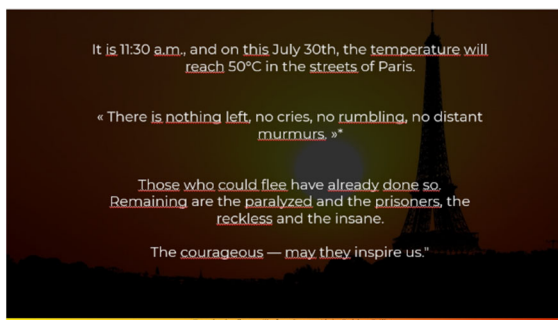


LCS-RNet 15th Annual Meeting How can we accelerate action to stay below 1.5 degrees Celsius?

Presentation by Alexandre Florentin, Paris City Councillor about the report 'Paris at 50 °C

Day 2. 20 December 2024.

Introduction



It is 11:30 a.m., and on this July 30th, the temperature will reach 50°C in the streets of Paris. “There is nothing left, no cries, no rumbling, no distant murmurs”. Those who could flee have already done so. Remaining are the paralyzed and the prisoners, the

reckless and the insane. The courageous, may they inspire us.

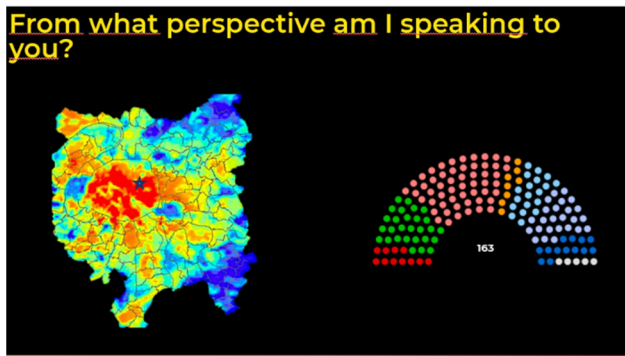
'Paris at 50°C' report



Roast, flee or act.

The mission of Paris at 50°C is to explore the future adaptation of cities as a transpartisan work.

Temperature at Paris

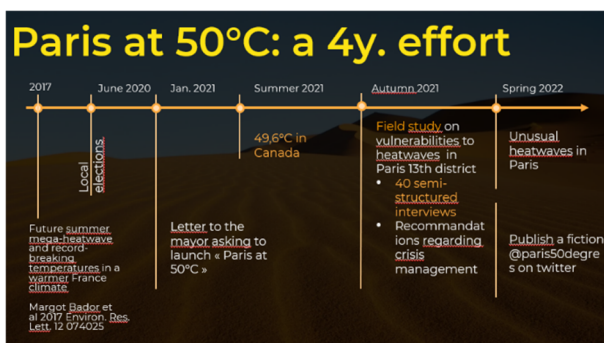


On the left is a map of Paris showing the average temperature at night in July 2019. I live where the star is, which is one of the hottest areas in Paris at night.

About two million people live in the city of Paris and about seven million live in the greater Paris

I am one of the 163 people elected in Paris.

Four years of effort (Part 1)



This story began before I was even elected in June 2020, back when I was working as a professional on climate change at a consulting company in 2017. I came across a paper by Bado et al., which suggested that France could

experience temperatures between 50 and 55 degrees Celsius in the second half of the century. As someone born and living in Paris, I was really shocked by this possibility, and it stuck in my mind.

I suggested that we should work much more on adaptation than we've done before. Paris is a city with a history of heatwaves. In 2003, there was a major heat wave here that killed a lot of people. The city of Paris had been preparing for a similar heatwave to hit again. But it wasn't getting ready for upcoming heatwave. That would be hotter, longer, earlier, later, and more frequent. That's how I came up with the idea of "Paris at 50 degrees Celsius."

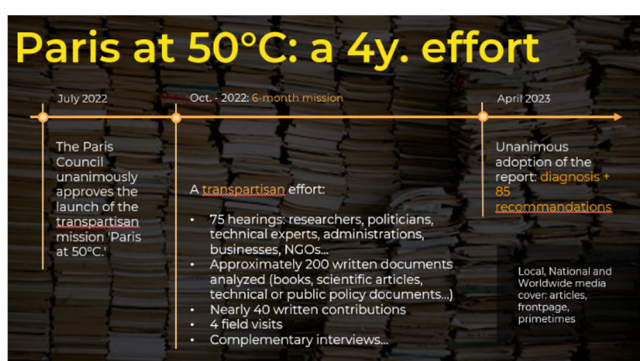
However, I must admit that in 2020 or early 2021, I was really afraid of using such a name because I thought it is going to frighten people locally. Then, in the summer of 2021, a nearly 50-degree heatwave struck Canada, and I realized, "Okay, this is a very real possibility," and the name seemed fitting.

Before launching this transpartisan work, I did more local study in the district where I am elected. I conducted 40 semi-structured interviews with people owning shops, with workers in essential services like garbage collection, funeral services, utilities like water and electricity, and firefighters. From these interviews, we compiled recommendations on crisis management in case a big heat wave would come back.

But as with most reports, no one was really going to read them, so I decided to write a fiction, telling how a major heatwave would disrupt daily life - not just like the one in 2003, but much more intense.

I published this fiction on Twitter on a daily basis, as Twitter is the platform where politicians and journalists in France engage. I used it as a way to attract attention to the topic.

Four years of effort (Part 2)



Twitter helped the official process. In July 2022, the Paris City Council unanimously approve the suggestion to have a transpartisan mission called 'Paris at 50°C'.

For me, it was very important that this mission was transpartisan. I

thought that with the upcoming election, I had no idea who would win. It could be the left, the right, the conservative right, or the Greens. But one thing was certain: heatwaves would still be a reality.

How did we work? I led the mission as president and had someone from the opposition working with me almost every day. We worked with 15 of the 163 Paris councillors and held 75 hearings.

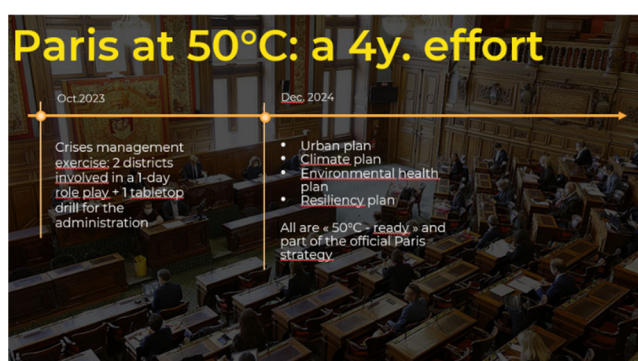
We heard from a variety of people: architects, urban planners, and experts working with schools, hospitals, and homeless people. We also reviewed many

documents, received written contributions on top of that, and made field visits. In April 2023, the report was adopted, including a diagnosis and 85 recommendations.

When the report was released, I was really surprised by how much media attention it received. It was covered in the news with articles in Le Monde and The Washington Post. I was even interviewed by the National Australian Radio. It made the front page of a major French newspaper and appeared in prime-time slots on French TV at least three times.

And all of this was just from a report. My understanding is that the name Paris at 50 degrees did half of the work. I want to emphasize this because, in the scientific community, people often talk about averages, but the public doesn't understand averages. They also talk about long-term predictions, like the second half of the century, 2050, or 2100—but this doesn't work with politicians or the media. So I deliberately chose to avoid averages and dates. Instead, I used a concrete maximum temperature—something people could relate to. And I believe that's part of the reason for the success.

Four years of effort (Part 3)



The word was then used through crisis management exercises, which involved two districts working together in a one-day role play in October 2023. The administration also conducted a tabletop drill, simulating how they would respond to a major

heatwave over a few hours.

In December 2024, the urban planning document for Paris was updated—this is one of the most important documents a city in France can have, as it decides where and how to build. The changes to the urban plan were influenced by the Paris at 50 degrees work. There are also plans to prepare for a 50°C Paris,

such as the Climate Plan, the Environmental Health Plan, and the Resiliency Plan. These are all part of Paris's official strategy. The city's resiliency plan was also updated. In Paris, when we talk about resilience, we mean: What do we do if there's a major flood? Or a terrorist attack—things we are unfortunately very familiar with. And now, we also discuss what to do if there's a major heatwave. We want to be "50 degrees ready."

I'm not saying we're fully prepared yet—50 degrees is such a new world that I'm not entirely sure we're fully ready. But at least, we're doing everything we can right now to prepare for such an event.

Crime investigation



« Paris at 50°C » is a collective crime investigation

Paris at 50 Degrees started as a collective crime investigation, because, in fact, there have been deaths. The death toll from heatwaves is quite high in France, in Paris, in Western Europe, and around the world.

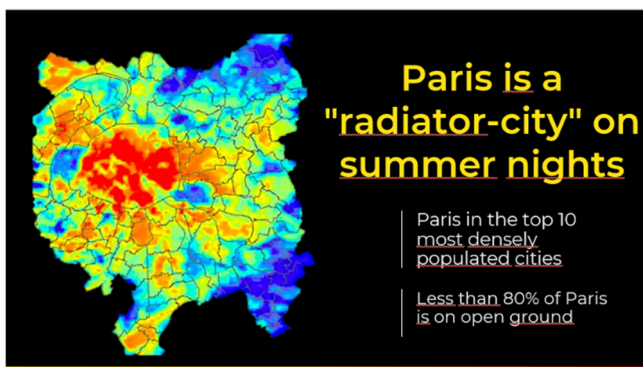
Now, I'll share some of the results from the mission, but I'll go through them quickly. I'm sure your community already knows a lot more about the data than I do. What I really want to explain is how we worked together—how I managed to collaborate with people from different political backgrounds, like the conservative right or the ultra-liberal center, and still reached the same conclusions as my own political family.

Heatwaves are invisible killers



Heatwaves are invisible killers. That was the starting point, and it's undeniable. In Paris, people have an experience of the discomfort they cause, and the 2003 heatwave is still fresh in people's minds.

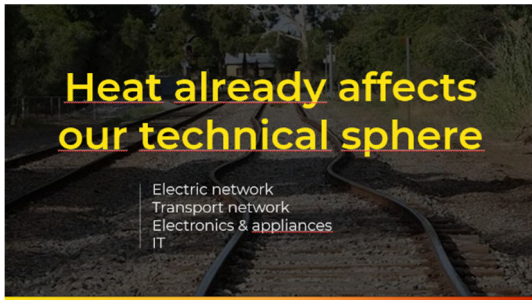
Paris is a “radiator-city”



Well, it's a bit strange that so many people die in Paris, especially since we don't have the highest temperatures in the world. However, Paris is one of the most densely populated cities globally, ranking in the top 10. And as you know, this is due to

the urban heat island effect. I won't go into the details here, but you're also aware that the urban heat island effect means it stays hot at night, and people don't get the rest they need. As a result, they either die or become exhausted. For example, someone might have a work accident because they're too tired to hear a dangerous machine coming toward them, leading to an accident.

Heat already affects our technical sphere



The fact is that heat already affect our technical sphere. Everything that involves steel or electronics has a maximum working temperature.

When I give a presentation like this, I usually share a lot of examples. For instance, air conditioning systems stop working properly above 42 or 43°C. I also mention things like your mobile phone or your fridge, which both have maximum temperature limits. The point is to make people realize that yes, it's our daily life that will be affected—not just comfort, but also our systems. If air conditioning doesn't work properly, it means our communication are not going to work properly. Some people might say, "But how do they manage in places like Spain or Dubai, where temperatures are even higher?" Well, the truth is, they often have different appliances designed to handle those extreme temperatures. Their air conditioning systems are built for higher heat.

What this shows is that we can adapt to some extent by upgrading our technical systems. However, we also need to recognize that there will be limits. We won't be able to adapt to everything because of the inertia in our existing systems. Plus, we simply won't have the energy, materials, or carbon budget to make all these changes. But that's a more technical debate.

Heat influences our culture



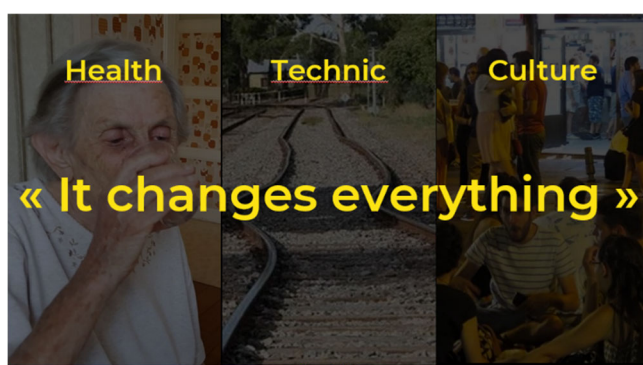
Climate, and especially heat, influences our culture. People living in different climates have different routines and food habits. For example, some people in France might say, "Why don't we take lunch breaks like they do in Spain, where shops close between midday and

4 PM, people go home for a nap, and then return to work?" Yes, some people in Paris might be able to do that. But Paris is so large that for many people, it

takes 30, 45, or even 60 minutes to commute to work. They simply won't be able to go home for a nap twice a day.

These simple examples show that while we have an adaptation capacity, we will reach limits very quickly.

Climate change changes everything



But overall, what all 15 people in the mission understood is that climate change changes everything.

Paris at 50°C is already a reality



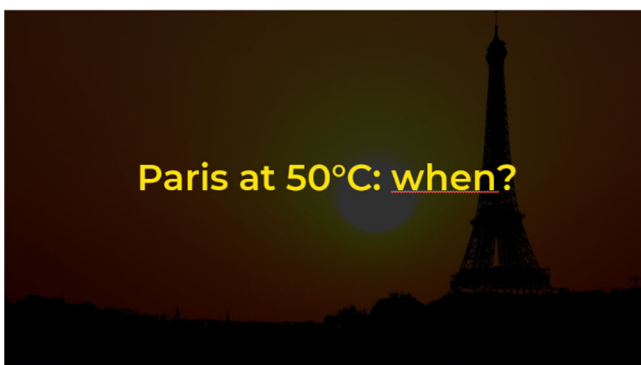
They also understood that Paris at 50 degrees is already a reality. For example, during the last heatwaves, temperatures of 44°C were recorded inside a school because we aren't used to ventilating schools at night, so the heat builds up. A temperature of 57°C was

registered in a restaurant kitchen and so on.

The problem is that heatwaves are coming earlier and later than before. In France, schools usually close in July and August, so when heatwaves occur in June or September, it becomes a major problem for schools.

And with the experience of COVID-19, we realised that when schools have to close, it is a major disruption to the whole of society.

Paris at 50°C: when?

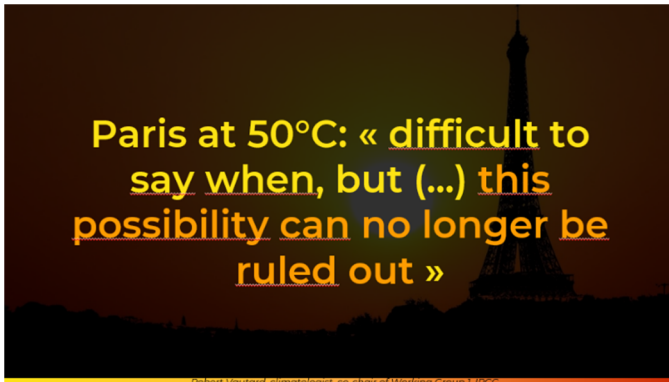


Most of the time, people still ask when is due a 50-degree heatwave. Although I'm doing my best for them to understand that it's not a matter of 'when,' it's a matter of adapting to the current heatwaves and mitigating climate change so that

we don't get a worse problem.

This can be understood by using two slides from climate science

Possibility can no longer be ruled out



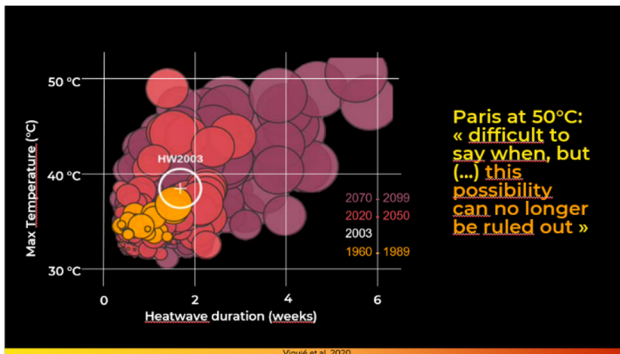
One is the message of climatologist Robert Vautard. It is difficult to say when we will reach 50°C, but we cannot rule out this possibility.

The challenge with climate science is that it deals with precise predictions over a 30-

year timeframe.

When you present this, people understand the concept of time, but they often don't grasp the idea of a 30-year timeframe. They think of it as 30 years from now, which makes it harder to make political decisions.

The magnitude and duration of heat waves



The other is Dr. Viguie's graph. I also show this graph very regularly because I think it's very powerful. I explain that each bubble represents a heatwave.

The higher up it is, the higher the maximum temperature, and the

further to the right, the longer the duration in weeks.

I explain that the yellow bubbles represent the heatwaves we've already experienced, and the white circle is the heatwave of 2003.

Then, I explain the Bordeaux colored bubbles in the background, which represent the heatwaves we need to avoid by decreasing our temperature. And the red bubbles are the unavoidable that we need to learn how to manage.

This is a graph that people with no science background can understand. I think this graph is the most powerful I've been able to find.

What should we do?



Of course, we discuss what we should do.

We can't adapt to everything

**We can adapt anything
but
We cannot adapt everything ...
to anything**

Politically speaking, the most important point that was discussed is that, yes, if we take things separately, we can adapt anything. We can adapt any school, we can adapt any electrical system, we can adapt water systems, and we

can adapt garbage collection systems. We can adapt to almost anything. It's just a matter of how focused we will be on adapting that part of the system.

In order for society to work, we need to adapt almost everything. The challenge is that we can't adapt everything to anything.

This means we will need to make difficult choices about what to protect, what to adapt, and which climate scenarios we are preparing for. We won't be able to adapt everything to every climate scenario.

Protecting our kids



As politicians, we decided that school was the most important thing to adapt.

In the last few years, we've made some changes in certain schools. For example, we removed the bitumen from the playgrounds,

planted trees, and created greener schoolyards like the ones you see here. We also decided to stop cars from passing in front of schools.

We whitened the bitumen a bit and added some low-lying vegetation. All of this was necessary, but it was not enough. This doesn't change the temperature within the school.

We know we have to refurbish our schools drastically. Bigger renovations

usually take place in July and August. However, workers in this area are telling us that it's becoming increasingly difficult to carry out this kind of physical work during these months, as they are the hottest of the year in France.

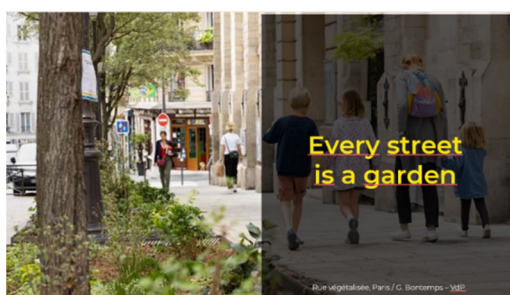
As the population of kids is decreasing in Paris, we've decided to close some schools temporarily and dispatch the kids to nearby schools for one year. This will give us the opportunity to carry out heavy renovations for a full year. We'll use a combination of passive techniques and, in certain areas, install air conditioning in classrooms.

Additionally, we're considering the use of geothermal technologies, but we're committed to focusing primarily on passive solutions that rely on natural cooling methods, such as ventilation and natural airflow. Our goal is to ensure that these schools won't rely on electricity to stay safe during heatwaves.

We also want to refurbish the schools with the understanding that, in the event of major heatwaves, these buildings could serve as cooling centers for the general public—not just for kids, but for everyone, especially the elderly.

Of course, this is a major change, but I wanted to use this example to illustrate how we need to take very heavy measures in order to get ready for what's to come.

Every street is a garden



Every street needs to become a garden.

Parisians-gardeners



It's not easy in a city like Paris, because it's so dense. But it gets easier if you believe that you have a policy where every Parisian becomes one gardener and will take care of these new gardening areas with local community, even if these gardens are really small. The key is not to become food resilience, but rather to focus on the fact that when people take care of a garden altogether, it means that they will know people better from their community. Research shows that the strength of social relationships in a community is the most important factor in building resilience. Through such policies, we can address both adapting to rising temperatures and strengthening social connections among people.

Recommendations of the missions:

Support and accelerate the greening of Paris by encouraging participatory processes:

- 13 – Increase human resources, particularly within the Department of Green Spaces and the Environment, to enhance the city's greening and maintenance capacities;
- 14 – Offer gardening training to willing Parisians through the Maison du Jardinage and in each district;
- 15 – Provide volunteer gardeners with a maintenance kit, including, under certain conditions, a key to access the non-potable water network;
- 16 – Encourage citizen-led and local greening initiatives by organizing maintenance sessions for the greening of public spaces, facilitated by the City or specialized associations.

An oasis square in each neighborhood



Recommendations of the missions:

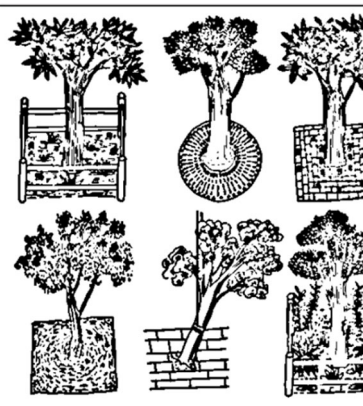
17 – Create small public squares, inspired by the towns of Southern France, to be appropriated by residents and passersby in the neighborhoods of Paris, which

will serve as places for socializing and cooling off;

18 – Equip these spaces with refreshing urban furniture, in harmony with the aesthetic of the area and its surroundings: stretched canvases, pergolas, fountains, misters, cooling benches, and plant-covered shade structures;

19 – Minimize hard surfaces and maximize greening wherever possible.

Protect, develop, and select our plant heritage



Recommendations of the missions:

20 – Increase the overall greening index of the city and the number of Protected Green Spaces;

21 – Strengthen the protection of Parisian trees

listed in the inventory of remarkable trees, particularly by prohibiting their removal, except for health or safety reasons;

22 – Consider the root system of trees to fully protect mature trees with high environmental value;

23 – Remove pavement and green the spaces between tree trunks in low-traffic areas to create "green strips" of vegetation;

24 – Diversify the new species planted (local and non-local), prioritizing those identified as having a high capacity to adapt to future climate conditions;

- 25 – Extend continuous green corridors from parks and squares to create new biodiversity and cooling corridors;
- 26 – Develop parcel-level water management to allow infiltration, create ponds, swales, and rain gardens, and ensure high-quality management of stormwater, taking into account health concerns related to tiger mosquitoes;
- 27 – Achieve 300 hectares of publicly accessible green spaces by 2040 and 40% de-paved or de-impermeabilized spaces by 2050;
- 28 – In collaboration with the Paris Arboretum and the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN), create a "Trees and Climate Laboratory," for example, in the Paris Botanical Garden, to experiment with tree species most suited to Paris' future climate, prioritize species diversity, and anticipate future heat-related challenges over the coming decades, particularly using the "Species Guide" and the "Trees and Climate" study.

A "Big Bang" for the Thermal Renovation of Buildings



Recommendations of the missions:

Urgently organize:

- 29 – Advocate to the State, in collaboration with the Region and the Metropolis, for the revision of renovation and new construction standards to ensure real consideration of summer comfort and promote low-tech alternatives to air conditioning (natural ventilation, shutters, cross-ventilated homes, bio-based insulation, etc.);
- 30 – Organize a conference of stakeholders specific to Paris (construction actors, Architects of Historic Monuments, the Commission of Old Paris, political decision-makers, relevant associations, citizens, etc.), producing a report on which stakeholders will commit, with the aim of deciding, by building type and neighborhood, the aesthetics to prioritize in order to accelerate the emergence of a coherent and aesthetically pleasing adaptation project for Parisian buildings;
- 31 – A radical action plan for the renovation of both public and private buildings,

targeting the most vulnerable populations and priority urban areas (QPV), allowing the renovation of at least 40,000 private homes per year and accelerating the renovation of the social housing stock.

Adapt working conditions



We'll have to work on adapting the working conditions for people who work outdoors and do physical labor. Adapting means adjusting the schedule. However, some of them are already working quite early, and in France, we don't have a

culture of people working at night. It wouldn't be considered acceptable. So, my understanding is that we'll have to focus on reducing the amount of work during those periods.

Recommendations of the missions:

32 – Ensure the regular update of the heatwave plan for City employees, which allows for work adaptations (working hours, organization, or even suspension or redeployment in extreme situations) during heat peaks;

33 – Ensure the implementation of a similar system for public service contracts (DSP) and public markets in the City of Paris; Anticipate future changes in the organization of public works or tasks exposed to the city's heat, including a reduction in construction volumes during the summer and an increased need for personnel to ensure the continuity of essential public services;

34 – Plan and anticipate these future changes in the organization of public works or tasks exposed to the city's heat, including a reduction in construction volumes during the summer and an increased need for personnel to ensure the continuity of essential public services;

35 – Include the risk of "heatwave, fatal heatstroke" in the risk assessment

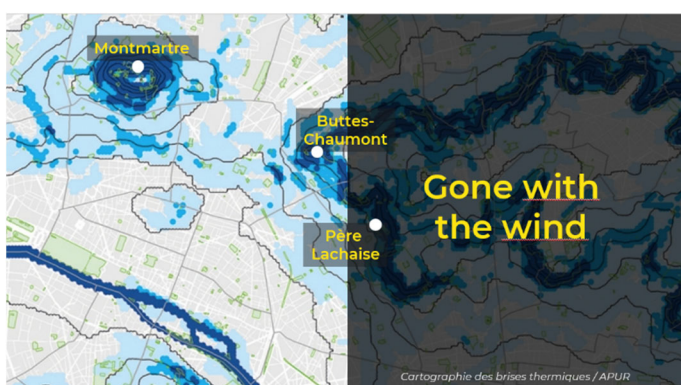
document for the company, along with maximum temperature thresholds by sector, specifying appropriate break times and an immediate postponement of the most exposed tasks;

36 – Advocate at the national level for the heatwave risk prevention to apply to all employees;

In particular:

- Include heatwave risks in the Labor Code, along with the requirement to have plans that allow for work adaptations;
- Create a social dialogue body with employee and employer unions

Gone with the wind



On an urban scale, we have to go with the wind. During the mission, we heard about a project in Tokyo where they created a path for the sea breeze to reach a train station, even destroying a building along the way.

I'm not sure if it's an urban legend, but it's something I've heard, and I believe we should have a similar discussion in France. While we don't have sea breezes, we do have parks on hills that serve as fresh heavens, and we could make better use of them.

We should start asking: Should I build here, or should I destroy a building to allow fresh air to flow and benefit hundreds, or even thousands, of buildings along its path?"

Recommendations of the missions:

- 37 – Preserve existing air corridors and plan the creation of new air circulation corridors, in cooperation with surrounding local communities and the Greater Paris Metropolis, during major restructuring or construction projects;
- 38 – Prevent pollution peaks by establishing, in cooperation with the prefecture and Île-de-France Mobilités, preventive traffic restrictions during heatwaves, as well as offering free public transportation (within a compensatory framework);
- 39 – Study the transfer of this preventive restriction authority to the City of Paris;
- 40 – To promote air circulation in homes, encourage the establishment of a minimum ceiling height of 2.70 meters in all new constructions and the creation of cross-ventilated apartments in all new buildings.

Paris 30 years later



Most buildings in Paris are quite old, and they are over scaled in terms of loads that they can sustain from the top. So, it's technically possible to build terraces on top of them, such as wooden terraces on zinc roofs.

Right now, we have a small-scale test project on a public building. But if you dare to dream, this could be how Paris might look in 30 years.

I want to emphasize this, because when we talk about extreme heat, like a 'Paris at 50 degrees', the first reaction is often emotional — it creates fear.

Fear is different from anxiety. Anxiety is related to something you can't grasp or understand, and you don't know how to act. But fear, on the other hand, is quite normal. If a lion enters the room, fear is a natural response, and it can actually give you the energy to take action.

So, fear can be useful, but you also need to balance it with hope. These kinds of solutions can create hope among people.

Recommendations of the missions:

Allow within the regulatory framework for private roofs and develop for public building roofs:

41 – Collective rooftop terraces, respectful of neighboring properties, promoting the installation of water collectors, heat-resilient vegetation, and/or renewable energy production sources;

When this option is not feasible:

42 – For flat, non-heritage roofs, apply an environmentally responsible light-colored coating to the roof;

43 – For heritage buildings, consider enhanced internal insulation measures for the top floors;

44 – Organize an annual rooftop festival in Paris, modeled after the “Rooftop Festival” in Rotterdam or Marseille, to raise awareness, promote, and debate alternative uses of Parisian rooftops.

A right to freshness



There are many office spaces in Paris with air conditioning, but this isn't the case in most people's homes. So, the question is, how do we share the spaces that already have air conditioning?

Recommendations of the missions:

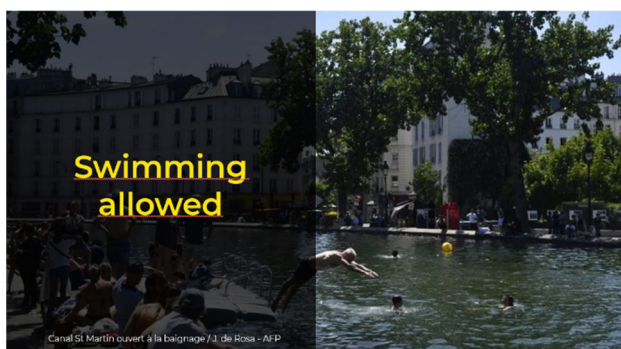
45 – Advocate for the consideration of excessive indoor temperatures in the qualification of unhealthy housing, particularly for non-cross-ventilated apartments;

46 – Prohibit "pirate air conditioners" that release hot air into the street or directly onto residential buildings, and regulate air conditioning emissions from stores into the courtyards of residential buildings;

47 – Conduct a study on the faster development of "Fraicheur de Paris" (Cooling of Paris), accompanied by an impact assessment;

48 – Ensure that every resident has access to a cooling space within 200 meters of their home during the day, and within 800 meters at night.

Swimming allowed



We have a bit of water available, and we need to work on how these areas will be swimmable.

Recommendations of the missions:

Promote swimming during heatwaves:

51 – Increase the number of swimming areas accessible in Paris during the summer, modeled after the La Villette pool, in the canal and the Seine;

52 – Experiment with swimming in the underground section of the Canal Saint-Martin;

53 – Make the opening of swimming sites in the canals a regular practice during heatwaves and droughts, and integrate this into the City's crisis protocols;

54 – Prioritize recreational use of the canals over commercial navigation, and revise the City's contracts with cruise operators accordingly, for the summer period.

Use of museums



Among the places with air conditioning are our museums. We could have a cultural policy where people can access those places for free and refresh themselves.

Recommendations of the missions:

49 – Inspired by events like Nuit Blanche or the late-night openings of Paris museums, create a special nighttime cultural program activated during tropical nights;

50 – Ensure the attractiveness of local cooling spaces for vulnerable individuals by offering cultural and/or recreational programming co-created with neighborhood associations and users, and provide discounted tickets starting in summer 2023 for cinema and other cool cultural venues, such as museums, for vulnerable populations.

Shadow paths



Recommendations of the missions:

Shade the large squares and avenues, prioritizing:

55 – Planting in open soil, taking into account the reality of

underground networks;

56 – Access to water, with mechanical fountains and water mirrors where possible;

57 – Pergolas and plant-covered shade structures;

58 – Shaded or cooled benches;

59 – Shaded arcades, modeled after the Rue de Rivoli, for large avenues, or reversible stretched canopies modeled after southern cities;

60 – Study the possibility of installing large-scale structures in certain highly mineralized squares, modeled after the Medina umbrellas or the shade structure at the Old Port of Marseille.

A safe haven for all people



We need to help the poorest, the people living outside, because we don't know how to deal with them right now during heat waves.

Recommendations of the

missions:

Prepare for the possibility of a heat dome in Paris:

61 – Organize access to refuge spaces, designed for everyone, including the possibility of spending the night, particularly by converting naturally cool spaces (underground areas, parking lots, etc.) or currently unused spaces (disused stations, etc.), or by equipping collective reception areas (gymnasiums, schools, cooled halls, etc.) with air conditioning and/or fans;

Disseminate information to the population:

62 – Distribute a map of cooled refuge spaces, in addition to the map of heat islands and cooling routes published by the City of Paris and displayed on municipal notice boards, sent by mail to those registered in the REFLEX database, and distributed as flyers during special "heatwave" outreach;

63 – Mobilize other public and private stakeholders with cooled spaces available for nighttime reception (universities, co-working spaces, businesses);

64 – Dedicate additional beds for the reception of homeless individuals, modeled after the "cold weather plan" in winter;

65 – Design rehabilitated schools as refuge spaces for the entire population outside of school hours;

66 – Ensure the continuity of essential public services, for example through accommodation or transportation solutions;

67 – Guarantee the extended opening of cooled public recreational spaces at night, by reinforcing staff for surveillance:

- For parks and gardens, until at least 10 p.m. in the summer and all night during heatwaves;
- For museums and libraries with cooled spaces, adapt the hours in consultation with staff.

Prioritises the essentials in times of shortage



Recommendations of the missions:

Anticipate, in the event of a heatwave combined with droughts and/or shortages:

- 68 – Prioritize the use of resources (energy, water, etc.) for the essential needs of the population;
- 69 – Avoid dispersing resources for the organization of large events or major gatherings;
- 70 – Prioritize the use of the non-potable water network for the irrigation of urban vegetation, particularly focusing on young trees to ensure their survival.

Create a shared adaptation reflex



We need to create an adaptation reflex where all long-term decisions are made with future climate conditions in mind, rather than being based on past climate patterns as we have done previously.

Recommendations of the missions:

71 – To establish a risk culture regarding heatwaves and heat domes, train:

- City agents;
- Condominium associations and architects, through the Paris Climate Agency;
- Paris volunteers, to create local dynamics in each neighborhood;
- Middle and high school students through the Climate Academy;
- A reserve citizen corps for Paris.

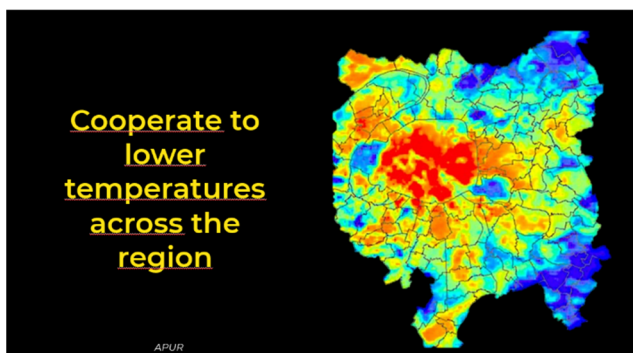
In the governance and financing of city policies, systematize:

72 – The publication of the so-called "green" budget exercise, justifying that no city funds are spent on maladaptation;

73 – A post-summer RETEX (Return on Experience) on the consequences of heatwaves in the area;

74 – Continuous evaluation of pilot projects or adaptation policies implemented, with the support of independent experts if necessary.

Develop solidarity



Recommendations of the missions:

Continue to develop solidarity with the Metropolis and the Region:

75 – Develop technical solidarity

on cooling networks with the territories of the Metropolis;

76 – Cooperate on the creation of inter-municipal biodiversity corridors (parks, gardens, greenways, urban forests, etc.);

77 – Advocate for increased vigilance on land artificialization projects, which generate heat, with the goal of "zero net artificialization," and affirm Paris's support against soil artificialization projects in the Greater Paris region.

Finance



Recommendations of the missions:

78 – Apply the "Climate Budget" methodology to the City's expenditures and its operators, and extend it to the City's adaptation efforts to avoid

funding that is harmful to the climate (maladaptation);

79 – Use public procurement as a lever to accelerate the transformative adaptation of the City, notably by systematically implementing an "ICU clause" for the building sector on all projects funded by the City, with a mandatory maximum albedo threshold, promoting, for example, soil-based vegetation, the creation of shaded areas and fountains, building insulation, as well as measures demonstrating the ability to respond to the Paris ICU issue;

80 – Continue and amplify investments from previous terms with a specific

focus on the sustainable adaptation of Paris to the consequences of climate change, particularly heatwaves;

81 – Prioritize the following investments: thermal renovation adapted to extreme heat, starting with public buildings hosting vulnerable populations, urban vegetation and soil de-sealing, and resilience of networks;

82 – Create a coordination body for financing with the State, the Region, the Metropolis, and the City, and request the first commission of the Paris Council for proposals on the implementation and monitoring of such a body;

83 – In connection with the Regional Audit Chamber, prepare budgetary and accounting procedures to address the recommendations related to the specific challenges of Paris at 50°C;

84 – Work with the Territorial Bank, the Deposit and Consignment Office, BPI, and seek existing or future European funds to finance building renovation and the city's adaptation capacity, aiming for a minimum of €800 million annually for the thermal renovation of 40,000 private homes in Paris;

85 – Advocate for an increase in State funding for local authorities and for the creation of a European fund lending directly to local authorities to finance projects for the ecological transition of territories.

Not everything was consensual



What do we need to build in order to live together peacefully?

**We can adapt anything
but
We cannot adapt everything ...
to anything**

My working hypothesis is that we have about 10-20 years during which we can use adaptation as a way to leverage people into mitigation. This is because when you talk about adaptation and vulnerability, you're addressing the

here and now, the everyday lives of people, so they get more interested.

Most people in Paris are indifferent when you talk to them about the situation in India. They simply don't care. It's too far. But if you talk to them about the future of Paris, they get interested. So, we can either regret this or use it to our advantage.

When discussing adaptation pathways, you ask the question: *What do we need to build in order to live together peacefully?* And that's a very powerful question. It's more positive than asking, *What should we stop doing?*

Of course, both questions lead to the same conclusion, but the framing is different.

I think this approach could be effective. I want to test in the coming years how we can use adaptation discussions to advance the mitigation agenda.