

Paris local waste prevention programme

August 2014



Specific goal for 2020 :

- **15% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions for the household waste sector**
 - 30,000 tons through household consumption
 - 8,000 tons through reuse and repair
 - 10,000 tons through producer responsibility

25%
à 2020



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- 7% reduction in greenhouse gases between 2004 and 2009
- 35 kg reduction in waste per resident between 2006 and 2010
- 1 Local Waste Prevention Programme for 2011-2015 with 17 actions
- 118.9 million euros contribution to SYCTOM
- 17 companies and public establishments involved in waste reduction
- 12 schools involved in an experiment to combat food waste
- 1 Paris waste recovery centre with 8 recycling centres

In 2013...

- Nearly 1 million tons of household waste in Paris
- 489 kg of waste/resident/year
- More than 187 collective compost sites
- 6.2% less waste collected since 2009

The first Paris Climate Plan voted in 2007 set the target of reducing the production of household and similar waste by 15% between 2005 and 2020, i.e. by 84kg per resident over this period. Over the past five years, actions launched by the City of Paris within the framework of its 2006-2010 waste prevention plan have meant the city has already reduced waste by 35kg per resident. **In February 2012, the City adopted a 2011-2015 local waste prevention programme (PLPD) with 17 concrete local actions.** The aim was to achieve the national objective of a 7% reduction in household and similar waste (excluding bulky items). Paris has almost reached its objective, with 6.2% less waste collected between 2009 and 2013.

Certain waste categories representing $\frac{3}{4}$ of the potential for waste reduction in Paris have been identified as priority targets: packaging waste (40% of waste collected), food waste (double the national average), papers, cardboard boxes, textiles and plastics.

To reach the objective, the City is targeting:

- **Housing:** several awareness campaigns with the help of associations through regular calls for projects are being or have been conducted in the areas of eco-consumption, food wastage, second life for waste, waste sorting and the creation of recycling centres (trade, reuse, repair). These come in addition to composting operations at the foot of buildings and the reuse of textiles with the installation of containers on public roads, etc., with the aim of raising awareness among Parisians at their actual place of residence.
- **Public:** Paris is acting with regard to waste production through educational projects or by providing support (“Operation établissement engagé”), hosting waste prevention events and relaying prevention messages via the main public health services and schools.
- **Companies:** since 2013, 10 committed companies have benefited from the support of a design office to diagnose their waste production and offer them a personalised action programme. Some companies are also acting voluntarily on their waste production and have started initiatives like the “Traiteurs solidaires” or the actions undertaken by SYNHORCAT (French national syndicate of hotel, restaurant and café owners and caterers); while others have agreed to pass on the prevention messages to their clients. Distribution companies, shops and restaurants are also being educated about eco-consumption.

Finally, the waste prevention and reduction programme is backed up by the **Observatory for the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, O3R, created in 2010**. This observatory aims to mobilise and oversee a network of professionals, elected officials and associations involved in waste management.

Reflection on the use of the methanation process for the production of biogas as an alternative means of waste recovery started in 2007 and is gradually taking shape.

Focus

The Observatory for the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste: O3R

The Observatory for the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste was created in 2010 and is a place for reflection, discussion and decision-making on all aspects of waste prevention (production, distribution and consumption). The Observatory oversees a network of professionals, elected officials and active associations involved in sustainable waste management. It meets once a year and has a mission to:

- give consistency and visibility to all actions already trialled in the Paris area in terms of waste reduction;
- conduct an overall “3R” policy, based both on the priority of waste reduction and reuse and on strengthening efforts to improve recycling;
- stimulate discussions with all stakeholders;
- compile data and indicators for monitoring.

[Find out more about O3R](#)

Recycling centres

The first recycling centre in the capital, accredited as a waste recovery centre, was inaugurated in 2007 on the occasion of World Environment Day. By the end of May 2014, there are eight waste collection structures supported by Paris City Hall encouraging the sorting, reuse and recovery of objects that users want to get rid of.

[Find out more about the waste recovery centres at paris.fr](#)

Experimenting with pneumatic underground waste collection

- 2 km maximum between a waste collection point and the final terminal.
- 20 million euros: cost of the project to which 600,000 euros should be added in running costs per year, 13% more than for a traditional collection system but with clear environmental impact advantages.
- 50 cm diameter for steel underground pipes removing waste.
- 70 km/h: average speed of circulation of rubbish bags in the network.
- 140 collection points in buildings in 2018, approximately 60 for shops and 20 others spread over the public domain.

Since the beginning of 2014, the residents of a new eco-district in the north of Paris have a unique system of pneumatic underground waste collection. This experiment will eventually be extended to the 19,000 users in the district. Today, two tons of waste are disposed of each month; this will rise to 300 tons in 2018.

Through this innovative system, household waste and recyclable items are routed through an air flow at around 70 km/h in underground pipes to the vacuum unit located beside the ring road over a kilometre away. The air used to suck in the waste is cleaned before being released into the atmosphere.

Compacted in containers, the waste is then loaded into trucks heading towards the nearest incineration and recycling facilities. The benefits of this collection system are the reduction in trips made by trucks, less traffic congestion, more space in public areas free of rubbish bins, and less noise and pollution.

Technicians control and monitor the system. If necessary, they can trigger additional collections to the two daily scheduled programmes. They can also work remotely if there is a malfunction or isolate part of the network to repair a section.

[Read the news on paris.fr 25/09/13](#)

[Read the news \(2\) on paris.fr 06/02/14](#)

Find out more

[Read the news "Nos poubelles sont au régime minceur" \(11/03/14\)](#)

[Discover the eco-action campaign of Paris City Hall, "Moins de déchets c'est mieux"](#)

[Read the Waste prevention plan for Paris 2006-2010](#)

[Read the 2012 annual report on waste management in Paris](#)

[Read the public summary of the Paris local waste prevention programme 2011-2015](#)

Commitments made by the Paris administration for waste reduction

Objective of the Paris Climate Plan: reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020.

- **75% reduction in paper, gain of 550 teqCO₂**
- **Reduce waste production by 15%, gain of 500 teqCO₂**

The local authority has itself also committed and wishes to set an eco-example by reducing its own waste with rationed use of paper, the development of e-learning courses, reduced paperwork for administrative procedures, etc. Two arrondissement mayors and an administration restaurant are taking part in the "Committed public establishment" operation.

Key words: consumption, waste, greenhouse gas, territory