



EU-China Low-Carbon Cities Joint Study

Milan and Paris Case studies

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Milano changes When the climate changes

+2°C

Mean yearly temperature
(1901-2017)

over 2°C _ summer

over 1°C _ winter

2050 Forecast

The City Council declared the
Climate and Environmental Emergency
On the 20th of May 2019

source: Profile Climatico Locale, Arpa Lombardia e Arpa Emilia Romagna, Comune di Milano



Milano Master Plan

VISION

The Master Plan aims to accompany Milan to 2030, proposing to reduce economic and social imbalances and to extend development to all the neighborhoods of the city by integrating it with the growth of the wider urban region while improving the environmental conditions and the quality of life of its citizens and city users.



Milano Master Plan

GOALS

**A CONNECTED, METROPOLITAN
AND GLOBAL CITY**

**AN ATTRACTIVE AND INCLUSIVE
CITY OF OPPORTUNITIES**

**A GREEN, LIVABLE AND RESILIENT
CITY**

**A CITY, 88 DISTRICTS TO CALL BY
NAME**

A REGENERATING CITY

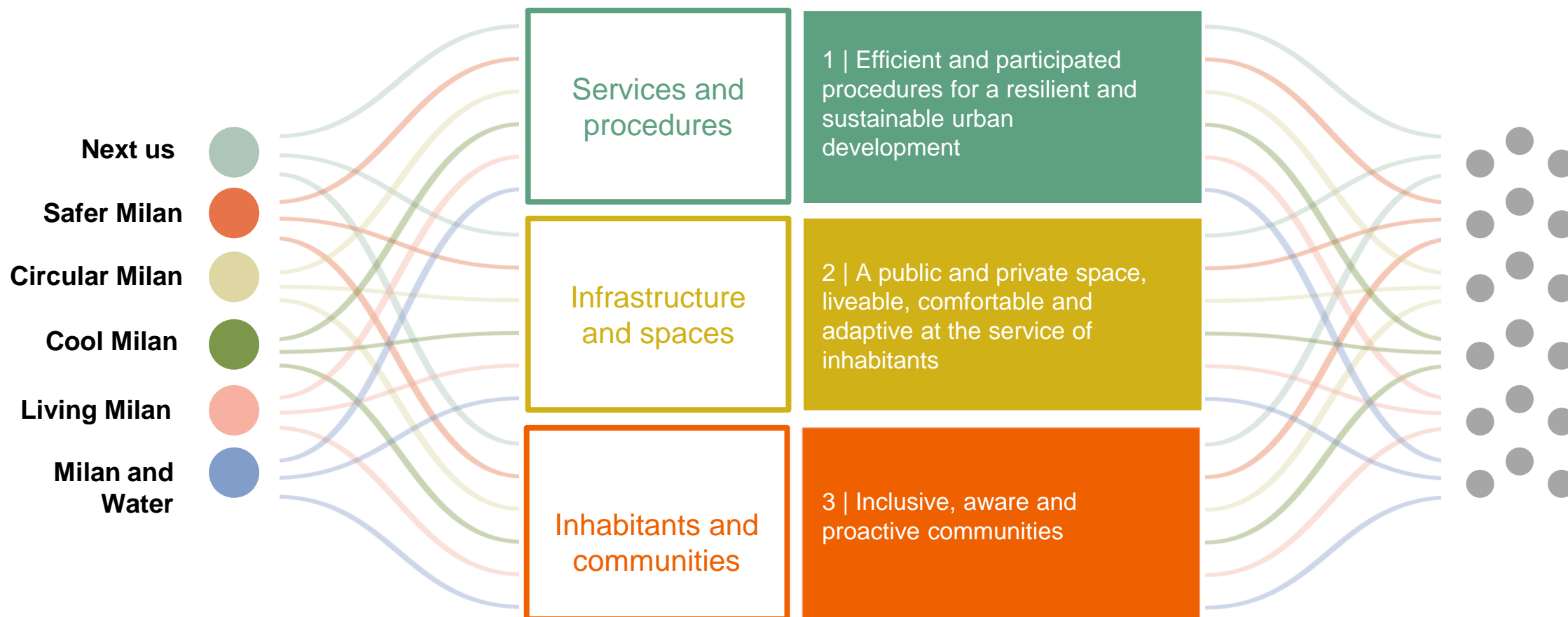


Milano Resilience Strategy

6 Discovery Areas

3 Pillars

Actions



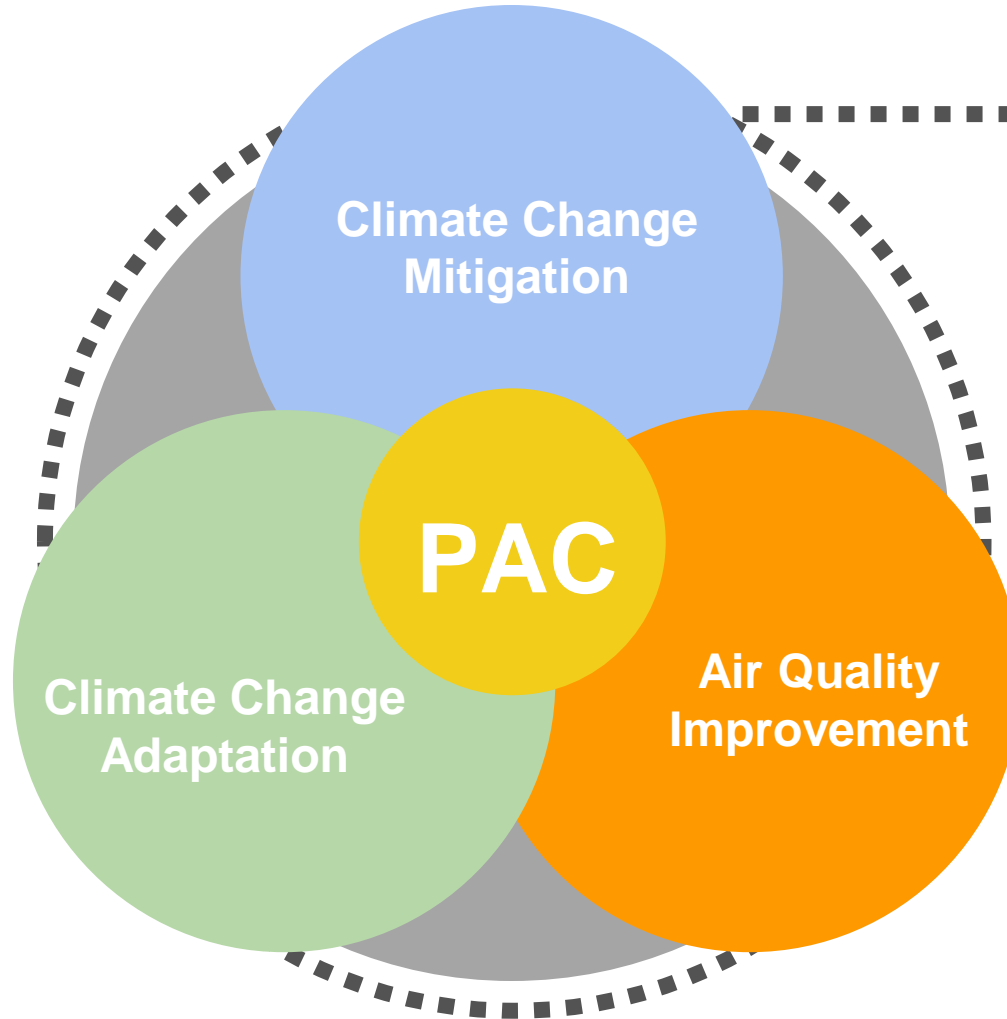
Forestami

a strategic vision on **the role of green in the Milanese Metropolitan Area**, with the aim of collecting, implementing, and enhancing the main green, permeable and tree-lined systems within the perimeter of the **Great Metropolitan Park** by 2030

Agreement between:

Comune di Milano, Città Metropolitana di Milano, Parco Nord Milano, Parco Agricolo Sud Milano –
con il coordinamento scientifico del Politecnico di Milano

Air and Climate Plan



Climate-KIC Deep Demonstration Milan:
Urban Transformation Strategy
Engagement and Activation
Economic Case for Carbon Neutrality
Capital Planning and Finance
Strategic Positioning and Experimentation

Master Plan – Art.10 of the Rules Plan

Provisions to promote and encourage environmental sustainability and urban resilience through the introduction of new standards.
For all interventions within the municipal area:

CO₂ Emissions Reduction

- Emissions reduction through the refurbishment of the existing built environment
- Carbon neutrality for the new buildings

Highly efficient design elements usable in alternative or compound form:

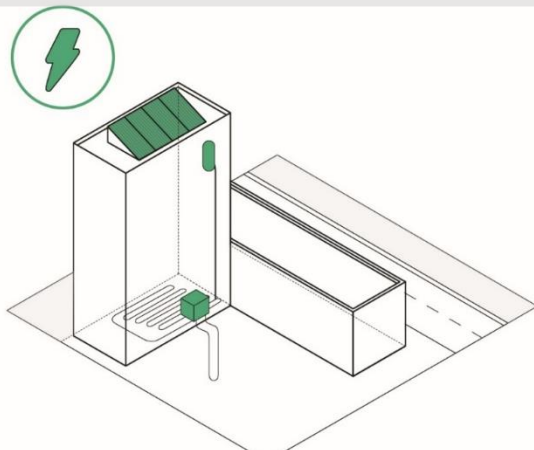
- renaturalization interventions, also through forms of green integrated in the buildings;
- technologies for reduced water consumption and for the reuse of rainwater;
- use of sustainable and / or recycled materials;
- adoption of surface finishes with a high coefficient of solar reflectance;
- solutions for sustainable mobility.

Achievement of a climate impact reduction index - RIC

Intended as the relationship between green surfaces and territorial surface of the intervention

Design elements usable in alternative or compound form:

- permeable surfaces on the ground;
- green permeable surfaces on the ground;
- paved ground with permeable surfaces;
- green roofs architecturally integrated into the buildings and equipped with a draining layer;
- green roofs of underground structures with a draining layer;
- green walls architecturally integrated into the buildings.



THE CHALLENGES

- Finding available areas to host new plants
- Implementing **NEW FINANCIAL MODELS** to support the planting and the maintenance of the new plants
- Creating **NEW GOVERNANCE MODELS** to allow the management of the new green areas on the long term

THE FOCUSES

SCHOOLS

HOSPITALS

PUBLIC RESIDENTIAL
BUILDINGS

Financing Green Roofs

H2020 Project CLEVER Cities



- NBS
- Green roofs and walls
- Urban regeneration

BE2 Call



- Green roofs
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Flooring removal

Projects sustained by the City of Milano

- Participatory budget
- Shared gardens
- Open schools
- Sustainable mobility
- Environmental sustainability





PARIS'S ADAPTATION STRATEGY: TOWARDS A MORE RESILIENT CITY

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- 13 General measures for risk prevention and crisis management in Paris
- 15 Heatwaves
- 18 Floods and other extreme climate events: heavy rains, very cold weather, storms, fires
- 20 Health risks connected to climate change

22 ENSURING WATER, FOOD AND ENERGY SUPPLY

- 24 Conserving water resources and ensuring that they are accessible to all
- 27 Strengthen local food supply systems and develop urban agriculture
- 31 Develop the production of local and renewable energy and improve the resilience of energy networks to climate hazards

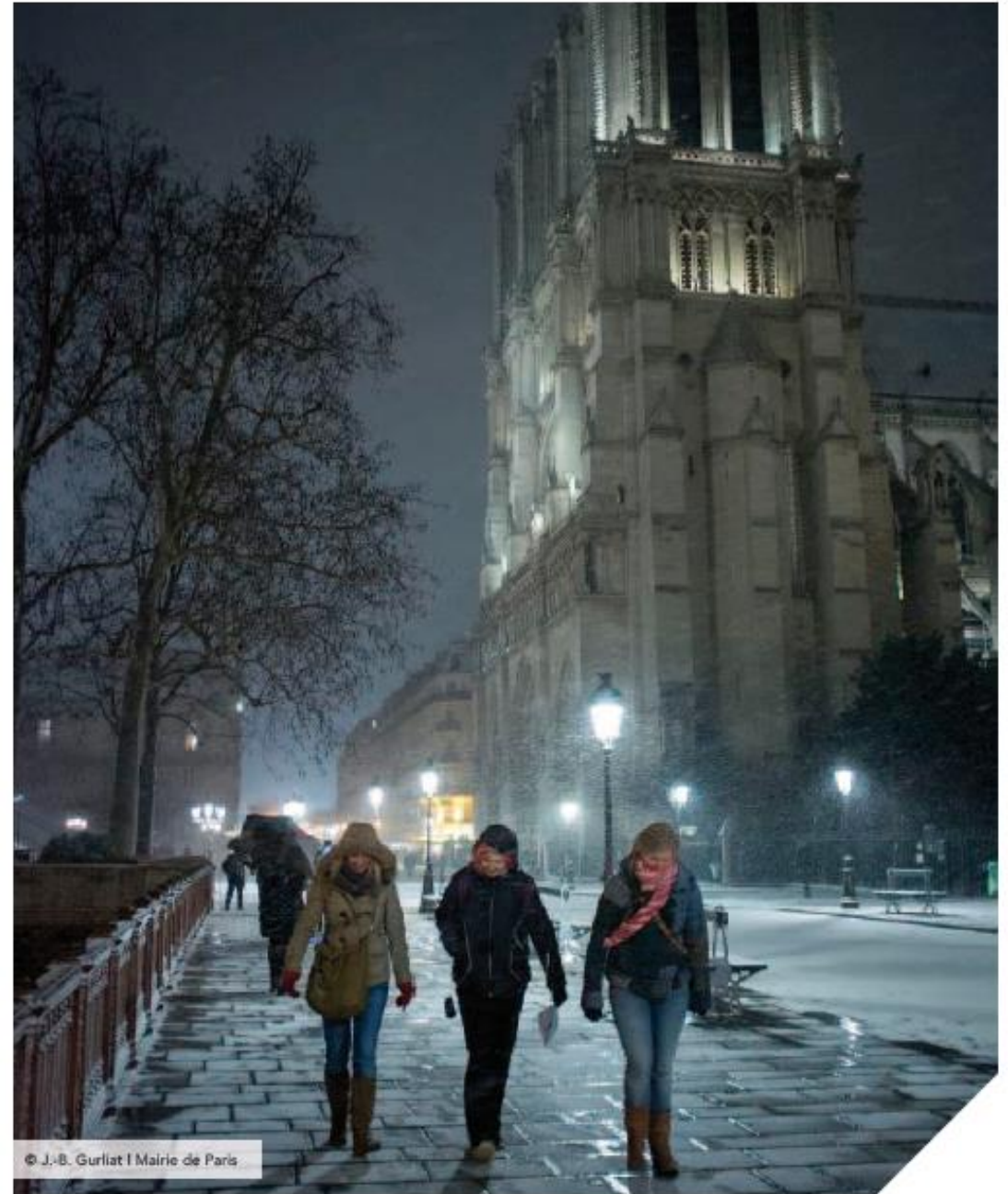
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SOLIDARITY**

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**60 GOVERNANCE, MONITORING AND INTERACTION
WITH THE CITY'S OTHER PROGRAMMES**



OBJECTIVE 1

IMPROVE THE INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED TO PARISIANS AND VISITORS IN THE CASE OF AN EXTREME EVENT

This will involve disseminating information in real time in the media (radio and television), developing instructions in multiple languages, disseminating messages to raise awareness or to issue warnings in public transport and, increasingly, using social networks and mobile messaging.



OBJECTIVE 2

ENSURE THE CONTINUITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE CASE OF AN EXTREME CLIMATE EVENT

The City has already established Business Continuity Plans (BCP) for situations of very cold weather, heatwaves, and flu epidemics, which make it possible to identify vital, priority activities to be maintained for each type of risk, and to anticipate all the necessary condi-

tions for maintaining these activities. A BCP is also being drafted for the risk of flooding caused by the Seine overflowing its banks; others could also be drawn up for responding to other extreme events (droughts, storms, ground movement, fires...)