

## Strasbourg, a laboratory for aligning climate action with SDGs

### GHG Emissions

Between 1990 and 2017, Strasbourg's direct GHG emissions fell by 30%, mainly as a result of reduced economic activity ([Strasbourg Climate Plan, 2020](#)).

### Localization of SDGs in Strasbourg

Two years ago, the city and the metropole of Strasbourg (*Eurométropole*) started work on the localization of SDGs in order to use 2030 Agenda to analyse and guide their action. To best adapt this framework to Strasbourg, an 18th SDG on access to culture was added to the UN SDGs, as well as 3 specific targets: reduction of noise pollution, European and international influence and civil security. This work on the localization of the SDGs, their targets and their indicators has made them more concrete and therefore easier to mobilise.

Since 2019, the city and the metropolis have been analysing their investment budget through the prism of the SDGs: the results have shown that SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) benefits from significant financial resources while, on the contrary, some other SDGs such as SDG 5 (Gender Equality) were not subject to any investment expenditure. At the end of 2020, the city also analysed its budget using a [tool developed by the I4CE institute](#) to assess the effect of its spending on GHG emissions.

An SDG analysis was also carried out on the [Climate Plan of Strasbourg \(fig. 5\)](#), which shows that the plan's objectives and actions focus mainly on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), also have strong impacts on SDGs 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 13 (Climate action). However, SDG 5 (Gender equality) has been identified as absent from the Climate Plan, and should be the subject of future work. The city's 2021 budget contains for the first time a gender-sensitive investment expenditure: the renovation of schoolyards, undertaken with a view to adapting to climate change (creation of freshness islands), takes into account gender. In order to accentuate action in favour of the Climate Plan, the Eurométropole also launched at the end of 2020 the development of a [Pact for a sustainable local economy](#), in partnership with private actors of the area.

This Climate Plan illustrates the benefits of using SDGs, identified above:

- **Prioritising actions and building indicators:** Its [action plan](#) associates monitoring indicators to each action. In addition to the mandatory indicators for monitoring GHG emissions, there are many other indicators adapted to the area: number of recycled bicycles, number of companies involved in "industrial ecology approaches", number of actions carried out with the Regional Chamber of Agriculture in favour of agro-ecology, etc.
- **Building new partnerships:** The Climate Plan is the result of broad consultation between 2017 and 2019 with local stakeholders, which mobilised the general public, economic players and the city's 33 municipalities.
- **Just Transition:** The city wants to listen to its partners and their constraints for the implementation of climate policies. For example, aid for social landlords is planned to help them rehabilitate their housing stock so that it is better insulated.
- **Systemic approach:** The climate plan has four main themes. One is focused on reducing GHG emissions, and the other three are aimed at "well-being", "solidarity in economic transition", and "providing the resources to succeed". The analysis of this plan has shown that it covers 15 SDGs, so it is not limited to SDGs 13 and 11. Within the municipality, those in charge of the Climate Plan and the localization of SDGs regularly exchange views in order to compare and enrich their points of view.

Today, the city uses the SDGs as a strategic framework for the construction of municipal policies. The reference framework for sustainable cities (RFSC, **Part 3**) has been used twice in order to make the SDG profile of an Urban Development Zone and the Urban Natural Park. After Strasbourg joined the Milan Food Pact, the action plan for sustainable local food will also be built around SDGs.

### GHG EMISSIONS OF STRASBOURG SINCE 1990

Source: *Eurométropole de Strasbourg*

