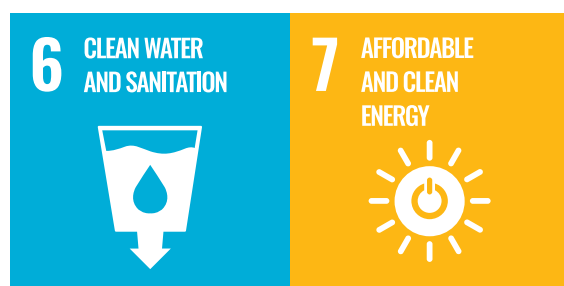




# VOLUNTARY



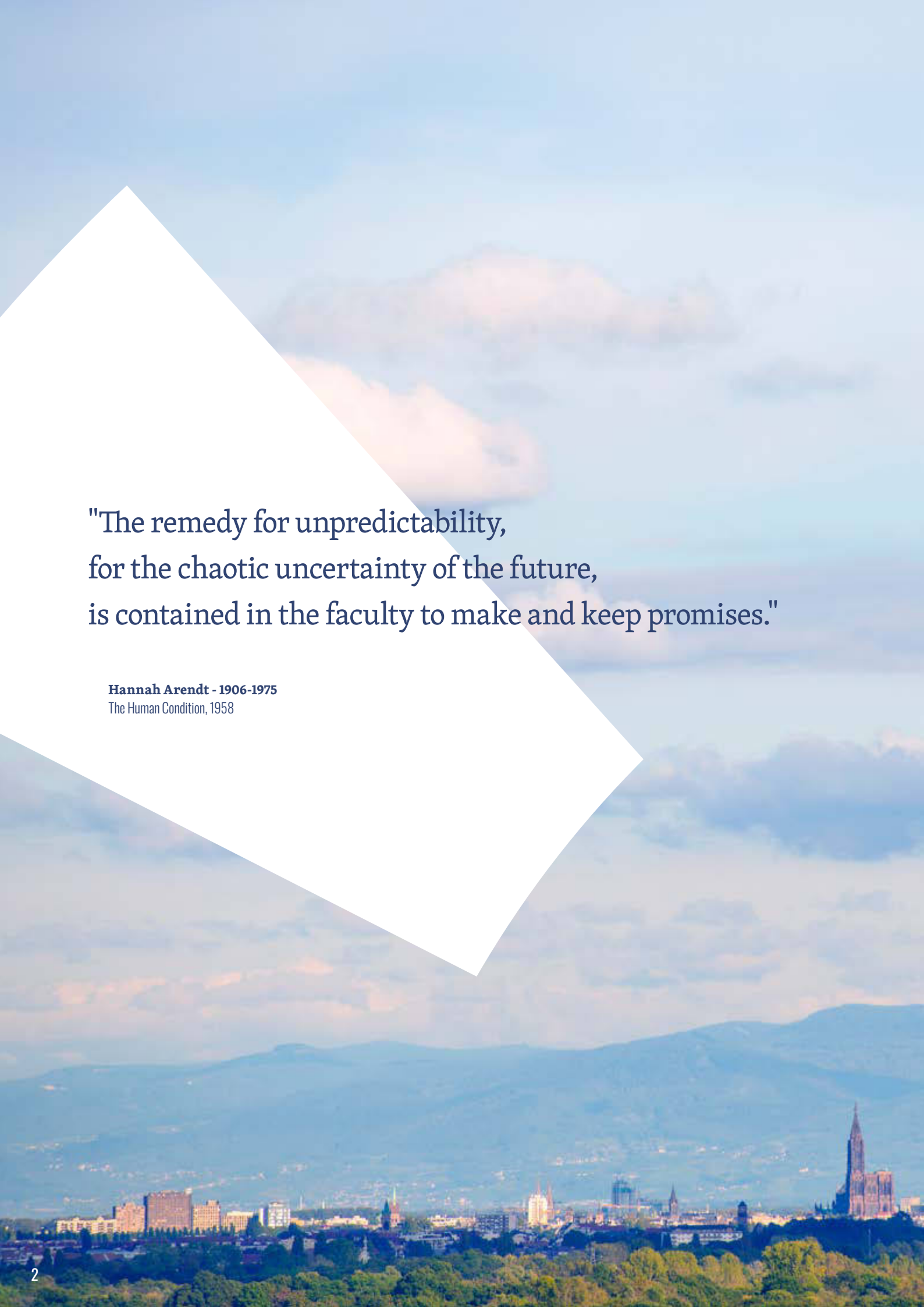
# LOCAL

# REVIEW



## Territorial Assessment 2015 - 2023





"The remedy for unpredictability,  
for the chaotic uncertainty of the future,  
is contained in the faculty to make and keep promises."

**Hannah Arendt - 1906-1975**  
The Human Condition, 1958

# Preface

We have just six years left until the deadline set by the United Nations to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. This countdown calls on all of us - citizens, businesses, associations, local elected officials and public authorities - to collectively define our goals for the territory, mobilise, and coordinate our actions to ensure they are met.

This requires a clear understanding of the current situation in our territory so we can identify both strengths and weaknesses, and make the necessary decisions for the path ahead between now and 2030.

This document provides a snapshot of the territory based on an assessment of 157 thematic questions covering the period from 2015 to 2023, along with an analysis of the budgets allocated since 2019.

The findings show that our territory is on the right track. It shows that of the 148 thematic questions that could be evaluated (9 could not be assessed), 36% are progressing at a pace consistent with achieving the 2030 targets. The strongest progress has been made in health, public transport and active mobility, air quality, circular economy, and gender equality. The partnership dynamic remains particularly strong. In addition, 50% of the thematic questions examined are moving in the right direction, but will need to be scaled up. Significant efforts are being made in urban development, disaster prevention, environmental impact mitigation, greenhouse gas emission reduction and biodiversity conservation. However, 14% of the thematic questions highlight persistent challenges, particularly in the areas of poverty, social integration and inequality, hunger and agriculture. Given this situation, the priorities set out in our roadmaps since 2020 remain fully relevant.

We must seize this review as an opportunity to drive collective mobilisation and solidarity: coordination and action among local authorities - whether municipalities, metropolitan areas, departments or regions - are essential, each according to their respective competencies.

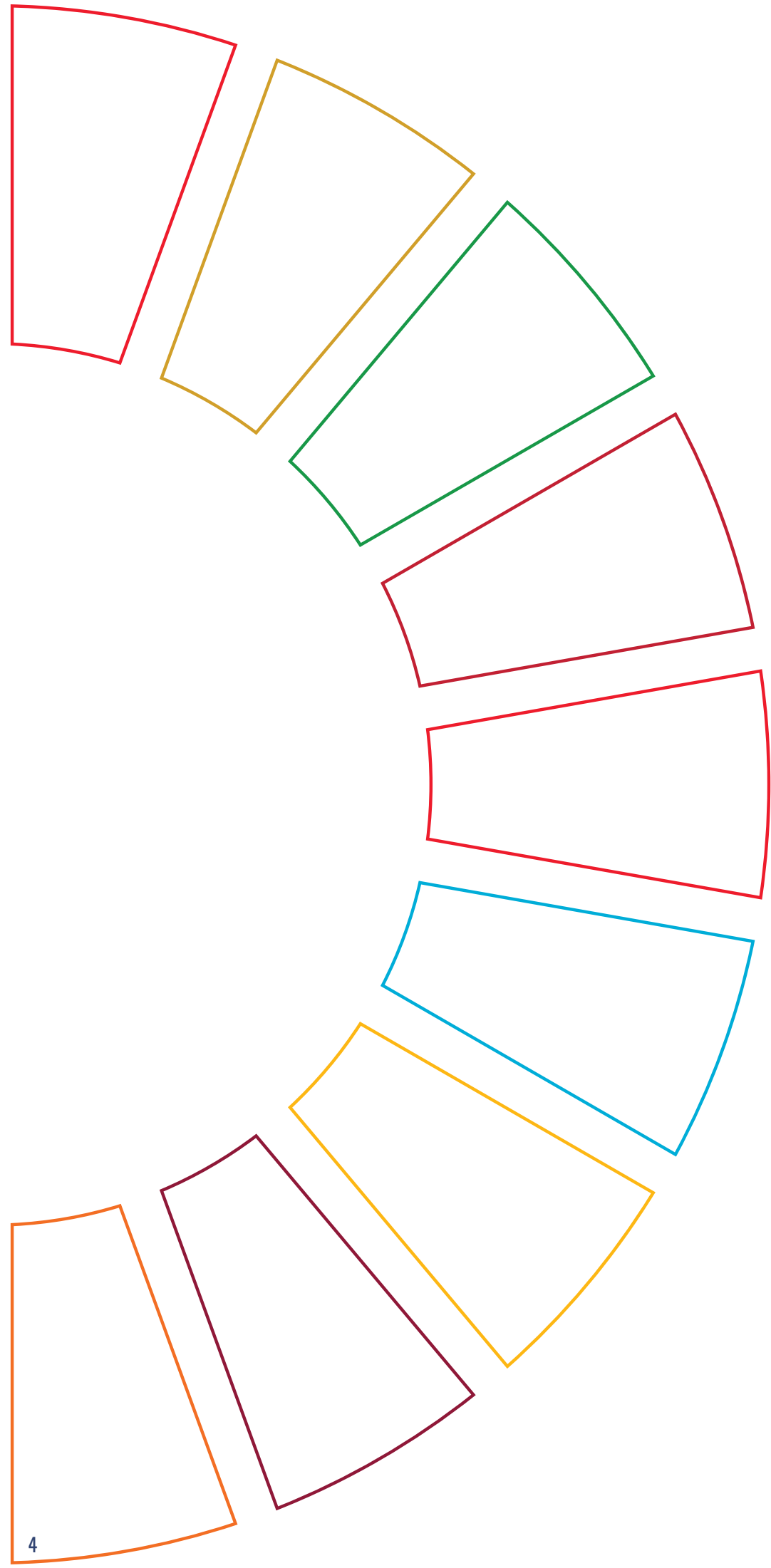
The national and international context reminds us daily of how interconnected our futures are, through global challenges such as climate change or the risk of conflict and war. This interdependence means that each of our actions, beyond its impact at local level, resonates at regional, national and global scales.

That is the purpose of this document - the first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) conducted by a local authority in France - and the rationale for our active participation in European and international dialogues, whether through city networks or UN platforms.

We are proud - and conscious of our responsibility - to contribute ideas and momentum toward a humanist and ecological transformation, grounded in the real-life experiences shared with citizens across our territory.

**Pia IMBS**  
President of the Eurometropolis

**Jeanne BARSEGHIAN**  
Mayor of Strasbourg





# Table of contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Local ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>p. 6</b>
1.1	The City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg, two local authorities committed to transformation p. 6	
1.2	Development of a territorial mapping p. 7	
1.3	Implementation of an SDG-aligned budget mapping p. 9	
1.4	Pilot initiative: a proposed SDG 18 for Culture p. 10	
1.5	Outlining a "transformative" utopia p. 13	
<b>2</b>	<b>Results of the Voluntary Local Review (2015-2023) and budgets (2019-2023)</b>	<b>p. 14</b>
2.1	Methodology and scope of assessment p. 14	
2.2	Approach to improving monitoring p. 15	
2.3	Local contribution to achieving global goals p. 17	
2.4	Budget analysis p. 20	
<b>3</b>	<b>Universal rights: leaving no one and no territory behind</b>	<b>p. 24</b>
3.1	<b>SDG 1</b> No poverty p. 25	
3.2	<b>SDG 5</b> Gender equality p. 29	
3.3	<b>SDG 10</b> Reduced inequalities p. 32	
3.4	<b>SDG 11</b> Sustainable Cities and Communities: territorial equality p. 39	
3.5	<b>SDG 16</b> Peace and justice p. 42	
3.6	<b>SDG 18</b> Culture p. 48	
<b>4</b>	<b>Social resilience: empowering local residents</b>	<b>p. 56</b>
4.1	<b>SDG 2</b> Zero hunger p. 57	
4.2	<b>SDG 3</b> Good health and well-being p. 62	
4.3	<b>SDG 4</b> Quality education p. 66	
4.4	<b>SDG 8</b> Decent work and economic growth p. 70	
4.5	<b>SDG 12</b> Responsible consumption and production p. 73	
<b>5</b>	<b>A low-carbon territory: reducing greenhouse gases and moving towards carbon neutrality</b>	<b>p. 76</b>
5.1	<b>SDG 7</b> Energy p. 77	
5.2	<b>SDG 11</b> Sustainable cities and communities: sustainable urban planning, housing, mobility p. 84	
5.3	<b>SDG 13</b> Climate action p. 93	
5.4	<b>SDG 17</b> Partnerships for the goals p. 97	
<b>6</b>	<b>Green urban resilience: safeguarding common resources</b>	<b>p. 100</b>
6.1	<b>SDG 3</b> Good health and well-being p. 102	
6.2	<b>SDG 6</b> Clean water and sanitation p. 108	
6.3	<b>SDG 11</b> Sustainable cities and communities: urban planning, public spaces and environmental impact p. 112	
6.4	<b>SDG 13</b> Climate action p. 119	
6.5	<b>SDG 15</b> Life on land p. 123	
<b>7</b>	<b>Cooperative development: building meaningful partnerships</b>	<b>p. 128</b>
7.1	<b>SDG 8</b> Decent work and economic growth p. 129	
7.2	<b>SDG 9</b> Industry, innovation and infrastructure p. 135	
7.3	<b>SDG 12</b> Responsible consumption and production p. 140	
7.4	<b>SDG 17</b> Partnerships for the goals p. 146	
<b>Annex I:</b>	Table of abbreviations and acronyms p. 150	
<b>Annex II:</b>	Typology of assessments by local policy area p. 153	

# 1. Local ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

## 1.1 The City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg: two local authorities committed to transformation.

Located in the densely populated Upper Rhine region - home to several thriving cities such as Basel, Mulhouse, Freiburg, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart - the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg (EMS) reached a combined population of 511,552 in 2020. They are home to 45% of the population of Bas-Rhin, covering 7% of the territory. The central city of Strasbourg, with 294,229 residents (2021), plays a key role in driving territorial development. Since the creation of the inter-municipal structure in 1976, the two administrative entities have operated under a merged local government. They face the daily challenges of metropolitanisation, which particularly impact French urban areas classified as "regional anchor metropolises", requiring continuous efforts to maintain equilibrium between the central city and its rural surroundings.

Strasbourg embarked on its ecological transition during the 1989 municipal elections, with a deliberate choice to prioritise a slow, ground-level tramway over a fast, underground metro system. This decision was driven by the need to preserve the remarkable historic site of the Grande Île - Cathédrale (UNESCO-listed in 1988) and to protect public health. Thus was born the Strasbourg model of sustainability, rooted in the historic city centre, by limiting car traffic and enabling residents to reclaim public space. This shift also helped maintain the economic appeal of the historic core.

Over time, this urban planning approach expanded as the tram network extended to peripheral districts (Neuhof, HautePierre, Meinau) and then to the first ring of the Euro-metropolis (Schiltigheim, Hoenheim, Illkirch-Graffenstaden, Ostwald). Today, the European Metropolitan Express Network (REME) - which integrates trains, buses, and bicycles - has further expanded transport services across the wider urban area, providing an alternative to car travel.

## 1.2 Development of a territorial mapping

In a dense territorial context, the decision made in 2008 to retain key public facilities in the city centre (such as the courthouse, exhibition centre, and social housing headquarters) helped curb urban sprawl. It also marked the emergence of a compact city, notably with the redevelopment of the "Deux-Rives" district along the port area, stretching from the city centre to the banks of the Rhine. This new part of the city has become a laboratory for low-carbon urban transition, designed to remain accessible to as many people as possible.

The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) between 2003 and 2013 and the improvement in air quality in the city centre since 2009 attest to the positive impact of local public policies on mobility, urban planning and housing. A proactive climate plan, launched in 2010 and later aligned with French legislation (the Territorial Climate-Air-Energy Plan), has been rolled out across various sectors. However, the relative stagnation of emissions since 2014 has raised concern. The climate emergency was declared by the City of Strasbourg on 4 July 2020, and by the Eurometropolis on 7 September 2020.

This declaration underscores the need to step up efforts, leverage systemic transformation mechanisms and mobilise citizens to help transform the territory. Concrete steps in this direction include the food strategy co-developed in 2021 with 27 partners and local citizens and the "Climate Agency - Solutions Centre", set up to provide practical guidance and support for residents.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN in 2015, were incorporated into Strasbourg's policies as early as 2017, during its bid for the European Green Capital title. From the outset, the pilot and subsequent adoption of the SDG framework were part of a broader ambition to establish a capacity for integrated management of public policies and for coordinated governance of territorial challenges.

The first step involved mapping local public policies, based on a study carried out in 2019 with a group of trainee territorial administrators from the French National Institute for Territorial Studies (INET). Their work consisted of an in-depth analysis of the activity of all municipal departments, with particular attention to budget allocations.

Through this process, they produced a mapping of the SDG targets that the local authority was actively addressing, and identified those outside its scope of action. This local mapping revealed that 125 of the 169 global SDG targets - 74% - are being implemented locally.

The study also highlighted a number of public policies that, while not included in the UN framework, were politically significant for the territory. The students therefore proposed the creation of five additional "local" targets, which were added to the existing 125 global targets. These local targets are not only valuable for steering local policy, but also exemplary in addressing global challenges. These five local targets were assigned a number following the existing targets within their corresponding SDGs.

Furthermore, Strasbourg supports the call made by several international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) - first expressed in 2013 - for the creation of an 18th SDG dedicated to Culture. In practical terms, it seemed unthinkable to overlook this essential dimension, to which the City allocates around 25% of its annual budget.

**This mapping serves as the foundational framework for all departments within the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg (EMS).**

From 2019 to 2024, the use of the SDG framework continued to be tested across a range of public policies, with the aim of positioning it as a governance matrix for sustainability in four key areas:

1. Evaluation & management
2. Strategic planning
3. Budgets & financing
4. Mobilisation & knowledge sharing





## 1.3 Implementation of an SDG-aligned budget mapping

The budget is the main governance tool for driving transformation. Given the climate, social and democratic challenges we face, it is essential to make public action more accessible and understandable for all stakeholders (civil servants and citizens alike) and increase our impact capacity and the ability to take action.

The significant financial needs within a short timeframe create intense pressure on decision-making. It has therefore become increasingly necessary to base choices on clear legitimacy - whether derived from a scientifically established (quantifiable) situation or from a socially accepted (debated) process. Additionally, aligning actions among different stakeholders and across various governance levels has become essential.

This methodology applies to the annual budget planning of both the City and the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg (comprising 33 municipalities).

This approach is driven by a clear ambition to provide the local executive with a governance tool for transformation. Our "SDG Budget" approach has evolved over several editions and is structured around three components:

- a mapping of public policies at the territorial level
- a methodology for applying the SDGs to the annual budget (both investment and operating expenditure)
- a decision-support process for the departments, which is currently being tested.

Based on the list of annual operational budget allocations provided by the Public Finance Directorate, each department's administrative and financial officers are asked to classify expenditures: each budget line is linked to one, two, or three corresponding SDG targets. The first target is designated the "primary target", while the others are considered "secondary targets". Next, the amount of the budget line is proportionally distributed across the selected SDG targets. This is a non-accounting distribution, calculated proportionally with a

majority-weighting, following one of the most widely used rules in political systems: the d'Hondt method. Accordingly, the primary target is allocated 50% of the total amount of the budget line. The remaining 50% is distributed among all impacted targets (including the primary target).

This results in the following proportional allocation:

Nb of targets	Primary target	Secondary target 1	Secondary target 2
1	100 %		
2	75 %	25 %	
3	66,6 %	16,6 %	16,6 %

The targeting methodology adopted ensures that the budget reflects the fully holistic and indivisible nature of the SDGs. The total amount allocated to each SDG is the sum of the budgetary allocations directly assigned to it as a primary target and the allocations linked to it as a secondary target within other SDGs, thereby enabling the mapping of goal synergies across projects.

Additionally, the SDG Budget mapping allows for an analysis of potential contradictions using two nationally developed evaluation methodologies: one climate-focused, the "carbon assessment," and one social, the "gender-sensitive" assessment. Both of these analytical frameworks help identify non-beneficial expenditure and thus inform subsequent policy discussions and choices.

## 1.4 Pilot initiative: a proposed SDG 18 for Culture

18 CULTURE



Addressing the transformations required to meet the challenges of the 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved without a cultural approach. A dedicated goal on culture should reflect the ambition of the SDGs to act as a "transformative utopia", i.e. as both a tool and a desirable horizon.

### **Culture as a complement to systemic management**

The SDGs are designed systemically, which allows for an understanding of the complexity of interactions. While they define a direction, the path forward depends on the choices of each actor, involving necessary compromises - or even trade-offs - that sometimes stem from cultural considerations. Incorporating culture as an objective element is essential to achieving comprehensive governance, by enabling:

- Improved monitoring: within the indicators of UN-Habitat's Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF), culture is recognised as the 4th pillar of sustainable development
- Understanding of budget realities: in Strasbourg, culture represents the second-largest operational expenditure after education, for both the City and the EMS. In 2023, the City of Strasbourg allocated €87 million to cultural policies, representing 19% of its total budget. The EMS is also actively engaged in cultural policy, allocating an annual budget of €8.1 million to this area.

### **Culture as a capital to preserve**

France has played a key role at the international level in defending its language and cinema while also ensuring broad public access to cultural assets and fostering national creativity. The "cultural exception" it successfully negotiated within the World Trade Organisation (WTO) serves as a model for other countries. For every country, culture represents both a strategic economic issue and an inalienable public good, contributing to the heritage of future generations. Strasbourg, home to two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, is committed to passing on this invaluable heritage and the memory it holds.

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## Culture as a path to empowerment and citizen action

The SDGs reflect a shift in values, grounded in human rights, and express the commitment to meeting fundamental needs (food, poverty, health, education, water, employment, etc.). They emphasise the importance of paying special attention to the most vulnerable, and have introduced the concept of governance of shared resources. Culture is one of the key entry points for transformation, as it helps to develop individual agency and renew trust in our shared humanity (Pact for the Future, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)).

The history of access to culture reminds us that, in the 15th century, the invention of the printing press enabled the bourgeoisie to emancipate themselves from clerical power, and that in the 18th century, through the Encyclopédie and the Enlightenment, citizens freed themselves from the absolutism of royal power. Today, there is a need to enable a new form of emancipation for citizens - those who find themselves trapped in a system that exploits the planet's resources and common goods, caught in a kind of denial about what enslaves them, or paralysed by an anxiety they cannot overcome alone.

## Culture as a shared space for meaning-making

The SDGs are extraordinary in nature: they represent the first diplomatic agreement to bring together not only 193 countries, but also their citizens and economic forces. Their political origins and the universal language they have created are intended as tools to address the multiplicity of crises we face today. Yet these crises are ultimately one and the same: a systemic crisis, the crisis of the Anthropocene, which places humanity face-to-face with its own destiny.

While the SDGs offer states and engaged stakeholders new political frameworks for dialogue and action (multi-stakeholder and multi-level), the horizon remains unclear for ordinary citizens - those who are often left on the sidelines, unable to make sense of a shapeless future world. It is therefore essential to add a goal dedicated to transformation, a field of action capable of making utopia an achievable vision. Culture enables this qualitative leap forward.

When we asked Jeffrey Sachs why the request from international NGOs to create an SDG 18 on culture had not been taken up, he replied: "We couldn't commit to issues that would open the debate between majority and minority cultures. But if you can do it at the local level, then do it! .

The latest UN Secretary-General's SDG report affirms that "Culture and respect for cultural diversity, however, remain undervalued and underutilized in the push for SDG progress. Greater consideration of culture's role in supporting SDG achievement - including within relevant SDG indicators - would provide an important boost for SDG implementation between now and 2030". As such, global cultural networks, through the Culture2030Goal campaign, continue to advocate for a dedicated SDG 18 on Culture ([www.culture2030goal.net](http://www.culture2030goal.net)), publishing a zero-draft in September 2022. This is the framework that has been used for this Voluntary Local Review.

Many cities have expressed a shared sense of this need, and there is no contradiction in also involving states, since the SDGs are both "universal" and "territorialised". This dual nature enables both local and national ownership, while also calling for alignment with the global level. This happens voluntarily, through dialogue across levels of action, including Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), while respecting the sovereignty of each actor to choose their own path. The same should apply to a Culture SDG: rather than a power struggle, it would create spaces for dialogue and mutual understanding, helping to write a new collective narrative, rethink our role on a planet in danger and redefine essential priorities.



During its year as UNESCO World Book Capital in 2024, Strasbourg plans to test the Culture-2030Goal framework developed by Mondiacult, in collaboration with engaged stakeholders and citizens, to assess the potential for local ownership. The framework is structured as follows:

<b>Cultural rights</b>	1. Realise cultural rights for all, by fostering inclusive access to and participation in cultural life, creativity and diversity of cultural expressions, in particular for women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and vulnerable populations.
<b>Peace, non-violence and diversity</b>	2. Promote a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and the appreciation of cultural diversity.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	3. Protect and safeguard all forms of cultural heritage, and leverage them as a resource for sustainable development, through existing conventions, policy frameworks and new and appropriate mechanisms.
<b>Cultural expression and creativity</b>	4. Protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions to strengthen the creativity and development potential of individuals and communities, through existing conventions and new and appropriate mechanisms.
<b>Creative and cultural industries, sustainable tourism and digital environment</b>	5. In designing and implementing policies for cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, and digital technologies, promote local culture and products, the economic and social rights of artists and cultural professionals, and artistic freedom. Develop and implement appropriate monitoring tools.
<b>Legal frameworks</b>	6. Improve legal conditions and practical opportunities for the mobility of cultural professionals and cross-border cultural creativity, enabling the production of cultural goods, services and practices through multilateral international cooperation.
<b>Indigenous peoples</b>	7. Empower Indigenous peoples to strengthen their own institutions, cultures and languages, and to pursue development according to their own needs and aspirations
<b>Culture in environment, urban planning and climate action</b>	8. Develop a cultural approach to environmental protection and sustainable urbanisation, including land use planning, landscape management, biodiversity conservation, agriculture and the management of natural areas - through heritage, local cultures and knowledge, creativity and the arts.
<b>Capacity development, cultural rights and pluralism</b>	a. Strengthen cultural institutions, including through international cooperation, in order to build capacity at all levels to realise cultural rights and support cultural pluralism.
<b>International cooperation</b>	b. Ensure, through cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration, that cultural considerations are integrated into all international development goals, from the outset and throughout policy-making processes - by involving cultural actors, whether or not linked to existing cultural targets.



## 1.5 Outlining a "transformative" utopia

By their nature as a diplomatic agreement, the SDGs function both as a transformative utopia and as a roadmap for nations, embodied in the 2030 Agenda. They express a genuine commitment to transformation, reflected in certain key positions. It is not simply about mitigating excesses, but about eliminating them: zero hunger, zero poverty, resilient communities for all.

For many reasons, this framework may appear open to criticism or imperfect: a first "To Do List" shared by 193 countries inevitably carries the contradictions of the world - developmental inequalities, inequalities in exposure to risk and tensions already at play. Given these contradictions, each territory must determine its own successful path for transformation, adapting to its specific context while maintaining a global perspective.

At this stage, the experience gained in Strasbourg has led to the identification of five key ideas that embody the spirit of the SDGs. Naturally, the Voluntary Local Review of the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg has been developed and will continue until 2025 in this spirit.

### 1 – Opening spaces for dialogue: to co-construct, align and engage

- At territorial level: multi-stakeholder dialogue (citizens, economic actors, associations, corporations, other public authorities).
- Across levels of governance: dialogue with departmental, regional, national and European authorities, especially concerning financial commitments within the territory
- Encouraging stakeholder engagement: through pacts (urban, economic, democratic, social, etc.), charters, funding agreements, public contracts and procurement

### 2 – Improving monitoring: for evidence-based decision-making

- Conduct a baseline assessment
- Set a goal for 2030
- Identify and track a relevant indicator
- Embed monitoring into decision-making processes

### 3 – Increasing our impact: to act where we can

- Conduct a 360° systemic impact analysis of the action on other objectives
- Identify synergies to strengthen action
- Make compromises to remove obstacles (conflicting interests, limited resources)
- Align multi-level objectives with shared financial resources

### 4 - Developing global vigilance: to avoid shifting impacts

- Identify interdependencies with the least developed countries
- Reduce the impact of decisions outside the territory (spillover effects)
- Foster peer-to-peer cooperation
- Draw inspiration from indigenous peoples and low-consumption nations

### 5 – Restoring meaning and essential values: to build consensus

- Leave no one behind!
- Act at a citizen-centred scale
- Evaluate actions through the lens of Human Rights (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10)
- Cooperate, not compete!
- Anchor actions in the socio-cultural realities of the territory
- Create and share a positive and desirable vision for the future

# 2.

## Results of the Voluntary Local Review: Territory (2015-2023) and Budgets (2019-2023)

### 2.1 Methodology and scope of the assessment

Voluntary Reviews are a monitoring tool first proposed by the United Nations for Member States, and more recently extended to local authorities. The UN recognises that 65% of the global goals cannot be achieved without the participation of local authorities.

There is currently no standardised methodology for producing a Voluntary Local Review (VLR). A number of cities have acted as pioneers, such as New York, Helsinki, Bristol, Pittsburgh, Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Stuttgart, and several guides have since been developed to share best practices. UN-Habitat conducted a qualitative analysis in 2021, identifying four key characteristics of an effective VLR: it requires improved data collection, mobilisation of territorial stakeholders, strategic and financial planning, and the establishment of multi-level dialogue. Like Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), a VLR is a process with dual purposes:

- 1. To serve as a tool for reporting, evaluating and presenting progress toward achieving the SDGs,**
- 2. To foster engagement in a process that improves and broadens political and social involvement from various local partners.**

It was on the basis of these recommendations from UN-Habitat that the Voluntary Local Review of Strasbourg was developed, covering a two-year period from May 2023 to September 2025. The first phase aims to produce the most comprehensive diagnostic assessment possible of the territory and the actions undertaken by the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg. This diagnostic provides the foundation for the second phase: defining a pathway for accelerating transformation and strengthening territorial governance.

The VLR is structured around the mandate's political project with a comprehensive approach across 5 areas, derived from the 3 political pillars of the mandate: ecological, social and democratic transformation. The ecological transformation pillar has been broken down into 3 distinct areas: a low-carbon territory, green urban resilience and cooperative development.

3 political pillars	5 pathways	18 SDGs
Democracy, Europe, Territories	Universal rights	     
Social transformation	Social resilience	     <p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All except 9-10      5-6      3-8</p>
Ecological and economical transformation	Low carbon territory	    <p style="text-align: center;">1-2-3a-8-c      2-3</p>
	Urban green recovery	     <p style="text-align: center;">9-10      3-5-6-7      1</p>
	Cooperative development	   

Within each area, the SDGs most directly linked to the theme are grouped together, along with relevant targets from cross-cutting SDGs. Each SDG is assessed through four key components:

**Governance overview: lead department, multi-level participation, multi-stakeholder engagement**

**Territorial assessment: indicators and description of key challenges**

**Evaluation of key actions implemented: indicators and description of measures**

**Cross-analysis of the assessment (2015–2023) and annual budget allocations (2019–2023)**

This structure allows for the clear identification of multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance components. It also provides a basis for dialogue with other institutional authorities active in the territory (departmental, regional and national levels), private economic actors (businesses and large enterprises) and citizens. The challenge will be to ensure that objectives are aligned and that the complementarity of interventions is clearly demonstrated.

## 2.2 Monitoring improvement approach and scope of the study

Monitoring indicators are the essential operational foundation of the VLR. In this initial phase, and in the absence of a shared framework among French local authorities, a joint effort was undertaken with four other local authorities (Metz, La Rochelle, Niort, Bagneux) to establish a shared SDG indicator base. This work, coordinated by the consultancy Interactions Durable, allowed for exchanges on respective evaluation approaches and led to the selection of 126 shared indicators. A territorial profile was produced for each local authority, enabling comparisons with the cities and urban areas of Metz, Bordeaux and Grenoble. These comparison cities were selected based either on socio-economic similarity (Metz), similarity in size (Bordeaux) or shared political orientation (Bordeaux and Grenoble).

Then, in June 2023 in Strasbourg, five internal seminars were held - one per VLR axis - with all of the local authority's departments. These seminars enabled a revision of the evaluated questions in light of the priorities of the executive teams elected in 2020. This process concluded with bilateral meetings with each of the local authority's 23 departments in April and May 2024, to validate the updated indicator base and to produce the 2015 - 2023 assessment.

Three criteria guided the choice of indicators:

- Identification of policy orientations
- Capacity to steer public policy through to 2030
- Ease of communication with citizens

Since March 2023, a total of 157 thematic questions have been identified and evaluated, covering all public policies and the 18 SDGs. They are drawn both from the sustainable development report that French local authorities of more than 50,000 inhabitants must present annually, and from the new actions launched by the two executives elected in 2020. Each indicator is assessed in 4 categories of situations:

- Significant progress needed
- Needs improvement
- On track
- Not evaluated

To assign these ratings, the evaluation was carried out using 4 different approaches:

- based on a quantitative target set in a local 2030 or 2050 Agenda
- by comparison with Metz, Grenoble and Bordeaux
- by tracking a single indicator
- by internal expert assessment

A total of 171 indicators were selected - 103 for the EMS and 68 for the City. They provide Agenda data, comparative data and indicators for 100 questions (representing 64% of the evaluated questions), leaving 56 questions (36%) to expert assessment or not evaluated.

Domains	Agendas	Comparisons	Indicators	Expert assessment	Not evaluated	Total
<b>Universal rights</b>	0	9	11	19	4	43
<b>Social resilience</b>	0	10	11	8	0	29
<b>Low-carbon territory</b>	6	5	8	5	0	24
<b>Green urban resilience</b> <b>Résilience urbaine verte</b>	5	3	20	7	0	35
<b>Cooperative development</b>	1	5	8	7	5	26
	12	32	58	46	9	157
<b>%</b>	<b>7,64 %</b>	<b>20,38 %</b>	<b>36,94 %</b>	<b>29,30 %</b>	<b>5,73 %</b>	



Their distribution across the three pillars of the mandate presents a very mixed picture of the evaluation<sup>1</sup>. It is particularly clear that the ecological transformation axis, which includes the largest number of evaluated items (85 out of 157), is also the most strongly supported by a robust monitoring framework, structured notably around 12 Agendas. This situation is due to the political commitment to tackling the "climate urgency" and the long-standing structure of monitoring within the Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan, which is on track to receive Gold-level recognition under the European Energy Award (label "Territoire Engagé pour la Transition Énergétique - TETE"), coordinated in France by ADEME.

For the other pillars - social resilience and human rights - the development of indicator-based governance, supported by targets, should be explored for a number of questions. The next phase of the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) could focus on these issues and enable progress in measuring social impact, as well as conducting qualitative assessments of well-being, to affirm the essential humanist dimension underpinning their action.

The challenge for the future appears to be complementary to climate change, in the form of building citizen capacity to contribute to the transformations ahead.

This assessment is consistent with the methodology used by the French Ministry for Ecological and Social Transition (MTES). These 157 questions define the scope of the baseline assessment:

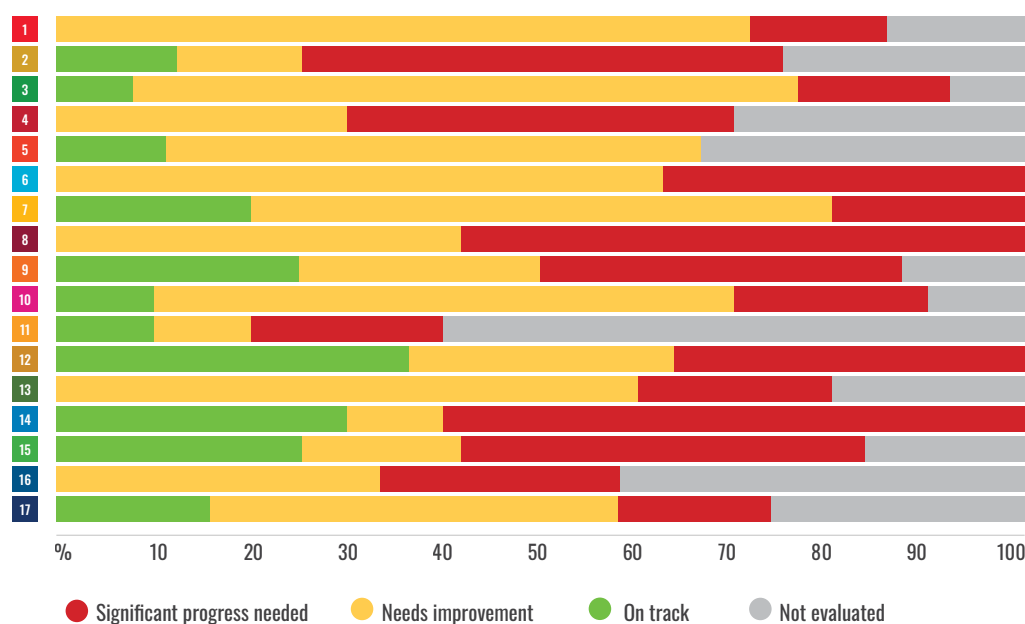
- 48 are representative of the territorial situation
- 109 concern the actions undertaken by the two local authorities
- 9 were deemed not evaluable.

This enables alignment with France's Voluntary National Review and is also intended to mirror the annual SDG evaluation presented by the UN Secretary-General at the High-Level Political Forum held in July in New York. The results of the study provide an overall picture of steady progress toward achieving the SDGs.

## 2.3

### A local contribution to achieving global goals





In July 2023, the UN Secretary-General issued a "wake-up call" at the High-Level Political Forum, noting that among 140 measurable targets, only 12% were on track (green), 58% were progressing but required further effort (orange), and 30% were either stagnant or regressing (red). Other targets were considered to lack sufficient data for evaluation (grey).



<sup>1</sup> - Full details can be found in Annex 2.


The City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg present a more encouraging picture for the 2015 - 2023 period compared to the global picture. The situation was reviewed across 157 thematic questions. As 9 of these indicators could not be evaluated, it is possible to distribute 148 indicators across the 3 levels as follows:

- **35,81 %** of the actions undertaken are on track to meet the 2030 Agenda targets. Progress is most notable in the areas of health, air quality, public transport and active mobility, the circular economy and gender equality. The partnership dynamic is particularly strong.
- **50,00 %** of the actions undertaken are heading in the right direction but will need to be scaled up. In-depth work is underway on urban issues, social integration, disaster prevention, greenhouse gas emissions, environmental impact and biodiversity preservation.
- However, **14,19 %** of the actions still represent significant challenges for the territory, mainly in relation to poverty, hunger, agriculture and inequality.

Statuts	Territory	Actions	Total	Rate
 On track	12	41	53	35,81 %
 Needs improvement	23	51	74	50 %
 Significant progress needed	12	9	21	14,19 %
 Not evaluated	1	8	9	
-	48	109	157	148



## Territory contribution status in 2023

SDGs	Targets
	2 3 4 2 3 5
	4 4 4 2 2 3 3
	4 6 9 10 11 11 4 4 5 9 9 9 9 11 a
	a 1 1 3 7 7
	5 1 1 c
	4 3 5 1 4 4
	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3
	2 3 5 5 5 6 9 2 3 4 4 9
	5 c 1 5 5 5
	1 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 4 7 2 3 7
	1 3 1 1 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 a 2 2 2 2 3 7 8 a
	5 2 3 4 5 8 5 7 8 8
	1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2
	
	1 5 5 5 1 3
	7 3 3 3 7 10 7 9
	14 14 2 2 2 16 16
	1 1 1 3 4 1 b 2 4 7

## 2.4 Budget analysis (2019-2023)

### Dedicated financial resources

Since 2019, the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg have had an SDG budget mapping system, developed during the preparation of the provisional budget.

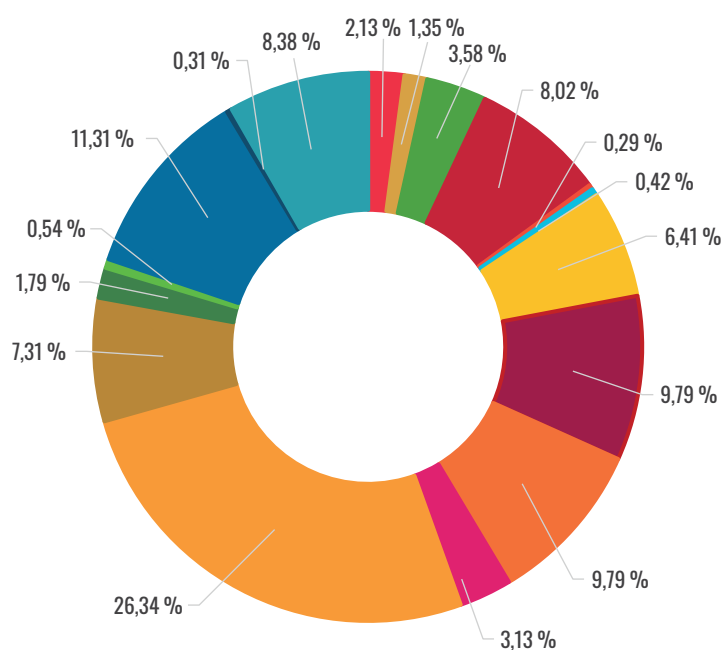
The targeting and allocation matrix for the various programmes was also used at the time of approval of the administrative account to establish the actual use of financial resources, both in investment and operating expenditure.










It should be noted that this budget mapping does not include:

- Human resource costs for Eurometropolis staff,
- Separate budgets (water and sanitation), or delegated responsibilities, notably transport, which represents a significant share of investment spending across the territory.

In 2023, the combined budgets of the City and Eurometropolis, including both investment and operating expenditure, as reported in the administrative account in June 2024, were allocated to the 18 SDGs as follows:

### Shares of the 2023 Budgets



	<b>1 - Poverty</b>	2,13 %
	<b>2 - Hunger</b>	1,35 %
	<b>3 - Health</b>	3,58 %
	<b>4 - Education</b>	8,02 %
	<b>5 - Equality</b>	0,29 %
	<b>6 - Water</b>	0,42 %
	<b>7 - Energy</b>	6,41 %
	<b>8 - Economy</b>	9,79 %
	<b>9 - Infrastructure</b>	9,79 %

	<b>10 - Inequalities</b>	3,13 %
	<b>11 - Cities and communities</b>	26,34 %
	<b>12 - Consumption and Production</b>	7,31 %
	<b>13 - Climate</b>	1,79 %
	<b>15 - Life on Land</b>	0,54 %
	<b>16 - Peace and Justice</b>	11,31 %
	<b>17 - Partnerships</b>	0,31 %
	<b>18 - Culture</b>	8,38 %



SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, is the primary recipient of financial resources due to its cross-cutting and territorial nature. It encompasses several major investment areas: housing, transport and active mobility, urban planning and public space. Transport investments are backed by a budget of €500 million over the 2020 - 2026 mandate period.

Most of this is allocated to the public transport operator, the Compagnie des Transports Strasbourgeois (CTS), and does not appear in this evaluation, except for Tram project support costs which are included.

### Budget City and EMS (€)

Between 2019 and 2023, the combined budgets of the two authorities have seen strong growth, both in investment and operating expenditure.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Operating expenses</b>	321 472 086	324 920 480	342 022 961	375 893 219	419 965 963
<b>Investment</b>	276 948 382	219 715 144	284 700 840	285 871 612	354 562 358
<b>Total</b>	598 422 488	544 637 644	626 725 822	661 766 853	774 530 344

The drop in resources seen in 2020 reflects both the impact of COVID and the timing of municipal elections in France. Budgets have since risen sharply, showing overall growth of 22.74% from 2019 to 2023. This increase reflects both inflation observed from 2021 onward and political choices.

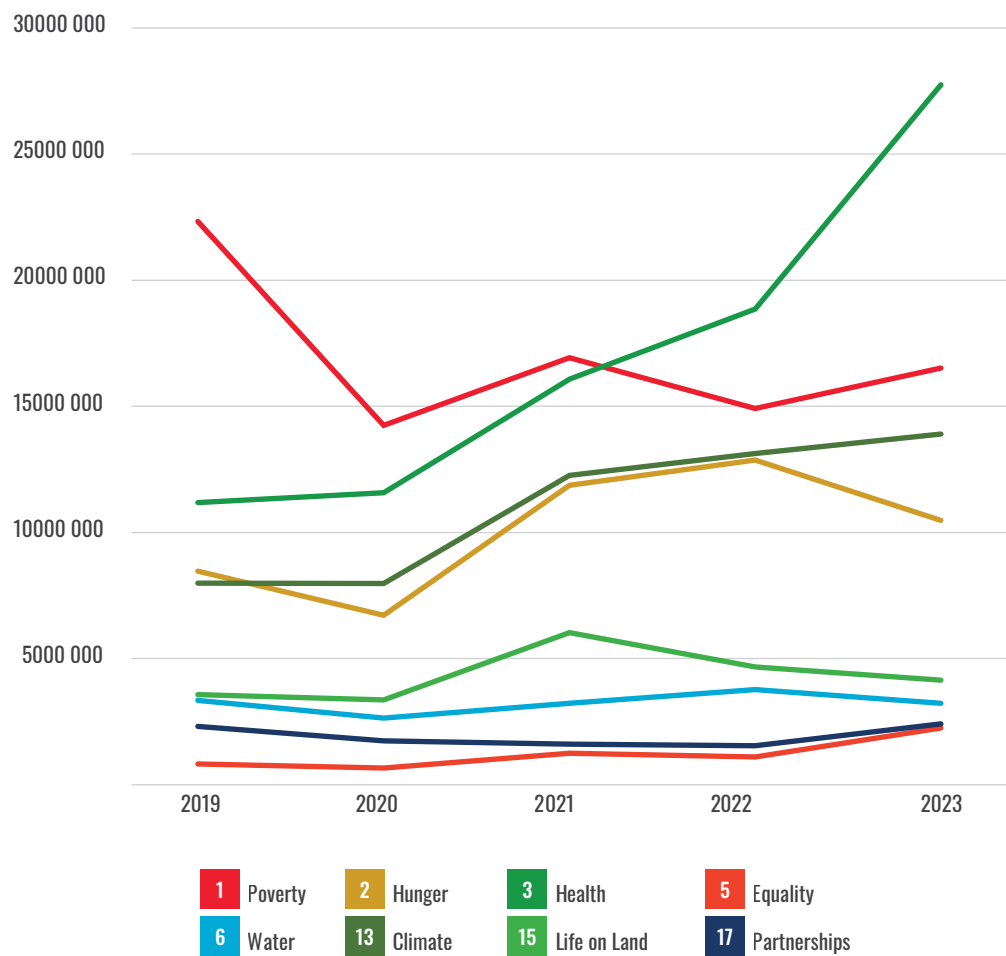
On one hand, the aim was to develop public services, especially in education, maintain support for culture and sport and refocus efforts on solidarity in response to high poverty levels (nearly 20% of the Eurometropolis population). Mobility, through funding efforts for the transport company, also saw a significant increase.









It was also driven by the political commitment to implement the ecological transition of the territory, through the greening of schoolyards, tree planting, the purchase of electric vehicles, expansion of public transport, an increase in the number of cycle lanes, energy-efficiency renovations of buildings, and incentives for private individuals to purchase clean vehicles as part of the Low Emission Zone (ZFE) as well as the continued routine renovation of schools and public buildings. The construction of the new exhibition centre and the renovation of the Meinau stadium also contribute to this evolution, enhancing the territory's attractiveness. The prioritisation of these investments has made it possible to double or even triple the share of climate-positive investments within three years..



## Budget trends by SDG from 2019 to 2023

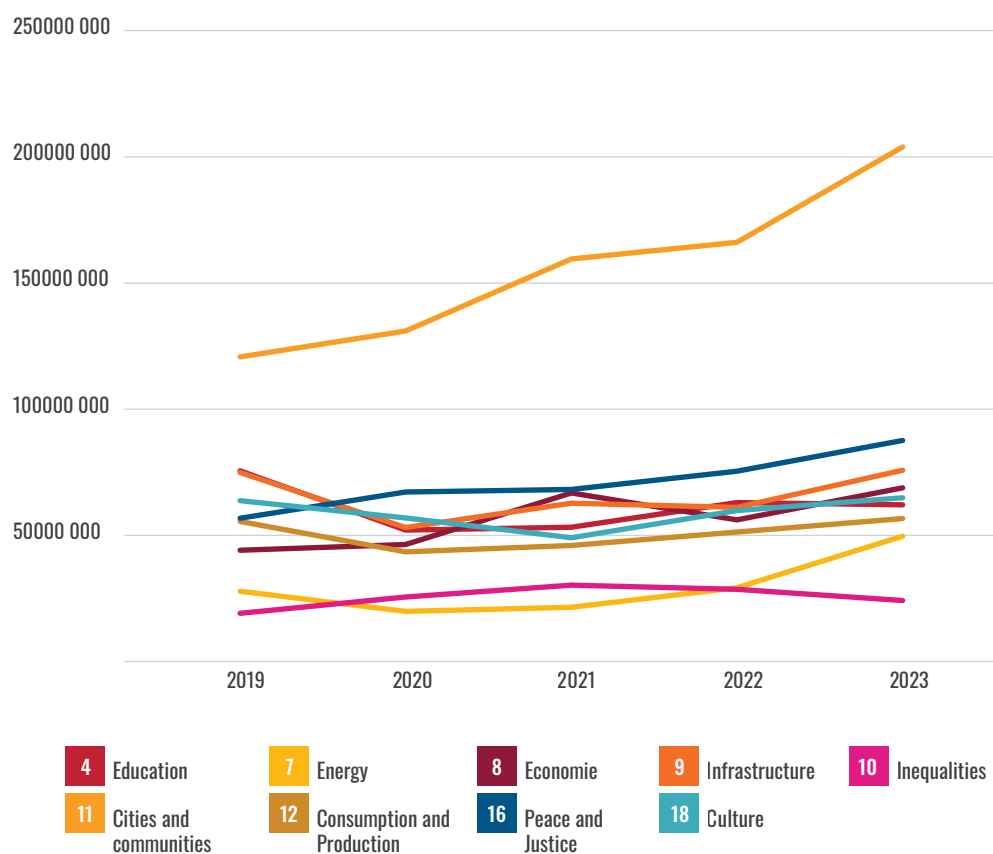
### SDGs < 20 M€












	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
 <b>1 - Poverty</b>	22 338 547	14 250 046	16 929 091	14 919 583	16 513 497
 <b>2 - Hunger</b>	8 458 281	6 714 181	11 876 978	12 877 264	10 478 820
 <b>3 - Health</b>	11 188 789	11 568 074	16 076 787	18 855 09	27 752 019
 <b>5 - Equality</b>	818 514	663 892	1 254 304	1 107 439	2 242 883
 <b>6 - Water</b>	3 343 848	2 636 509	3 227 259	3 766 082	3 231 916
 <b>13 - Climate</b>	7 995 846	7 978 587	12 258 262	13 122 417	13 898 577
 <b>15 - Life on Land</b>	3 568 024	3 367 838	6 028 380	4 666 036	4 149 418
 <b>17 - Partnerships</b>	2 308 597	1 742 084	1 610 702	1 543 568	2 407 382

## Évolution du budget EMS par ODD de 2019 à 2023

SDGs &gt; 20 M€



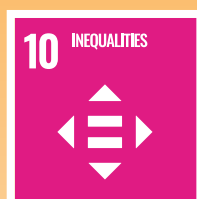
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
 <b>4 - Education</b>	75 564 012	52 093 740	53 191 091	62 948 469	62 154 364
 <b>7 - Energy</b>	27 829 384	19 900 982	21 589 388	29 328 360	49 671 073
 <b>8 - Economie</b>	44 066 416	46 421 723	66 866 648	56 193 076	68 886 581
 <b>9 - Infrastructure</b>	74 915 593	53 078 443	62 784 659	61 114 916	75 801 546
 <b>10 - Inequalities</b>	19 186 695	25 575 501	30 233 375	28 640 694	24 229 646
 <b>11 - Cities and communities</b>	120 726 223	130 996 836	159 489 349	166 146 993	203 974 184
 <b>12 - Consumption and Production</b>	55 516 219	43 549 228	46 027 520	51 294 320	56 653 297
 <b>16 - Peace and Justice</b>	56 775 431	67 153 765	68 195 321	75 416 076	87 612 898
 <b>18 - Culture</b>	63 822 070	56 946 216	49 086 708	59 826 462	64 872 243

# 3. Universal rights: leaving no one and no territory behind

Strasbourg and its territory are symbols of both human rights and democracy. With its heritage as a free city, it has maintained a tradition of being a welcoming city for migrants and refugees.

Its economic vitality has enabled it to attract immigrant workers from across Europe and beyond. Its university stands out, with 14.4% of students in its five institutions being international. At present, 116 nationalities are represented in Strasbourg.

At the heart of Europe's conflict-ridden history, Strasbourg has been directly exposed to the severe human and material consequences of modern warfare and the long-lasting scars they leave. This is why Strasbourg today stands as a symbol of Franco-German reconciliation and European integration, serving as a guarantor of peace on the continent. Since 1949, it has hosted the Council



of Europe, an organisation renowned for its commitment to democracy and human rights, and since 1958, it has also been home to the European Parliament, which co-decides, alongside the Council of the European Union, on the majority of European policies.

From the values of the French Republic to the ideals of human rights, Strasbourg embraces as its own the imperative to leave no one and no territory behind



## END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

**Governance framework:** National strategy to combat poverty

Lead authority	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DSSJ	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	No	Other	No

For a number of years now, the French government has been implementing a national strategy to combat poverty, adapted to the local level through contracts with departments and metropolitan areas. A territorial agreement was signed by the Eurometropolis with the State for the period 2020 - 2022. This strategy is now followed by the Pact for Solidarity 2024 - 2027, which takes the form

of a contractual arrangement with the State, under the leadership of the Prefect Delegate for Equal Opportunities, through a "local solidarity contract". Its aim is to implement actions to prevent poverty and combat inequality, to strengthen policies supporting access to employment, and to address severe exclusion through improved access to rights.

### TERRITORY

Target: **Poverty** 1.2 ●  
Indicator: **Poverty rate**

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	26 %	24 %	17 %	21 %	14,90 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	20,7 %	18,6 %	14,4 %	15 %	

Indicator: **Percentage of tax-exempt households** 1.2 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	46,9 %	53 %	43 %	46 %	46,6 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	46,9 %	48,6 %	42,2 %	42,6 %	

Target: **Social protection** 1.3 ●  
Indicator: **Percentage of RSA recipients (per 1000 inhabitants, aged 15-64)**

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	71,1 %	63,8 %	50,3 %	49,1 %	45,6 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	58 %	51,6 %	43,8 %	38 %	

Target: **Access to resources** 1.4 ●  
Indicator: **Percentage of population in social housing (2020)**

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	28,36 %	27,66 %	16,64 %	21,2 %	15,53 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	23,74 %	23,58 %	19,84 %	19,09 %	

Metropolitan areas are particularly affected by the concentration of poverty: Strasbourg reflects this trend - and more markedly so - with a poverty rate of 26% in 2021, 4 percentage points higher than the average for major French cities. Around 35,000 households in Strasbourg are affected. For a single person, this means living on less than €1,063 per month. In 2019, 15,786 Strasbourg households (12%) were fully dependent on social benefits, an increase of 27% from 2013. In priority-neighbourhoods, 3,900 households (22%) were in this situation, a rise of 13%, while in wealthier neighbourhoods, only 2,088 households (6.7%) were affected, up 33.2%. In intermediate neighbourhoods, more than 9,500 households totally dependent on social benefits make up 10% to 12% of the households in these neighbourhoods. Their number has increased by 30% since 2013. These trends are also reflected at the metropolitan level. In a deteriorating economic context, poverty takes on new forms: an increase in the number of working poor, more people relying solely on social benefits, and the growing precariousness of the poorest households.

In Strasbourg, social difficulties have spread across all neighbourhoods, even those that were previously affluent. The poverty rate rose in most neighbourhoods between 2013 and

2019, particularly in the Ampère (+14 points), Hohberg and Marais (+10 points) neighbourhoods.

In the Eurometropolis, 9.5% of households receive the basic RSA (social welfare benefit). Strasbourg is home to 53% of the recipients of the basic non-increased RSA living in the Bas-Rhin, even though the City accounts for only a quarter of the department's population. It is also noted that nearly two-thirds of those below the poverty line live outside Priority Urban Neighbourhoods (QPV), and the number of RSA recipients in these neighbourhoods has risen by 30% over the past 5 years. A further source of exclusion, access to rights has become more complicated due to the development of digital tools, which are sometimes inaccessible for parts of the population.

Isolation is also increasing: between 2007 and 2017, the number of people living alone increased by 8%, and single-parent households by 10%, adding 5,800 households that are at greater risk of financial and social fragility.



The State is the lead partner in the fight against poverty as part of the National Strategy to Combat Poverty. A territorial agreement was signed for the period 2020 - 2022 and is currently being restructured for the period 2023 - 2027. The actions being implemented fall under three priority areas identified in the agreement in support of the poverty strategy:

- A personalised support pathway for homeless people, including in the public space, and the development of adapted accommodation facilities

- Support for young people in vulnerable situations, particularly their access to independent housing as part of a "Housing First" initiative (see SDG 10)
- The development of food aid coordination between local actors in the EMS territory: tackling food aid innovatively to meet people's needs, facilitate distribution, supply and product processing.

### 1.3 Ensuring access to a basic income

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Number of households seen at a CMS (Social and medical centre) or at home								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
-	20488	21160	18699	13957	11973	13376	12495		↘	

Since 2019, the way the public is received has evolved: individuals visiting CMS (Social and Medical Centres) are now seen solely for the purpose of establishing a family quotient, which is required to access reduced-rate tariffs. The COVID crisis in 2020 also changed outreach practices: other social and medico-social interventions now take place in public spaces, and remote support methods (via telephone, social media, or email) have developed. These remote consultations, estimated at 10,000 in 2023, are in addition to the contacts recorded in the social monitoring software.

### 1.5 Providing shelter for people in precarious situations

ACTION: EMS

The Eurometropolis holds emergency accommodation responsibilities within its broader housing remit. This is reflected in the Local Housing Plan, which includes funding for the construction of emergency shelters and suitable housing. Direct action for vulnerable populations has been delegated to the CCAS (Municipal Centre for Social Action), which manages two overnight shelters for adult men and a housing and integration scheme for families, made up of 31 living units. The CCAS also relies on a street-based medico-social team, which engages with people living rough both during the day and in the evening, alongside other community partners. In addition, the Eurometropolis provides support to several associations active in the housing sector, co-financing emergency shelter placements and targeted accommodation initiatives for specific groups (e.g. elderly individuals living on the street or families with incomplete residency rights).

The City has also decided to create 500 emergency shelter places. Furthermore, under its housing and accommodation mandate, and in response to the challenges of homelessness,

the EMS created 296 accommodation places between 2020 and 2022, in scattered housing units. These units are managed by four operators, in conjunction with the Integrated Reception and Orientation Service (SIAO), which coordinates the operation. Associations support households in their transition to stable, long-term housing.

As part of the accelerated implementation of the Housing First plan, the EMS territory, which was selected as a pilot territory under the State's Housing First acceleration initiative (AMI), has deployed a series of actions to address and prevent homelessness. A "Logement FAC'il" capture platform has been launched, and 105 properties have been secured since 2020. The teams supported 59 individuals in 2023. 35 people currently benefit from this accommodation. A homelessness observatory has been developed, and a pilot scheme for a rental arrears support fund has been initiated. A homeless population count was conducted in 2020, estimating approximately 300 individuals in the city.

# 1 NO POVERTY



## End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Current situation					Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
1.2	Poverty rate						Comparison	
1.2	Percentage of tax-exempt households						Comparison	
1.3	Percentage of RSA recipients (per 1000 inhabitants, aged 15-64)						Comparison	
1.3	Ensuring access to a basic income						Indicator	
1.4	Percentage of population in social housing (2020)						Comparison	
1.5	Providing shelter for people in precarious situations						Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Tdce	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	930 211	1 429 079	1 808 339	1 341 349	865 052	↘	0,68 %
	Operat.	8 769 975	8 037 773	9 091 885	8 409 943	11 494 583	↗	6.47 %
EMS	Invest.	4 004 072	2 966 718	3 487 624	3 125 120	2 088 995	↘	0,92 %
	Operat.	8 632 270	1 814 456	2 539 221	2 041 150	2 062 845	↘	0,85 %

Targets	City	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
	EMS	1.2	1.3	1.5	



## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.

**Governance framework:** Women's rights and gender equality action plan

Lead authority	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DSSJ	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	No	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	No	Businesses	No
	State	No	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	No	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Equality policies**

Indicator: **Gender pay gap - average net hourly wage difference between women and men**

5.1



2021	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	12,3 %	16,3 %	16,6 %	14,9 %	14,1 %

Studies on the status of women reveal the persistence of gender inequalities. Women are less frequently represented in the executive and professional intellectual occupations category - by as much as 10 percentage points at master's level - and are overrepresented in intermediate occupations, with a gap of +18.8 points for holders of a general or technological baccalaureate.

Compared with other major French urban areas, the Eurometropolis shows positive progress with a narrowing wage gap, reaching 12.3% in 2021 (net average salary) within its territory. At national level, the gap remains higher at 16.5% (as a percentage of average gross hourly wages for male employees).

The City of Strasbourg has been committed to gender equality since 2010, when it signed the European Charter for Equality Between Women and Men in Local Life. The integration of gender equality into public policy led to the adoption of a first women's rights and gender equality action plan for the period 2012-2016, followed by a second for the period 2017-2020. This plan identified three objectives:

- Promote a proactive equality policy within the administration
- Embed a culture of equality across the city
- Support, encourage and facilitate associative initiatives and public policies promoting women's rights and equality

The pursuit of employment parity is also reflected in practical outcomes: the Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra (OPS) is now composed of musicians in perfect gender balance.

## 5.1 Street naming

ACTION: CITY

In Strasbourg, the number of streets named after women and feminists has increased significantly: 23% of streets now bear the names of women. While still insufficient overall, this encouraging progress is the result of the work of the Street Naming Commission, which includes elected officials,

historians, members of the Women's Rights and Gender Equality Mission and City departments. Four developing districts (Citadelle, Starlette, Coop, and Rives & Port du Rhin) will feature the names of notable women. The first spaces within the Citadelle, Starlette and Coop neighbourhoods were named by this commission (City Council decision of 10 February 2020).

## 5.5 Participation and access to leadership positions within the Eurometropolis

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Percentage of women in senior management and management positions within the EMS								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Tdce	2030
40,5	42,61	44,64	42,11	41,96	46,09	48,11	46,15	40,68	↗	



## 5.c

## Gender-responsive budgeting

ACTION: CITY

In the 2022 initial budget, the City piloted gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) within the Sports Department. Expenditure is classified according to its potential impact on gender equality: 0 - not gender-sensitive; 1 - potentially gender-sensitive; 2 - policy promoting gender equality. For the 2023 initial budget, GRB was extended to the entire local authority. This mapping is a first step towards identifying gender inequalities and driving changes in public policy. This allows the City to offer residents a fairer and more inclusive use of public space.

## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
5.1	Gender pay gap - average net hourly wage men/ women			Comparison	
5.1	Street naming			Expert assessment	
5.5	Participation and access to leadership positions within the EMS			Indicator	
5.c	Gender-responsive budgeting			Expert assessment	

	Budgets	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	-	89 109	389 741	257 306	1 287 047	↗	1,01 %
	Operat.	622 624	409 004	645 010	652 303	773 682	↗	0,44 %
EMS	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	195 889	165 779	219 553	197 830	182 154	↘	0,08 %
Targets	City	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6			
	EMS	5.1						





## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Governance framework: City policy

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DUT - DT	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	No
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	No
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	No
	State	Yes	Citizens	No
	Cross-border	No	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Income growth among the poorest**  
Indicator: **Median income level (2021)**

10.1 ●

2021	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
City	20260 €	20940 €	24870 €	22140 €	23080 €
Metropolitan area	22200 €	22990 €	24360 €	23940 €	

Target: **Empowerment and integration**  
Indicator: **Poverty rate "under 30s" (2021)**

10.2 ●

2021	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
City	33 %	30 %	29 %	29 %	22,70 %
Metropolitan area	28,5 %	27,8 %	24,8 %	25,6 %	

Indicator: **Poverty rate "over 75s" (2021)**

10.2 ●

2021	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
City	14 %	14 %	11 %	14 %	11 %
Metropolitan area	10,2 %	10,4 %	8,9 %	9,4 %	

Target: **Migration**  
Indicator: **Share of foreign nationals in the population (2020)**

10.7 ●

2021	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
City	16,52 %	12,98 %	9,81 %	13,78 %	12,27 %
Metropolitan area	13,04 %	9,42 %	8,43 %	10,67 %	

The EMS is marked by significant socio-spatial inequalities. Among France's 22 metropolitan areas, the EMS ranks as the third most unequal in terms of income distribution (based on the ratio between the 9th and 1st income deciles), behind only Greater Paris and Metz.

These income disparities are strongly linked to spatial distribution, with significant differences in income levels between municipalities within the inter-municipal authority (EPCI), becoming even more pronounced at the intra-urban scale within Strasbourg. This is particularly the case in large housing estates, built disconnected from the pre-existing urban fabric, based on a car-centric model, and now affected by wides-

pread deterioration of the housing stock. These areas and their residents are further marginalised by negative perceptions and stigmatisation.

Social housing accounts for 24.5% of total housing stock in the EMS, but it is heavily concentrated in five municipalities (with 67.5% of it in Strasbourg) and 48.5% is located within the 18 priority neighbourhoods (QPV) of the urban area. In addition, the territory faces intense pressure on social housing, illustrated in 2020 by a 1:5 ratio between the number of available social housing units and the 24,000 active applications for social housing.

## 10.2

### Supporting older adults

ACTION: CITY

As elsewhere in France, the population is ageing. The proportion of Strasbourg residents under 20 is declining in comparison with those aged 60 and over. Currently, 19% of Strasbourg's population is aged 60 or older, including 7% over the age of 75. However, the ageing trend in Strasbourg is progressing at a slower rate compared to other areas in Alsace (+7.5% in Strasbourg vs. +13.6% in Bas-Rhin for the over-60 population).

This demographic shift is particularly pronounced in priority neighbourhoods, where the over-60 population increased by over 16% between 2012 and 2017, compared to 7.5% citywide. The number of beneficiaries of the Personal Autonomy Allowance (APA) is also increasing more rapidly in Strasbourg than in the rest of Bas-Rhin.

## 10.2

### Supporting people with disabilities

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Support for disability and loss of autonomy: number of adapted housing units								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
28	45	34	37	75	79	76	88	77	↗	

The demographics of disability are mostly reflected in the number of applications submitted to the Departmental Centres for People with Disabilities (MDPH). There has been an increase of over 25% in recipients of the Adult Disability Allowance (AAH) between 2012 and 2017. In 2017, 5,592 AAH recipients aged 20 to 59 were living in Strasbourg - representing 35.5% of all 15,713 recipients in the Bas-Rhin as of 2019.

On the issue of disability, the local authority aims to lead by example; it places particular emphasis on recruiting apprentices with disabilities and has reached a 7.78% employment rate of people with disabilities across its workforce. This rate continues to rise.

## Supporting young people and students

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Youth support fund								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Tdce	2030
		557	596	607	897	1169	687	690	↗	

The Eurometropolis of Strasbourg has held responsibility for the "Youth" remit since 2017 and acts within the framework of the City Contract, in partnership with the State. In 2022, a specific evaluation of youth policies was carried out as part of the strategy to reduce inequalities.

People aged 15 to 30 have some of the lowest income levels, with a poverty rate of 32% among those under 30 who file their own tax returns. This age group contributes the most to population growth in Strasbourg, with many arriving to study or seek employment.

Two youth-focused prevention and integration schemes have been set up. The specialised prevention programme targets young people aged 10 to 25 who are experiencing school exclusion or are at risk of marginalisation. The delivery of these educational missions across the EMS territory - especially in priority urban areas - has been entrusted to five accredited associations under public contract. Currently, the associations operate across three municipalities - Strasbourg, Bischheim, and Schiltigheim - covering 18 sectors: two teams in Strasbourg city centre and 10 teams across 16 priority urban districts (priority neighbourhoods or watch neighbourhoods).

The Youth Support Fund (FAJ) supports the social and professional integration of 18-25-year-olds. It is managed by the Strasbourg Local Employment Mission (MLPE), under an agreement with the EMS. It provides financial assistance to several hundred young people facing precarious situations across the Eurometropolitan area. Since 2020, the fund has also been made accessible to students and young people in work-study arrangements, offering support in the form of subsistence allowances, bridging assistance while awaiting benefit payments, and help with housing retention. It also offers a boost to social and professional integration projects through the FAJ "Alternance" scheme, providing start-up support for young people beginning apprenticeships.

Since September 2020, the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg and CROUS have implemented a student poverty action plan with new support measures, particularly for scholarship students (approximately 22,000 in the Strasbourg academic region). These measures include mobility support, health and food assistance, a special offer on Vélhop bike hire, menstrual hygiene kits, face masks and €1 meals in university restaurants.

## Respecting freedom of worship

ACTION: CITY

Alsace and Strasbourg have maintained a unique status in France regarding religious affairs since the signing of the Concordat in 1919. This distinct status has led to the recognition of all established faiths within its territory, granting them equal rights and responsibilities. In 2008, equivalent financial support to that provided for other faiths was introduced for the Muslim community, enabling the creation of dignified prayer spaces - and ending the use of streets, basements or other unsuitable locations. Since then, several places of worship have been built across the metropolitan area in a balanced and equitable manner. The establishment of interfaith dialogue has helped ensure equal recognition for the various religious traditions. In addition, Strasbourg is the only French city to have created a public Muslim cemetery. In the funerary domain, the City is also exploring the creation of its first memorial forest.

## 10.3

## Welcoming and training in support of equality

ACTION: CITY

The City pursues a proactive policy to promote equality and combat discrimination. The "Equality Space" (Espace égalité), led by the City in partnership with community education associations, was inaugurated in September 2019. Since opening, it has welcomed more than 16,000 people, 85% of whom were children and young people, offering them opportunities to learn about rights, take part in debates, and challenge stereotypes and preconceived ideas. In addition, around 100 municipal staff members are trained each year on issues related to combating discrimination, to embed this awareness across all public policies.

## 10.2

## Combating inequalities (City Contract)

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator		Total funding awarded through the annual City Contract call for proposals (2015 - 2023)							M€
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	2030
CITY	-	1,8	1,2	0,94	1,08	1,324	1,318	1,282	↘
EMS	-	0,9	0,55	0,32	0,6	0,56	0,69	0,62	↘

The EMS City Contract, originally signed for a five-year period in 2015 and subsequently extended by the State until the end of 2023, involves 43 partner organisations. The protocol of strengthened and reciprocal commitments reaffirmed partner commitments while introducing new objectives, such as sustainable development and digital inclusion. The contract aims to tackle socio-spatial inequalities across the metropolitan area by targeting the most vulnerable neighbourhoods, based on the principles of territorialised public action (mobilising mainstream services) and territorial equity (mobilising additional resources). This is pursued both over the long term, through urban renewal, and in everyday life, through actions supporting social cohesion, employment and local urban management.

The annual call for proposals is one of the tools of the City Contract. It is designed to support community-led projects, drawing on financial contributions primarily from the State, the EMS, the municipalities and the European Collectivity of Alsace.

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## 10.4

## Applying a solidarity-based pricing system

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Since 1 July 2010, the City and EMS have implemented a solidarity-based pricing policy for public services to promote greater fairness and solidarity among users. This approach has made public transport more accessible and allowed more children to access school meals. It is based on the family quotient system used by the French social security system and offers highly affordable rates. Thanks to this scheme, 753 families have received free access to school meals.



## Renewing the urban fabric (NPNRU)

ACTION: EMS

This programme is a central lever of the local authority's climate strategy. It entered the operational phase with a framework agreement signed in March 2020, involving €1.03 billion of public investment across seven priority neighbourhoods (QPV), scheduled to run until 2030.

At the scale of each neighbourhood, the programme is delivered through an urban renewal project (PRU) focused on four operational objectives:

- renovate and diversify housing: many homes will be refurbished and new housing built to improve tenant comfort and quality of life, while expanding the supply of affordable private housing (3,600 social housing units refurbished; around 2,400 new homes built, including 2,100 in the private sector; 2,350 social housing units deconstructed)
- enhance the appeal of school facilities: major upgrades will be carried out on several school complexes, including improved thermal insulation, new school canteens, and greener playgrounds (7 school groups restructured and 1 secondary school relocated)
- structure local hubs for shops and services: support will be provided for the installation and stabilisation of local businesses and community actors to boost access to nearby services
- implement the ecological transition: mobility within neighbourhoods will be improved to ensure safer travel for pedestrians and cyclists; housing and public facilities will be made more energy-efficient to reduce utility costs; green spaces and cooling zones will be created to improve summer comfort and offer new social spaces for all ages.

This investment will support the development of three key themes. Specific initiatives have been launched within this programme to enhance the resilience of Urban Renewal Projects (PRU) and the wider territory, including:

- regulatory environmental studies and assessments, with support provided to all project managers to ensure the integration of urban greenery in redevelopment plans.
- a circular economy approach, developed through a resource pre-diagnosis conducted at the programme level under the National Urban Renewal Agency (ANRU) framework to assess material recovery potential, along with the implementation of 5 pilot projects.
- environmental impact assessments, conducted through studies on three Priority Urban Neighbourhoods (QPV) and two experimental projects under the Water Law, covering the entire project area.
- water management and climate adaptation, with the recruitment of a Project Management Assistance (AMO) service, the completion of ecological assessments in six QPVs, and the implementation of pilot experiments.

As part of the New National Urban Renewal Programme (NPNRU), more than 2,200 households are to be relocated over a 6-year period, averaging 350 relocations per year, which represents approximately 8% of the annual housing allocations followed by signed leases within the Eurometropolis.

Since 2019, 950 households (including nearly 200 in 2022) have been rehoused, with almost 55% relocated outside priority neighbourhoods and 34% into newly built or recently rented properties (less than five years old). 6% of households were rehoused under the ANRU inter-landlord scheme.



10.7

## Welcoming migrants

ACTION: CITY

As a European capital with a border location, Strasbourg holds a unique position regarding international migration. While Strasbourg has long been a welcoming city, the number of asylum seekers has risen significantly in recent years. It is the French city with the highest proportion of immigrants (21.6%) among cities with a population of over 200,000 inhabitants. Between 2012 and 2017, the proportion of immigrants increased by 0.8 percentage points in France and by 1.8 percentage points in Strasbourg. The number of immigrants has increased by 11.7% since 2012, reaching 59,993 immigrants in 2017.

In response to the growing number of asylum applications, both in France and especially in the Bas-Rhin, the City of Strasbourg launched a structured approach in 2017 to offer dignified support to vulnerable individuals arriving in the area as part of migration journeys. The aim was to move beyond the emergency response and establish a shared working framework among local stakeholders. The indignity of certain living conditions and the human suffering experienced by these individuals call for a fundamental rethink of reception systems.

The local authority brings together a network of partners to foster dialogue and generate concrete proposals to improve the reception of newcomers and vulnerable groups across the territory. In 2019, over 8,800 people made at least one request for individual shelter through the Bas-Rhin's 115 emergency hotline: 47% of requests came from families with

children and 34% came from single men. A total of 4,068 individuals were offered at least one night of emergency accommodation - only 46% of those who applied. Around 300 people experiencing homelessness were recorded during the *Nuit de la solidarité* (Night of Solidarity) organised by the association *Terre Solidaire*.

Since 2019, a territorial agreement for the reception and integration of refugees has been in place between the City of Strasbourg, the Prefecture of Bas-Rhin, and the Interministerial Delegation for the Reception and Integration of Refugees. The City also supports around twenty associations in running socio-linguistic workshops for people from a migrant background wishing to learn the French language. A dedicated medico-social team supports families with incomplete rights - rejected asylum seekers with children who are without housing.

Thanks to this rich and diverse network of associations, which was more active than ever during the 2020 health crisis to meet the needs of the population, new forms of civic engagement have emerged, including grassroots volunteer groups across neighbourhoods that support migrants in accessing asylum rights and learning the French language.



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## Reduce inequality within and among countries

	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
10.1	Median income level	●		Comparison	
10.2	Poverty rate among under-30s	●		Comparison	
10.2	Poverty rate among over-75s	●		Comparison	
10.7	Share of immigrants in the population (foreign-born individuals residing in France)	●			
10.2	Supporting older adults		●	Indicator	
10.2	Supporting people with disabilities		●	Indicator	
10.2	Supporting young people and students		●	Indicator	
10.2	Respecting freedom of worship		●	Expert assessment	
10.3	Welcoming and training in support of equality		●	Expert assessment	
10.4	Applying a solidarity-based pricing system		●	Expert assessment	
10.4	Combating inequalities (urban policy)		●	Indicator	
10.4	Renewing the urban fabric		●	Expert assessment	
10.7	Welcoming migrants		●	Expert assessment	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	4 653 661	4 332 664	4 681 122	3 738 777	2 117 252	↘	1,67 %
	Operat.	12 134 848	11 503 336	13 622 402	11 664 635	8 220 011	↘	4,63%
EMS	Invest.	438 296	305 705	905 978	1 241 211	793 904	↗	0,35 %
	Operat.	1 959 890	9 433 797	11 023 873	11 996 070	13 098 480	↗	5,41%
Targets	City	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7		
	EMS	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7			

# MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

**Governance framework:** Governance Pact

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
EPCI DUT	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	No
	European Collectivity of Alsace	No	Universities	No
	Grand Est Region	No	Businesses	No
	State	No	Citizens	No
	Cross-border	No	Others : the 33 municipalities	

## TERRITORY

Target: **Territorial development**

11.a



The Eurometropolis is a public inter-municipal cooperation establishment (EPCI) whose role is to engage with each municipality on issues affecting the wider urban area and Eurometropolitan policies.

Following the installation of the new assembly in 2020, it was decided to establish a governance pact with the municipalities. Approved by the Council in June 2021, this framework document - resulting from discussions within the Eurometropolis Executive with the mayors of the municipalities and representatives of elected officials' groups - was also shared and discussed within each municipal council. It sets out the framework and objectives for this dialogue with the municipalities. It follows in the tradition and continuity of inter-municipal cooperation, aiming to ensure transparency, local relevance and fairness in how the local authority acts across its member municipalities. While reaffirming that only the Eurometropolis Council holds decision-making power, it lays out the roadmap for inter-municipal cooperation, defining the role and meeting schedule of mayoral conferences, working groups with municipal elected officials, meetings between the Directors-General of municipal services and coordination between municipal depart-

ments. It also introduces the option for each municipality to sign a local agreement with the Eurometropolis to clarify the impact of metropolitan policies on its territory. The aim of these agreements is to improve transparency and provide greater visibility over Eurometropolis expenditure in each municipality. Citizen participation and public debate at the Eurometropolitan level also form a key part of this territorial governance roadmap. It seeks to strengthen civic engagement by establishing spaces for dialogue, public debate and joint development of public policies, involving the Development Council, citizens' councils, and local residents.

## Forging reciprocity agreements

### ACTION: EMS

A reciprocity agreement was signed at the end of 2018 with two voluntary neighbouring inter-municipal authorities: the Saint-Dié-des-Vosges Urban Community and the Vallée de la Bruche Community of Municipalities. It was developed as part of the State-Metropolis Pact and in partnership with the Strasbourg Metropolitan Planning and Development Agency (ADEUS). Technical working groups produced a roadmap structured around four major themes: everyday life, tourism and leisure, mountain agriculture and industrial sectors. Each theme has been translated into concrete actions.

This territorial alliance helped preserve the Strasbourg - Saint-Dié-des-Vosges railway connection, which had been under threat of closure. Following the health crisis and changes in the leadership of two of the three inter-municipalities in 2020, efforts have resumed to re-launch the partnership during the 2020 - 2026 term. A mobility survey will be launched shortly. Other emerging areas of interest include housing and the timber sector, with the aim of supplying construction wood. These agreements reflect a shared commitment to jointly developing key economic sectors.

Following the example of the reciprocity agreement with the Vallée de la Bruche and the Saint-Dié-des-Vosges urban area, a second agreement

has been established between the Eurometropolis, the City of Strasbourg, and the Northern Vosges Regional Nature Park (a joint association of 111 municipalities, home to 94,000 residents). Initiated in 2021, this reciprocity agreement was approved by the councils of the City and the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg in March 2023 and was officially signed by the partners on 19 October 2023, during the inauguration of the Château de La Petite Pierre.

The steering committees for this agreement identified three priority areas, each broken down into short-, medium- and long-term actions:

- **Climate and environment:** Partnership between CINE (Environmental Education Centres) and the "Adopt a Tree" initiative.
- **Support for the local economy:** Innovation through design, special edition of Tango & Scan, expansion of the SEVE call for projects, workshops with university and engineering school students, promotion of local food supply chains and shared school leisure activities.
- **Planning/mobility:** Support for the implementation of the Low Emissions Zone (ZFE-m), monitoring of leisure-related travel and tackling housing vacancy.

In 2023, the partnership between environmental education organisations led to a summer trip organised by the CINE at Bussierre Farm. A group of children from the Neuhof priority district, supported by the association Antenne, visited the Maison de l'Eau et de la Rivière located in the Northern Vosges Regional Nature Park.



## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Current situation		Territory		Actions		Assessment		France VNR 2023
11.a	Territorial equality					Expert assessment		
11.a	Forging reciprocity agreements					Expert assessment		
Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	49 767	32 241	56 902	186 849	154 940	↗	0,09 %
EMS	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	280 770	274 895	292 634	289 927	297 188	↗	0,08 %
Targets	City	11.a						
	EMS	11.a						



## PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Governance framework:** Pact for Democracy (2021)

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DPC - DPEC	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	No	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	No	Businesses	Yes
	State	No	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Inclusive decision-making**

Indicator: **Participation in the 2020 municipal elections (1st round)**

**16.7** 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	34,4 %	31,4 %	36,9 %	42,25 %	41,64 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	34,6 %	33,5 %	37,3 %	42,2 %	



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16.3

## Promoting access to local public services

ACTION: CITY

Citizens have access to first-level public services in all 33 municipalities and in many neighbourhoods. Informed and directed toward the appropriate resource services, they benefit from permanent access to public services based on the principle of continuity, a hallmark of the French Republic - throughout the year and under all circumstances. During the COVID-19 crisis, services adapted and implemented specific measures, but remained operational to support residents throughout the emergency.

These public services are trained in inclusive reception practices, particularly with regard to gender, religion, and ethnic background. To best meet the needs of all residents, services are distributed across the territory and made more accessible through local town halls. Access to legal rights is also supported through facilities such as the "France services" centre located in the Elsau neighbourhood.

16.3

## Promoting digital inclusion

ACTION: EMS

Recognising the growing role of digitalisation in accessing rights, the EMS has been implementing initiatives for several years to foster digital inclusion for all. This includes distributing digital passes to provide free training for those most distanced from digital technology and setting up digital assistance drop-in centres across the territory to offer occasional support for online procedures. The strong demand for these drop-in centres highlights their relevance in addressing a growing need.

16.3

## Facilitating access to justice

ACTION: CITY

The Strasbourg Maison de la Justice et du Droit (MJD), created on 6 March 2000 and jointly overseen by the Public Prosecutor and the President of the Strasbourg Judicial Court, provides access to justice at the local level and supports victims and legal empowerment. It serves as a space for information, guidance and support, where citizens can meet legal professionals at any stage of the legal process, whether judicial or non-judicial.

The partnership supports regular services from the Prisoner Rehabilitation and Probation Service, legal professionals (lawyers, bailiffs, notaries), representatives from the Defender of Rights and legal aid associations (SOS Aide aux Habitants, France Victimes 67, Viaduc France Victimes 67). Since September 2021, justice conciliators have also resumed services there, following the loss of their office space at the Bourse building.

As the only MJD in the Bas-Rhin department, this facility is well-known to residents throughout the Eurometropolis and beyond.

## 16.7 Promoting citizen participation

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Digital platform for citizen participation: No. of users								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			4 498	41 200	40 000	64 100	80 200	107 361		

The digital platform for citizen participation is a key communication tool for the City's local democracy policy. It brings together the various democratic participation schemes, consolidates the City's consultation efforts and showcases citizen-led initiatives - including the winning projects from the Participatory Budget, citizen petitions submitted to the local authority and neighbourhood workshops launched across the territory. The platform has become essential in mobilising residents and sharing the participatory work carried out across the municipality. Since 2020, the platform has included both City and Eurometropolis content and its user base doubled in the following year: 203,000 page views, 107,361 users in 2023, and from 4,000 to 17,254 subscribers, making it one of the local authority's largest engaged communities.

Digital tools for citizen participation are also on the increase. Of the 16,137 recipients of the public newsletter, 46% opened it - meaning around 7,447 people viewed at least one item of content.

Citizen participation is anchored in governance mechanisms and tools defined in the Pact for Democracy in Strasbourg, adopted in April 2018. This Pact aimed to move away from a model based on permanent institutional bodies towards a more flexible, project-based approach, encouraging co-construction from the earliest stages.

This shift, which began at the end of 2018, continued after the 2020 elections through a broader reflection on how to redesign participatory bodies for greater openness and based on a new neighbourhood map (from 10 to 20 neighbourhoods) to strengthen ties between the local authority and residents.

The Neighbourhood Workshops (Ateliers de Quartier - AQ), a new format replacing the former neighbourhood councils, were introduced in June 2021. They reflect the updated division of the City into 20 neighbourhoods, replacing the previous 10. This change helps strengthen connections between local elected officials and

residents. At the end of June and beginning of July 2021, the first 19 neighbourhood assemblies met, two of which chose to merge their sessions. A second round of assemblies then took place between November and December 2021, thanks to strong mobilisation by the local authority's departments. During their first year, citizens proposed and initiated 39 Neighbourhood Workshops (AQ).

Since 2020, efforts have focused on consolidating local democracy spaces and tools, adapting the system where necessary, and creating new opportunities for dialogue and debate throughout the city. Two key priorities have guided this process: increasing participation among the most underrepresented groups and clarifying the link between citizen input and decision-making. The aim is to ensure every resident can engage in dialogue with fellow citizens, elected representatives and municipal staff, debate a wide range of topics, propose and implement projects and experience the City's cross-border and European dynamics. The aim is threefold: to empower local residents, to include them more fully in the development and evaluation of public policies and to reach out to them throughout the territory.

In line with these objectives, the City Council adopted several measures in June 2022:

- creation of the Festival des Possibles, a large, travelling festival dedicated to civic participation and citizen initiatives, which drew over 1,800 participants in its first edition in 2023.
- simplification of citizen petitions, lowering the thresholds required to trigger a meeting between petitioners and elected officials (from 500 to 50 signatures) or to include an issue on the City Council agenda (1,400 instead of 2,800 signatures).
- renewal of the Intercultural and Citizen Life Council, a consultative body promoting intercultural actions and resident citizenship.

Citizen petitions continue to be an active form of public engagement: 14 petitions were submitted, five of which reached the 50-signature threshold triggering a meeting with the local authority, though none reached the 1,400-signature threshold to be added to the Council agenda.

More broadly, a culture of everyday, informal dialogue must continue to develop throughout the City. This is being fostered through citizen-led experiments, enabling residents to take ownership of public space. Internally, the administration is also working to build collective skills and embed a participatory culture into every project where this is possible. This principle was tested over two years through the "Consultation Review", which evolved in 2023 into the "Citizen Participation Lab".

When needed, elected officials and civil servants involved in a project can also be brought together to jointly assess and agree on the participation approach (objectives, methods, timeline, task-sharing) through Citizen Participation Steering Committees (COPART). Meanwhile, territorial coordination meetings ensure better cross-functional cooperation and coherence between the various participation initiatives.

Several "deliberative assemblies" have also been launched by the City of Strasbourg. These include a citizens' panel on Solidarity-Based Pricing in 2021, the establishment of an Independent Citizen Participation Observatory in 2023, and the Strasbourg Christmas Market Citizen Jury, created in 2022. The latter brought together 50 randomly selected residents for eight weekends of work (80 hours of volunteering), resulting in 32 recommendations - 30 of which were adopted by the executive.

The citizens' conference on the Low Emission Zone for Mobility (ZFE-m), initiated at the Eurometropolis level, engaged 12,000 people through a highly localised approach, with nearly 90 meetings held across the territory to involve residents as closely as possible.

16.7

## Participatory budget

ACTION: CITY

Among the key initiatives, the participatory budget was the subject of new deliberations adopted in mid-October 2020 and again in March 2021 to clarify its implementation procedures. The participatory budget was introduced in 2018, and 19 out of 31 selected projects have been completed. A second round was launched in 2019. However, due to the impact of Covid-19 and the postponed elections in 2020, some delays occurred. As a result, the implementation of Cycle 1 projects continued into 2021, ensuring their integration into the workload planning of the relevant municipal services. As a result, the second round was only launched in 2022, with a budget of €2 million. Following the voting phase, 19 projects were selected and are currently being implemented. An evaluation of the programme was carried out throughout 2023 to improve its effectiveness before launching a third round.

16.9

## Upholding the right to civil status

ACTION: CITY

The civil registry services handle birth, death and marriage formalities, during which they also verify the accuracy of the situation and the validity of consent. Each year, around 1,000 marriages and 1,000 civil solidarity pacts (PACS) are registered. A significant number of people also apply for a change of surname or given name. Requests related to gender identity are also received and are treated with equal consideration.



## Contributing to public safety

### ACTION: CITY

A public safety and order strategy is being implemented through close coordination with the Departmental Directorate of Public Security and the Prefecture of Bas-Rhin. It is also applied by the City's services and its partners in enforcing regulations related to the safety of gatherings and events - particularly the Strasbourg Christmas Market. The City is developing its expertise on complex regulatory matters involving the Mayor's policing powers in relation to public order and safety.

Overall, the strategy aims to help improve quality of life across the City and reduce the feeling of insecurity. To this end, it includes both administrative staff and authorised operational personnel responsible for maintaining public order, peace, safety and cleanliness. This work is carried out by the Municipal Police and the Public Space Surveillance Department, which maintain an active operational presence.

In coordination with the State, which holds the sovereign authority for public security, the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg is engaged in an Inter-municipal Crime and Radicalisation Pre-

vention Agreement (CISPDR). This body aims to foster vital inter-institutional dialogue for crime prevention and joint security efforts.

A dedicated unit is in place to collect and analyse data from Eurometropolis services and other stakeholders in the territorial safety and crime prevention strategy (including the national police, gendarmerie, education authorities, housing providers and public transport operators). It also acts as a liaison with the relevant authorities for reporting and addressing issues related to public safety and order, and supports mayors and general directors of services (DGS) from Eurometropolis municipalities on matters within their security and crime prevention remit.

The system includes an operational component to share challenges faced locally and provide tailored, practical responses. It is supported by operating and investment budgets, both at the City of Strasbourg and the Eurometropolis level. A coordinator is responsible for managing this partnership, ensuring consistency in actions, and promoting public awareness of security initiatives.

In 2022, 386 Incident Reports (CRI) were received, representing a 2.93% decrease compared to 2021. However, incidents involving assaults on staff increased, with 206 cases in 2022 compared to 172 in 2021 (+0.85%).



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## Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
16.7	Turnout in municipal elections (1st round in 2020)			Comparison	
16.3	Promoting access to local public services			Expert assessment	
16.3	Promoting digital inclusion			Expert assessment	
16.3	Facilitating access to justice			Expert assessment	
16.7	Encouraging citizen participation			Indicator	
16.7	Participatory budget			Expert assessment	
16.9	Upholding the right to civil status			Expert assessment	
16.10	Contributing to public safety			Expert assessment	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023		
CITY	Invest.	4 779 416	5 841 803	7 128 673	7 203 129	15 545 830	↗	12,26 %		
	Operat.	16 589	10 747	15 499	54 402	21 633	↗	0,01 %		
EMS	Invest.	7 332 380	11 123 975	13 717 356	17 358 368	18 503 621	↗	8,12 %		
	Operat.	35 915 202	44 776 622	41 649 583	43 388 681	45 513 282	↗	18,79 %		
Targets	City	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.10	16.11	16.a
	EMS	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.11				



## CULTURE

**Governance framework:** World Book Capital Partnership Committee

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
D.Culture	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other: international associations	

At the heart of Europe and the Rhine Basin, Strasbourg draws inspiration from a two-millennia-long history. Its destiny is closely linked to the Ill and the Rhine, the border river which, in the words of Victor Hugo, "unites everything", from its Alpine source to its outlet into the world in Rotterdam. Its people embody two cultures: humanist and free. They are humanists, shaped by the spirit and culture of tolerance championed during the Renaissance by Erasmus of Rotterdam, Jean Geiler of Kaysersberg, and made possible through the revolutionary invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg. They are also proud of their freedom, asserted as early as 1262 in the Battle of Hausbergen against episcopal power, reaffirmed as a haven for the oppressed during the Wars of Religion, and carried forward through the Enlightenment and the revolutionary fervour that continues to illuminate national unity - thanks to Rouget de Lisle's war song for the Rhine army, which would go on to become the French national anthem (La Marseillaise).

Its humanist and European culture naturally aligns with the ambition embodied by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and their transformative vision. Thus, in a spirit of positive inspiration, Strasbourg supports the international advocacy for a dedicated SDG on Culture and seeks to explore ways to territorialise this objective through the experimental framework defined by the "Culture 2030 Goal" network, presented at Mondiacult 2022, comprising ten key targets outlined on page 12.



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## Promoting access to culture at the local level

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator		Number of active subscribers in the 34 media libraries (Pass'relle card)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
60 963	67 464	72 465	58 190	60 110	45 335	46 570	48 890	49 131	↘	

As part of the public reading policy, a user survey was conducted in 2020, followed by an operational study to support the functioning and future development of media libraries across the territory. Following the inauguration of the new Nord media library, plans were made to create a new media library in the Port-du-Rhin district along with two additional Media Library Points in the Public Service Centres (Elsau and Montagne Verte). Similarly, the acquisition of a new mobile library (bibliobus) and the addition of two new stops (Port du Rhin) were scheduled for 2024. The overhaul of the media library website, currently underway, also aims to improve accessibility and user services.

The number of Pass'relle cardholders, when including users registered solely in municipal libraries, is estimated at around 55,000. Media library visits totalled 952,426, with 1,850,796 items borrowed over the year. Numerous cultural events are also held in these spaces: during the 2022-2023 season, 900 events - 49% of which were aimed at young audiences - attracted over 30,000 participants, including 5,000 exhibition visitors.

Currently functioning as a multi-purpose cultural space, the HautePierre Theatre is undergoing a consultation process to co-develop its future uses with cultural stakeholders, partners, local residents and the wider public. Six themed meetings (reimagining the theatre, considering its uses, governance, etc.) are being held and will lead to the drafting of a project brief, with the goal of selecting a project lead in 2025.



## Promoting access to culture through pricing policies

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Beneficiaries of the Atout Voir card								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
5 436	4 025	3 670	4 144	3 925	1 040	2 088	2 768		↘	

In addition, the City and Eurometropolis have launched a review of their pricing policy, with the aim of harmonising the different pricing grids and improving their progressiveness. In the cultural sector, the pricing structures of the Conservatoire and the Choreographic Centre are currently being revised and will serve as reference models for other cultural institutions.

In conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the Atout Voir card (a discount card facilitating access to cultural events for 11-25-year-olds who do not qualify as students), a strategic review has been undertaken. To maximise access to cultural offerings, the Atout Voir card will be free from the start of the 2024 academic year. Removing this initial financial barrier - combined with outreach and promotion efforts targeting young people - will help ensure broader access to cultural offerings.

## Promoting access to culture at the local level

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Equal access to culture is supported through the territorialisation of cultural policy. Through the cultural component of the City Contract, targeted support is provided to priority neighbourhoods. The Culture Department also maintains a local presence in all neighbourhoods, fostering collaboration among local stakeholders to widen access to culture - particularly for socially excluded groups.

A socially inclusive music education programme (DEMOS) has been launched in partnership with the Regional Conservatoire. It offers 350 educational workshops a week. For each child, one workshop per week (lasting 1h30), 2 sessions per year (12 weeks each). 30 primary schools in priority neighbourhoods (REP, REP+), reaching 4,500 children, are eligible.

In 2023, the average participation rate was 60%. Additionally, in 8 primary schools, including 3 in priority neighbourhoods, 120 children with no prior musical experience were given a musical instrument for 3 years and offered 3.5 hours of music lessons per week. They will also be able to take part in regular group sessions, an annual orchestral performance in the region, and a final concert at the Philharmonie de Paris.

Cultural coordinators are stationed in medical-social centres. They run local projects and act as relays for projects in the 5 local social action areas as part of the Strasbourg World Book Capital programme, in particular the "A Book to Dream" initiative.

A partnership with the Tôt ou t'art association for tickets to shows is subsidised by the city, particularly for people on minimum social benefits.

## 18.2

## Promoting the European message of peace and democracy

### ACTION: CITY

The three-year agreement between the French State and local authorities to support Strasbourg's role as the European Capital underpins a shared commitment to promoting Europe's message of peace and democratic dialogue - something Strasbourg embodies through its history. The Observatory for History Teaching in Europe, created in 2020, receives funding through the 2021-2023 agreement to organise joint activities with the Council of Europe as part of its annual conference.

In 2021, a "Council of Europe Wednesday" event was held to present the Observatory's mission and explore the democratic issues tied to history teaching. In 2022, a public conference - organised with the Council of Europe, the University of Strasbourg, and the National University Library (BNU) - focused on local historical and memorial issues with the theme: "Strasbourg and Alsace in the face of Nazism. Between history and memory". Over 100 people attended each conference.

The City continues to support and expand initiatives that highlight Europe's cultural diversity in Strasbourg, notably through cultural programming linked to the rotating presidencies of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (e.g. Germany, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Iceland and Latvia). These programmes showcase the culture, heritage and creativity of the Council of Europe's member states to the people of Strasbourg, and to promote the political principles of the Organisation, which has had its headquarters in Strasbourg since 1949. Promotional actions include tram wraps in the colours of the presiding countries, support for public events (such as performances), brochures presenting the programme, and flag-raising ceremonies in Place de la République and Place Broglie.

In October 2022, Strasbourg officially signed the ICORN (International Cities of Refuge Network) agreement in view of hosting a writer in residence in 2023/2024.

Each year, the City also shines a spotlight on the laureates of the Sakharov and Václav Havel Prizes, awarded respectively by the European Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe for outstanding contributions to human rights. Public meetings with prizewinners are held during the European Parliament's December session, in association with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Recent honourees include the democratic opposition in Belarus (Sakharov Prize 2020), Alexei Navalny (2021), the people of Ukraine (2022), and Russian opposition figure Vladimir Kara-Murza (Václav Havel Prize 2022).

During Europe Day in 2022, an exhibition on Andrei Sakharov and the Sakharov Prize was displayed in Place Kléber and at Sciences Po Strasbourg (during the European Night event), in partnership with the European Parliament and the Memorial France association. Each of these events serves to raise public awareness of the causes defended by the laureates and give visibility to the major human rights prizes awarded by the two European institutions based in Strasbourg. They also help forge new partnerships at local, national, and European levels.



### 18.3

#### Preserving cultural heritage

ACTION: CITY

A historic city with a rich heritage, Strasbourg is proud to be home to two UNESCO World Heritage sites: the Grande Île, designated in 1988, and the Neustadt, designated in 2017. Preserving this heritage is an ongoing and financially demanding endeavour. One of the most recent achievements was the decision to renovate the National Opera. In 2023, the City Council adopted a report from the evaluation and planning mission.

It marks the launch of three new studies: a heritage study, a programming study and a strategic study. These are intended to shape the opera house of the future in terms of artistic and cultural vision, governance and financial model.

In addition, the Zoological Museum has been undergoing a full renovation since 2022. A participatory process has been set up to help shape the Museum's cultural programming ahead of its reopening in 2025.

### 18.4

#### Promoting cultural rights through amateur artistic practices

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Number of amateur arts associations supported								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
						21	39	51		

Cultural rights are embodied through equal access to culture and a strong policy of support for amateur artistic practices. Amateur artistic activities promote personal empowerment, active participation in the city's artistic and cultural life, civic engagement, social and intergenerational diversity and a sense of community wellbeing. They align with cultural rights by ensuring everyone has the right and the opportunity to fully live their cultural identity, as set out in the Fribourg Declaration of 2007.

Supporting amateur artistic practices also places cultural rights at the heart of Strasbourg's cultural policy, affirming the freedom to live one's cultural identity, understood as "all the cultural references through which a person, alone or in community, defines themselves, builds themselves, communicates and seeks recognition in their dignity" (Fribourg Declaration on Cultural Rights, 2007). At the intersection of several Sustainable Development Goals, support for amateur artistic practices also strengthens individual agency and contributes

to the wellbeing - both physical and mental - of everyone. A framework resolution on support for amateur artistic practice was adopted for the first time in June 2021, representing an annual allocation of €500,000 to the sector.

In the momentum generated by Strasbourg's designation as UNESCO World Book Capital 2024, citizen participation and cultural rights are particularly prominent: more than 300 citizen-led initiatives have already been brought together in an OFF programme that continues to grow day by day.

18.4

## Artistic and cultural education and partnership agreements

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Strasbourg's cultural policy includes a strong focus on culture, youth and early childhood, embodied in a wide range of initiatives promoting arts and cultural education (EAC). In January 2023, the City and the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg launched a formal contractual approach to EAC (the CTEAC), beginning with a baseline assessment. This will be followed by a diagnostic phase and working groups, leading to the development of an action plan. Alongside this process, the City and the Eurometropolis will apply for the 100% EAC label starting in 2024. This approach is also aligned with the "Child-Friendly City" label and complements many of the initiatives outlined in the Child-Friendly City Charter, signed on 20 November 2023.

Ensuring equal access to culture for everyone is a key objective of Strasbourg's cultural policy, shaping the goals pursued across its cultural departments. Cultural policy also explicitly addresses environmental and social challenges through partnership agreements based on shared objectives and resources that contractually bind cultural institutions and partners. These agreements commit their signatories to improving accessibility and better addressing diversity and inclusion. They also include specific commitments to environmental responsibility and gender equality. A renewal phase for these agreements is currently underway, with each new agreement now required to incorporate these different indicators.

18.4

## Supporting new forms of artistic creation

ACTION: CITY/EMS

The policy to support new forms of artistic creation has made it possible to redeploy existing resources towards emerging forms and sectors. This includes the creation of grants for local authors (€100,000) and support for around thirty new artistic projects, primarily led by newly established associations working across various cultural fields.

18.7

## Bilingualism and Alsatian regional culture

ACTION: CITY/EMS

As part of its policy to promote bilingualism and regional culture, the Eurometropolis has strengthened its partnerships with associations, particularly the Office for the Language and Cultures of Alsace and Moselle (OLCA) and Culture et Bilinguisme. In partnership with OLCA, the Eurometropolis organised three Kaffékränzel (Alsatian afternoon teas) in 2022, enabling municipal staff to engage in conversation in the regional language.

To increase the visibility of regional and Rhine cultural heritage, the EMS has distributed 700 annual subscriptions to the magazine *Land un Sproch* since 2022. These languages and cultures are also showcased in the EMS Magazine.

At the European Fair, the opening evening event - the *Septemberfescht* - highlighted Alsatian brewing heritage and music.

To better respond to the needs of Eurometropolis municipalities in implementing cross-border and bilingual initiatives, a survey was carried out to map existing partnerships, twinning arrangements, and good practices, and to identify their needs. A bilingualism steering committee was also established to advance joint efforts with the 33 municipalities in promoting regional languages and cultures.

The City of Strasbourg has likewise reinforced its cooperation with associations and strongly supported cultural and event programming in the regional language. Examples include support for the "D'une langue vers l'autre - Traduire, interpréter et transmettre" festival and workshops, as well as Alsatian-language workshops and performances during the Christmas market.

To mark the 60th anniversary of the Élysée Treaty, the City co-organised the *École du Flow*, a Franco-German music competition whose final was held in Strasbourg, bringing together 1,000 secondary school students.



## World Book Capital

### ACTION: CITY

In July 2022, Strasbourg was designated UNESCO World Book Capital for 2024, following Accra (Ghana) and preceding Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) - becoming the first French city to receive this prestigious title. From 23 April 2024 to 23 April 2025, the city will host a major year-long programme under the title "Read Our World", built around five key themes:

#### 1 - A city at the crossroads of ideas and debate

Strasbourg, a city at the crossroads of ideas and debate, invites democratic dialogue on the challenges and issues of our time, and advances media and information literacy. The city rises to the democratic challenge, inviting residents, artists and professionals from all sectors to take part in debates on current societal issues.

#### 2 - A creative and poetic city

Strasbourg, a creative and poetic city, encourages artistic expression in all its forms, to imagine the world of tomorrow. By tapping into their creativity and imagination, artists and residents alike open up new, unimagined and previously unimaginable horizons, helping us read and write a more poetic and desirable world.

#### 3 - A city of refuge

Strasbourg, a city of refuge, reaffirms the vital role of culture and reading as universal vehicles for peace, humanism, human rights and the sharing of meaning and emotion. The city promotes intercultural understanding and the celebration of all cultures, recognising them as essential building blocks of a collective and shared identity.

#### 4 - An empowering and ecological city

Strasbourg, an empowering and ecological city, encourages access to reading and eco-responsible practices. Strasbourg, resilient and engaged, places particular emphasis on social inclusion and eco-responsibility, while promoting access to reading for all. With corporate engagement in the fight against illiteracy, life story collections, and the creation of living libraries, many outreach initiatives are designed to reach a broad audience, particularly the most vulnerable. The project also includes strong advocacy for a more ecological book industry, through a final symposium, a partner network, and the "Read for the Planet" programme.

#### 5 - A child-friendly city

Strasbourg, a child-friendly city, is committed to inspiring children and families to discover the joy of reading, listening to, and sharing stories. The city adopts a child-centred approach to foster the love of reading in everyday places of life and learning - using books as tools of joy, laughter, and connection. This area presents a unique opportunity to bring together all those involved in schools, extra-curricular activities and early childhood around the theme of books and reading at every stage of education. It also involves broader efforts to support parenting.

The programme features nearly 1,000 activities - exhibitions, debates, meetings, workshops and professional events - as well as long-term initiatives focused on schools, the social and medical-social sectors, and all City neighbourhoods. It will also serve as a platform to advocate for the inclusion of a dedicated SDG on Culture in the next 2030 Agenda, by contributing to the development of a suitable set of indicators in partnership with local cultural, economic and social actors.

The project includes a national and international cooperation component, with around ten professional events to be hosted in Strasbourg over the course of the year. The budget is €6 million, with €4.5 million over 3 years dedicated to artistic and cultural programming.



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
18.1	Offering local cultural infrastructures		●	Indicator	
18.1	Promoting access to culture through pricing policies		●	Indicator	
18.1	Promoting access to culture at the local level		●	Expert assessment	
18.2	Promoting the European message of peace and democracy		●		
18.3	Preserving cultural heritage		●	Expert assessment	
18.4	Promoting cultural rights through amateur artistic practices		●	Indicator	
18.4	Artistic and cultural education and partnership agreements		●	Expert assessment	
18.4	Supporting new forms of artistic creation		●		
18.7	Bilingualism and Alsatian regional culture		●		
18.b	World Book Capital		●	Expert assessment	

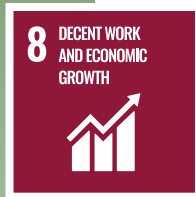
Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	29550368	17278954	8941346	12475797	18278042	↘	14,41 %
	Operat.	23496647	31963069	33318462	35617017	35824248	↗	20,16 %
EMS	Invest.	5851332	2266576	1660137	6160245	5017149	↘	2,20 %
	Operat.	4862951	5348728	5120261	5499253	5686077	↗	2,35 %
Targets	City	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.a	18.b
	EMS	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.8	18.a	

# 4.

## Social resilience : empowering citizens to take action

Strasbourg's solidarity policy, proudly deployed in support of its most vulnerable residents, has its roots in the social advances made in Germany at the end of the 19th century. This commitment has never wavered: when decentralisation laws assigned responsibility for health and social matters to the départements, the City of Strasbourg naturally continued its social action, acting on behalf of the Département for areas such as child protection, integration, maternal and child health (PMI), and school health services, and on behalf of the State as well.

This solidarity and health action is built on an integrated structure bringing together the responsibilities of the City, the municipal social action centre (CCAS), the Eurometropolis, the Département, and the State — a model that is unique in France. Its aim is to address social needs and inequalities across society, enabling everyone to thrive and ac-



cess essential services, leisure activities, and the safety that underpins social cohesion and individual fulfilment. In light of today's ecological challenges, strengthening the resilience of society is a prerequisite for successful transformation.



# END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

**Governance framework:** Food Partnership Committee



Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
D.Culture	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	No	Other	

In 2020, the new majority made the decision to develop a food strategy based on the Milan Pact, aligned with the 17 SDGs. This approach aimed to address the lack of coherence across existing policies and to connect food-related issues with ongoing public policies and actions. Internally, we identified 30 pre-existing frameworks for action within 10 of the local authority's departments. Each is already mobilising a large number of external partners: associations, businesses and government representatives. Externally, the goal is to bring together collective energy and initiate a co-constructed dialogue around shared objectives and pathways with citizens, socioeconomic stakeholders, and regional authorities. Along the "production, processing, distribution, consumption" chain alone, the local food system is estimated to involve around 5,000 actors. As part of the National Recovery Plan, the Territorial Food Project (PAT) was certified by the French government for the 2021 - 2026 period, allowing 13 project leaders to access funding totalling €1,323,912.

The initial phase of dialogue began with a small core Food Partnership Committee and continued through several citizen participation initiatives (street interviews, surveys, etc.) during the "Food Meetings", which gathered input from nearly 700 participants. This consultation served as a cornerstone in shaping the PAT, whose strategy and action plan were summarised in a brochure published in October 2022 and formally adopted by the Eurometropolitan Council in June 2023.

The shared vision for the territorial food strategy is to promote healthy, accessible food for all,

in harmony with ecosystems and supportive of the local economy. This food resilience strategy is built around six core objectives:

- 1. Ensure that no one goes hungry:** make high-quality food accessible to everyone without inequality
- 2. Eat well:** offer healthy, high-quality, sustainable food that promotes good health
- 3. Produce sustainably:** accompagner l'agriculture face aux défis de demain
- 4. Produire autrement:** encourage a shift in agricultural and food practices to protect the environment
- 5. Develop our economy and our culture:** strengthen our industries and promote our know-how
- 6. Avoid waste:** reduce food waste and promote the circular economy



In addition to the actions led by the local authority and the 27 members of the Food Partnership Committee - along with 130 organisations involved in the PAT in 2022 - two to three multi-partner initiatives will be implemented each year to address these issues in a cross-cutting way. For 2023 - 2024, a major action plan to support the development of legumes is already underway, and the City is exploring the potential to replicate the "Terres de Sources" model from the Rennes region to engage in protecting local water resources. 2022 also marked the launch of the first edition of the "Food Meetings".

## TERRITORY

Target: **High-performance, resilient agriculture**  
Indicator: **Organic farming areas (2023) (ha)** 2.4 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	305	831	1 496	1 211	2 462 158

Indicator: **Share of UAA under organic farming (2023) (%)** 2.4 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	2,43	5,2	24	17	10,7

Indicator: **Share of farms engaged in organic farming (2023) (%)** 2.4 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	8,4 %	12,3 %	35,8 %	31,7 %	12,80 %

As early as 2008, the issue of food and local supply chains was addressed through a partnership with the Chamber of Agriculture and the Alsace Organic Farming Association (OPABA). Land use emerged as a central concern, and agricultural zones to be preserved were identified as part of the inter-municipal Local Urban Plan (PLUi). This approach promoted responsible land use and the protection of agricultural and natural spaces. Of the 2,800 hectares of agricultural land that had been zoned for urban development before 2017, 850 hectares were reclassified as agricultural or natural areas. The PLUi designated half of the territory as non-buildable agricultural and natural zones, representing more than 12 years of land consumption for the area. Between 2010 and 2023, the surface area used for organic farming increased from 53 to 326 hectares, alongside a doubling in the number of farms, now accounting for 2.42% of utilised agricultural area (UAA). The national figure is 10.7%. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the challenge of transitioning to more sustainable farming practices.

Moreover, the local food system remains highly dependent on an intensive production model and food supply chains that rely heavily on imported goods. Even if all 12,000 hectares of current farmland were used to feed local residents, this would only cover 8% of the Eurometropolis population's needs. At present, 83% of the utilised agricultural area is used for animal feed. Only 3% of the food consumed is locally produced. An urgent rethink of the local food system at the territorial level is therefore essential.

Another key issue now emerging is generational renewal: the transfer of businesses and the installation of young farmers outside the family framework. Today, 65% of the farming population is over 50.

## 2.2

## School catering

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Share of organic produce by purchase value								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					18,6 %	30 %	34 %	30 %	↗	

School catering currently serves nearly 16,690 registered children across 47 municipal sites and 13 partner sites under agreement. Since the launch of the new contract in 2021, organic products account for at least 34% of total purchases by value, with two-thirds (66%) sourced from local supply chains. The City has embarked on an ambitious transformation of its collective catering services for early childhood and school-age children. The aim is to combine high nutritional and health standards with a lower environmental footprint and greater economic and social sustainability. This transformation is being rolled out in two phases:

A new school and early childhood catering contract, in place since September 2021, designed to launch a food transition project in collaboration with all local stakeholders. The goal

is to promote higher-quality food, with a focus on children's health, environmental responsibility and support for more sustainable farming - while ensuring meals remain affordable for all children.

The development of a new organisational model for catering services, intended to embed these objectives over the long term. One key area of focus involves diversifying meal preparation methods to encourage, wherever possible, on-site cooking and hot meal delivery.

## 2.2

## Ensuring a local food supply

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Short food supply chains: number of producers selling directly from the farm								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		25			37	42	43	44	↗	

Since 2014, the local authority has been committed to supporting professional farming and developing short food supply chains through diversified, environmentally friendly agriculture. Around 60 local producers supply the city's 50 weekly markets and the network of farm produce delivery points. The local authority provides an interactive map to help locate short supply chain points of sale.

Since 2014, a public building - the Ancienne Douane - has been made available for the sale of seasonal, high-quality products at affordable prices, giving local producers increased visibility. A new organic grocery store also

opened in June 2023 as part of the redevelopment of the former tobacco factory.

While the number of short supply chain outlets has remained stable (140), the number of producers has grown from 40 to 62. The proportion of local products on our plates is very low: 3% in 2018. The aim is to increase this figure to 10-12%, in line with the best-positioned urban areas in France.

## Developing family allotment gardening

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Allotment gardens								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
4 774	4 797	4 865	4 825	4 814	4 847	4 926	4 922	4 937	↗	
Indicator		Collective urban vegetable gardens								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
66 %	66 %	70 %	70 %	78 %	88 %	106 %	146 %	146 %	↗	
Indicator		Community allotment gardens								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
19 %	21 %	21 %	25 %	29 %	29 %	38 %	38 %	38 %	↗	

Strasbourg has successfully preserved the connection between families and the land through family allotment gardens, offering a valuable resource for health and quality of life. In 1908, Strasbourg became the first city in France to directly manage these gardens as a social initiative. Currently, 37% of rented allotments are managed by associations.

## Developing market gardening capacity in priority-neighbourhoods

ACTION: EMS

The Eurometropolis was selected as a winner of the "Quartiers fertiles" call for projects launched by the National Urban Renewal Agency (ANRU), dedicated to urban agriculture in priority neighbourhoods (QPV). The winning project aims to contribute to building a new local public policy for economic, agricultural and food transitions, rooted in ecological transformation and social solidarity. It will support the development of hybrid urban agriculture projects in QPVs where land is available. The project is led by the Eurometropolis in partnership with the municipalities of Strasbourg, Schiltigheim and Bischheim, in connection with Urban Renewal Projects (PRU), the Local Sustainable Economy Pact, and the Urban Nature Park (PNU) initiative. In Strasbourg, the neighbourhoods involved are the Elsau, Neuhof-Meinau, and Cité de l'Ill QPVs.



## End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

2 ZERO HUNGER



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
2.4	Organic farmland	●		Comparison	●
2.4	Share of UAA under organic farming	●		Comparison	
2.4	Share of women engaged in organic farming	●		Comparison	
2.2	Providing healthy school meals		●	Indicator	
2.2	Ensuring a local food supply		●	Indicator	
2.3	Developing family market gardening activities		●	Indicator	
2.3	Developing market gardening capacity in priority-neighbourhoods		●	Expert assessment	

	Budgets	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	1496064	2279123	5242519	4783201	2906061	↗	2,29 %
	Operat.	6757331	4271409	6301279	7611782	7182128	↗	4,04 %
EMS	Invest.	-	-	18254	17598	6146	↘	0,00 %
	Operat.	204886	163649	314926	464683	384485	↗	0,16 %
Targets	City	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4			
	EMS	2.1	2.4					





## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

**Governance framework :** Local health contract

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DSSJ - DRU	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	No
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	No
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	No
	State	Yes	Citizens	No
	Cross-border	No	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Non-communicable diseases**

Indicator: **Density of GPs per 1,000 inhabitants (2018)**

3.4 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	1,52	1,05	1,35	1,1	0,89
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	1,29	1,05	1,35	1,1	

Target: **Road accidents**

Indicator: **Number of people killed in road accidents**

3.6 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	6	0	3	5	3127
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	12	0	17	13	

Target: **Physical activity and well-being**

Indicator: **Number of registered athletes per 1,000 inhabitants (2021)**

3.11 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	15,49	14,8	16,95	18,4	19,65
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	17,53	17,0	18,1	20,8	

Residents of the area experience excess mortality linked to chronic illnesses (such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease), along with a significant issue of obesity. This situation stems from poor dietary quality. In Strasbourg, cases of overweight and obesity are identified at the end of preschool (age 5-6). The prevalence of overweight is high (an average of 14.3%) and varies significantly between neighbourhoods, reaching 22.3% in a highly disadvantaged area. These disparities persist, with prevalence increasing to 26% by the start of secondary school (age 11-12). In addition, due to the energy crisis and inflation, vulnerable families are finding it increasingly difficult to eat healthily: in Strasbourg, 26% of the population lives below the poverty line.

3.4

### Reducing weight-related illnesses in children

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Nb of people supported by the PRECCOSS scheme								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
85	260	361	500	220	264	308	228	320	↗	400

A dedicated scheme, called PRECCOSS (Coordinated Care for Overweight and Obese Children in Strasbourg), was launched in 2014 to support children and adolescents (aged 3 to 18) identified as overweight or obese according to the BMI curve in their health records. Since 2021, the programme has been managed by the Strasbourg Maison Sport-Santé (Sport & Health Centre).

3.4

### Supporting healthy pregnancies through balanced nutrition (Green Prescription)

ACTION: CITY

Fully aligned with the PRECCOSS programme, and following the highly positive results of the "Sport Santé sur ordonnance" initiative (see below, 3.11), a "Green Prescription" has been introduced for pregnant women. It provides access to a weekly organic food basket and guidance on environmental health. This initiative targets a specific period of exposure during which women are particularly vulnerable. As a form of primary nutritional prevention, it addresses current needs while anticipating future health trends, helping to foster behaviours that support both personal health and environmental sustainability.

3.6

### Supporting people facing addiction

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		People attending the safer consumption facility (SCMR)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
						639				

Opened in 2016, the "Argos" safer consumption facility, run by the Ithaque association, offers multidisciplinary support to drug users who are disconnected from the healthcare system and experiencing precarious living conditions and homelessness. Since June 2021, following an order authorising its trial phase, a care and accommodation scheme has been set up alongside the SCMR, providing housing for 20 highly vulnerable individuals, particularly those with health conditions requiring treatments that are incompatible with life on the streets.

## Promoting physical activity and well-being

ACTION: CITY

The "Sport - Health" initiative has been a public policy in Strasbourg since 2010, aimed at encouraging physical activity that supports young people's development, overall well-being and life expectancy for vulnerable populations and people in remission. The city's infrastructure allows for action at the local level, close to residents. For example, in public swimming pools, the introduction of healthy products in vending machines is part of a campaign to raise awareness about nutritional health. Public spaces also offer a powerful opportunity to expand well-being-related activities. Many sporting activities take place in the city's parks (gentle practices such as yoga, taichi, Nordic walking, etc.), and other sporting practices are emerging (disc golf, street golf, rollerblading, slacklining, etc.). In the future, the city plans to incorporate Street Workout, which involves using the urban environment as a space for training and strength-building.

## Healing through sport

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Cumulative number of people supported through the "Sport-Health on Prescription" scheme								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
1 000	1 364	1 957	2 435	2 953	3 231	3 780	4 468	5 450	↗	11 000



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Since November 2012, Strasbourg has been a pioneer in trialling the Sport-Health on Prescription programme, aimed at individuals with long-term health conditions (such as cancer, diabetes, respiratory diseases, mental health disorders, etc.) and/or other health

challenges (such as overweight, obesity, long COVID, high blood pressure, etc.). Doctors can prescribe tailored physical activities for people in recovery, supervised by professionals: cycling, walking, swimming, fitness training, and more.

The initiative was taken up at the national level in the Health Law of 27 March 2015, which expanded its scope to include other medical conditions. Since 2021, the programme has been run by the Strasbourg Sport & Health Centre. It remains free of charge for Strasbourg residents, thanks to co-funding from partners, in particular the City of Strasbourg.

## Reducing smoking in public spaces

ACTION: CITY

Launched in playgrounds in 2015 at the request of the League Against Cancer through the "Espace sans tabac" label and the trial in the Parc de la Citadelle, the smoking ban now applies to all green spaces in Strasbourg. The measure was unanimously approved by the City Council in 2018 and came into effect on 1 July of that year. Beyond the public health risks associated with tobacco, the decision also aims to protect the quality of public spaces (cigarette butts discarded on the ground) and the water table (a single cigarette butt can pollute up to 500 litres of water due to its toxic content).

## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
3.4	Number of GPs per 1000 inhabitants			Comparison	
3.6	Number of people killed in road accidents			Comparison	
3.11	Number of registered athletes per 1,000 inhabitants			Comparison	
3.4	Reducing weight-related illnesses in children			Indicator	
3.4	Supporting healthy pregnancies through balanced nutrition			Expert assessment	
3.5	Supporting people facing addiction			Indicator	
3.11	Promoting physical activity and well-being			Expert assessment	
3.11	Healing through sport			Indicator	
3.a	Reducing smoking in public spaces			Expert assessment	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023		
CITY	Invest.	2576901	2460563	2933982	4355542	4195197	↗	3,31%		
	Operat.	1962051	1971771	2449924	3887942	3911207	↗	2,20%		
EMS	Invest.	2592021	2512881	5928773	4787427	10252014	↗	4,50%		
	Operat.	2381319	2178312	2248572	2432105	2434432	↗	1,00%		
Targets	City	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.11	3.d
	EMS	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.11	3.d				



## ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

**Governance framework:** Global educational project for children

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DEPE - DDEA	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	No
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	No
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	No	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **School education**

Indicator: **Average number of pupils per primary school (Sept. 2021)**

4.1 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	301	308	278	261	139
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	276	156	233	181	

Target: **Vocational training and higher education**

Indicator: **Share of non-graduates among 20-24 year-olds no longer in education (2019)**

4.3 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	18,34 %	20,7 %	11,73 %	15,27 %	10,70 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	16,49 %	18,24 %	13,27 %	15,56 %	




The performance of the French education system has declined in many areas. The State continues to take the lead on these issues, and local authorities often have no means of monitoring the performance of their young citizens.



4.1

## Helping children succeed in school

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Number of pupils enrolled in out-of-school activities (canteen + afternoon programmes)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
25 143	26 028	26 638	23 000	23 000	21 515	19 565	19 476	20 717		

Local authorities are responsible for accommodating pupils in suitable facilities and are also involved voluntarily by providing staff to assist teachers and run out-of-school activities, notably through specialised nursery school assistants (ATSEM). These measures represent a significant financial commitment, but they fall within a protected domain: there has been no increase in out-of-school care fees since the beginning of the mandate.

The "Caisses des écoles" (local education support funds) are key stakeholders in the educational success programme, which aims to support children's well-being both mental and physical.


The local authority also plays a role in facilitating access to services, with the goal of improving work-life balance for families. Morning and evening out-of-school care for preschoolers offers children a space and time for educational leisure, adapted to their pace and needs, while enabling families to better reconcile work and family life. Participation is now seeing a slight increase after a decline during and after the COVID crisis.

Since 2022, the EMS has made public transport free for minors. This encourages access to the educational facilities available in cultural and sporting establishments

4.7

## Environmental education

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Number of young people attending out-of-school care								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
789	849	603	889	554	281	583	936			

An environmental education strategy aims to encourage behaviour change around consumption, raise awareness of indoor air quality, and promote urban biodiversity.

Between 2015 and 2022, efforts were made to share the topic of environmental education more widely with the public. Today, it is likely that the carbon footprint of the most vulnerable populations is already lower, making it important to better identify target audiences in light of the messaging around energy and material sobriety. This awareness-raising must also take generational aspects into account.

A dedicated resource centre offers free booking

and borrowing of more than 380 educational materials (kits, games, exhibitions) to support these efforts. This system is further reinforced by advisory support for educators and activity leaders, helping them define and develop projects, access themed training, and organise site visits. In addition, the City has provided financial and partnership-based support to around 30 associations, along with on-the-ground activities to raise awareness among schoolchildren and the general public.

Since 2018, a dedicated annual forum has brought together all the local players working in the field of environmental education, enabling them to find out more about existing schemes

and educational resources, and helping them to get to know each other better and set up new partnerships.

teachers are expected to cover, highlighting the need to clarify priorities.

Among teachers, however, there remains some reluctance to engage and develop projects. This may stem from the growing number of topics

4.7



## Environmental education

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Educational gardens in schools								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
39	39	46	46	48	50	50	50	50	↗	



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The presence of an educational garden in every school is a key teaching tool. Currently, 50 gardens have been set up across 115 schools in Strasbourg, and schoolyard greening projects are helping to build on this progress. The goal is to make these gardens or vegetable-growing spaces available in all schools across the area, with dedicated support. Each project is initiated by a committed teaching team, in collaboration with out-of-school staff and the children themselves. These spaces offer opportunities to explore a range of topics with pupils: an appreciation for living things, environmental protection, the concept of food cultivation and the observation of biodiversity.

4.a



## Improving accessibility in schools

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator		Share of schools adapted for people with disabilities								Nb
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
City						13	16,5	21	↗	

A recent law has made it mandatory for children with disabilities to be included in mainstream education, covering both school hours and out-of-school time. While this is a positive and inclusive step, it requires significant adaptation of school facilities, and true social inclusion is still a work in progress. Temporary support measures are already in place to help bridge this gap. As of 2023, only 21% of schools in the City of Strasbourg meet accessibility standards for people with disabilities.

However, the construction of new schools offers an opportunity to anticipate and integrate this requirement for inclusion. Four new schools will be built during this mandate.

## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
4.1	Average number of pupils per primary school	●		Comparison	
4.3	Share of non-graduates in the 20-24 age group	●		Comparison	
4.1	Helping children succeed in school		●	Indicator	
4.7	Environmental education in out-of-school activities		●	Indicator	
4.7	Environmental education: educational gardens		●	Indicator	
4.a	Ensuring access to school facilities for all		●	Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023	
CITY	Invest.	18424926	14800654	17153372	24439440	27986450	↗	22,07 %	
	Operat.	22823668	21860843	22447273	22322819	21186376	↘	11,92 %	
EMS	Invest.	30138849	11255941	9565771	11847449	8749062	↘	3,84 %	
	Operat.	4176569	4176302	4024674	4338760	4232476	↗	1,75 %	
Targets	City	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a
	EMS	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a		



## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

**Governance framework:** Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DDEA	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Full employment and decent work**

Indicator: **Share of long-term unemployed among jobseekers (2019)**

8.5



	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	42,83 %	45,32 %	36,2 %	41,25 %	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	43,38 %	45,21 %	39,7 %	40,55 %	

Target: **Access to employment and training for young people**

Indicator: **Share of young people aged 18-24 not in employment or education**

8.6



	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	42,51 %	41,3 %	37,9 %	35,58 %	38,90 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	39,61 %	39,56 %	37,55 %	34,14 %	



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8.5

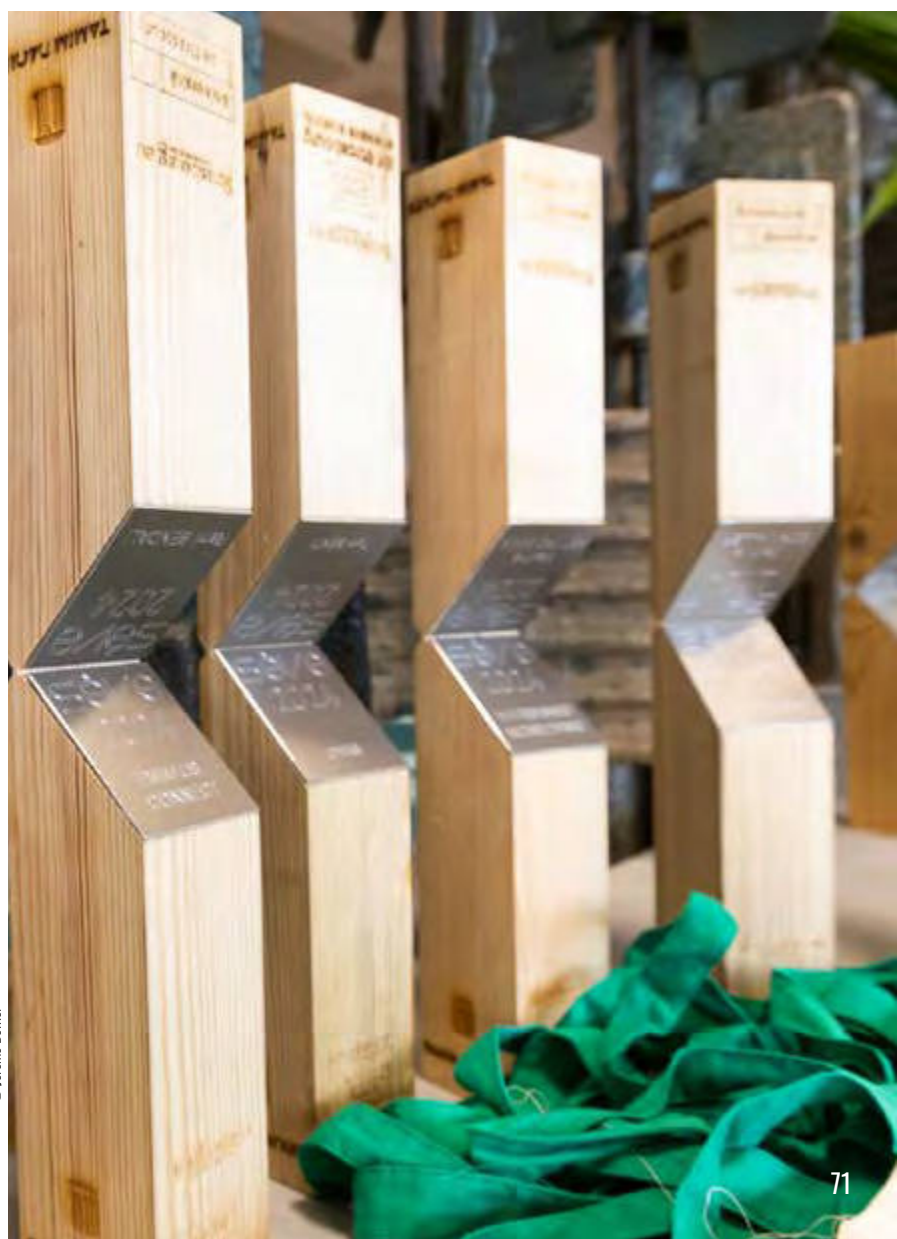
## Ensuring access to employment for all

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Job integration: number of people supported back into employment								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			113	815	3 133	4 382	4 414	3 655	↗	

As part of the "Zero Long-Term Unemployment Territory" (TZCLD) initiative, adopted by resolution on 18 December 2020, the EMS is committed to this territorial experiment. The initiative aims to tackle long-term unemployment based on three key principles: no one is unemployable; there are many socially useful and diverse tasks still to be done; and the cost of unemployment to society is greater than the cost of creating employment. The project involves establishing an Employment-Oriented Enterprise (EBE) that offers additional jobs tailored to the local economic context for people who have been out of work for an extended period and who voluntarily take part in the initiative. Employment on permanent contracts (CDI) helps restore self-confidence, strengthen social ties, foster a sense of purpose and increase purchasing power. This project puts the local economy back at the heart of everyday life, while helping develop the skills of the local workforce. The project follows a well-established process: building territorial consensus among stakeholders (institutions, associations, businesses, citizens, unemployed people, volunteers, etc.), identifying the capacities and aspirations of jobseekers, and finally, the search for and creation of useful, non-competitive activities.

In 2022, the TZCLD scheme reached and individually supported 370 long-term unemployed individuals, with an average of 70 people returning to work within six months. The Eurometropolis also supports employment pathways for residents of priority neighbourhoods (QPV), funding around 20 projects through the City Contract and mobilising European funds (ESF). The Eurometropolis supports local youth employment missions and includes social clauses in its public procurement contracts.







## Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
<b>8.5</b>	Share of long-term unemployed among jobseekers	●		Comparison	●
<b>8.6</b>	Share of young people aged 18-24 not in employment or education	●		Comparison	
<b>8.5</b>	Ensuring access to employment for all		●	Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
<b>CITY</b>	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	1 197 048	1 549 424	1 785 750	2 115 595	1 715 044	↗	<b>0,97%</b>
<b>EMS</b>	Invest.	1 342 272	1 143 515	906 050	1 086 599	1 153 579	↘	<b>0,51 %</b>
	Operat.	851 527	1 215 700	1 121 616	1 661 528	1 315 185	↗	<b>0,54 %</b>

<b>Targets</b>	City	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
	EMS	<b>8.6</b>	

# ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

**Governance framework:** Zero waste and circular economy strategy

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DCGD / DCPR	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

12.3

## Reducing food waste in schools

**ACTION: EMS**

This is a crucial issue, as approximately 30% of food is wasted in France across the entire food chain. In Strasbourg, school catering produces 13 tonnes of bio-waste per month for the 43 school restaurants collected, or around 147g per tray per day. This bio-waste is collected by Agrivalor, under a public contract. Once collected, the waste is prepared for anaerobic digestion. AGRIVALOR Energie receives the waste at its unit and, if necessary, unpacks it before processing it by anaerobic digestion to produce green electricity, green heat and digestate (natural fertiliser). A local platform for the collection and packaging of organic produce, called Solibio, has been set up by the local authority. This helps local producers reduce logistical constraints, encouraging them to reinvest in local production.

To go further, 30 traditional and fast-food restaurants will be encouraged to adopt food waste reduction practices. A pilot project is being carried out in one area, featuring: cargo-bike collection, dedicated urban composters, multi-stakeholder partnerships.



12.8

## Training associations and families

ACTION: EMS

The Déclics initiative offers fun, hands-on challenges for the public to act on climate issues (energy, consumption, food, waste, mobility). Participants form teams (families, neighbours, colleagues, friends) and aim to save at least 8% on energy and water, especially in winter. This has resulted in savings of 110,000 kWh (1,400 kWh/family) and 420 m<sup>3</sup> of water (5 m<sup>3</sup>/family), a saving of 9% on energy and water consumption and a reduction in annual energy bills of around €200 per household.



12.8

## Training cultural sector professionals

ACTION: EMS

A major training plan was rolled out to raise awareness of the ecological transition in the cultural sector. It was co-designed with local cultural stakeholders to meet the sector's specific needs.



12.8

## Training sports event organisers

ACTION: EMS

In the field of sport, a guide to organising sporting events has been drawn up on the basis of the SDGs. It sets out 60 measures to be implemented on a voluntary basis. The guide has been distributed to top-level sports clubs and major sporting events, which have readily adopted it.

## Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
12.3	Reducing food waste		●	Expert assessment	
12.8	Training associations and families		●	Expert assessment	
12.8	Training cultural sector professionals		●	Expert assessment	
12.8	Training sports event organisers		●	Expert assessment	

	Budgets	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	1426979	943545	1421425	1595440	1631917	↗	0,92 %
EMS	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	631527	443085	612518	490920	564958	↘	0,23 %
Targets	City	12.3	12.8					
	EMS	12.8						





# 5.

## Low-carbon territory: moving towards carbon neutrality

The City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg have made climate action a top priority through two climate emergency declarations. The goal has been set: to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, which implies a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and the use of 100% renewable and/or decarbonised energy. Since over 90% of GHG emissions in the region are linked to energy use, only a massive reduction in fossil fuel consumption and an increase in consumption of energy from renewable sources can curb the region's GHG emissions curve.

Since the 1990s, public policies have focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through investments such as the development of the tram network, followed by a series of Climate Action Plans launched from 2009 onward. These efforts have aimed to reduce energy consumption, expand the use of renewable energy and promote active modes of transport.



The renovation of residential and commercial buildings represents a major opportunity in the ecological transition of the territory. It offers significant potential for job creation, innovation and the growth of new industries. The strategy is based on energy sobriety and improved energy efficiency to reduce consumption, followed by the local production of renewable energy.

The highly urbanised area of the EMS has a very limited carbon sequestration potential within the LULUCF sector (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) of less than 0.01%. Achieving carbon neutrality will therefore require a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.



## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



## ENSURE ACCESS TO RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY SERVICES FOR ALL, AT AN AFFORDABLE COST

**Governance framework:** Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan (PCAET)

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DTEC	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### 7.2 2030 AGENDA

**LOCAL ENERGY TARGET: 100% renewable energy by 2050**

**ACTION: EMS/CITY**

Indicator		Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption								%
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	21,0 %	21,1 %	22,1 %	23,9 %		24,2 %			↗	40 %
<b>EMS</b>	14,7 %	15,3 %	16,4 %	16,7 %	18,3 %	18,3 %			↗	40 %

Several positive evaluations have emerged since the adoption of the 100% renewable energy target for 2050. Amendment no. 3 of the local urban development plan (PLUi) introduced the following requirements for all new buildings and major renovations:

- Connection to the nearest public heating network,
- A minimum of 20% renewable heat if no heating network is available nearby,
- Installation of a photovoltaic system, or a thermal system as an alternative,
- Installation of photovoltaic panels for all new open-air car parks,
- Pre-installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure,

The shift to renewable energy sources (bio-gas, solar, waste heat recovery, hydrogen, geothermal), combined with a drastic reduction in energy consumption, is expected to significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions related to energy use and make carbon neutrality by 2050 a credible goal. In the

Strasbourg Eurometropolis, the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption was 18.3% in 2021 (unchanged from 2020, and up from 16.7% in 2019 - Source: ATMO Grand Est, Invent'air 2021-V2023).

The local authority has also led by example in its purchasing: the share of renewable electricity purchased (for the public share only) rose from 23% in 2015 to 100% in 2019, and has remained at that level ever since. However, robust forward-looking data is needed to define future trends across sectors - both in terms of energy consumption and the development of renewable and recovered energy. A version of the energy master plan will be drawn up for the Strasbourg area, in conjunction with the review of the energy master plan for the EMS in 2024.

A review of the energy master plan was launched in 2022 to take account of changes in the potential of geothermal deposits (after the first deep drillings, which caused seismic tremors, these have been put on hold).

The new "100% Renewable and Carbon Neutral by 2050" master plan will serve as a strategic and operational roadmap. Its key focus areas will be: reducing energy consumption (based on the energy efficiency of systems and energy sobriety), developing renewable and recovered energies, upgrading energy distribution networks, and efficient, low-carbon mobility.

## TERRITORY

Target: **Renewable energy**

Indicator: **Share of main residences using a "clean" primary fuel (excluding oil or gas) (2018)**

7.2 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	50,6 %	62,3 %	46,7 %	39,4 %	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	54 %	71,1 %	51,2 %	47,5 %	

Indicator: **Number of photovoltaic installations (2022)**

7.2 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	189	144	392	123	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	1224	119	4 420	2 364	

Target: **Energy efficiency**

Indicator: **Total electricity consumption (2022)**

7.3 ●

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	2 051 185 MWh	551 364 MWh	1 449 603 MWh	884 236 MWh	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	3 570 873 MWh	1 052 569 MWh	4 377 367 MWh	3 080 623 MWh	

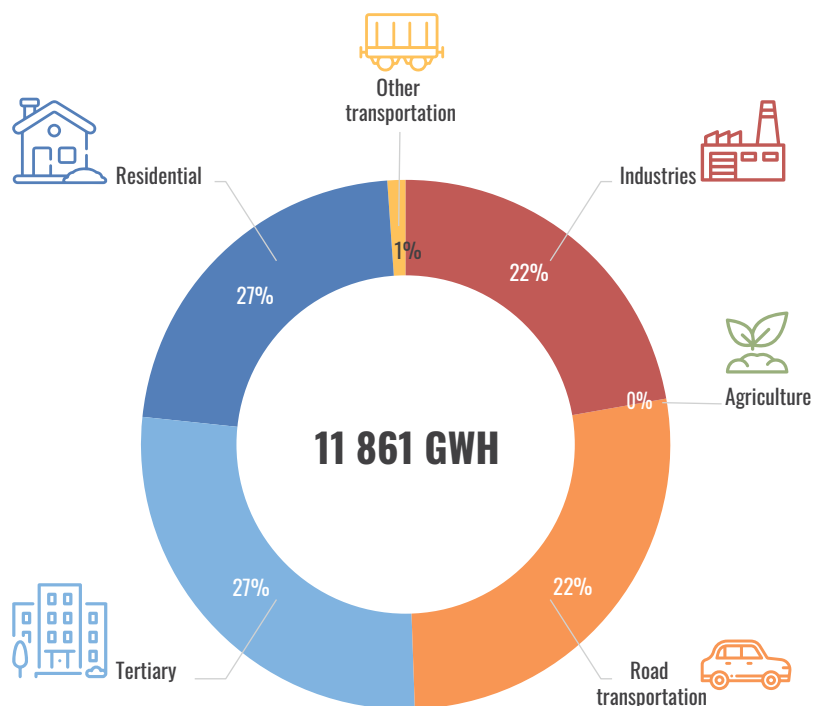
As part of their Climate Plans, the City and the EMS have set themselves a target of reducing energy consumption by 30% by 2030 compared with 2012, and by 50% by 2050.

Between 2012 and 2022, climate-adjusted energy consumption in the territory decreased by 6%, and by 11% in real terms. The 2022 energy crisis affected consumption trends. The residential and service sectors were the main contributors to the overall reduction. Road transport energy use also fell compared to 2021, showing a total decrease of 3% between 2012 and 2022.

This reduction highlights the magnitude of the challenge in reaching the -30% target

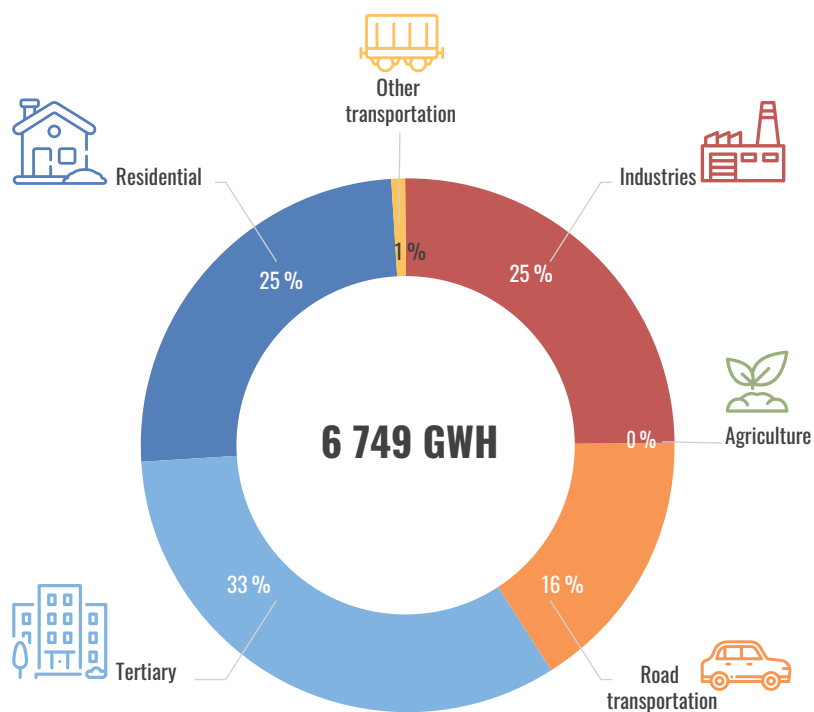
by 2030. It underlines the need to intensify efforts across all available levers - especially energy sobriety, which became a central concern in 2022. The territory's energy bill in 2021 totalled €1.087 billion, and rose significantly in 2022 as a result of the energy crisis. A true and lasting decrease in energy consumption has yet to be achieved.

## Final energy consumption in the Eurometropolis 2021



Source ATMO GE-In-ventair'air2021-V2023

## Final energy consumption in Strasbourg 2021



Source ATMO GE-In-ventair'air2021-V2023

## Developing the use of renewable energy in heating networks

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Share of renewable and recovered energy in local heating networks								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
0,7 %	15,6 %	27,7 %	31,4 %	39,3 %	41,8 %	39,1 %			↗	84 %

The transition of heating networks has been under way since the 2000s, with three networks equipped with gas cogeneration systems. In 2021, the share of renewable energy in local heating networks reached 39.1%. Two public service delegation contracts were renewed in 2022, covering nearly 80,000 housing equivalents, and significantly incorporating renewable and recovered energy projects into their energy mix. In the case of the Ouest-Strasbourg heating network, which had previously operated almost exclusively on natural gas, 50% biogas was introduced starting in 2021. The local authority subsequently approved additional renewable energy projects on the site, with the goal of reaching 72% renewable energy in the network by 2025. This will be achieved by recovering waste heat from the Hautepierre hospital and installing a biomass boiler at the heating plant. The Strasbourg Centre heating network, which already runs on over 50% renewable energy - thanks to heat

recovery from the energy recovery plant and the biomass cogeneration plant at the Strasbourg Autonomous Port (PAS) - increased its share to over 83% in 2021 by incorporating additional waste heat from PAS industries. Further progress is expected with the planned integration of waste heat from the Badische Stahlewerke steel plant located at the port of Kehl.

An ambitious development plan is also in place to increase heat distribution from these networks by more than 50% by 2030 compared to 2022. The Wacken heating network, which already operates at 90% renewable energy, is undergoing a major expansion, particularly southward into Schiltigheim. By 2030, this will allow the amount of heat delivered to double compared to the original economic model established at the time of the public service delegation awarded in 2016.

## Developing solar energy production

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Photovoltaic capacity								kWp
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			6 904	7 536	8 012	10 029	11 745	16 950	↗	180 000

At the time work began in 2018 on amendment no. 3 of the Local Urban Plan (PLU), the territory had 6 MWp of installed solar capacity. Since the amendment came into effect in June 2021, the solar requirement has led to the installation of an additional 3.8 MWp, representing over 63% of the initial capacity. In

December 2021, the Eurometropolis of Strasbourg adopted its solar strategy, comprising 14 quantified actions. Additional studies were conducted as part of the review of the Energy Master Plan (SDE). As a result of all these measures, installed capacity rose to 17 MWp in 2021.

In terms of citizen acceptance of renewable energy, the Energy Master Plan was discussed with the Development Council, which issued an opinion to the President of the Eurometropolis on 17 June 2023. This opinion included a recommendation to strengthen governance by creating a Territorial Energy Transition Council (CTTE), bringing together key stakeholders.

The development of solar energy is one of the core priorities of the new Energy Master Plan. It will be carried out through the installation of solar panels on municipal buildings and land, support for citizen-led projects and energy communities, and the deployment of large-scale projects such as solar carports, installations on brownfield sites and floating panels. The solarisation of

the City's and EMS's assets is being achieved through public-private partnership projects or the transfer of surface areas to support the emergence of community projects (the first community solar power plant is scheduled for the end of 2023, with 33 kWp for 70 investors), as well as by increasing the level of in-house expertise. So-called "territorial" projects, combining public and citizen involvement - such as a 5 MWp ground-mounted solar plant on the former Reichstett refinery site - will also be led by the local authority, with contributions from the private sector (over 60 MWp of floating and ground-mounted projects are currently in development). Solar thermal energy is also set to play a significant role in the energy mix of heating networks.



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## Reducing energy use in public buildings

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator	Gross final energy consumption in buildings (public share only)									MWh
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	119 598	117 695	111 813	105 099	95 904	124 588	103 218		↘	
<b>EMS</b>	53 981	63 455	64 408	64 069	56 785	77 800	69 228		↗	

Given the significant built heritage of the EMS and the City, a new Energy and Building Assets Unit was created in late 2022 within the Architecture and Heritage Department to centralise all tasks related to the energy performance of buildings (excluding user-related aspects). This new unit oversees the optimisation of building operations as part of the energy sobriety plan introduced in 2022. This sobriety plan delivered tangible results during the winter of 2022/2023 (September to May), achieving a significant 14% reduction in energy consumption - 12% across EMS buildings and 15% across the City's properties - representing more than €4.3 million in avoided energy costs.

The energy-saving approach launched in 2022 must be sustained, with all sectors fully mobilised.

These efforts are part of a broader long-term strategy to reduce energy consumption in the public building stock by 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2050.

## Reducing energy consumption in public lighting

ACTION: CITY

Indicator	Annual energy consumption - public lighting									GWh
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2030
	14,7	14,3	13,9	13,7	13,4	12,8	12,1	10,8	10	7,5

The lighting plan, developed in 2010, aimed to reduce energy consumption by 25% by 2020. During the first five years, savings were achieved by combining efficiency and sobriety measures: switching off decorative lighting during off-peak hours, removing energy-intensive light sources, and replacing or adjusting lighting levels for high-power luminaires in over-lit areas. Energy savings from public lighting are tracked through the ISO 50-001 energy management system.

A new target for 2030 has been set, aiming to cut consumption by 40% to 50% between 2020 and 2030. A €3.5 million budget was adopted for the 2022-2026 period to support this transition. This follows the previous 2010-2020 goal of reducing energy use by 20-25% within the same operational scope, which brought annual consumption down from 17 GWh in 2010 to 10.8 GWh in 2022.

## Ensure access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services for all, at an affordable cost

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
7.2	Share of main residences using a "clean" primary energy source (excluding oil and gas)	●		Comparison	
7.2	Number of photovoltaic installations	●		Comparison	
7.3	Total electricity consumption	●		Comparison	
7.2	Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption	●		2030 Agenda	
7.2	Developing renewable energies in heating networks		●	Indicator	
7.2	Developing solar energy production		●	Indicator	
7.3	Reducing the energy consumption of buildings		●	Indicator	
7.3	Reducing the energy consumption of public lighting		●	Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	2239686	1712233	1994747	3156796	3739280	↗	2,95 %
	Operat.	2798437	2952862	2985169	4145027	8118025	↗	4,57 %
EMS	Invest.	4365110	1741977	2297201	3539787	12470020	↗	5,48 %
	Operat.	18426152	13493910	14312271	18486751	25343748	↗	10,46 %
Target	City	7.2	7.3					
	EMS	7.2	7.3					

## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

**Governance framework:** Inter-municipal Local Urban Plan

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
EPCI / DUT	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other: PAS, SPL, SERS	

### 11.2 2030 AGENDA LOCAL TARGET: TRANSPORT

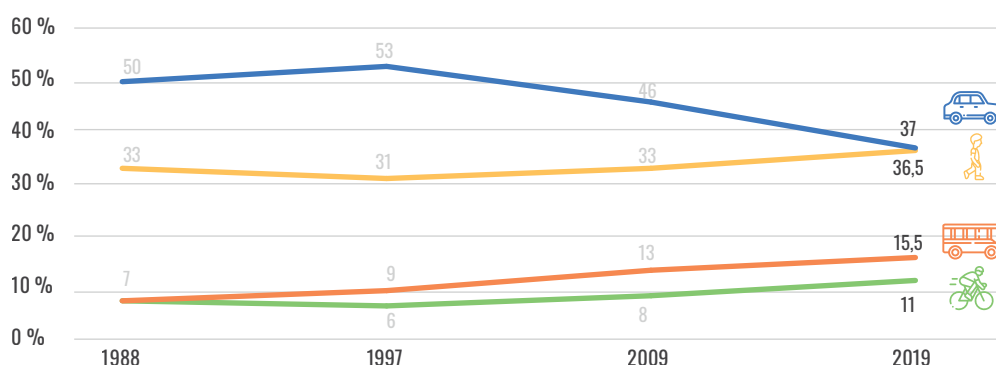
ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Modal share of public transport								Nb
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
EMS	11				15,50				↗	17

The modal share targets for 2030, which were set during the adoption of the first Local Climate-Air-Energy Plan (PCAET) in 2009, have already been achieved. The modal share of public transport has increased from 11% to 15.5%. The target for journeys by public transport has been revised to 17% by 2030. Strasbourg is one of the French conurbations where the modal share of journeys by car has been reduced most significantly. GHG emissions from road transport fell by almost 10% between 2005 and 2019. Taking

2020 as the reference year, this reduction amounts to 24%, certainly due to the effect of the Covid-19 confinement in 2020. This reduction should be confirmed in the following year.

### Modal share trends for the 4 mobility surveys



## TERRITORY

Target: **Access to decent housing**  
Indicator: **Population density (2021)**

11.1 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	3722	2879	5304	8686	106
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	1524	707	1438	824	

Target: **Safe, accessible and sustainable transport**  
Indicator: **Share of households with at least one car**

11.2 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	62,3 %	71,4 %	63,1 %	62,9 %	81,41 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	71,5 %	78,4 %	77,1 %	76,1 %	

11.1 

## Renovating social and private housing

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator		Number of social housing units approved (target: 1,100 social housing units/year): HLM + ANAH stock								Nb
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2026
<b>City</b>	730	639	715	561	491	209	413	263	↘	6 000
<b>EMS</b>	1239	1403	1224	1345	977	518	669	558	↘	

Out of the 242,000 housing units in the EMS, more than 50,200 are social housing, which represents 80% of the social housing offer in the Bas-Rhin. A renovation drive was launched in 2009 for the social housing stock, using subsidised loans for landlords (eco-loans for social housing from the Caisse des Dépôts), supported by the State, the ANRU, the European Union via the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and financial contributions from local authorities, including the EMS.

Between 2009 and 2017, 8,790 social housing units were renovated. Between 2014 and 2020, 6,673 social rental units (Habitat à Loyer Modéré, HLM) were thermally rehabilitated in the City area.

In the private residential sector, the situation became more difficult starting in 2018, with a significant decline due to the housing sector

economic crisis, leading to a low level of renovation, with only 534 social housing units renovated in 2022.

In the private sector, 971 homes received renovation assistance through the ANAH. Since 2018, the obstacles and complexities have persisted, with the result that the target of 6,000 homes renovated under the "Aide à la pierre" delegation has not been achieved. A new scheme will be launched in 2024. It will allow for the upward harmonisation of the various schemes and aims to achieve the target of 6,000 renovations by 2027. The France Rénov platform, managed by the Climate Agency in partnership with the Grand Est Consumer Chamber, encourages high-performance energy renovation across the territory.



## Increasing the use of public transport

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Average number of journeys made by public transport per day								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	319 178	327 945	341 917	350 130	242 532	297 534	348 767	364 932	↗	

The entire EMS area is served by public transport. Strasbourg city centre is therefore no more than 40 minutes from any point in the area by public transport (tramway, bus, departmental coaches or regional rail network). With 415 km of bus routes, 79 km of tram routes and 8.4 km of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes, 87% of Strasbourg's population is less than 300 m from public transport.

Between 2000 and 2021, the number of journeys made on the Compagnie des Transports Strasbourgeois (CTS) network rose from 70.4 million to 108.6 million, and the modal share of public transport increased from 11% to 15.5%. This increase can be explained by the quality of the service, the very attractive pricing of user passes and the development of new extensions to the main public transport systems (tramway and BRT). This has complemented the network in the inner suburbs with efficient exclusive right-of-way public transport services on the main radial routes. A more cross-cutting, polycentric approach, both multimodal and intermodal, is also being pursued. Ring road lines are being rolled out, starting in the heart of the conurbation to test the robustness of the network, and then in the inner and outer suburbs to enhance the suburb-to-suburb transport offer. This development of ring road lines continues with, for example, the extension of line G between the station and the Esplanade in 2023, forming a southern loop around the city centre via the outer quays.

The bus network has been gradually reorganised by sector or to accompany tramway and BRT extensions, to improve commer-

cial speeds and regularity. Priority has been given to the busiest routes to create "core routes" with a level of service close to that of a tramway or BRT, in order to make the bus network more attractive and easier to understand.

The extension of the tramway to Kehl, launched in February 2017, led to an unprecedented cross-border cooperation, benefiting an additional 20,000 to 30,000 people in an area undergoing major urban rehabilitation.


The expansion of the public transport network, coupled with a long-term modal shift strategy to reduce traffic, is evident in the vehicle entry counts into the city. Traffic entering the city decreased by 53% between 1990 and 2021, dropping from 241,000 vehicles/day in 1990 to 112,570 vehicles/day in 2021. The number was lower in 2020 (down 26% compared to 2019), but the Covid-19 crisis undoubtedly impacted road traffic patterns.



11.2

## Increasing young people's use of public transport

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Nb of subscribers aged 4 - 17 benefiting from a free public transport pass								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
				26000			70000	68001		

Since September 1, 2021, all young people under the age of 18 living in the EMS are eligible for free public transport (CTS bus and tram networks). As of 2021, 63,000 young people (aged 4-17) subscribed to public transport, compared to 26,000 in 2019. This significant increase (133%) in subscriptions among 4-17 year-olds is closely linked to an 8.5% rise in

their use of public transport, although this remains moderate. The social impact is positive, as the education sector benefits from enhanced mobility for group travel and better access to cultural and/or sports facilities.

11.2

## Developing alternative mobility and electromobility

ACTION: EMS








In addition to the integration of urban and interurban networks, the experimentation of new public transport services tailored to less densely populated areas is better suited to meeting the transport challenges of the second suburban ring. New objectives, set during the second climate plan in 2019, outlined several solutions.

A public transport service tailored to the needs of local residents and urban developments has been in place since 1 March 2021. It is called "Flex'Hop", a demand-responsive transport (DRT) service offering collective transport tailored to business and low-density areas. It has a total of 475 stops across the EMS: 401 were in service from 1 March 2021 and a further 66 were opened on 21 June 2021.

A shared mobility offer, in partnership with the Citiz operator, in the form of 111 car-sharing stations, with 265 cars, including 60 free-floating vehicles (Yea!).

A network of electric charging stations, for which ENGIE / Freshmile won the private initiative call in early 2020. It provides for the deployment of 95 charging stations (186 charge points) on Eurometropolitan public domain, including the retrofitting of six stations from the previous scheme. A further roll-out of 160 charging stations (320 charge points) is planned for the 2023-2025 period.

### Modal share of home-work journeys in 2019

	Motorised two-wheelers	Walking	Intercity collective transportation	Urban collective transportation	Cycling	Vehicule-driver	Vehicule-passenger	TOTAL
EMS	0,71 %	17,82 %	1,41 %	12,76 %	13,14 %	51,47 %	2,69 %	100 %
City	0,55 %	25,86 %	0,69 %	18,81 %	18,53 %	34,16 %	1,38 %	100 %
								

## Developing public transport throughout the metropolitan area (Metropolitan and European Express Network -REME)

### ACTION: EMS

In 2018, the "Grenelle des mobilités" laid out a strategy for significantly reducing road traffic by implementing an REME. This connected network, combining rail and road, was deployed in 2022 to link interurban and urban networks, complementing new road usage patterns: carpooling, autonomous vehicles, car-sharing and smart roads.

The saturation of the highway network, inherent in Strasbourg's location as a crossroads for transport infrastructure developed over the decades, requires transforming the Strasbourg urban archipelago into a more coherent and efficient ecosystem, better integrated with its broader metropolitan area. The scope of the project extends far beyond the Bas-Rhin region, covering much of northern and central Alsace, from the Vosges mountains to the Black Forest, including cross-border areas.

In agreement with the State, Grand Est Region, Bas-Rhin Department Council (now the

European Community of Alsace, CEA), and the Eurometropolis, the institutions decided to embark on a partnership-based approach to develop a comprehensive package of projects in response to the saturation and congestion of the EMS.

It is designed to provide high levels of service, with frequent schedules, extended hours of operation, and high speeds. Its structure means that a network can be organised well beyond Strasbourg, with the development of diametrical connections at a cross-border scale, combining both road and rail networks. The road lines will be operated on dedicated right-of-way lanes.

This represents the first regional express network in France, outside of Paris. It does not yet have specific modal share targets, but an observatory is currently being set up.

Beyond the carbon dimension, the scope of this project also seeks to address air quality issues affecting the entire Rhine Basin region. The heightened sensitivity of citizens to air quality, in particular, must be taken into account.



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## 11.3

## Promoting sustainable urban development

## ACTION: EMS

Strasbourg has chosen to halt urban sprawl and focus on regeneration through the conversion of port and industrial brownfields. Since 2012, efforts have been focused on the rehabilitation of the "Deux-Rives" district, which is the largest urban development project in France. A true "laboratory and showcase of the French sustainable city", this project reimagines the city across 250 hectares along the port areas, with the goals of accommodating 12,000 additional residents by 2040, achieving social mix (40% private ownership, 40% subsidised rental housing, 10% self-promotion, 10% social ownership), and ensuring a mix of functions (housing, offices, shops, leisure spaces, etc.). This transformation enhances a vast area of port brownfields, addressing issues of transport and mobility, energy and resources, and urban organisation and housing. The project also includes the development, creation or rehabilitation of 34.1 hectares of parks and the renaturation of 4,060 linear meters of riverbanks, linking compact city areas with nature.

The Danube eco-district is another pilot project. It is a space for experimenting with new techniques, such as low-energy buildings, passive or positive energy buildings like the Elithis Tower, alternative mobility solutions (mobility passes, shared parking), and specific project governance models (project workshops, enhanced partnerships between all stakeholders, etc.).

The implementation of the "Écocité" approach was formalised through a charter co-constructed and signed by 40 partners in urban development (primarily developers, promoters and landlords) and a framework that sets precise commitments for urban, architectural, landscape, and environmental quality. This project won in the "Mobility" category of the "Eco-neighbourhood 2009" call for projects under the national "Sustainable Cities" Plan.

The Danube joint development zone (ZAC) was assessed using the RFSC tool, which assesses projects against the 17 SDGs. This assessment revealed a relatively balanced and strong commitment to sustainability. A strong focus is placed on environmental issues: energy, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and water quality. The social dimension is also key: housing and diversity are central to the project, as well as health and well-being issues. The planned actions in energy, mobility and production have implications for health outcomes. The economic dimension of the Danube eco-district project revolves around innovation and transition in production and consumption. The estimated contributions of these actions help set the level of ambition for each goal. Two areas to monitor should be noted: the lack of focus on gender equality and the limited contribution to water, health and sustainable consumption-production.



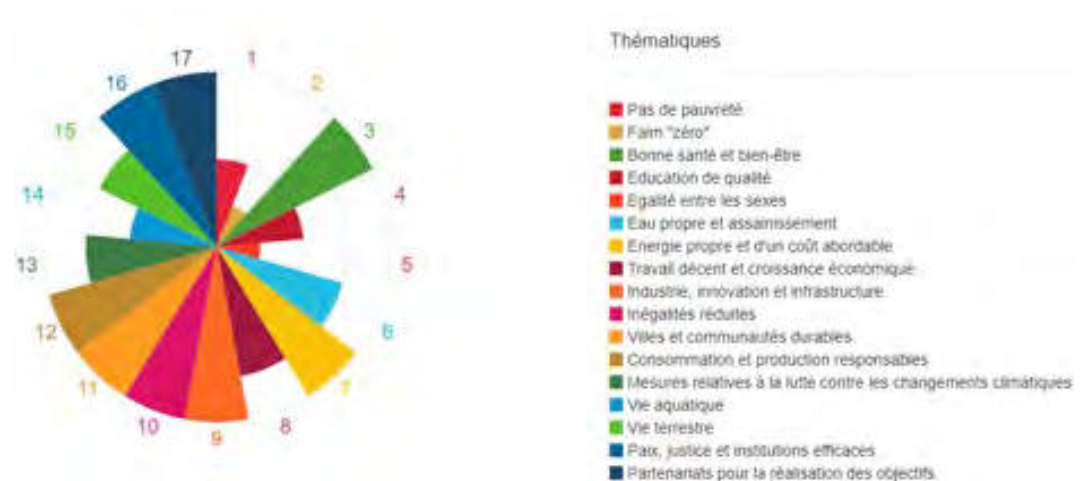
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Since 2013, 7 eco-districts have been awarded labels:

- **In level 1:** Elsau (2017) and Schwemmloch La Wantzenau (2018)
- **In level 2:** Danube Strasbourg (2013), Rives du Bohrie Ostwald (2016), Prairies du Canal Illkirch (2017), Vergers de Saint Michel Reichstett (2018)
- **In level 3:** Brasserie Cronenbourg Strasbourg (2017)

## Évolution de la ZAC Danube



Source: RFSC – Cerema



11.8

## Developing active mobility (cycling, walking)

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Total number of bike parking spaces								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	37 610	36 272	41 238	43 276	44 580	45 816	47 474		↗	
Indicator		Vel'Hop: No. of rental days								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
1909095	2047000	1986000	1913000	1922000	1833000	2110000	2189000		↗	

A low-carbon city in 2050 can only be achieved through sobriety and a strong modal shift towards low-carbon mobility, particularly active mobility. The development of active mobility goes hand in hand with a cultural shift to improve quality of life through better road sharing, and the implementation of a street code that prioritises the most vulnerable.

To achieve this, it is necessary to move towards a new generation of public spaces that encourage active mobility, rethinking and en-

hancing pedestrian and cycling spaces. The deployment of quality infrastructure for both cyclists (VéloStras) and pedestrians (Magistrale piétonne) and the removal of barriers that discourage walking and cycling are essential conditions for a high-quality policy. In 2022, the territory was equipped with 755 km of cycling routes, and 39.8% of the roadways were open to bicycles.

Strasbourg's active mobility policy has established the city as the leading cycling city in France. Although cars remain the preferred mode of transport for longer distances, there has been a decline in car use and an increase in distances travelled by other modes of transport. The Magistrale piétonne network has been adapted to improve the comfort of 532,000 daily pedestrian trips and 800,000 pedestrian trips generated by trams and buses. It provides a direct link between neighbourhood centres that are less than two kilometres apart.

Cycling use has been steadily increasing for several years. Between 2016 and 2021, cycling track usage grew by 25%. In 2020, marked by the Covid-19 crisis and road restrictions, cycling usage dropped by 17.5% on these routes. This significant decline was nearly reversed with a 21% recovery in traffic between 2020 and 2021.

There is still room for improvement, as 52% of trips between 1 and 3 kilometres, the ideal distance for walking or cycling, are still made by car. To address this, a high service level cycle network, VéloStras, has been created, comprising 130 km of cycle paths providing a fast (30 minutes maximum), safe, comfortable and user-friendly link between the outskirts and the centre of Strasbourg. In the future, service areas along the bicycle highways will be developed in the metropolitan area to strengthen cycling usage in the inner suburbs and on the ring road. The aim is also to remove the obstacles to the development of electrically-assisted bicycles (EABs) for commuting distances of more than 5km. EABs can encourage a modal shift from cars to bicycles.

The promotion of cycling also involves policies that support the practice. The risk of theft is identified as a major barrier to cycling, as well as to the adoption of higher-end bicycles and the development of EABs and cargo bikes. The

EMS helps local residents to try out and buy these cargo bikes and EABs. These are new mobility tools that enable cyclists to overcome new boundaries. In the same spirit, it is renewing the image of cycling in the city and removing many of the obstacles to its practice. However, the level of ownership does not guarantee the level of use of transport modes.

The rate of bicycle ownership seems to be increasing over time. This change remains relatively modest: on average, each household in the EMS owned 1.6 bicycles in 2019, compared to 1.5 bicycles in 2009. Ownership rates vary widely between neighbourhoods, and some even saw their ownership rates decline between 2009 and 2019.

At the same time, cycling education begins at an early age to develop good habits. Therefore, the securing of bicycles, through better parking and tackling theft, along with cycling education and awareness for schoolchildren, are key components of the cycling policy. As a result, there are 47,474 bike parking spaces available, including 3,172 secure bike parking spaces.



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## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
11.2	Modal share of public transport			2030 Agenda	
11.1	Population density			Comparison	
11.2	Share of households with at least one car			Comparison	
11.1	Renovating social and private housing			2026 Agenda	
11.2	Increasing the use of public transport			Indicator	
11.2	Increasing young people's use of public transport			Indicator	
11.2	Developing alternative mobility and electromobility			Indicator	
11.2	Developing public transport throughout the metropolitan area (REME)			Expert assessment	
11.3	Promoting sustainable urban development			Expert assessment	
11.8	Developing active mobility			Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	4369881	10804662	12017590	13779873	18290648	↗	14,42 %
	Operat.	12857790	14082876	14977206	14522353	15791789	↗	8,89 %
EMS	Invest.	47279557	40377452	53553783	49402941	64224860	↗	28,20 %
	Operat.	17626174	25874856	30438414	40531047	61020779	↗	25,19 %
Targets	City	11.1	11.2	11.3a	11.c			
	EMS	11.1	11.2	11.3a	11.8	11.c		



## TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

**Governance framework:** Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DUT / DEPN	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### 13.2 2030 AGENDA

**LOCAL TARGET:** Carbon neutrality by 2050

**ACTION:** EMS/CITY

Indicator		GHG emissions per capita (t CO <sup>2</sup> eq/capita)								%
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	4,11	4,26	3,97	3,67	3,81	3,27	4	3,5	↘	
<b>EMS</b>	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,2	3,7	4,2	3,7	↘	
Indicator		GHG: Total annual emissions of the territory (tCO <sup>2</sup> eq)								%
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	1200	1200	1157	1086	1133	1035	1165	1033	↘	moins 55 % (624)
<b>EMS</b>	2178	2222	2196	2089	2112	1910	2144	1890	↘	moins 55 % (1432)
Indicator		Final energy consumption - climate-adjusted								GWh
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	6 928	6 768	6 915	6 745	6 868	6 373	6 815	6 582	↘	4 607
<b>EMS</b>	11 991	11 872	12 196	12 018	12 087	11 236	11 970	11 485	↘	8 539

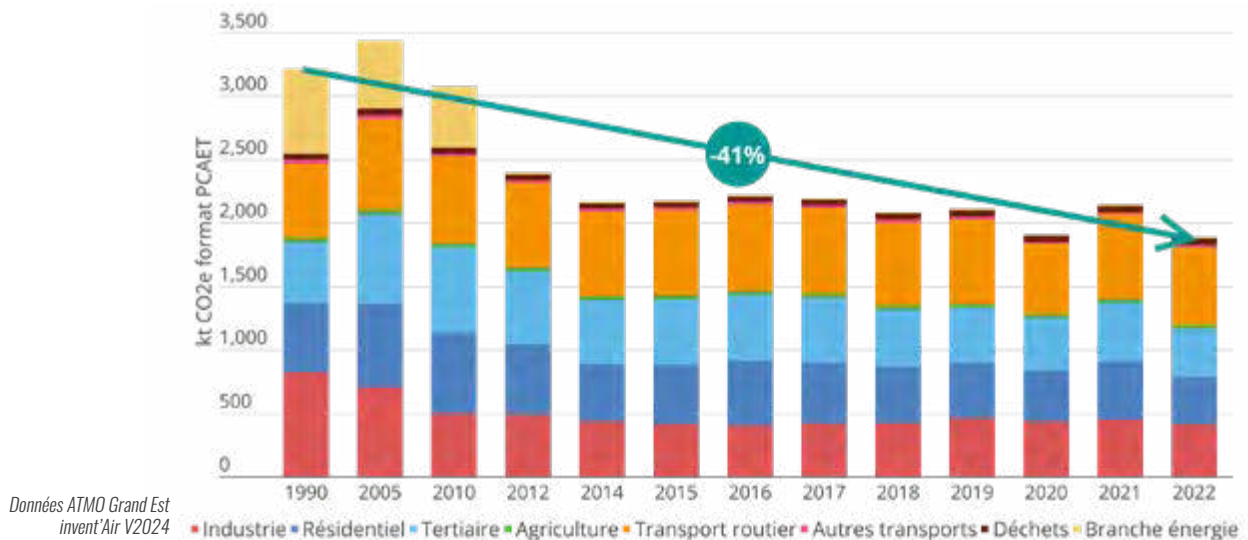
In 2022, the greenhouse gas emissions trajectory for the Eurometropolis shows a 41% reduction in direct GHG emissions since 1990. Historically (2012/1990), the decrease was mainly due to lower emissions from the energy production and industry sectors, but since 2012, the 21% decline has been shared between the residential, tertiary, industry and road transport sectors. The road transport sector remains the largest contributor, accounting for 33% of the territory's GHG emissions. For the city, the observed reduction is 35% (compared to 1990), with contributing sectors similar to those identified across the Eurometropolis.

The 2022 emissions levels highlight figures approaching the reference trajectory of -55% by 2030, with continued efforts needed to reach this first target by 2030, while maintaining the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050.

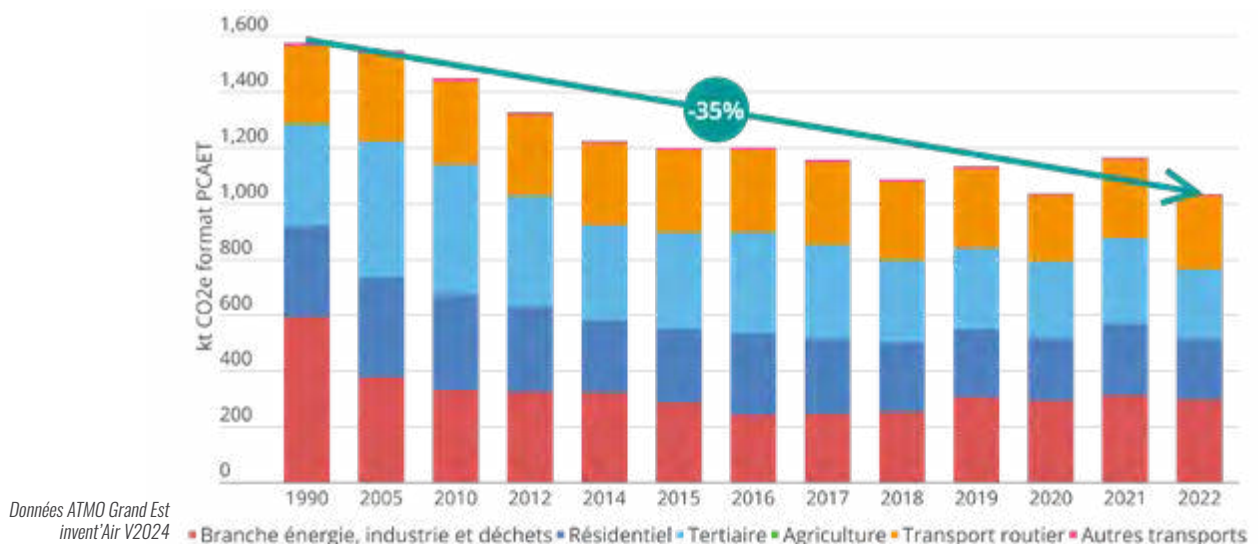
In the metropolitan area, consumption is fairly balanced across the following sectors: residential (27%), tertiary (27%), industrial (22%) and road transport (22%). In Strasbourg, road transport accounts for a lower share (16%). This distribution implies the need for concerted action across all sectors.

On average, it is estimated that the average resident emitted 3.5 t CO<sup>2</sup>e (Strasbourg) or 3.7 t CO<sup>2</sup>e (Eurometropolis) in 2022 for scopes 1 and 2. This indicator does not reflect the carbon footprint of residents, which is much higher (estimated at 10 t CO<sup>2</sup>e per person per year on average), but it helps track the evolution of the population within the trends.

### Trends in greenhouse gas emissions 2021 (Eurometropolis of Strasbourg)



### Trends in greenhouse gas emissions 2021 (City of Strasbourg)



## 13.2

## Building a low-carbon district

ACTION: EMS

In March 2022, the Citadelle demonstrator project, a low-carbon, resilient district that accelerates transitions, located in the ZAC Deux Rives in Strasbourg, was selected as a winner of the France 2030 "Sustainable City Demonstrators" call for projects, among 39 others. The project involves the construction of a low-carbon district around three main themes: energy and materials (wood, water), managing a low-carbon construction site and co-producing and supporting future residents in changing their practices. This project was developed with partners from the Urban Planning Pact.

The project is located within the ZAC Deux Rives, a former port brownfield site in Strasbourg on the Citadelle site, and aims to create a low-carbon, resilient district that accelerates transitions. The northern part of the Citadelle district will host 600 homes, of which approximately 50% will be affordable housing, along with 4,500 m<sup>2</sup> of socio-economic activities, public facilities, and green spaces. The Citadelle demonstrator aims to define a low-carbon district:

- by leveraging the site's potential in the peninsula, proximity to the cross-border tramway, and the overall urban development project: constructions that maximize the use of wood and biosourced materials, a biomass heating network, and reducing the space allocated for cars with two shared parking silos for the district's parking needs.

- furthermore, by innovating in the building and urban river logistics sectors, and supporting ecological behaviour changes among the district's residents and professionals involved in the development project, while fostering social cohesion within the district. Additionally, climate change adaptation will be ensured through optimized use and protection of water resources.

The Citadelle demonstrator will take place over 10 years, in two phases. 2022 marks the start of the incubation phase, with the first committees meeting at the end of the year.



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## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
13.2	GHG consumption per capita			2050 Agenda	
13.2	Total annual emissions of the territory			2050 Agenda	
13.2	Final energy consumption (HVAC)			2050 Agenda	
13.2	Building a low-carbon district			Expert assessment	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	5967940	5752900	6130306	6236298	3120	↘	3,09 %
	Operat.	-	-	113869	776	31682	↘	0,02 %
EMS	Invest.	858248	943588	950532	1291894	1479452	↗	0,65 %
	Operat.	132960	89467	516891	1485651	1238403	↘	0,51 %

Targets	City	13.2						
	EMS	13.2	13.3					



# STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING AND REVITALISING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Governance framework:** PACTE (Thinking, planning and building in ecological transition)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DUT / DEPN	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

## 17.14 Co-constructing urban regulations: Thinking, Planning and Building in Ecological Transition (PACTE)

ACTION: EMS

PACTE is an initiative, with its acronym standing for "Thinking, Planning, and Building in Ecological Transition". It consists of a network of over 150 local partners, a foundational document, working groups, and events that allow for collective action towards socio-ecological transition (SET) in urban planning. It aims to be an innovative and sustainable interface for dialogue and collective action, designed to "activate and mobilise" the network of local actors and drive transitions at the local level. The essence and originality of the "PACTE method" can be summarised in three key principles:

- **Mobilisation of local actors:** bringing together all stakeholders in urban planning (developers, social landlords, architects, energy professionals, etc.), from decision-makers to end users, and from institutional and private sectors to civil society.
- **Cooperation:** this new reciprocal cooperation agreement between the local authority and local actors forms a collective approach that goes beyond individual logics. PACTE builds an alternative pathway, based on mutual trust, enabling the transformation of respective practices and fostering the emergence of joint actions. It is designed to address current crises and anticipate future ones.
- **Shared governance:** this collective and shared territorial tool allows each partner to initiate actions that align with SET objectives. By sharing governance, the local authority moves away from a prescriptive role to become the guarantor of the collective management of transitions.

brings together over 150 partners and 600 mobilised actors. This system strengthens energy performance goals through Article 15 of the PLUi, co-produced with local actors brought together by PACTE (Urban Planning), which addresses the thermal regulations RT2012 (-20% for residential and tertiary sectors).

Finally, following the innovative co-production of the air-energy-climate section in amendment no. 3 of the PLUi, it was decided in May 2023 to adopt a systematic co-production approach for future rules (modifications, revisions, etc.), in collaboration with the community of local actors, again through PACTE (Urban Planning). This initiative will also serve as a preferred tool for contributing to the implementation of the systems created and for seeking new solutions, particularly technical solutions.

Since its creation, 25 co-learning working groups have been set up. Currently, PACTE



## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING AND REVITALISING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Governance framework:** Informing and training for climate transition (Climate Agency)

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DTEC	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

17.14



### Informing and training for climate transition (Climate Agency)

ACTION: EMS

The Climate Agency is an associative structure with nearly 90 members, including the EMS and its 33 municipalities, institutional actors, public, associative and private organisations, economic representatives, and structures involved in energy production, mobility, the environment, etc. The Climate Agency serves all residents of the EMS, municipalities, small tertiary businesses, associations and stakeholders concerned with environmental issues. Its mission is to advise, inform, and conduct free, impartial diagnostics to assist in the evolution of mobility and accelerate the necessary renovation of housing. It also aims to minimise renovation costs by securing the maximum available funding. Support for de-mineralisation and greening actions also fall within the Agency's remit. It relies on the work, experience, and expertise of existing institutions such as the Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME), Alter Alsace Énergies, the Alsace Grand Est Consumer Chamber, the Energy Renovation Support Service (SARE) managed by the Grand Est Region, and, of course, the services of the EMS. The goal is not for the

Agency to replace these organisations but to focus efforts on the Eurometropolitan territory. The aim is to multiply the means of action and combine solutions by combining the resources available to everyone, individuals, professionals and local authorities.

This association, with a team of 23 people, has been operating since 1 November 2021, and by 31 December 2023, had made a number of "household contacts": 6,464 for mobility and 2,017 for energy-efficient housing renovation as part of the France Rénov advisory space.



**ACCÉLÉRER  
LA RÉNOVATION  
THERMIQUE  
DES BÂTIMENTS**

ATELIER CITOYEN  
organisé par les citoyens de



**ESCHAU** CENTRE CAMILLE CLAUD  
**9 MARS / 18 h30**  
• d'infos : [stras.mn/debat-energie](https://stras.mn/debat-energie)



# 6.

## Green urban resilience: safeguarding common resources

Adaptation to climate change is the second essential component of the climate policies being implemented in the territory. Particularly vulnerable to flooding and extreme heat events, adaptation policies have been launched within the territory through dedicated action plans within the Climate Plans, aimed at increasing resilience to climate impacts and adapting to a changing climate: +1.4° on average since 1900. The proposed



actions aim to prepare the territory for resilience by focusing on nature-based solutions, rethinking the city to combat the urban heat island effect, and considering future climate projections when building and renovating structures. Actions will also focus on managing and preserving water resources, and anticipating and preventing the effects of climate change on health and economic activities. In the fight against climate change, our

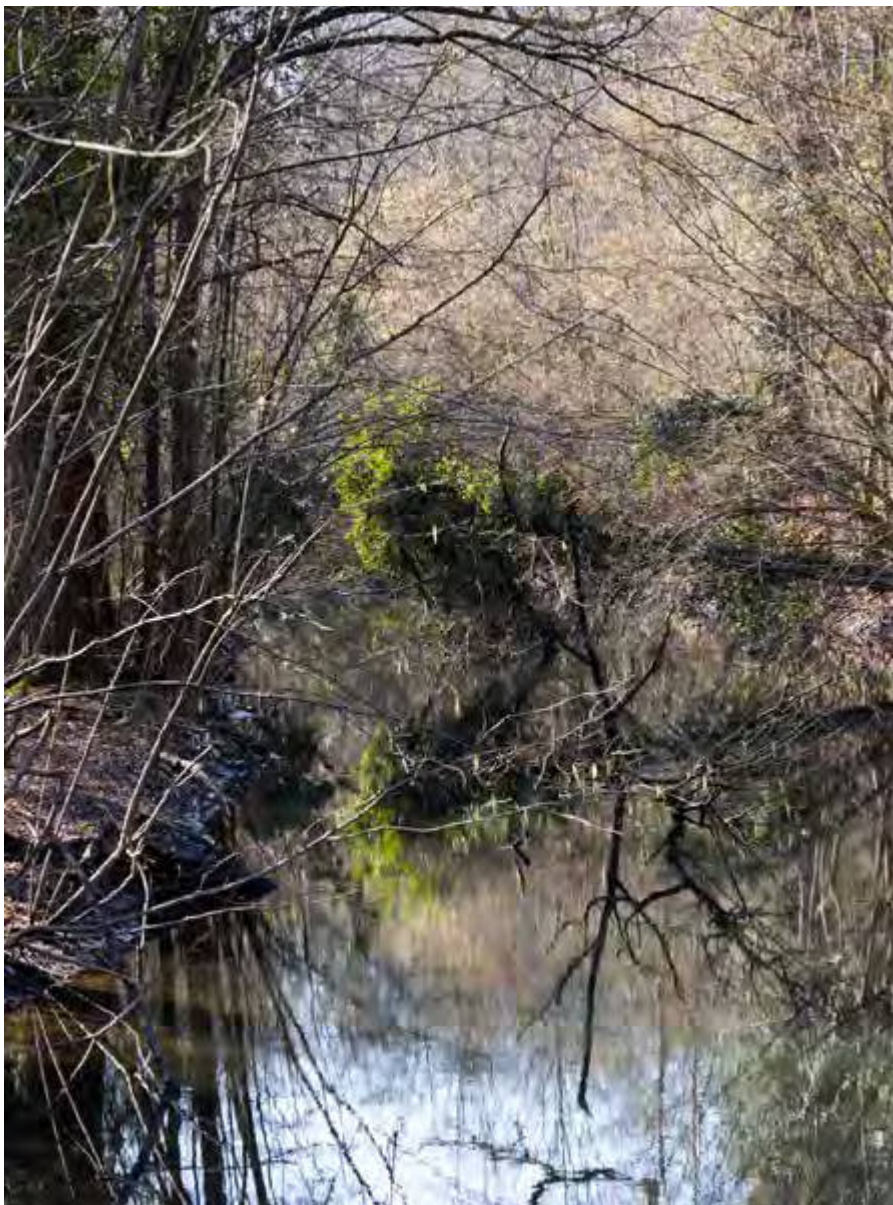


resolutely European approach is perfectly illustrated by the signing of the EU Adaptation Charter at the beginning of 2023, membership of the Climate Alliance Europe and cross-border cooperation. These collaborations extend beyond Europe's borders, exemplified by a partnership with Montreal to enhance skills and transform practices to collectively meet socio-ecological challenges.

The quality of life in the Eurometropolitan area is heavily influenced by the common resources of water, air and life on land. Water and natural spaces have significantly shaped the urban planning of the agglomeration. From two forest masses, inherited from the Rhine's primary forest and designated National Nature Reserves (RNN), ecological continuities run through the territory along waterways, reaching the city centre. Nature is at the heart of the resilience and adaptation strategy, benefiting the quality of life for residents.

Strasbourg is a crossroads for roads, at the economic centre of the Rhine Basin. The transport infrastructure, built over the centuries and recent decades to meet the needs of

three European corridors and local commuting flows into the city, is saturated. To date, positive results regarding air quality and GHG emissions stem largely from advances made since the 1990s in mobility policies. This requires transforming the Strasbourg urban archipelago into a more coherent and efficient sustainable mobility ecosystem within a broader living area.







## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

**Governance framework:** Breathable city strategy and a healthy living environment

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DRU / DSSJ	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### 3.9 AGENDA

**LOCAL TARGET:** Comply with the objectives of the 2023-2027 Air Protection Plan

**ACTION:** EMS/CITY

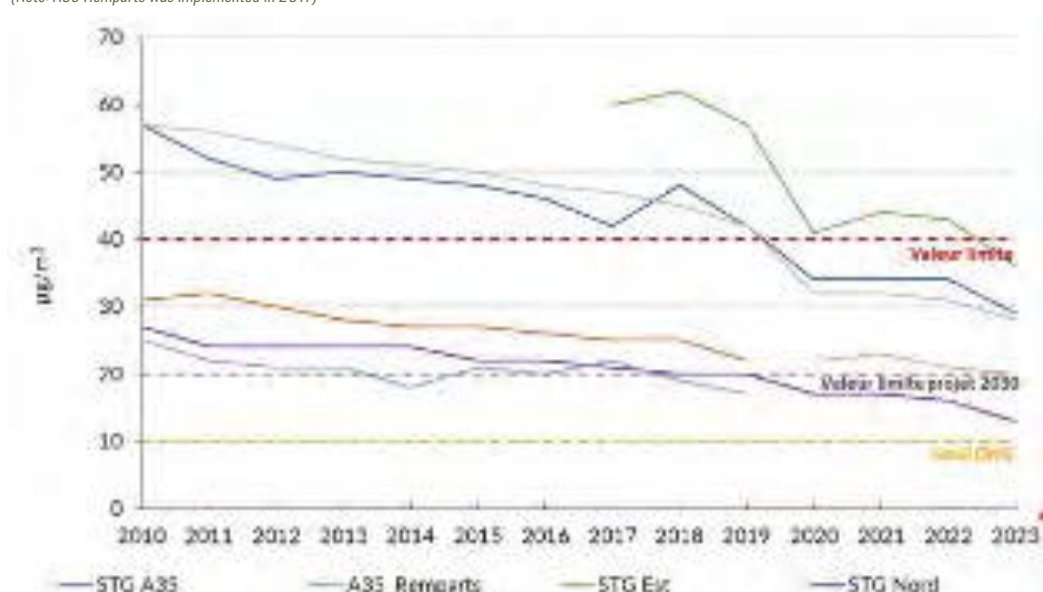
Indicator		AIR - evolution of annual NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (/2005)								%
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	-42 %	-44 %	-51 %	-52 %	-60 %	-57 %	-62 %		↘	-72 %
<b>EMS</b>	-49 %	-50 %	-55 %	-56 %	-64 %	-61 %	-67 %		↘	-72 %
Indicator		AIR - evolution of annual NH <sub>3</sub> emissions (/2005)								%
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>	56 %	44 %	44 %	43 %	27 %	50 %	25 %		↘	-14 %
<b>EMS</b>	23 %	21 %	12 %	13 %	7 %	21 %	6 %		↘	-14 %
Indicator		AIR - Pollutant NO <sub>2</sub> - Population exposed to the future European limit value proposed for 2030 (20 µg/m <sup>3</sup> annual average)								GWh
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
<b>City</b>				164 276	68 585	94 066	65 778	6 317	↘	0
<b>EMS</b>				220 754	88 346	118 910	73 946	7 812	↘	0

Emissions of nitrogen dioxide and particles have been generally decreasing for over a decade. The intensity and frequency of pollution peaks have also decreased. For nitrogen dioxide, this reduction in emissions has led to a steady decline in concentrations, with, for the first time in 2023, compliance with the regulatory limit value across all measurement stations of ATMO Grand Est. As for PM2.5 particles (which come from various sources, not always local), they seem to have reached a

plateau in recent years, resulting in stagnant concentrations. Health issues remain relevant, with ongoing revisions to European standards, and concerns about other pollutants that are increasing and/or not yet regulated, such as ozone, ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), ultrafine particles, and black carbon.

## Evolution of annual nitrogen dioxide concentrations measured in the Strasbourg agglomeration

(Note: A35 Remparts was implemented in 2017)



### Dioxyde d'azote – évolution en % depuis 2010 (NO<sub>2</sub>)

STG A35	A35 Rempart	STG Nord	STG Clémenceau	STG Neudorf
-49 %	-40 %	-52 %	-51 %	-35 %

Aware that the health effects related to pollution do not occur from a specific threshold, the EMS continues its efforts to ensure that the population breathes healthier air, with the goal of quickly approaching the guideline values recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2021.

The most recent modification of the PLU also strengthened regulations for the most vulnerable groups (e.g., no nurseries or schools in air quality alert zones) and imposed rules on the filtration of incoming air and on the openings of façades along busy roads.

Furthermore, ozone is one of the few atmospheric pollutants whose annual average concentrations have increased over the past two decades. Hotter and sunnier summers lead to higher background concentrations in the territory. The significant impact of climate change and long-distance transport of pollution on ozone levels, highlighted by various studies, confirms the need to continue and strengthen actions to reduce the emissions of pollutants that contribute to ozone formation.

## Reducing particle emissions from wood heating

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Air Wood Fund: Households benefiting from the renewal aid (cumulative)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					26	64	118	197	↗	

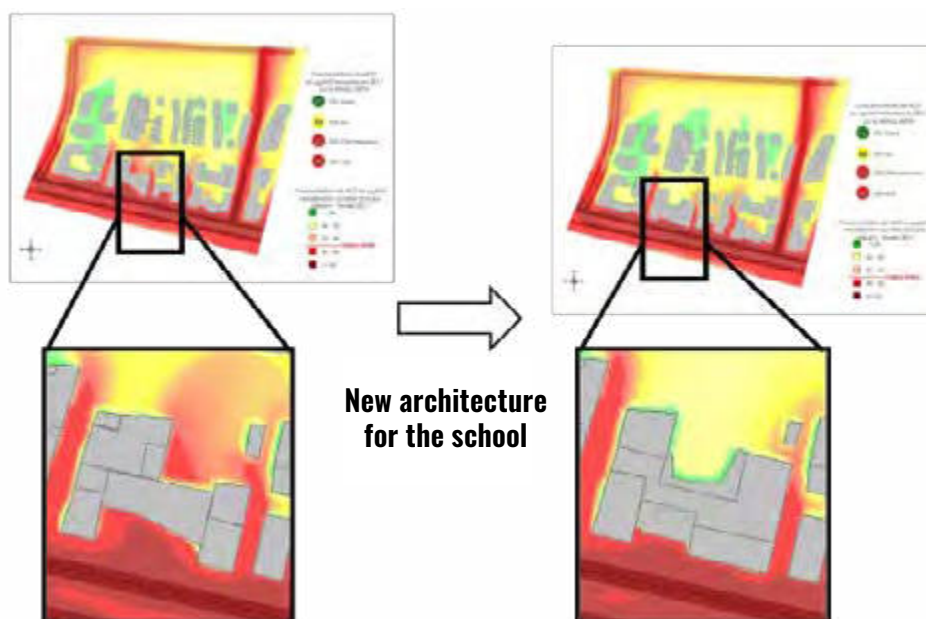
Among the actions taken to improve air quality in the territory, the goal is to find solutions to reduce the contribution of individual wood heating systems to emissions in the area, which are responsible for a significant share of fine particulate emissions or black carbon, pollutants that have significant health impacts. To address this, the "Air Wood" Fund provides financial aid to residents for replacing polluting wood heating appliances.

## Innovating to reduce air pollution

ACTION: EMS

The "air quality" factor has been taken into account at the early stages of urban planning projects to limit their impact on air pollution and reduce residents' exposure to exceedances of limit values. A building-scale simulation model has been implemented to simulate the concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM10 and to study the variations for different architectural projects. For example, the building housing the ZAC Danube school has been designed to meet air quality objectives at the courtyard level. This approach helps strengthen information, communication and citizen involvement through a series of meetings. This type of modelling approach was updated in 2016 and 2017 for three projects located near Avenue du Rhin and was incorporated into the Local Urban Plan.

### Illustration of integrating air quality criteria in the design of a school



Since then, efforts have been made to identify innovative practices and solutions to effectively combat air pollution and ultimately improve residents' health. These studies focus on both regulated and unregulated pollutants. The aim is to encourage the establishment, support and development of innovative projects and, in particular, to strengthen the economic, academic and scientific fabric. The first phase involved mapping stakeholders and cataloguing innovations.

As an example, the Eurometropolis aims to explore the possibility of strengthening the air quality observatory through satellite remote sensing. This emerging technology, still in development, aims to characterise the vertical distribution of pollutants in the atmosphere.

There is also growing interest in new pollutants, such as ultrafine particles and black carbon. Measurements are being carried out in the territory to enhance knowledge and adapt public policies to these substances, which may have a significant impact on human health. Currently, these pollutants are not considered in regulatory monitoring.

Furthermore, the local authority ensures that the emission levels in the air from new biomass plants, which are sometimes essential for the energy transition, are well below the regulatory limit values, with operators being able to use innovative equipment for this purpose.

### 3.9

#### Fighting endocrine disruptors

ACTION: CITY

In addition, the fight against endocrine disruptors led to the preference for using inert, reusable stainless steel containers. Implemented in 2019, this transformation was completed in 2021, with food service sites transitioning to 100% stainless steel, which corresponds to 61% of diners.

### 3.10

#### Reducing exposure to noise pollution

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Residents exposed to noise pollution exceeding threshold levels (road noise)								Nb
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
City		21 628					9 018		↘	
EMS		29 897					11 701		↘	

Strasbourg's urban planning is characterised by the intersection of a major local and European road network, a railway junction, industrial activities located in the Rhine port areas, as well as an urban airfield and a major airport platform located on the outskirts. This combination generates significant sources of noise pollution. A noise mapping

exercise has allowed for the integration of noise reduction efforts in a forward-thinking and cross-cutting manner into urban planning, construction and transport projects. The predominant source of noise is related to road traffic.

The noise mapping process identified the roadways impacted by noise, primarily key infrastructure routes. The data is produced every 5 years, and a reduction in the number of affected residents has been observed, from 29,897 to 11,701 in the EMS. This decrease is mainly due to a change in the methodology used to count people exposed to road traffic noise exceeding French regulatory threshold levels. The first Noise Pollution Prevention Plan (PPBE) ended in 2021, and a second plan was adopted in February 2022. By this date, it was observed that 6% of the metropolitan population was exposed to noise levels exceeding the regulatory limit values, a decrease compared to the first plan's 2017 figures (8%).

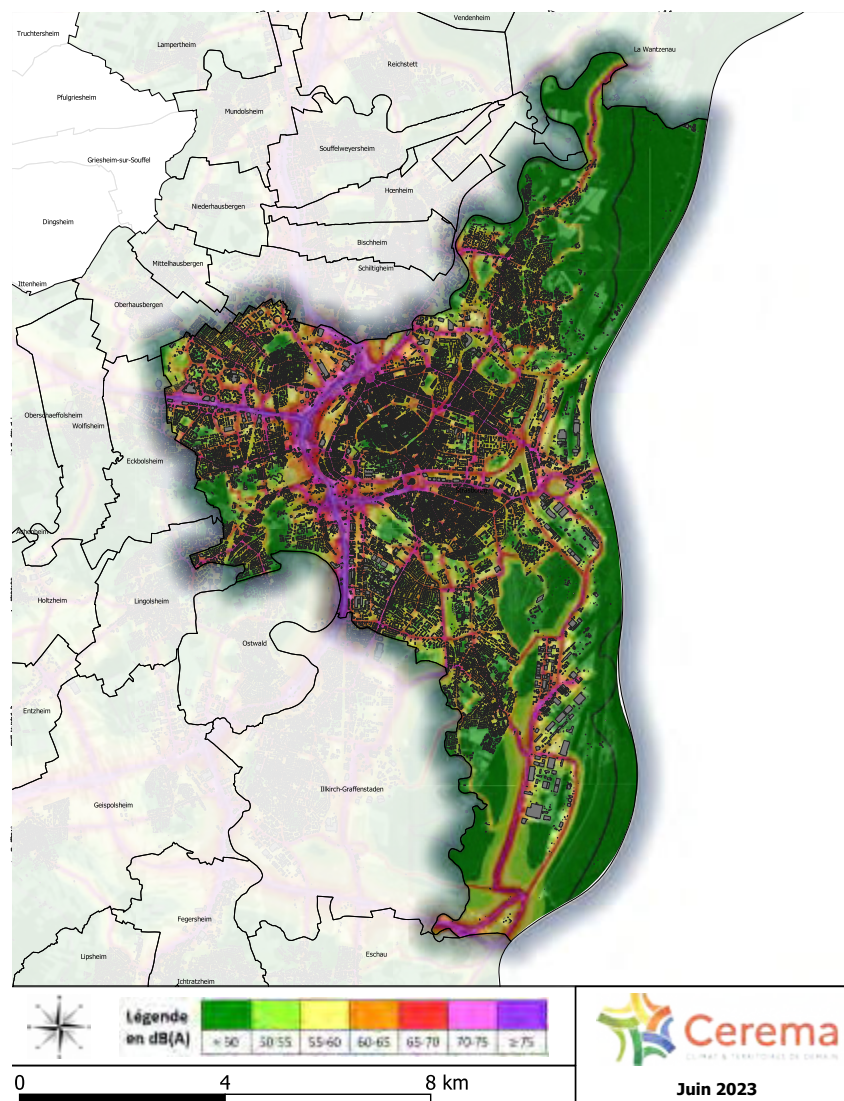
However, it is important to note that the proportion of people exposed to road noise exceeding WHO recommendations is much higher: 319,984 residents (63%) in 2022, compared to 315,913 residents in 2017.

In conjunction with other public policies (mobility, urban planning, construction, energy performance, etc.), the second plan aims to reduce the problematic noise areas resulting from transport infrastructure, the dominant source of noise in the region, and to carry out initiatives to preserve quiet areas.

Since 2020, speed regulations set at 70 km/h and the introduction of carpool lanes on the requalified former A35, now an urban boulevard, have helped reduce the noise impact of this infrastructure on local residents.

A comparative study of the situation before and after the Western Strasbourg Bypass (reduction in speeds, changes in traffic volumes and speeds on the M35) will be conducted in 2024 by CEREMA to analyse changes in the affected populations (number of people) and territories (km<sup>2</sup>).

### Road noise map for Strasbourg





## Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
3.9	Air: Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions	●		2030 Agenda	
3.9	Air: Annual NH <sub>3</sub> Emissions	●		2030 Agenda	
3.9	Air: Population Exposed to NO <sub>2</sub> Pollutant	●		2030 Agenda	
3.9	Reducing particle emissions from wood heating		●	Indicator	
3.9	Innovating to reduce exposure to air pollution		●	Indicator	
3.9	Fighting endocrine disruptors		●	Expert assessment	
3.10	Reducing exposure to noise pollution		●	Indicator	

	Budgets	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	12909	8176	1905	24036	-	↗	
	Operat.	81665	87469	81597	83719	135 061	↗	0,08 %
EMS	Invest.	239073	319 643	953 180	1 305 248	5 041 900	↗	2,21 %
	Operat.	797115	1 058 721	802 328	1 115 290	835 922	↗	0,35 %
Targets	City	3.9	3.10					
	EMS	3.9	3.10					



## ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL AND ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

**Governance framework:** Water and Sanitation master plans

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DERE	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other: Rhine Meuse Water Agency	

### 6.4 AGENDA

**LOCAL TARGET:** reduce groundwater abstraction by 20%

**ACTION:** EMS/CITY

Indicator	Quantity of water abstracted from the groundwater / use (m³)							%
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	
Quantity abstracted from the water table	83398051	85996834	85483054	85615195	83231210	82282285	↘	-20 %
Drinking water	35814172	37321646	38034112	37419298	35959588	36356648	↗	
Energy	1391710	1580406	1529161	1639505	1810634	1950122	↗	
Industries and economic activities (excluding irrigation and energy)	45593000	45955294	44828325	45128428	45265820	42331342	↘	
Irrigation	616080	1190066	1122597	1457806	203140	1644173	↗	

From groundwater to tap, EMS water is 100% natural. The upper Rhine valley alluvial aquifer forms a basin of 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> spanning six countries, from Switzerland to the Netherlands, providing a vast supply of freshwater: 45 billion m<sup>3</sup>. This is an abundant but fragile resource. Abundant because the hydrographic network forms the landscape of the metropolis 320 km of rivers and canals, 50 km of banks on the Rhine, harbour basins and 31 gravel pits. Fragile, because 79% of our densely urbanised area lies on land where the water table is very close.

Sustainable management of this resource began in 1985, focusing on reducing water consumption, with 35.4 million m<sup>3</sup> of drinking water produced in 2022, down from a consumption peak of nearly 50 million m<sup>3</sup>. The Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan adopted in 2019 by the Eurometropolis set an ambitious local target to reduce groundwater abstraction by 20%. Consumption data since 2017 shows that efforts are unevenly distributed and rely both on drinking water usage and industrial and economic activities.

## 6.1 Providing universal access to water

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Number of residents served								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
483174	483194	494255	498227	499357	505916	510718	517033	520036	↗	
Indicator		Volume distributed / day								m <sup>3</sup>
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
88239	88897	85213	85971	85590	85042	82006	83366	79327	↘	
Indicator		Average price / m <sup>3</sup>								€
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
2,89€	2,88€	2,88€	2,86€	2,86€	2,86€	2,86€	2,88€	2,93€	↗	

At a time when the region's population is growing, all residents have access to drinking water. The daily volume of water distributed is experiencing a relative decline. The price of water, at €2.93 per m<sup>3</sup>, has been controlled since 2015 and is well below the French national average, ensuring universal and equitable access to drinking water at an affordable cost.

## 6.3 Préserver la qualité de l'eau

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Compliance rate (bacteriological)								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
99,65 %	99,83 %	99,50 %	99,80 %	99,60 %	100 %	99,80 %	-	100 %		100 %

A second aspect of public policy on water is to preserve the quality of the resource, particularly upstream of the Strasbourg Polygone catchment, which is its main catchment and is located in the heart of the PAS, close to the Rhine. In an exceptional environment when it was created at the end of the 19th century, the Polygone wellfield is now located within a heavily urbanised and industrialised zone. The immediate protection perimeter of the catchment is also an excellent refuge for wild flora and fauna (hedges, ecologically managed meadow, pond, etc.). The 200 companies in the area are subject to regular inspections to identify key risks, anticipate crisis situations, issue recommendations, and ultimately preserve water quality. A collective initiative, launched in 2020 with the support of the Rhine-Meuse Water Agency, provides technical and financial support to industrial companies that wish to carry out safety measures.

Diversifying resources also helps to secure the water supply for local residents. The new Plobsheim wellfield is part of a real drive to control and enhance the environment along the Rhine, from the Erstein polder to the outskirts of Strasbourg. Valued at €82 million, this project includes €7 million for environmental measures.

Strasbourg's water is currently distributed without treatment thanks to a proactive policy to protect water resources. During routine checks, traces of pesticide metabolites were detected at levels exceeding the regulatory thresholds but below health safety levels. These do not pose a health risk to consumers. Therefore, the water can be consumed without restriction by the entire population.

## 6.4 ● Reducing water consumption

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Water consumption per capita								m <sup>3</sup> /capita
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
210	209	198	198	182	194	185	187	178	↘	
Indicator		Network water loss rate								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
16,36 %	14,93%	14,88%	12,83%	11,45%	12,58%	10,77%	10,11%	7,59%	↘	

A plan to improve the efficiency of the drinking water network has been implemented: identification of all potential sources of loss, combating water theft, leak detection, raising awareness about water

meter installation, and the introduction of smart meters allowing remote reading and consumption data management. Network efficiency is therefore at 90%.

## 6.5 ● Managing the resource at the catchment scale

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Length of restored watercourses								mL
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		1735						2350	↗	

Particular attention is paid to the water cycle and, more specifically, to the upstream watercourses, where restoration work has so far covered 23.50 km and 14 ha of wetlands, an area that is growing. These figures are set to improve rapidly as a result of the multi-year restoration

programme that has been launched. On the territory, the modification of the PLU has introduced a methodological change that now promotes the de-paving of surfaces and infiltration at the plot level.

## Ensure access to water and sanitation for all and ensure the sustainable management of water resources

### 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
6.4	Quantity of water abstracted (by use)	●		2030 Agenda	●
6.1	Providing universal access to water		●	Indicator	
6.3	Preserving water quality		●	Indicator	●
6.4	Water consumption per capita		●	Indicator	
6.4	Network water loss rate		●	Indicator	●
6.5	Managing at the catchment scale		●	Indicator	

	Budgets	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	86411	135239	20362	20099	31317	↘	0,02 %
	Operat.	1122324	812403	1105715	1181430	740538	↘	0,42 %
EMS	Invest.	604299	600636	339422	405349	1277869	↗	0,56 %
	Operat.	1530815	1088231	1761760	2159204	1182191	↘	0,49 %
Cibles	City	6.1	6.4	6.6				
	EMS	6.2	6.4					





## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

**Governance framework:** Inter-municipal Local Urban Plan

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
EPCI / DUT	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other : PAS, SPL, SERS	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Sustainable urban planning**  
Indicator: **Share of artificialised land (2018)**

11.3

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	66,79 %	74,13 %	83,79 %	92,87 %	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	39,19 %	27,67 %	49,82 %	21,89 %	

The PLU is both a regulatory and a voluntary planning tool. During the 2018 revision, certain plots were declassified, and spaces were returned to nature. An Orientation for Development and Planning (OAP) introduced a biotope coefficient for projects, calculated based on the built area. Today, around a hundred partners are involved in developing biodiversity by planting rooftops, creating ponds, etc. The "Green and blue infrastructure" OAP that has been set up aims to strengthen their role in local projects.

The new revision, currently underway, goes further with the experimentation of land preservation within the green belt. The ambitious target of Zero Net Land Artificialisation (ZAN) by 2050, though challenging for an urban area, finds technical principles in some of the current practices that can help achieve it. The recent decision to abandon the development of the Eckwersheim area is a testament to the capacity for compromise necessary to preserve biodiversity zones.

## 11.3 Making the green belt a bioclimatic belt

ACTION: CITY

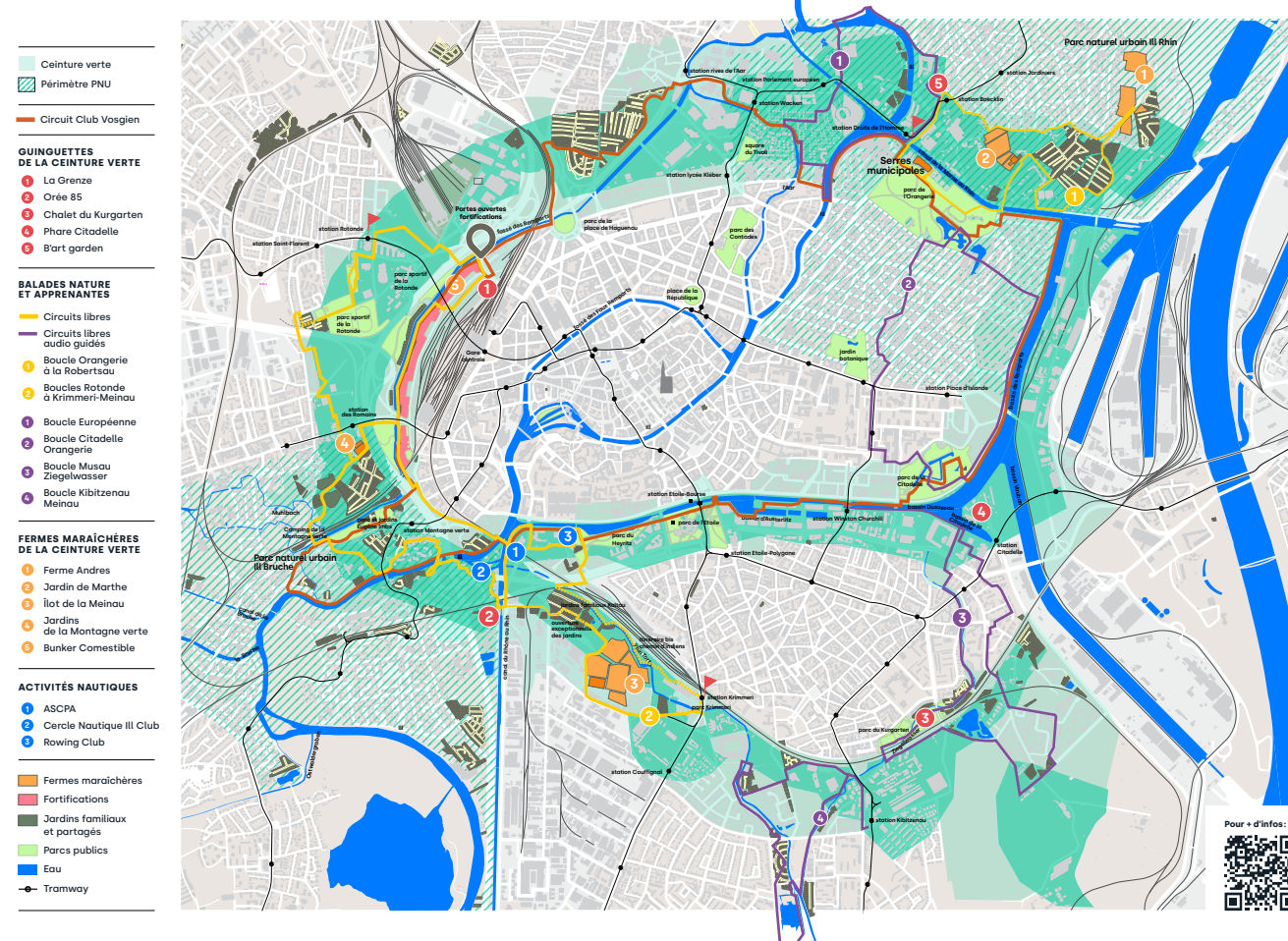
Indicator		Built area within the green belt: 1922 law (area of 624.7 ha)								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
57,47	58,74	58,81	60,69	61,25	62,98	63,66	66,14	67,25	↗	
Indicator		Built area within the green belt: 1927 law (area of 184.7 ha)								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
12,42	12,77	12,77	12,80	13,06	13,06	13,30	13,87	14,09	↗	

The discussions begun in September 2020 will focus on the transformation and preservation of the "Green Belt", which aims to become a unifying element and a driving force of the City's ecological transformation project by fostering the creation of a bioclimatic belt.

A green lung to combat climate change, the "Green Belt" is also a space for recreation, sports, walking, a land reserve, a buffer zone to limit urban sprawl, an area for biodiversity conservation, among other uses. It is designed to benefit all residents, while also putting nature and heritage back at the heart of the City's design. This transformation vision for the

"Green Belt" seeks to limit and regulate new construction projects and, for ongoing projects, to support their development in a way that enhances the quality of life for residents, promotes the calming of public spaces, and strengthens the preservation and expansion of green spaces. To this end, a partnership approach has been initiated with a committee of stakeholders, including associations, institutional actors, academics, etc.

### LEISURE AND RECREATION SITES



### 11.3 ● Developing an Urban Nature Park

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Surface area of the Urban Nature Park								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Tdce	2030
460	460	460	460	1867	1867	1867	1867	1867	↗	

The innovative "Urban Nature Park" (PNU) approach, inspired by the Regional Nature Parks (PNR), emerged from the desire of residents in the western districts of the agglomeration (Koenigshoffen, La Montagne Verte, and Elsau) to maintain a high quality of life and preserve this unique heritage. Following the PNR model, the planning and manage-

ment of a 460-hectare area, situated between the two rivers, the Ill and the Bruche, have been taken over by the residents. Its extension in 2015 to the north of the agglomeration (including the Robertsau and Conseil des XV districts) was carried out in collaboration with the residents' association and local volunteers involved in the PNU.

### 11.5 ● Preventing and limiting environmental risks

ACTION: EMS


Indicator		Number of stormwater overflows equipped with instrumentation								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	44	51	64	64	64	64	64	59	↗	

The local authority has implemented actions to anticipate and limit the risks associated with extreme events and increase the resilience of the area. Plans, regularly updated, are in place to address pollution peaks (since 1996), flood risks and strong winds (since 2001). Since 2009, the general principle of managing rainwater at the plot level has been incorporated into the drainage regulations. The rainfall zoning and an infiltration potential study are included in the PLU. A decision-support tool, in the form of maps, technical sheets, and flowcharts, allows for a multi-criteria analysis of constraints (soil permeability, soil quality, presence of galleries, drinking water supply, groundwater level, etc.), providing the necessary guarantees for resource preservation.

To address the issues of preserving environments and preventing flooding from network overflows or climatic events, an alternative rainwater management policy has been introduced, involving voluntary actions in urban areas. In both public and private spaces, this policy aims to encourage the natural infiltration of rainwater to recharge the water table, limit the transport and treatment of lightly contaminated water, limit the risks of flooding and pollution, reintroduce nature into the city and combat heat islands.

## 11.5 Protecting people from environmental risks

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Number of people on the heatwave register								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
1822	1436		1127	1061	900					

The local authority has implemented actions to anticipate and limit the risks associated with extreme events for residents. Strasbourg strengthens the monitoring of vulnerable individuals during times of crisis with a Heatwave Plan. To reduce the risks associated with heat, the city has been working since 2003 to inform its citizens and look after the most vulnerable during heatwaves. A risk prevention system, the Heatwave Plan, is deployed annually from 1 June to 15 September, comprising four levels of vigilance: seasonal monitoring, heat warning, heatwave alert and maximum mobilisation. Its objective is to anticipate the arrival of a heatwave and define the actions to be implemented at the local level to prevent and limit its health impacts. It takes into account the situation of the most vulnerable individuals due to isolation or precariousness.

A Coolness Plan is activated during heatwaves, which are increasingly frequent in the area. The usual cool zones (pools, lakes, parks, etc.) are often overcrowded during these periods. To make these episodes more bearable, it is proposed to rely on better-identified, more attractive cool spaces, enriched by the involvement of residents and "active" public-citizen initiatives. A dedicated communication campaign to promote the Coolness Plan is deployed to raise awareness of health issues caused by heatstroke and to encourage residents to take responsibility.

## 11.5 Preventing flooding

ACTION: EMS

Since the creation of the competence for Watercourse Management and Flood Risk Prevention (GEMAPI), the Eurometropolis has been responsible for managing the flood protection systems in its area. To better understand the role of levees in protecting populations and to define the management measures and potential reinforcements required, nine Hazard Studies (EDD) representing nearly 14.5 km of levees in 2023 and a flood cresting structure have been conducted or are nearing completion. These initial studies highlighted the need to reinforce certain sections and carry out reinforcement works on certain levees. To complete these measures, at the end of 2021 the EMS launched a nationwide survey of all the sectors likely to be affected by a 100-year flood:

homes, networks, businesses, sensitive buildings and strategic buildings. The goal of this programme is to provide operational tools to all partners involved in the project to reduce vulnerability and promote a rapid return to normal. Examples include vulnerability diagnostics at the building or district level, support for the EMS in implementing individual protection measures (removable flood barriers at the level of vulnerable homes or districts), and structural measures (adapting buildings to risk, implementing risk adaptation measures). In 2023, 1886 people live in protected areas, 1148 jobs are affected and 3831 public establishments are included.

## 11.5 ● Developing areas to combat mudflows

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Length of newly created soft hydraulic interventions (hedges, fascines, etc.)								mL
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					3040	3773	4143	4919	↗	
Indicator		Length of soft hydraulic interventions (hedges, fascines, etc.) under agreement								mL
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			361	5201	7848	9170	9937	10713	↗	

In terms of reducing vulnerability to mudflow risks, the programme launched in 2019 for the agricultural sector has led to the installation of nearly 5 km of new soft hydraulic interventions (hedges, fascines, grass strips, etc.) in the most at-risk basins.

In addition to these so-called corrective actions, the EMS, in partnership with the Alsace Chamber of Agriculture, is deploying a range

of awareness tools aimed at farmers to promote agricultural practices and techniques that are less at risk (crop diversification to ensure soil coverage in spring, conservation tillage promoting non-ploughing and permanent soil cover, conversion of some fields into meadows, etc.).

## 11.6 ● Introducing a Low Emission Zone (LEZ)

ACTION: CITY

Indicateur		Aid granted for the introduction of the EPZ								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
							615	1456	↗	

Since 2023, a Low Emission Zone for mobility (ZFE-m) has been implemented across the entire EMS territory in response to France's commitments on air quality. This system is still too recent to assess its environmental impacts. A study on the evolution of the distribution of Crit'Air stickers reveals that there are

now more vehicles classified as Crit'Air 1 than Crit'Air 2. Few other territories have gone this far. Nevertheless, its impact will be measured in relation to nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) pollution. See also the air quality issue under SDG 3.9 in the Social Resilience section.

## 11.6 ● Promoting a healthy living environment

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Quality of life reports								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
914	776	963	988	837	785	830	1113	1309	↗	

In March 2018, a "Healthy and Sustainable Living Environment" roadmap was developed to create a dynamic of initiatives addressing the territory's challenges and

the needs of its population, to enhance local observation, strengthen the integration of health into all public policies, and encourage the sharing of experiences and the deploy-



ment of public awareness actions on the good practices to adopt.

Rolled out operationally in the CLS with the support of the Grand Est Regional Health Agency (ARS), this roadmap aimed to integrate a health-environment dimension into public policies (urban planning, climate, air, etc.). As a result, nearly 40 projects supporting the living environment and health of residents were carried out in 2019 and 2020. For example, these projects focused on local observation of environmental health determinants to identify disadvantaged areas, public awareness campaigns on issues such

as tiger mosquitoes and bedbugs, indoor and outdoor air quality, the Pollin'air initiative, as well as studies on heat islands.

After the decline in 2020 due to the health crisis, we are observing an upward trend in the number of reports from Strasbourg residents (substandard housing, noise from business activities, animal nuisances, urban hygiene, etc.).

## 11.6 Developing sustainable urban logistics

ACTION: EMS

The transport of goods for the last mile was studied for the implementation of a shared urban logistics system. Out of 47,000 daily goods movements, 10% occur within the Grande Île area, showing a 10% increase in less than two years, due to the boom in online shopping. The vehicle loading rate for deliveries is around 80%.

## 11.7 Increasing access to green and natural spaces

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Average / per resident of all green spaces managed by the local authority and private entities								m <sup>2</sup>
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			115,1							

Over the last 50 years, Strasbourg's green spaces have grown by 7 ha each year, from 102 ha in 1960 to 450 ha in 2022. 86% of residents live less than 300 metres from a green space, and 64% live near a green space of more than 5 hectares. There are 3,200 hectares of natural areas: parks, squares and public gardens, forests, woodlands and natural areas, landscaped cemeteries, green sports facilities and allotments, giving an average of 115 m<sup>2</sup> of public green space per resident.

Fed by a network of water and biodiversity that penetrates the city, urban green spaces represent a common good for citizens, providing places to live, eat, exercise, recharge and relax, especially around natural water bodies close to the city centre. Around 600 events are organised each year in the city's parks, hosted by local associations, reflecting a commitment to creating a sense of community.

In 2015, the new Heyritz Park, located near the city centre and adjacent to the new civil hospital, opened its 8.7 hectares of greenery. Built on an industrial wasteland (former Strasbourg port), this park preserved a significant portion of the existing nature (trees and undergrowth), complemented by native herbaceous flora. The interface with the aquatic environment is enhanced by a long floating walkway made of acacia wood. It is home to spawning areas on shallow flats and artificial islands, providing refuge for many animals. The six major parks are eco-labelled.



## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
11.3	Share of artificialised areas			Comparison	
11.3	Making the green belt a bioclimatic belt			Indicator	
11.3	Developing an Urban Nature Park			Indicator	
11.5	Preventing and limiting environmental risks			Expert assessment	
11.5	Protecting people from environmental risks			Indicator	
11.5	Preventing flooding			Indicator	
11.5	Developing areas to combat mudflows			Indicator	
11.6	Introducing a Low Emission Zone			Indicator	
11.6	Promoting a healthy living environment			Indicator	
11.6	Developing sustainable urban logistics			Expert assessment	
11.7	Increasing access to public natural spaces			Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	5372558	7378165	7331379	7236784	4213390	↘	3,32 %
	Operat.	6957508	6891534	7996241	7827760	8402348	↗	4,73 %
EMS	Invest.	13418887	13758195	21077008	20762399	20407144	↗	8,96 %
	Operat.	12513331	11477596	11345773	11209477	10332122	↘	4,26 %
Targets	City	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7			
	EMS	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8			

# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

**Governance framework:** Territorial Climate Air Energy Plan

**13** CLIMATE ACTION



Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DUT / DEPN	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

## 13.1 AGENDA LOCAL TARGET: ADAPTATION

ACTION: EMS/CITY

Indicator		Canopy index								%
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trend	2030
City		26,09 %	26,09 %	26,09 %	26,09 %				→	30 %
EMS		20,31 %	20,31 %	20,31 %	20,31 %				→	

Building on the natural elements present in the urban green network, many sectoral initiatives have been launched to adapt to climate hazards: greening the city, water management at the plot level, limiting soil artificialisation, rainwater retention infrastructures, etc.

A "Canopy Plan" was unanimously voted by the Strasbourg City Council in August 2020 to address the issue of urban heat islands that the area faces. This plan enables the implementation of a set of measures to preserve Strasbourg's tree heritage, as well as to de-

velop the tree canopy to achieve 30% canopy cover by 2050 in the Strasbourg area. The current index stands at 26% in Strasbourg and 20.3% in the EMS territory.



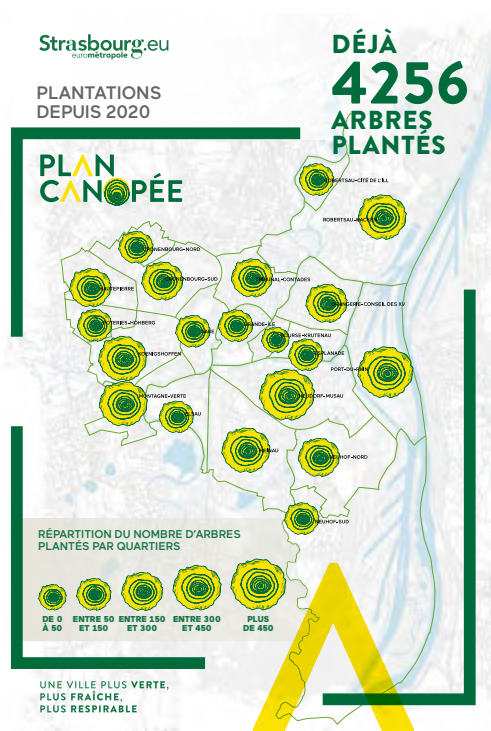
## Expanding tree cover

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Trees in the city (EMS)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		81000	85 000	85 000	82000		82649		↗	

Indicator		Number of trees planted in public spaces (CITY)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					966	1935	3319	4256	↗	10 000



The area already has a large number of trees, as a result of its historical heritage as a garden city. To expand the canopy cover, the local authority has set itself the goal of planting an additional 10,000 trees on both public and private land in the City and EMS area by 2030. This will also provide more refuges for biodiversity and allow the experimentation of a more diverse range of plant species in the face of climate change. These experiments aim to ensure the right choices are made to adapt to a changing climate. The preservation of existing trees is increasingly well supported in the face of new developments, thanks to regular and personalised health monitoring, which allows the trees to be preserved even if they are potentially deteriorating.



## Creating a city of nature with citizens

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Areas developed annually under the "Strasbourg Ça Pousse" initiative								M <sup>2</sup>
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		127	228	197	76	86	73		↘	

The City encourages the greening of façades, rooftops, pavements, ditches and car parks, and engages citizens and local businesses to participate. For individuals and private entities, technical leaflets, training, nature walks (with a dedicated guide) to appreciate biodi-

versity, as well as the assistance of advisors, are offered. With the help of a dedicated website, residents have taken back the greening of streets, either by planting at the base of trees or by de-paving the soil.

The "Strasbourg, Ça Pousse" initiative allows any Strasbourg resident to suggest greening a space, a building base, a façade, report a potential garden area, or even commit to planting and maintaining a tree. In a constrained economic context, support from urban gardening citizens allows for the expansion of urban green spaces. Without their contributions, pavements could not continue to be de-mineralised. In 2022, 72 new project requests were recorded, with 90 m<sup>2</sup> de-mineralised, including nine pavement openings, three green garden spaces and three planted boxes.

## 13.1

### Monitoring the health of trees

ACTION: EMS

These trees are subject to specific monitoring and are mapped. The trees are geo-located, and numerous data points about each tree (dimensions, health status, etc.) are recorded and updated every 4 to 5 years. The health status, visible on the map, allows for the implementation of replanting projects based on the individual state of each tree. This data can also be cross-referenced with other factors, such as the presence of underground networks, soil type, heritage areas, etc.



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## 13.1

### Greening schoolyards

ACTION: CITY

Indicator		Number of schoolyards and early childhood care spaces (EAJE) de-mineralised								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					8	18	21	36	↗	

Since 2020, the new executive has aimed to develop a more protective environment within schools and early childhood establishments through the greening of courtyards and spaces. Between 2020 and 2022, 20 schoolyards and early childhood establishment courtyards were transformed into green spaces. From 2023 onwards, the pace has accelerated with the transformation of 15 courtyards per year. This greening initiative addresses the resilience of our territory in response to climate change, ensuring that children, a vulnerable group, benefit from outdoor spaces that are better protected.

The transformation of the schoolyard has also improved thermal comfort by removing asphalt, adding vegetation, and promoting the infiltration of rainwater (including roof water) directly into the ground. In addition to the climate-related objectives, educational goals are also being addressed. The traditional geography of the schoolyard is being reconsidered, with the proposed developments focusing on two main aspects: learning through and about nature, and gender equality.





## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
13.1	Canopy index			2030 Agenda	
13.1	Expanding tree cover			Indicator	
13.1	Creating a city of nature with citizens			Indicator	
13.1	Monitoring the health of trees			Expert assessment	
13.1	Greening schoolyards			Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	305753	645552	1990308	1603096	4755177	↘	3,75 %
	Operat.	-	61133	78529	61861	20338	↘	0,01 %
EMS	Invest.	415249	229918	2117083	2024337	2060036	↗	0,90 %
	Operat.	315696	256029	360744	411504	400370	↘	0,17 %

Targets	City	13.1
	EMS	13.1

## 15 LIFE ON LAND



## PRESERVE AND RESTORE TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

**Governance framework:** Inter-municipal Local Urban Plan

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DUT / DEPN	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other: 32 municipalities	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Preserving terrestrial ecosystems**

Indicator: **Share of protected terrestrial areas (2019)**

15.1

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	21,1 %	0 %	10 %	0 %	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	12,3%	9,5%	18,8%	40,3%	

Target: **Biodiversity and endangered species**

Indicator: **Natura 2000 sites (sites of Community interest) (2019)**

15.5

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	1 291,88 ha	0 ha	494,72 ha	0 ha	4 885 924 ha
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	3 210,15 ha	598 ha	60 931 ha	540,28 ha	

Strasbourg is the only city in Europe to have three peri-urban forests designated as National Nature Reserves (RNN): the Rohrschollen Island (1997), the Neuhoof Forest (2012), and the Robertsau Forest (2022). The urban and peri-urban forests cover 2,240 hectares of nature accessible to residents without leaving the mu-

nicipality. Efforts to identify natural and agricultural spaces of interest for fauna and flora began in 1996, leading to the creation of a mapping and a "Green and Blue Plan". This includes 18 natural habitats of community interest, five of which are prioritised.

The main heritage challenge is to conserve the last alluvial forests, especially alder-ash and oak-hornbeam alluvial forests, which are priority habitats of community interest, and the only European site where alder-ash forests have such extensive spatial coverage and strong biodiversity. Various protection and inventory areas are in place. Wetlands are part of the Ramsar Convention sites (on wetlands of international importance), and the protected species are listed in Natura 2000, RNN, or ZNIEFF (Natural Zones of Ecological, Faunal and Floristic Interest), particularly in ecologically sensitive areas.

Significant ecological and hydraulic improvements have been made, such as the restoration of the dynamic habitats of the Rhine River at Rohrschollen Island. Thanks to the construction of a major hydraulic structure, this project has made it possible to restore regular flooding from the Rhine. Financed to the tune of €4 million over 5.5 years by the European LIFE+ Nature programme, it has also restored almost 150 ha of alluvial forest.

15.1

## Developing biodiversity-friendly practices

ACTION: CITY

Strasbourg focuses on natural ecosystems to enhance its adaptation capacities and resilience while implementing an integrated biodiversity protection policy. This approach has been reinforced since 2007 with the "zero pesticide" decision. A proactive approach has led to effective environmental protection. Since 2011, eco-pasturing has been introduced to better respect open environments and manage two meadows in the Robertsau forest and on the Rohrschollen island, thanks to a herd of Highland Cattle set up on the edge of the forest. The selection made by these animals has led to an ecological evolution that benefits certain rare plant species, such as orchids. The collaborative management, involving the municipality (maintenance of natural environments, herd co-management), farmers (market gardening, mowing, and herd co-management), and associations (public engagement and activities), is a winning strategy for both the producer and the consumer, for the city and the countryside, and for the municipality and local economic actors. A new call for applications has been launched for eco-grazing services in urban green spaces along the navigation canals, which are key elements of the "Green and blue infrastructure". An initiative to extend the use of eco-pasture is being examined. Introduction of selected mowing systems, particularly at the foot of trees, to encourage biodiversity (stepping stone paths).



15.3

## Reducing soil degradation

ACTION: CITY

Certain activities that have taken place or are still ongoing in the EMS territory have caused soil quality degradation (industrial activities, waste disposal and dumps, underground fuel storage, input of poor quality materials, etc.). The choice to "build the city within the city" to avoid urban sprawl must be closely tied to managing the risks that these run-down sites may pose to human health.

The EMS's approach is to impose restrictions on land use in areas affected by these risks, where it is aware of them. These restrictions on use have a threefold function: to inform owners, purchasers or any other person involved in the management of the land in question; to provide a framework for the developments carried out on the land to ensure that they are compatible with health issues; to ensure that the management measures implemented are sustainable over time, in the event of a change of ownership, for example. This is done with the aim of mana-

ging health risks according to the current or future uses, in line with the national methodology for managing polluted sites and soils.

To improve this knowledge, the EMS has been carrying out a historic urban inventory of the 33 municipalities since 2018. This inventory consists of listing and integrating into a database all past or current activities that may have caused or may cause soil pollution. This in turn makes it easier to secure and guide development projects on this land. By the end of 2022, 18 municipalities had been inventoried, with around 1,300 sites listed.

At the same time, local authority departments and external project developers are monitored and supported on a case-by-case basis to manage soil pollution, depending on the development project and in accordance with the national methodology for managing polluted sites and soils. This represents around 150 projects a year for the City and the EMS.

15.5

## Preserving heritage biodiversity

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Areas designated as reserves for the Green Toad								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					424	424			→	
Indicator		Areas designated as strict protection reserves for the European hamster								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					1766	1766			→	

The collapse of biodiversity bears witness to the impact of our activities on the environment and natural resources. It is occurring at the same time as climate change, and requires action to preserve and protect as well as to adapt the region in order to recreate healthy living conditions for future generations. The local authority has a special responsibility for two heritage species that are very rare in France: the common hamster and the green toad (protected under the European Habitats Directive), which receive special attention and monitoring. That said, all species monitoring is concerning, regardless of the focus. The development of infrastructure, even those considered beneficial, such as cycle paths, continues at the risk of biodiversity loss.





## Preserving biodiversity in the green and blue infrastructure

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		PLU: Areas contributing to ecological continuity (ECCE)								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		4 210	4 210	4 430	4 430	4 428	4 428	4 428	↗	
Indicator		PLU: Sections of riverbanks subject to a setback margin								ha
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		339	339	379	379	379	379	379	↗	

The extensive network of natural green spaces encourages the life and movement of animal and plant biodiversity. These natural areas within the urban fabric are home to a wide variety of habitats, including wetlands (water-courses, alluvial forests, floodplain meadows) and dry grasslands with orchids. The preservation of ecosystems is guaranteed, despite the proximity of dense urbanisation, thanks to the strong reinforcement of protection perimeters. In Strasbourg, there are 315 ha of biodiversity reservoirs (excluding RNN) and 4,000 ha for the Eurometropolis as a whole.

A new "Grassland Plan" is being drawn up to develop natural areas. The "Green and blue infrastructure" helps to maintain the services provided by biodiversity: water quality, pollination, flood prevention, improving the

quality of life, etc. Biodiversity in the city is thriving. The "Black infrastructure", with its reduction in light pollution, is effective, but other nuisances remain, notably noise.

A biodiversity atlas is currently being produced. It will provide an initial assessment of biodiversity in the area, allowing for tracking the evolution of observed populations over time. The initiative involves citizens through a participatory science approach. 7 animation sessions were held in 2022.





## Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems

15 LIFE ON LAND



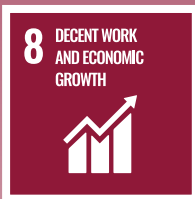
Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
15.1	Share of protected terrestrial areas	●		Comparison	●
15.5	Natura 2000 sites (of Community interest)	●		Comparison	
15.1	Developing biodiversity-friendly practices		●	Expert assessment	
15.3	Reducing soil degradation		●	Expert assessment	
15.5	Preserving heritage biodiversity		●	Indicateur	
15.5	Preserving biodiversity in the green and blue infrastructure		●	Expert assessment	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	187809	237351	307491	388594	752243	↗	0,59 %
	Operat.	958685	730658	943040	962697	937178	↘	0,53 %
EMS	Invest.	1185529	1155710	3397596	1949971	1242056	↗	0,55 %
	Operat.	1236001	1244119	1380253	1364774	1217941	↘	0,50 %
Targets	City	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.5			
	EMS	15.1	15.3	15.5				

# 7.

## Cooperative development: Forging fruitful partnerships

As a metropolitan hub in the Rhine Basin and in Europe, Strasbourg has developed a virtuous model of economic growth rooted in its humanist culture. A fertile and innovative European intellectual and scientific centre, Strasbourg's intrinsic qualities in services, high-value-added industries, and the economy of knowledge and creativity have paved the way for driving ecological, economic and social transitions. Innovation and research are the foundation of an open, creative and sustainable approach, serving people and the territory.



Strasbourg hosts an exceptional scientific community, including four Nobel laureates still active within its ranks, positioning the city as the second-ranked university city in France outside Paris, according to the Shanghai ranking. The region's universities have close links with the region and the community. A broad field of research on sustainable development brings together higher education and research institutions: 37 training and research units, 79 research units, and 56,000 students.

# PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Governance framework:** Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DDEA	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

Through ongoing dialogue with local stakeholders since 2009, the EMS has chosen to co-create its strategy and its economic intervention and support mechanisms. Since 2020, with the Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy (PELD), it has been marking a new phase as a systemic response to the climate emergency, social and territorial inequalities, and democratic challenges. It asserts its commitment to successfully drive ecological, social, and democratic transformation within the EMS territory, in line with the SDGs. It calls for the engagement and mobilisation of all local actors. Climate change, biodiversity loss and their local consequences disrupt economic activities and public services, weaken our ecosystems, and affect the health and ways of life of all.

This pact is intended as a voluntary support initiative to synchronise and amplify responsible actions and local transitions (ecological, social, digital). It brings together local economic players who commit to driving the transition towards a development model that benefits the entire local economic fabric, businesses of all sizes, in all municipalities, while preserving and improving the environment and public health. It is managed by a number of partnership bodies, including an Annual Meeting of signatories and a Convergence Committee of economic

development partners. It provides a forum for dialogue to help define shared objectives and joint actions for the benefit of the region.

Modelled on a local "Conference of the Parties" (COP), signatories will be invited annually to measure collective progress using the Pact's barometer and to increase their level of commitment. By signing this PELD, businesses and socio-economic partners join a community committed to collectively transforming practices and the Eurometropolitan territory.

The co-creation of this Pact took place at the end of 2020 with 360 participants representing 150 local economic stakeholders, and continued in June 2023 with a Pact Assembly attended by more than 300 local actors, thus establishing a permanent and structured partnership dialogue. The local authority's economic roadmap is based on this.

## TERRITORY

Target: **Development of VSEs and SMEs**  
Indicator: **Establishment creation rate (2021)**

8.3 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	19,4 %	18,29 %	21,55 %	18,6 %	17,42 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	18,73 %	18,3 %	21,27 %	17,97 %	

Target: **Efficient use of resources**  
Indicator: **Share of the SSE in the overall economy (2018)**

8.4 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	13,49 %	12,74 %	11,4 %	11,72 %	10,45 %
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	11,45 %	13,49 %	10,27 %	10,54 %	

Target: **Sustainable tourism**  
Indicator: **Number of rooms in hotels and tourist residences  
(number of accommodation units) (2021)**


8.9 

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	6 991	1 965	6 870	2 618	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	11 287	2 516	12 646	4 657	

## TERRITORY

ACTION: **EMS**  
Target: **Economic productivity**

8.2 

Indicator		Inland waterway traffic: tonnage transported in dry cargo								T
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
7,4	8	7,9	5,9	7,6	6,8	7	6,4			

Target: **Economic productivity**

8.2 

Indicator		Volume of commercial property transactions								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
			75000	72000	78300	75940	73830	88100		

Target: **Development of VSEs and SMEs**

8.3 

Indicator		Company start-ups								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
3 883	4 428	4 907	6 159	7 038	7 373	9 211	8 968			

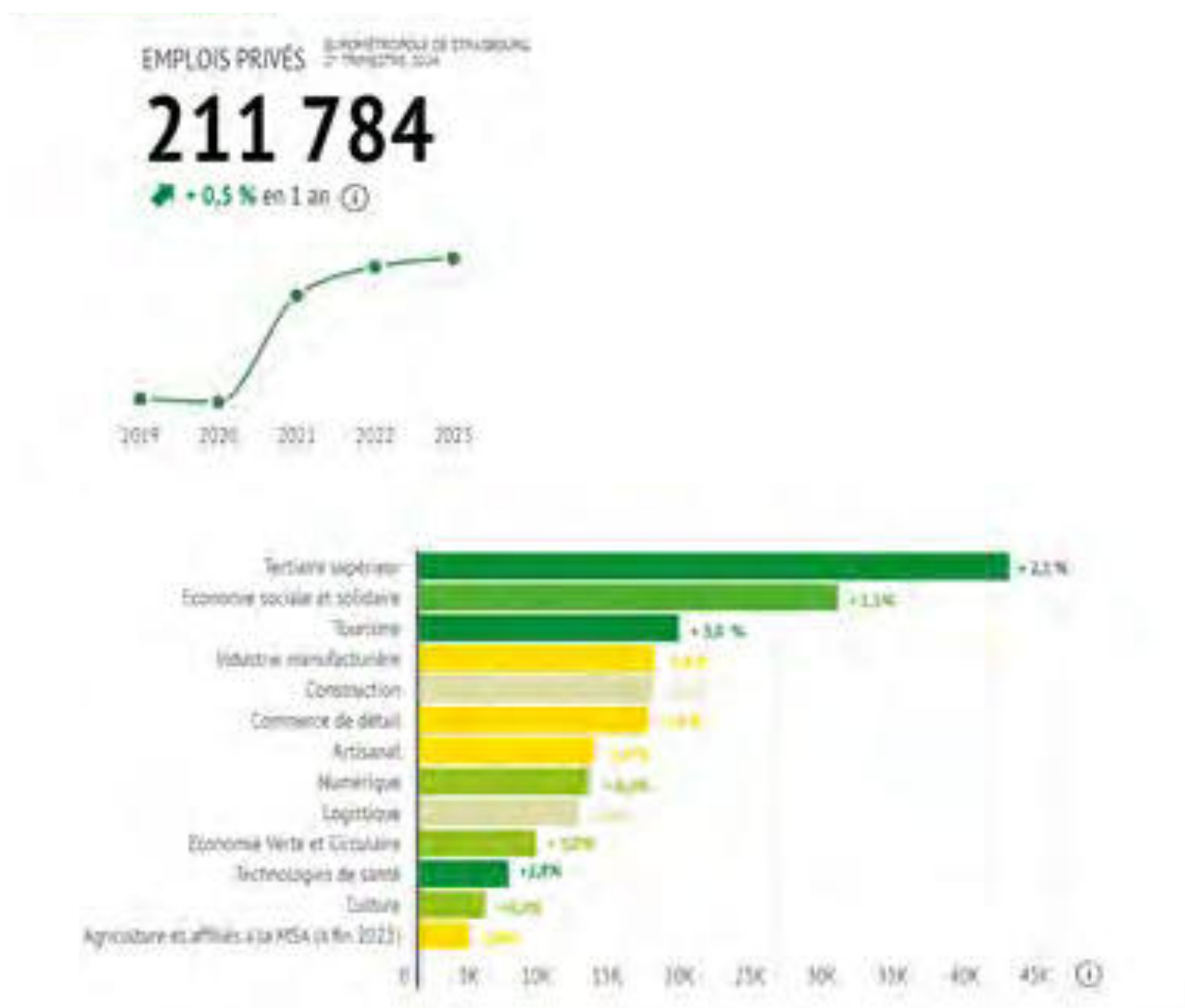
Target: **Plein emploi et travail décent**

8.5 

Indicator		Full employment and decent work								T
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
10,4		9	8,9	8,2	7,8	7,4	7	7,4		

Despite a slowdown in port activity and the volume of commercial property transactions since 2020, several overall indicators remain favourable for the region over the period 2017 to 2023. The unemployment rate in the Strasbourg economic zone fell to 7.4% in 2023 (source: INSEE). The EMS territory shows a positive dynamic in entrepreneurship, with a consistent rise since 2016. The number of registered businesses (source: INSEE) increased by 4.4% in 2022, largely driven by the growth of microenterprises, a trend also observed nationwide.

The territory is heavily oriented towards higher-value services, the social and solidarity economy, and has experienced continuous growth in salaried employment in the private sector since 2015 (source: ACOSS – URS-SAF). From 2022 to 2023, the sectors with the strongest growth were agriculture, logistics, higher-value services and tourism.





## Developing the Social and Solidarity Economy

ACTION: EMS

Since 2010, the local authority has been co-developing a sustainable employment strategy with over 120 representatives from the sector, brought together within the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) Council. This body is coordinated by the Regional Chamber of Social and Solidarity Economy (CRESS) alongside the EMS and the City. The Council is an innovative body that brings together SSE stakeholders on the ground (cooperatives, mutual societies, associations, work integration companies, social entrepreneurs, etc.), sector federations, the CRESS board, local elected officials, mayors from across the EMS municipalities and institutional partners involved in shaping SSE policy (the State, the Grand Est Region, the Bas-Rhin Department and the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations). Its goal is to foster dialogue between all participants - especially between elected officials and on-the-ground actors - and to co-construct local SSE policy by sharing knowledge and best practices. It also serves as a space for visibility and experimentation for the SSE..

Strasbourg took part, alongside nine other European cities, in the URBACT "Boost Social Innovation" programme. A local working group brought together 30 local stakeholders over two years, and continues its work today. The group developed an action plan to make Strasbourg a fully learning-oriented territory. This commitment led to Strasbourg being

named European Capital of the Social and Solidarity Economy in 2019. Following the 2014 European symposium that led to the Strasbourg Declaration on the SSE, the city hosted a new European conference in May 2022 to mark the launch of the EU's action plan for the SSE. This two-day European event featured conferences, debates, workshops and site visits, focusing on themes such as "Territories and Public Policies and Transitions," "Cooperation and Innovation - Financing," and "Youth Village - Solutions for the Future."

Strasbourg is also supporting cooperative and collective models, including business and employment cooperatives (CAEs) - with nearly 200 members locally - and the movement for cooperative self-building.

The regional union of work integration structures (URSIEA), which brings together 50 organisations, runs a training programme for employees with a budget of €1.4 million. Strasbourg is home to 10 reuse and repurposing structures employing 717 people, with over 10 kg of donations per resident - twice the national average. In sectors like ecological housing, recycling, vineyard services and green space maintenance, 75% of work integration structures report positive job placement outcomes. According to URSIEA, every euro invested in work integration yields €4.86 in savings for the local authority.



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8.9



## Promoting sustainable tourism

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Hotel stays: no. of overnight stays								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
3492278	3708912	3967857	4092981	3999521	1279616	2214843	3590245	4143060		

Strasbourg and its region is an attractive and well-known destination, welcoming 4 million tourists for 7.5 million overnight stays in 2019. This strong performance is the result of years of dedicated work, particularly around the Christmas Market. The EMS also benefits from a major and distinctive advantage: its European and multicultural identity. Competing destinations are investing in infrastructure and evolving their image, especially in the wake of the health crisis, which significantly impacted urban tourism and accelerated shifts in tourism standards. We need to adapt to these changes in order to meet the needs of local professionals and enable them to work regularly throughout the year. At the same time, the combined tourism and retail appeal of Strasbourg's city centre can lead to overcrowding, with negative impacts on both the visitor experience and residents' quality of life.

On the basis of these findings, the EMS has identified three key challenges: diversifying tourist attractions, consolidating the economic activity of professionals and ensuring the quality of both the destination and residents' living environment. To address these priorities and clearly communicate its positioning to the wider public, five strategic objectives have been defined:

- Ensure long-term economic viability for tourism professionals by creating the right conditions for a year-round, sustainable tourism economy, both in leisure and business travel.
- Preserve the vitality of the urban core by balancing high-quality visitor experiences with the needs of residents and maintaining the area's livability,
- Broaden the tourism offering by highlighting the full diversity of the metropolitan area, through new locations and themes that speak to emerging tourist expectations and local desires to showcase their everyday environments,
- Fully involve residents in tourism policy, promoting a shared sense of place and openness to others,
- Align destination governance with strategic goals, adapting the local authority's tools and resources in partnership with all stakeholders to develop a coherent approach to hospitality, promotion, and destination management.



## Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
8.3	Business creation rate			Comparison	
8.4	Share of the SSE in the overall economy			Comparison	
8.9	Number of hotel rooms and tourist residences			Comparison	
8.2	Inland waterway traffic: tonnage transported in dry cargo			Indicator	
8.2	Volume of commercial property transactions			Indicator	
8.3	Company start-ups			Indicator	
8.5	Unemployment rate (ILO)			Indicator	
8.4	Developing the Social and Solidarity Economy			Expert assessment	
8.9	Promoting sustainable tourism			Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	5891838	7188783	5309040	4513098	5891543	→	4,65 %
	Operat.	4583842	4693544	3968861	4664221	4377623	↘	2,46 %
EMS	Invest.	22242331	19729428	44113549	31909319	44953938	↗	19,74 %
	Operat.	7947597	10900552	9661782	10242717	9479669	↗	3,91 %
Targets	City	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.11			
	EMS	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.11			

# BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**Governance framework:** Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DDEA / DNSI	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

## TERRITORY

Target: **Innovation, research and development**

Indicator: **Share of jobs in design/research functions (2017)**

9.5



	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	3,1%	1,6%	2,2%	10,7%	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	3,8%	1,5%	3,8%	8,3%	

Strasbourg is home to a wide range of innovative institutions working toward a green economy: training organisations, laboratories, research centres and competitiveness clusters. These "green" entities are mainly active in energy efficiency, renewable energy production and carbon capture (around two-thirds of them), as well as in water management (supply and treatment), waste management (collection and processing), and the prevention and control of other forms of pollution.

In 2022, economic activity was supported by over €75 million in fundraising for growing businesses and start-ups - a slight decrease of 1.4% compared to the previous year, but a strong rebound from 2020.

## Developing electromobility and car-sharing

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Electric charging stations: number of parking spaces dedicated to on-street charging								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	42	48	51	51	51			100	↗	
Indicator		Citiz car-sharing: number of station-based and free-floating vehicles in the EMS								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		172	191	221	225	252	265		↗	
Indicator		Citiz car-sharing: no. of subscribers								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	6 500	6 800	8 000	8 000	9 000	-	13 000		↗	

Innovative mobility solutions create jobs, drive innovation, and boost business performance while also improving services. A digital platform called "Optimix" has been launched to support companies implementing a Workplace Travel Plan (WTP). This free, all-in-one service provides an operational approach to mobility management based on "soft" measures.

Since its launch in September 2015, 80 agreements have been signed with businesses and public institutions. The platform brings together several tools to help manage employee travel: a mobility diagnostic tool, a personalised advice service and a carpool organiser tool that helps employees coordinate shared journeys. A service-based vision

has emerged through a broad range of initiatives - integrated multimodal ticketing, harmonised pricing between urban and rail networks, shared mobility, mobility management and increased service frequency - and continues to grow through new smart city approaches.

This momentum also fosters collaboration and resource-sharing. The success of the Citiz car-sharing platform shows that people's relationship with car ownership is shifting. A similar approach is now being applied to cargo bike use.



9.2

## Creating and coordinating an innovation hub

ACTION: EMS

As early as 2015, the ECO 2030 economic development strategy set out to create new jobs in the ecological and economic transition sectors. The aim was to improve the environmental impact of industries and develop best practice in order to make existing businesses greener and encourage the creation of greener businesses.

In 2022, an innovation hub was set up on the former tobacco factory site - a strategic crossroads of urban dynamics - designed to foster an ecosystem around environmental sciences. The site now hosts part of the Campus Operation and the G2EI hub (Geoscience - Water & Environment - Engineering), which brings together the Strasbourg National School of Water and Environmental Engineering (ENGEES), the School and Observatory of Earth Sciences (EOST) and the Mechanics department of the Icube laboratory.

A community of 1,000 students and 200 researchers and staff will intersect with other local actors: business incubators, start-up accelerators, creative enterprise support organisations and venues promoting the ecological transition in agriculture and food, along with youth-oriented tourist accommodation. The mix of audiences, exchange of experiences and shared access to spaces and tools will lay the groundwork for cross-pollination and the emergence of new projects at the intersection of arts, science, technology and social innovation.



9.5

## Fostering links between research and business (SEVE)

ACTION: EMS

The EMS promotes collaboration between research and business through its Green Business Solutions (SEVE) call for projects, run in close partnership with ADEME, the University of Strasbourg, INSA (National Institute of Applied Sciences), and ECAM (École catholique des arts et métiers Strasbourg-Europe). This initiative aims to support innovation and encourage university

laboratories to work on more sustainable business solutions in their local environment: phytoremediation, bio-sourced materials, optimised solar energy, industrial synergies, microalgae, etc. Selected companies receive funding for a Master's-level intern (or Bachelor's-level if no Master's candidate is available) from a "green" academic programme, who will lead the pilot project throughout the duration of their internship within the company. The geographic scope of eligibility will be extended across the German border to strengthen Franco-German cooperation.

9.5



## Building the Healthy Territory of Tomorrow

ACTION: EMS

The "Healthy Territories of Tomorrow" (HTT) project aims to improve public health by introducing innovative solutions from local entrepreneurs, associations and public bodies. By 2022, the project had entered its operational phase, with 79% of

actions launched, involving around 100 stakeholders and 50 actions in progress. A new HTT strategy was introduced to focus efforts and resources more effectively, prioritising prevention, healthcare pathways and digital health. Healthcare pathway initiatives included three series of workshops, with a focus on diabetes in 2022 and breast cancer in 2023.

9.c



## Promoting responsible digital practices

ACTION: EMS

The City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg are committed to promoting digital technologies that are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and democratically sound. Their joint approach began with the signing of the charter from the Institute for Responsible Digital Technology during the first European Responsible Digital Week in June 2021, along with a commitment to pursue certification. This initiative has already borne fruit, with Strasbourg receiving the "arobase verte" label from Villes Internet in February 2022.

The strategy is jointly governed by the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg, with participation from local municipalities to align strategic directions. Progress is monitored annually and shared during the European Responsible Digital Week, a collaborative event across the territory that brings this strategy to life.

It also aligns with the local authorities' broader policy frameworks, notably the Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy and the Climate-Air-Energy Plan. The dynamic set in motion by the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg offers a valuable opportunity to unite institutional partners, civil society and economic actors in support of our territory.

In 2023, a dedicated responsible digital strategy was adopted. It is built around three major priorities:

- **Digital sobriety:** accelerating the evolution of digital services to reduce their environmental impact and support ecological transitions.
- **Digital inclusion:** ensuring digital technologies are accessible, supportive and adapted to users.
- **Digital freedoms:** safeguarding fundamental freedoms by ensuring digital practices are secure, respectful of democratic life and mindful of the quality and use of personal data. These principles are essential for enabling online participation and cooperation.

## Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

### 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
9.5	Share of jobs in design-research functions			Comparison	
9.1	Developing electromobility and car-sharing			Indicator	
9.5	Creating and coordinating an innovation hub			Expert assessment	
9.5	Fostering links between research and business (SEVE)			Expert assessment	
9.5	Building the Healthy Territory of Tomorrow			Expert assessment	
9.c	Promoting responsible digital practices			Expertise	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	13 434 947	9 640 636	7 755 963	8 092 581	10 830 477	↘	8,54 %
	Operat.	13 041 474	13 241 876	13 453 572	16 953 686	28 526 175	↗	16,05 %
EMS	Invest.	28 980 744	12 057 890	22 489 225	15 748 086	15 451 570	↘	6,78 %
	Operat.	19 458 428	18 138 041	19 085 899	20 320 563	20 993 324	↗	8,67 %
Targets	City	9.1	9.5	9.c				
	EMS	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5			

## ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

**Governance framework:** Zero Waste and Circular Economy Partnership Committee

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DCGD / DCPR	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

### 12.5 AGENDA

Local Target: Waste

ACTION: CITY/EMS

Indicator		Household waste all streams combined (including rubble) per capita								kg/capita
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
456	455	443	448	439,3	420,0	441,2	402,6	389,5	↘	
Indicator		Residual waste								kg/capita
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
249	247	244	248	241,0	238,4	238,7	223,8	211,3	↘	

### TERRITORY

Target: **Environmentally sound management of chemicals**

Indicator: **Number of facilities producing hazardous waste (2020)**

12.4

	Strasbourg	Metz	Bordeaux	Grenoble	France
<b>City</b>	36	8	13	10	
<b>Metropolitan area</b>	55	20	66	41	

The goal of the EMS Climate Plan for 2030 is to reduce the tonnage of blue bin waste by half (based on 2010 levels). Following the last Local Waste Prevention Program (PLP) (2015-2020) and in alignment with the Circular Economy Roadmap (FREC) adopted in December 2019, the EMS signed a Waste and Circular Economy Objective Contract (CODEC) with ADEME. Running from 2020 to 2023, this four-

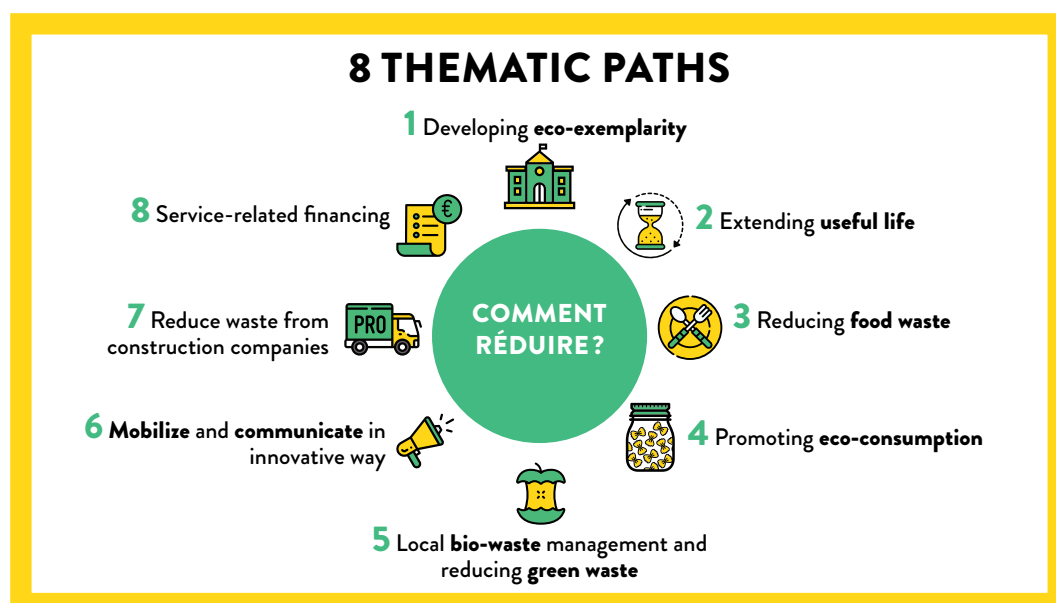
year programme aimed to move from a waste management and recycling strategy toward a circular economy approach across the territory. It enabled the rollout of an action plan based on the three areas and seven pillars of the circular economy, helped mobilise and engage all local stakeholders and promoted eco-exemplarity, including within public administration services. A key strength of the

contract is the mobilisation and coordination of local businesses to develop circular economy loops around high-stakes resources or waste.

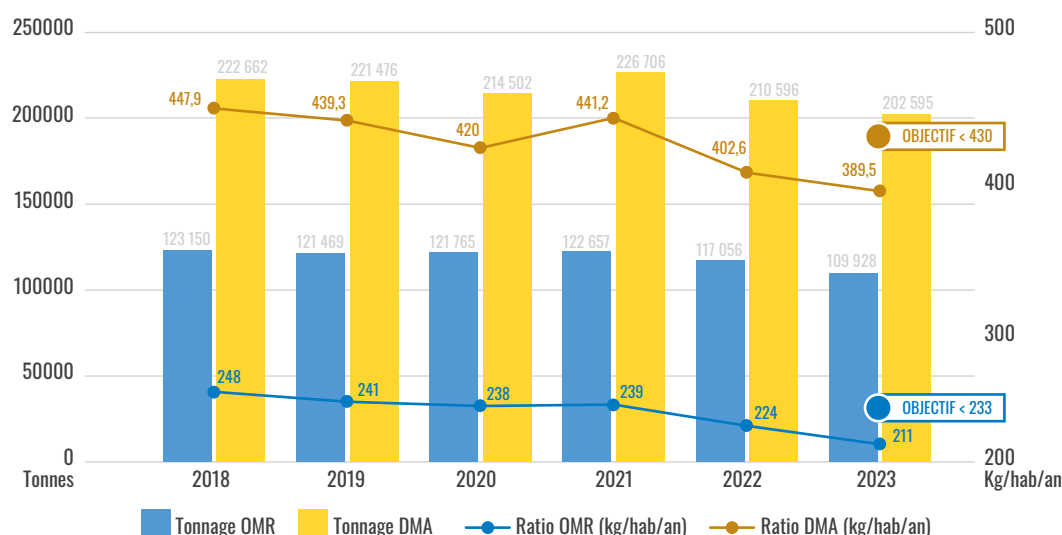
In June 2021, a new Local Programme for the Prevention of Household and Similar Waste (PLPDMA) was submitted for public consultation, with over 500 residents, administrations, businesses, shopkeepers and associations taking part. The plan includes 8 themes and 27 actions, setting a target to reduce household and similar waste by 4% between 2018 and 2023, and 6% by 2026.

The CODEC target was 430 kg per capita per year by 2023 (based on Sinoe data), and results exceeded expectations: by 2022, total household waste across all streams had already fallen to 402.6 kg per capita per year.

These results place the Eurometropolis among the leading local authorities of comparable size, but efforts must continue, as the waste reduction was partly influenced by the crisis. One sign of this is a 2.3% drop in supermarket consumption, a first since the Second World War. In addition, drought conditions have contributed to a decline in biowaste volumes. From 2018 to 2023, household and similar waste decreased by 13%, and residual household waste by 15%.



## Trends in tonnages of residual household waste (RHW) and household and similar waste (HSW)





## Developing the re-use and recycling of waste

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Recycling rate for household and similar waste								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
29 %	28,80 %	30,40 %	31,60 %	31,22 %	26,77 %	27,03 %	27,30 %	27,3 %	↘	

The recycling rate for household and similar waste has generally declined since 2018 - from 31.6% in 2018 to 27.3% since 2021. However, notable progress has been made in reuse and recycling, within a circular economy approach.

The EMS partnered with four social and solidarity economy (SSE) associations to collect Textiles, Linen and Footwear (TLF) under a Service of General Economic Interest (SGEI) from 2017 to 2021. Over the five-year trial, this partnership helped expand the second-hand textile offer, achieving an 80% increase in the tonnages collected in the Strasbourg conurbation compared with 2014, reaching almost 2,400 tonnes per year, with a collection rate per inhabitant higher than the French average (4.6 kg per inhabitant instead of 3 kg). The reuse rate now exceeds 60%, and the four partner organisations also contributed to supporting job integration for people distanced from the labour market. Given these very positive results, the EMS voted on 17 December 2021 to renew the SGEI for the 2022-2026 period, selecting four operators following a call for expressions of interest launched mid-2021: Le Relais Est, Emmaüs Mundo, Horizon Amitié and Vetis. Seeking to expand this model to furniture and home equipment, the EMS launched a new call for expressions of interest in May 2021 to identify eligible operators for this SGEI.

Since 2012, the reuse of digital and telephone equipment from the Strasbourg administration has led to the redistribution of nearly 15,000 devices. In 2022, a feasibility study for a reuse sector in the Eurometropolis was launched, along with a partnership agreement with the WEEE eco-organisations Ecologic and ecosystem. This will be followed by

a 2023 call for projects focused on reusing digital and telephone devices. There is indeed potential to recover digital and telephone equipment that could supply the local reuse sector. These devices can have their lifespan extended, helping to preserve resources and offering a range of low-cost products across the territory, particularly for people on low incomes or experiencing hardship. The aim is therefore to support the organisation of the digital and telephone equipment recovery sector; to support the structuring of the second-hand market, i.e. to support the organisation and promotion of the extended life of this equipment, and to communicate on permanent second-hand outlets.

A similar call for interest was launched in June 2022 for the reuse of building materials. 14 proposals were received in September 2022, and a project management support team was appointed in December to assess them. This building materials reuse platform was awarded the Circular Economy Prize at the Forum Zéro Carbone - Climate Cities Awards on 8 December 2022.

12.5

## Turning waste into a resource (energy recovery unit)

ACTION: EMS

The household waste incineration plant is owned by the local authority. Since 2011, major works have been carried out to upgrade the lines, install a shredder and district heating network, and develop a water treatment unit, transforming the site into a true Energy Recovery Unit (ERU). In 2014, asbestos was detected during a preliminary inspection ahead of the dismantling of one of the four incineration lines. Full asbestos removal required a 2.5-year shutdown, with operations resuming in summer 2019. Since then, the operator - supported by the local authority - has invested in optimising the facility's performance. While the original plant had four boiler-furnaces, only three are being rebuilt, reducing capacity to 270,000 tonnes per year, in line with the city's long-term waste reduction and environmental impact goals. The unit's current energy capacity enables it to supply steam to three connected industries, provide heat for 17,000 equivalent households, meet its own energy needs and generate additional electricity.

12.5

## Advancing industrial ecology (Port of Strasbourg)

ACTION: EMS

Strasbourg is France's second-largest inland port, with 10,000 jobs and 350 companies, and is the largest business zone in Alsace connected to the world via Rotterdam. A wide-reaching territorial industrial ecology initiative now includes 24 major local industries, representing over 3,000 employees and €3 billion in combined turnover. Seven types of flows - energy (electricity, water, etc.) and materials (e.g. pallets) - are synergised, alongside significant investment in shared facilities. The initiative is coordinated by the local authority and will expand with the arrival of around 50 new companies by 2025. In the long term, government involvement may give way to an independent business-led cluster.

The industrial ecology approach is also being rolled out in other areas. An initiative was launched in 2020 on the Rhine eco-park, and is currently being consolidated for the entire northern zone of the Eurometropolis, then from 2023 on the Plaine des Bouchers in Strasbourg. Waste and digital solutions are central themes in the development of these zones.



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## Activating social and environmental clauses in public contracts

ACTION: EMS

Indicator		Share of public contracts incorporating environmental clauses								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
		22,26	21,67	19,93	20,80	36,30	41,23			
Indicator		Share of public contracts with social clauses								%
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
					15,67	21,5	22,48			
Indicator		Social inclusion clauses in public contracts (number of hours)								Nb
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	2030
	360 429	396 220	397 924	394 864	345 702	400 191	492 765	386 675		

An operational unit called "Relais chantiers" was set up in 1995 to activate the social clause in public contracts during the construction of the European Parliament hemicycle (Building for European Parliamentarians (IPE IV)). Since then, public procurement has become a key policy tool to support responsible purchasing and sustainable employment.

In 2018, the City and Eurometropolis of Strasbourg adopted a Socially and Environmentally Responsible Procurement Strategy (SPASER). It includes four components: social and solidarity-based procurement, environment and health, fair trade and governance. In 2020, the strategy was further developed to include gender equality, improve governance and strengthen various elements. This second version explicitly aligns with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under France's "Climate and Resilience" law, by 2025, 100% of public procurement contracts must include environmental clauses, and 30% must include social provisions.

Already, in three years, the proportion of public procurement contracts incorporating environmental clauses has risen from 20% to 40%.

At the same time, the rate of contracts with social provisions rose from 15.5% to 22.5%. As a result, over 400,000 hours per year are now dedicated to helping people distanced

from the labour market re-enter employment. All City and Eurometropolis contracts with a social component are now clearly identified with an "Emploi +" label.

The EMS is also moving towards an obligation to make a certain percentage of purchases through reuse/recycling. This is relatively easy to apply in sectors like household appliances, but more challenging in areas such as footwear. In catering contracts, responsible procurement has helped promote healthier food and waste reduction.

## Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns



	Current situation	Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
12.4	Number of facilities producing hazardous waste			Comparison	
12.5	Household waste across all streams			2030 Agenda	
12.5	Developing the re-use and recycling of waste			Indicator	
12.2	Turning waste into a resource (ERU)			Expert assessment	
12.5	Developing industrial ecology (EIT)			Expert assessment	
12.7	Activating social clauses in public contracts to support integration through employment			Indicator	

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	179 688	113 951	97 038	220 690	275 502		0,22 %
	Operat.	9 218 492	9 439 721	12 106 274	11 157 893	11 010 233		6,20 %
EMS	Invest.	3 394 214	2 663 279	3 401 387	4 519 644	9 317 368		4,09 %
	Operat.	40 665 320	29 945 646	28 388 877	33 309 733	33 853 319		13,97 %
Targets	City	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.b		
	EMS	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.7			



## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING AND REVITALISING THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**Governance framework:** Cross-border, European and international cooperation strategy

Lead authorities	Multi-level		Multi-stakeholder	
DREI	City of Strasbourg	Yes	Consular bodies	Yes
	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg	Yes	Associations	Yes
	European Collectivity of Alsace	Yes	Universities	Yes
	Grand Est Region	Yes	Businesses	Yes
	State	Yes	Citizens	Yes
	Cross-border	Yes	Other	

The cross-border, European and international objectives and strategies are structured around three complementary pillars:

- Engage all citizens in Strasbourg's international, European, and cross-border momentum
- Raise Strasbourg's profile through leadership, becoming a model in ecological transition, social justice, human rights and democracy in Europe and beyond
- Embed the territory's three dimensions - cross-border, European, global - into all the City's public policies

As the European capital and home of the European Parliament, Strasbourg is an active member of numerous European and international networks (AFCCRE, CEMR, Platforma, Eurocities, CUF, Metrex), supported by the relevant thematic departments.

The Mayor of Strasbourg has been appointed co-chair of the new Europe Commission of France Urbaine, a position that will enable her to raise Strasbourg's profile with national partners on the various European issues currently facing the regions: Recovery Plan, Conference on the Future of Europe, French EU Presidency in 2022.

The City and the EMS are engaged in a wide range of city-to-city cooperation initiatives, in line with the spirit and goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. These partnerships enable knowledge-sharing on sustainability by mobilising internal expertise (elected officials and technical teams), engaging local stakeholders to enrich and ground partnerships within

the territory, and organising events and exchanges that encourage public participation. All these partnerships create connections between territories and communities through solidarity and shared transformation. They embody a form of "city diplomacy" - a complement to state-level action - and contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda.

Assessing the state of partnerships with developing countries (DCs) and the budgets allocated to them is quite difficult on a global scale. Most initiatives are project-based and often carried out in partnership with GESCOD, which secures and manages external funding (AFD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union, Rhine-Meuse Water Agency, etc.). The City's contribution is primarily in the form of expertise, which is recognised and accounted for in the project budgets. The annual operating budget directly allocated to international cooperation amounts to approximately €60,000. In addition, a total of €39,000 in grants is awarded annually to support international solidarity projects (e.g. through an annual call for projects, Alsace-Syria initiatives, SOS Méditerranée, etc.). Furthermore, the 1% solidarity funding mechanism has been activated through the "Water and Sanitation" budgets, with €50,000 per year allocated over the past two years to support international projects linked to these areas. This new mechanism was developed in collaboration with the Rhine-Meuse Water Agency.



17.2

## Cooperating on mobility with Tunisia

ACTION: CITY

In Tunisia, the Autrement project (Urban Development for Rethinking Mobility and Engaging Tunisians), co-funded by the European Union, is a partnership aimed at promoting active mobility, primarily cycling. It focuses on developing dedicated infrastructure and strengthening citizen participation in local governance, with the goal of improving quality of life and boosting the attractiveness of Kairouan and Mahdia, the two cities involved in this large-scale programme. The project centres on capacity building - through training and support for municipal staff on these topics - as well as funding light urban infrastructure projects, such as cycle lanes, school-front plazas and the creation of cycling services (bike rental, repair, and guided tours). In Mahdia, a dedicated cycle path and soft mobility routes have been developed around key heritage sites. Public awareness and engagement are reinforced through initiatives like car-free days, bike parades and community workshops, all designed to promote active mobility and strengthen public participation in the project's implementation.

17.2

## Cooperating on agriculture with Kampala (Uganda)

ACTION: CITY

The partnership with Kampala focuses on developing an urban agriculture system that is high-quality, sustainable, productive, better organised, and more economically viable, all while strengthening food security and improving the quality of nutrition for local residents. This increase in local agricultural production primarily benefits women, thereby supporting entire households through improved living standards and greater access to education. The project, "Building a Sustainable, Learning and Inclusive City in Kampala" is co-funded by the French Development Agency (AFD) and developed in close collaboration with GESCOD (the Grand Est multi-stakeholder network for solidarity and development cooperation). Project collaboration has also led to the development of a master plan for blue and green infrastructure, improved urban tree and green space management, and capacity building in education, involving school heads, inspectors and teachers across five pilot schools.

17.2

## Cooperating on water and urban planning with Douala (Cameroon)

ACTION: CITY

In partnership with Cités Unies France (CUF), CIEDEL and GESCOD, Strasbourg has redefined its cooperation with Douala. The aim is to re-establish political dialogue around the SDGs and to set shared priorities and goals, fostering a more balanced relationship, particularly in the areas of cultural and hospitality exchange.

**17.16**

## Cooperating with Montréal on urban planning

**ACTION: CITY**

Cooperation between Strasbourg and Montréal began in 2017, rooted in a shared interest in socio-ecological urban transition, with citizen participation at the heart of the exchange. In 2021, under the France-Quebec Decentralised Cooperation Fund (FFQCD), which supports collaborative projects between French and Quebec local authorities, a first biennium was launched under the theme: "Rethinking the City in Transition with Citizens" in partnership with Rosemont - La Petite-Patrie, Montréal's second most populous borough. Following an initial phase rich in experience-sharing, the 2023-2025 cooperation programme, titled "Making the City and Its Stakeholders More Resilient by Transforming Public Space through the Lens of Urban Commons", aims to carry out joint experiments in both cities. These include pilot sites referred to as "streets and squares of possibilities", where public space is redesigned through a collective approach, engaging citizen groups, local stakeholders and municipal services.

the event. Although follow-up technical exchanges and site visits were planned on specific themes, they had to be postponed due to the pandemic.

**17.2**

## Cooperating on sport with San Diego (USA)

**ACTION: CITY**

Under the European "International Urban Cooperation" (IUC) programme, Strasbourg continued its cooperation with San Diego through October, focusing on urban development to promote well-being and active mobility. A Strasbourg delegation made up of sports and mobility experts visited San Diego in January, where they were welcomed by local urban specialists. This exchange led to the creation of a joint action plan, which inspired several local initiatives, including a guide for eco-responsible sports events. A three-way knowledge-sharing session was also held by videoconference in November, bringing together Strasbourg, San Diego, and Montréal to discuss the Parks Master Plan and the activation of public spaces.

In January 2020, a technical delegation from Strasbourg travelled to Lausanne during the Youth Olympic Games (YOG) to explore both the scale and the distinctive philosophy of

## Strengthen the means of implementing and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development

## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Current situation		Territory	Actions	Assessment	France VNR 2023
17.2	Cooperating on mobility with Tunisia		NE		
17.2	Cooperating on agriculture with Kampala (Uganda)		NE		
17.2	Cooperating on water and urban planning with Douala (Cameroon)		NE		
17.16	Cooperating with Montréal on urban planning		NE		
17.16	Cooperating on sport with San Diego (USA)		NE		

Budgets		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend	Share / Budget 2023
CITY	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	1798566	1215881	1072275	967102	1803087	↗	1,01 %
EMS	Invest.	-	-	-	-	-		
	Operat.	510032	526204	538427	576466	604295	↗	0,25 %

Targets	City	17.2	17.12	17.17
	EMS	17.1		

# Annex I

## Table of abbreviations and acronyms

<b>AAH</b>	Disabled Adult Allowance
<b>ACOSS</b>	Central Agency for Social Security Bodies
<b>ADEME</b>	Environment and Energy Management Agency
<b>ADEUS</b>	Urban Planning and Development Agency for Greater Strasbourg
<b>AFCCRE</b>	French Association of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions
<b>AFD</b>	French Development Agency
<b>AFL</b>	Agence France Locale
<b>AMO</b>	Project Management Assistance
<b>ANRU</b>	National Urban Renewal Agency
<b>APA</b>	Personalised autonomy allowance
<b>AQ</b>	Neighbourhood Assembly
<b>ARS</b>	Regional Health Agency
<b>ATSEM</b>	Specialised Territorial Agent for Nursery Schools
<b>BBC</b>	Low Energy Consumption Building
<b>BRT</b>	Bus Rapid Transit
<b>BP</b>	Forecast budget
<b>GRB</b>	Gender-responsive budgeting
<b>CA</b>	Administrative Account
<b>CAE</b>	Cooperative for Activities and Employment
<b>CCAS</b>	Municipal Social Action Centre
<b>CEMR</b>	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
<b>CCTE</b>	Territorial Council for Energy Transition
<b>CDI</b>	Permanent Employment Contract
<b>CEA</b>	European Community of Alsace
<b>ECHR</b>	European Court of Human Rights
<b>CGDD</b>	General Commission for Sustainable Development
<b>UCLG</b>	United Cities and Local Governments
<b>CLS</b>	Local Health Contract
<b>CODEC</b>	Waste and Circular Economy Objective Contract
<b>COM</b>	Objectives and Resources Agreement
<b>COP</b>	Conferences of the Parties
<b>COPART</b>	Citizens' Participation Steering Committee
<b>CPLR</b>	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities
<b>GRESS</b>	Regional Chamber of Social and Solidarity Economy
<b>CTS</b>	Strasbourg Transport Company
<b>CUF</b>	Cités Unies France
<b>DAP</b>	Architecture and Heritage Department
<b>DDEA</b>	Economic Development and Attractiveness Department
<b>DEE</b>	Childhood and Education Department

<b>DESPU</b>	Public and Urban Spaces Department
<b>DM</b>	Mobility Department
<b>DPC</b>	Citizen Participation Department
<b>DREAL</b>	Regional Department of Equipment, Planning and Housing
<b>DREI</b>	European and International Relations Department
<b>DRL</b>	Logistics Resources Department
<b>DSSJ</b>	Social Services and Youth Department
<b>DTEC</b>	Energy Climate Transitions Department
<b>DUT</b>	Urban Planning and Territories Department
<b>EBE</b>	Employment-Based Enterprise
<b>ECAM</b>	École Catholique d'Arts et Métiers
<b>HS</b>	Hazard Study
<b>EGCA</b>	European Green Capital Award
<b>EMS</b>	Eurometropolis of Strasbourg
<b>RE</b>	Renewable energy
<b>ENGEES</b>	École Nationale du Génie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement
<b>EOST</b>	École et Observatoire des Sciences de la Terre
<b>EPCI</b>	Public Establishments for Inter-municipal Cooperation
<b>SEE</b>	Social and Solidarity Economy
<b>FAJ</b>	Youth Support Fund
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund
<b>FREC</b>	Circular Economy Roadmap
<b>G2EI</b>	Geosciences - Water and Environment - Engineering
<b>GEMAPI</b>	Management of Aquatic Environments and Flood Prevention
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gases
<b>GESCOD</b>	Grand Est Solidarity and Cooperation for Development
<b>HFC</b>	HydroFluoroCarbons
<b>HLM</b>	Low-cost housing
<b>ICLEI</b>	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
<b>IFACCA</b>	International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies
<b>INET</b>	National Institute of Territorial Studies
<b>INSA</b>	National Institute of Applied Sciences
<b>INSEE</b>	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies
<b>IPE IV</b>	Building for European Parliamentarians IV
<b>MLPE</b>	Local Employment Mission
<b>MTES</b>	Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition
<b>NPRNU</b>	New National Urban Renewal Programme
<b>OAP</b>	Planning and programming guidelines
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organisation
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>OPABA</b>	Professional organisation for organic farming in Alsace
<b>OPS</b>	Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra
<b>PACS</b>	Civil Solidarity Pact
<b>PAS</b>	Port of Strasbourg
<b>PAT</b>	Territorial Food Project













<b>PC</b>	Citizen Participation
<b>PCAET</b>	Territorial Climate-Air-Energy Plan
<b>PDE</b>	Workplace Travel Plan
<b>PELD</b>	Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy
<b>PFVT</b>	French Partnership for Cities and Territories
<b>PLPDMA</b>	Local programme for the prevention of household and similar waste
<b>PLP</b>	Local prevention programme
<b>PLU</b>	Local urban plan
<b>PLUi</b>	Inter-municipal Local Urban Plan
<b>PM</b>	Particulate Matter - Fine particles
<b>PMI</b>	Maternal and Child Health Protection
<b>PNR</b>	Regional nature park
<b>PNU</b>	Urban nature park
<b>PPA</b>	Air Pollution Prevention Plan
<b>PRECCOSS</b>	Coordinated care for overweight and obese children in Strasbourg
<b>GWP</b>	Global Warming Potential
<b>DC</b>	Developing countries
<b>QPV</b>	Priority Urban Neighbourhoods
<b>REME</b>	European Metropolitan Express Network
<b>RFSC</b>	Référentiel Framework for Sustainable Cities
<b>RNN</b>	National Nature Reserve
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>RSA</b>	Active Solidarity Income (minimum income support)
<b>TR</b>	Thermal Regulations
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review
<b>SARE</b>	Energy renovation support service
<b>UAA</b>	Utilised Agricultural Area
<b>SEM</b>	Public-Private Partnership Company
<b>SEVE</b>	Green Business Solutions
<b>SIAO</b>	Integrated Reception and Referral Service
<b>SGEI</b>	Service of General Economic Interest
<b>SPASER</b>	Socially and Environmentally Responsible Procurement Strategy
<b>DRT</b>	Demand-Responsive Transport
<b>TF Eurocities</b>	Task Force Eurocities
<b>TLF</b>	Textiles, Linen and Footwear
<b>TPS</b>	Télécom Physique Strasbourg
<b>SET</b>	Socio-Ecological Transition
<b>TZCLD</b>	Zero Long-Term Unemployment Area
<b>UMF</b>	Urban Monitoring Framework
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
<b>URSIEA</b>	Regional Union of Work Integration Organisations
<b>URSSAF</b>	French Social Security Contributions Collection Agency
<b>ERU</b>	Energy Recovery Unit
<b>EAB</b>	Electric-Assist Bicycle (E-bike)
<b>ZAC</b>	Joint Development Zone
<b>ZAN</b>	Net Zero Land Take
<b>ZFE-m</b>	Low Emission Mobility Zone
<b>ZNIEFF</b>	Natural Areas of Ecological, Faunal and Floral Interest



# Annex II

## Typology of assessments, by local policy area









### Universal rights: leaving no one and no territory behind

SDGs	Nb of evaluation					Agenda	Comparisons	Indicators	Expertise
	6	0	2	2			4	2	
	4	3	1	0		0	1	1	2
	13	2	6	4	1		3	4	5
	2	1	1	0					2
	8	2	5	1			1	1	6
	10	2	3	2	3			3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>










### Social resilience: empowering local residents

SDGs	Nb of evaluation					Agenda	Comparisons	Indicators	Expertise
	7	1	3	3			3	3	1
	9	5	4	0			3	3	3
	6	1	3	2			2	4	0
	3	0	3	0			2	1	
	4	2	2	0					4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>









### A low carbon territory : reducing greenhouse gases and moving towards carbon neutrality

SDGs	Nb of evaluation					Agenda	Comparisons	Indicators	Expertise
	8	1	6	1		1	3	4	
	10	5	4	1		2	2	4	2
	4	1	3	0		3			1
	2	2	0	0					2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>

### Green urban resilience: safeguarding common resources

SDGs	Nb of evaluation					Agenda	Comparisons	Indicators	Expertise
	7	5	2	0		3		3	1
	6	3	2	1		1		5	
	11	2	8	1			1	8	2
	5	2	3	0		1		3	1
	6	2	4	0			2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>

### Cooperative development: building meaningful partnerships

SDGs	Nb of evaluation					Agenda	Comparisons	Indicators	Expertise
	9	5	3	1			3	5	1
	6	4	2	0			1	1	4
	6	2	3	1		1	1	2	2
	5	0	0	0	5				
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

# Notes



## **ENSEMBLE** pour le climat et les ODD

*Croisons nos agendas pour atteindre nos objectifs !*

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