – The agriculture climate package**

A package of measures that incorporate existing actions and new measures to mobilize the agricultural sector with regard to climate matters.

### **9.14 - Action 10 – Advising microenterprises and SMEs in the field of energy and climate**

Offer specific support to SMEs and microenterprises in the areas of activities to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

### **9.15 - Project 5 – Analysis and prospects for the tourism sector in Île-de-France**

Analyze the impact of the tourism sector, anticipate consequences for the sector of a rise in energy costs, balance the economic development of this strategic sector with the fight against climate change.

### **9.16 - Action 11 – Promote the dissemination of innovation in favor of the climate**

Promote research, development and innovation of SMEs in Île-de-France with regard to mobility, resource consumption savings, health, and wellbeing.

## ACTIONS TO REDUCE DIRECT EMISSIONS, ORGANIZE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC ORDER PLACEMENTS AND PURCHASING

### **9.17 - Action 12 – Promotion of a chain of local and renewable construction materials**

Develop the use of local and renewable construction materials (environment-friendly building materials) in Île-de-France.

**9.18 - Action 13 – Execution of the Agenda 21 Reference on Planning and Sustainable Construction**

Reduce emissions in the field of construction and planning.

**9.19 - Action 14 – Creation of a network of sustainable public purchasing in Île-de-France**

Ensure that orders placed by Île-de-France administrations are exemplary from the social and environmental viewpoints.

**PROJECTS AND ACTIONS ON THE CHALLENGES OF ADAPTATION TO AND MITIGATION OF GLOBAL WARMING**

**9.20 - Action 15 – Platform of tools and knowledge for adaptation**

Provide the parties involved with the means and tools to facilitate their adaptation to climate change.

**9.21 - Project 6 – Fight against urban heat islands**

- Identify present and future urban heat islands (UHIs) in the Île-de-France territory
- Consider the possibility of applying measures against urban heat islands with the goal of reducing the vulnerability of the most affected areas.

**9.22 - Project 7 – Water and climate change**

Climate change increases interest in integrated city water management: leak control, “green and blue infrastructure” (integration of reference data on water and the urban and rural natural environment), urban design, water saving. It increases the pressure on resources that tend to be scarce, in particular for the production of potable water and industrial, agricultural, or recreational activities. Finally, the risk of natural flooding is still present, even if it is not strengthened.

**9.23 - Project 8 – Forecast of health problems related to climate change**

Health matters are primordial in the development of an adaptation strategy, as they have a direct impact on the public.

**9.24 - Project 9 – Biodiversity and climate change**

Evaluation and mitigation of the impact that climate change has on biodiversity in the Île-de-France region.

**10 – BENEFICIARIES:**

The citizens, local governments (municipal, provincial, national, European, and international), socioeconomic stakeholders, the regional administration, the technical organizations that participate in the Region...

**11 – PROJECT COSTS:**

To be specified

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / 2012

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Please answer this questionnaire before 15<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

Please return it to: [luli.Nascimento@iau-idf.fr](mailto:luli.Nascimento@iau-idf.fr), copy to [hjourdan@metropolis.org](mailto:hjourdan@metropolis.org)

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Thank you very much again!