PARIS

CRISIS EXERCISE ORGANISED
BY THE CITY OF PARIS

METHODOLOGY GUIDE

PARIS AT 50°C

PREPARING THE REGION FOR A HEAT DOME

The Ecological Transition
and Climate Department
City of Paris

CRISIS EXERCISE ORGANISED
BY THE CITY OF PARIS

METHODOLOGY GUIDE

PARIS AT 50°C

PREPARING THE REGION
FOR A HEAT DOME

Editorial 6

01. PRESENTATION OF THE PARIS AT 50°C EXERCISE

A. Why a "Paris at 50 degrees" crisis exercise? 10
B. The objectives of the exercise 12
C. The Paris at 50°C exercise 14
D. A mobilising exercise for all players in the region 15
E. A few key figures 16
F. Important dates 18

02. DEVELOPING THE PARIS AT 50°C EXERCISE

A. An exercise based on scientific research 22
B. A joint development process based on thematic working groups 26
C. Mobilising local players 28

03. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE FULL-SCALE CRISIS EXERCISE

A. Developing the full-scale scenario 32
B. The scenario in the 19th arrondissement 34
C. The scenario in the 13th arrondissement 38
D. Tools for conducting the full-scale exercise 44
E. The full-scale crisis exercise - D-Day 45

04. THE FEEDBACK PHASE

A. Methodology for building feedback 48
B. Feedback meetings 50
C. Public feedback event 52
D. Main findings 54

05. COMMUNICATION

A. Upstream press relations 58
B. The press on the day of the exercise 59
C. Press review of the exercise 60
D. Videos to communicate and promote the exercise 62

Further information 63
Methodology Kit 64

Pénélope Komitès

Deputy Mayor of Paris
in charge of innovation, attractiveness,
the Paris 2030 outlook and resilience.

EDITORIAL

In 2022, the Mayor of Paris entrusted me with the responsibility of drawing up a new resilience strategy for Paris, in order to learn all the lessons from the crises experienced since the adoption of the first strategy in 2017, and to meet the challenges of tomorrow. As part of this review, we organised an unprecedented crisis exercise, which once again confirmed the City of Paris as a pioneer in resilience, both on a national and international level. Fully aware of the various scenarios envisaged by the scientific community between now and 2050, it continues to develop a risk culture among its residents.

While the French population - and particularly those living in Greater Paris - have a certain risk culture, we know from a number of studies that it is still insufficient. We therefore need to make an extra effort to ensure that everyone in the Paris area is sufficiently aware of the risks they face and what they can do to protect themselves. To achieve this objective, the City of Paris organised the "Paris at 50°C" crisis exercise in two Paris arrondissements in October 2023, with the participation of many local players, including local residents.

The aim of this exercise was to prepare Paris for potential extreme heatwaves, and more generally for unprecedented crises requiring appropriate crisis management. The exercise was based on a heatwave scenario of unprecedented duration and intensity. This climate scenario was developed by scientists from the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group (GREC), who have demonstrated the possibility of such a heat dome occurring in Paris before the end of the century.

The best way to prepare the various parties involved in a crisis management plan is to simulate a real-life situation on the ground, with all the players involved. That's why we decided to put the planned scenarios into practice in a one-day simulation to test the crisis management plans we had developed so far. A large number of players took part in this near-real-life simulation exercise in two neighbourhoods in the 13th and 19th arrondissements of Paris, including City departments, the Paris Police Headquarters, the Paris Fire Brigade, accredited civil protection associations, network operators, public facility managers, local residents and primary and

Pénélope Komitès, interviewed during the full-scale crisis exercise on 13 October 2023

secondary school students. Particular attention was paid to local residents, who are considered key players in ensuring the resilience of Paris.

In a second phase, a tabletop exercise was organised in a crisis room to test the response of institutional players to the cascading effects of the heat dome over the Paris region. It involved all the City departments, government services, local health and social protection partners, as well as public transport, energy, telecommunications and urban cooling network operators. The health, technical, environmental, organisational and social impacts of a heat dome on the scale of the capital were simulated in order to test the organisation of the various players, how they coordinate, and the information and support systems in place for the general public, with a particular attention to the most vulnerable (elderly people, people with disabilities, pregnant women, young children, people living on the streets, etc.).

The aim of the Paris at 50°C exercise was to raise awareness of climate risks among the people of Paris and to strengthen the risk culture. To achieve this, it was essential to test the response of local residents and schoolchildren and to observe the coordination of the many partners involved and the fluidity of the simulated decisions and operations. The level of cooperation observed during the exercise was very impressive, and allows us to imagine future collaborations aimed at increasing the resilience of the Paris region.

The feedback and lessons learned from this exercise have enabled us to formulate a series of actions that form part of the new resilience strategy for Paris, such as the launch of a "Plan Grand Chaud" (Extreme Heat Plan) to better protect people living on the streets, the identification of new climate shelters throughout Paris, and the multiplication of crisis exercises involving the general public.

The teams from the City of Paris - and in particular the task force in charge of the exercise - did a remarkable job. I would like to commend them for their efforts and commitment, as well as those of all the partners who agreed to work with us to prepare and conduct this innovative crisis exercise.

PRESENTATION OF THE PARIS AT 50°C EXERCISE

A. Why a "Paris at 50 degrees" crisis exercise? 10

B. The objectives of the Paris at 50°C exercise 12

C. The Paris at 50°C exercise 14

D. A mobilising exercise for all players in the region 15

E. A few key figures 16

F. Important dates 18

01

A. WHY A "PARIS AT 50 DEGREES" CRISIS EXERCISE?

The Paris at 50°C crisis exercise, organised by the City of Paris as part of the review of its resilience strategy, involved simulating a heat dome of extreme length and intensity over the Paris region.

Context

Climate change is increasing the risk of extreme heatwaves in the medium and long term. At the request of the City of Paris, the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group (GREC) carried out climate simulations which show that a heat dome with peaks of 50°C, such as that which occurred in Canada in the summer of 2021, could occur in Paris before the end of the 21st century.

Since the 2003 heatwave, which raised awareness of the problems associated with climate change and extreme heat, the City of Paris has developed policies to prevent and manage the consequences of heatwaves. This policy is updated every year, taking into account the episodes experienced and the experiences of other large cities facing extreme heat.

The City of Paris is therefore pursuing an ambitious and proactive policy of adapting to climate change, in order to reduce the impact of extreme heat on its territory. Numerous actions have already been implemented, such as the creation of a network of more than 1,200 "cool islands" throughout the Paris region (green spaces, bathing areas, oasis-style courtyards, misting systems, air-conditioned rooms, etc.), revegetation, reversing soil sealing, the creation of shaded areas and shade structures and the installation of drinking water fountains in public spaces, increasing the presence of water throughout the city, the renovation of public buildings and support for the renovation of private buildings through the Eco-rénovons Paris programme.

The City of Paris also has a Heatwave Plan.
This plan is based on a specific departmental regulation on "heatwave health management", the aim of which is to coordinate all the local players (Paris Police Headquarters, Île-de-France Prefecture, Regional Health Agency, etc.), to disseminate health recommendations to the general public and to implement preventive actions and measures to prevent and limit the health impacts of a heatwave, paying particular attention to vulnerable people.
For example, the 11,000 people over the age of 65 or with disabilities listed in the REFLEX database will be contacted and their homes may be visited, with fans installed and air-conditioned rooms made available.
Specific initiatives are also being taken to help the homeless: outreach activities to provide information and distribute water bottles, access to air-conditioned rooms, extended opening hours for public showers, etc.

Misting system installed as part of the annual "Paris Plage" programme

Drinking fountain installed by Eau de Paris

B. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EXERCISE

To prepare the Paris region and its residents for an extreme heat scenario by conducting a crisis exercise in October 2023 in two neighbourhoods in Paris (in the 13th and 19th arrondissements) and then in the crisis room.

In terms of climate resilience and extreme heatwave management, the objectives of the exercise were:

- To analyse the consequences and impact of such an event on the lives of the people of Paris;
- To capitalise on current municipal policies and innovative solutions that have already been developed (shade structures, misting fountains, air-conditioned rooms, etc.);
- To strengthen the response mechanisms of the City of Paris and its coordination with partners;
- To raise awareness among the people of Paris of the stakes involved in heatwaves, and the need for collective action and local solidarity to deal with crises.

In addition to the crisis situation tested, the project had several objectives in terms of crisis management and resilience:

- To develop a genuine risk culture within the City of Paris, among local players (network operators, associations, businesses, etc.) and the people of Paris, as an essential preventive lever to adapt behaviour and better manage crises collectively;
- To raise awareness of the issues involved in risk anticipation and crisis management among the various players and partners in the Paris region;
- To develop a habit of cooperation between the different players in the event of a crisis.

Participatory workshop with local residents

Resident simulating a fainting spell

1

MODEL

Simulate a 50°C heat dome in the Paris region

2

MOBILISE

Raise awareness and enable residents and local players to plan ahead and prepare for extreme heatwaves

3

ANALYSE

Analyse the consequences of such an event on the lives of the people of Paris, its economic operators and the fluidity of the decisions taken by the public authorities

4

DECIDE

Improve existing prevention and crisis management policies and strengthen the Paris resilience strategy to cope with future heatwaves and improve crisis management

C. THE PARIS AT 50°C EXERCISE

This exercise, with its innovative format, included a tabletop crisis management exercise and a full-scale exercise involving local players, in particular the people of Paris, in a way that has never been done before.

The Town Halls in the 13th and 19th arrondissements were involved in the full-scale exercise and mobilised various local players (associations, facility managers, primary and secondary schools, building residents, etc.) in the run-up to the exercise.

This exercise is a first in France as it is the only one to have fully involved the general public in all its diversity (schoolchildren, nursery and childcare staff, residential and nursing home staff, local associations, residents, etc.) throughout the process (preparation, D-day, feedback sessions). It was also the first time that a scenario involving such intense temperatures, and their consequences, had been tested.

The exercise was co-piloted by the Ecological Transition and Climate Department (DTEC) and the Crisis Management Department of the General Secretariat of the City of Paris.
The project had a strong partnership dimension, mobilising more than 80 players in the Paris region and working very closely with the Paris Police Headquarters - in particular the General Secretariat for Defence and Security in Paris, responsible for crisis management in Paris - and the Paris Fire Brigade.

Full-scale exercise on 13 October 2023

with volunteer residents from 2 neighbourhoods in the 13th and 19th arrondissements, Town Halls in the arrondissements, local players and the decentralised departments of these arrondissements.

Students simulating food poisoning

Tabletop exercise on 17 October 2023

with City departments and partners
(various crisis units activated).

The City of Paris crisis room during the tabletop exercise on 17 October 2023

D. A MOBILISING EXERCISE FOR ALL PLAYERS IN THE REGION

A particular feature of the Paris at 50°C exercise was the mobilisation of a large number and variety of local players in a collaborative process to develop the crisis exercise.

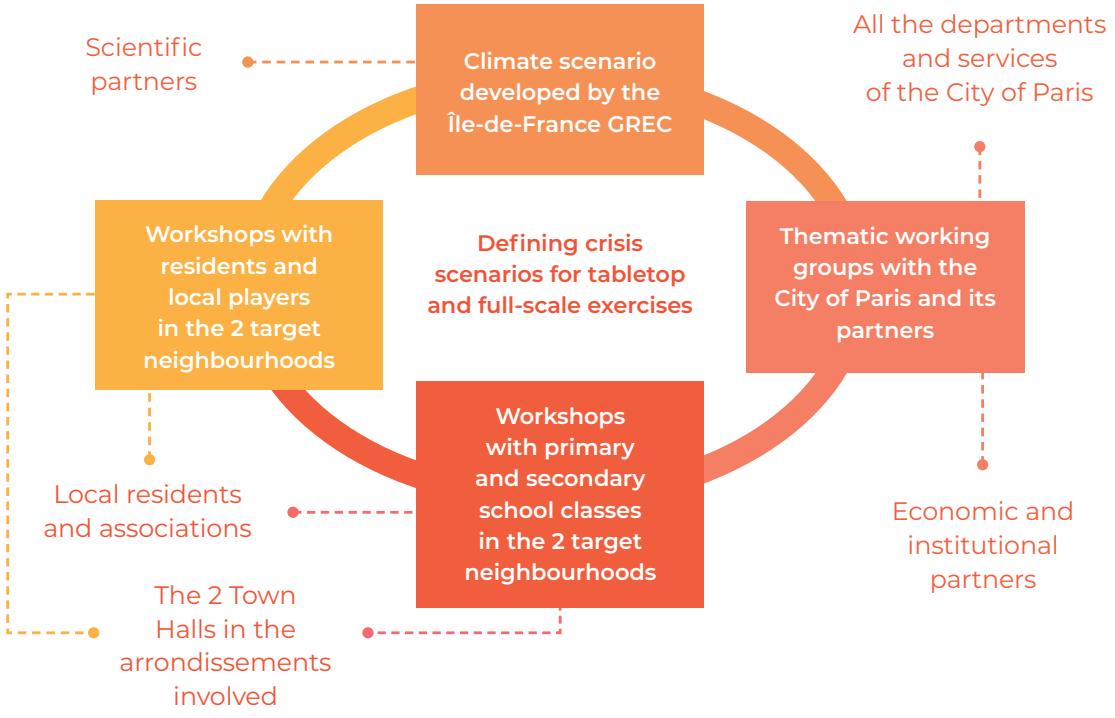
Overall management:

Pénélope Komitès

Deputy Mayor of Paris in charge of innovation, attractiveness, 2030 outlook and resilience

Task Force:

Crisis Management Department + Ecological Transition and Climate Department



E. A FEW KEY FIGURES

+ 18 MONTHS

of work, in 3 key phases:

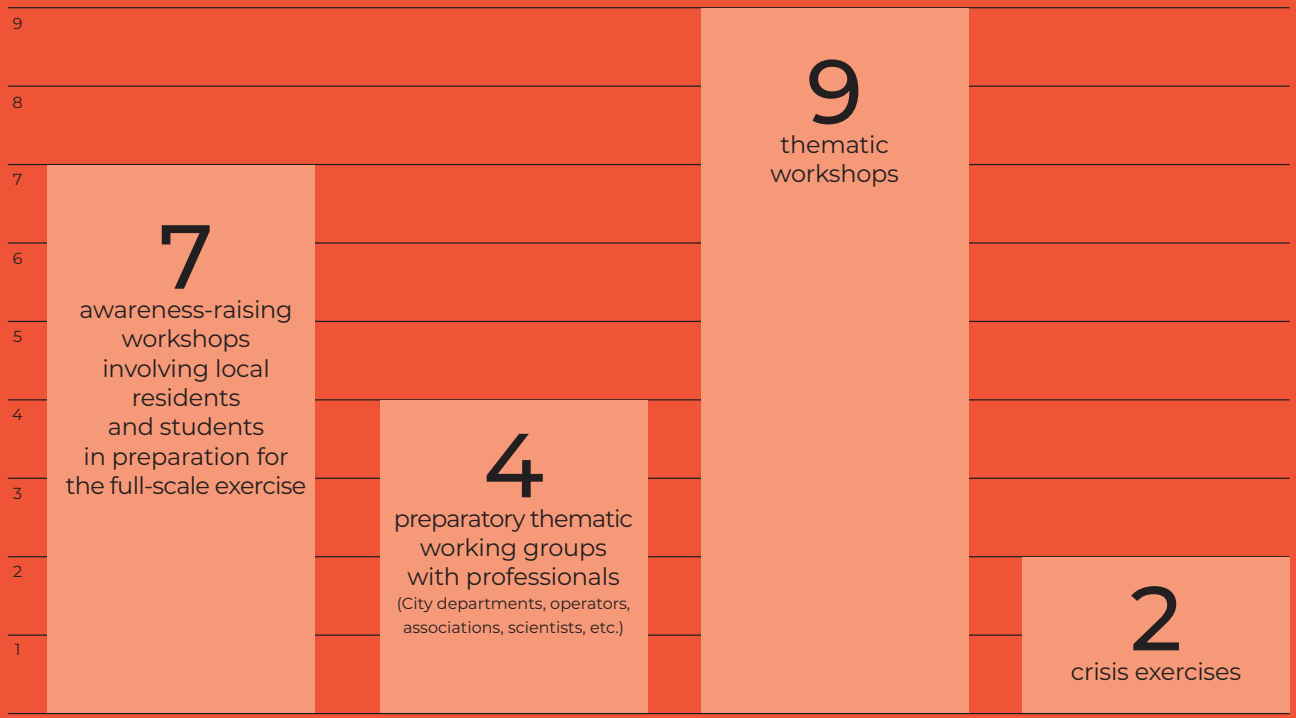
- Phase 1: Preparatory phase (mobilisation and diagnosis)
- Phase 2: Conducting the exercises
- Phase 3: Feedback and capitalising on experience

All City departments involved,

under the aegis of the City of Paris Crisis Management Department and the Ecological Transition and Climate Department.

+80

associated partners



2

Town Halls in the arrondissements involved in the full-scale exercise

2

neighbourhoods involved in the full-scale exercise

4

climate shelters tested during the full-scale exercise

8

of preparation to set the scene before the tabletop exercise

300
250
200
150
100
50

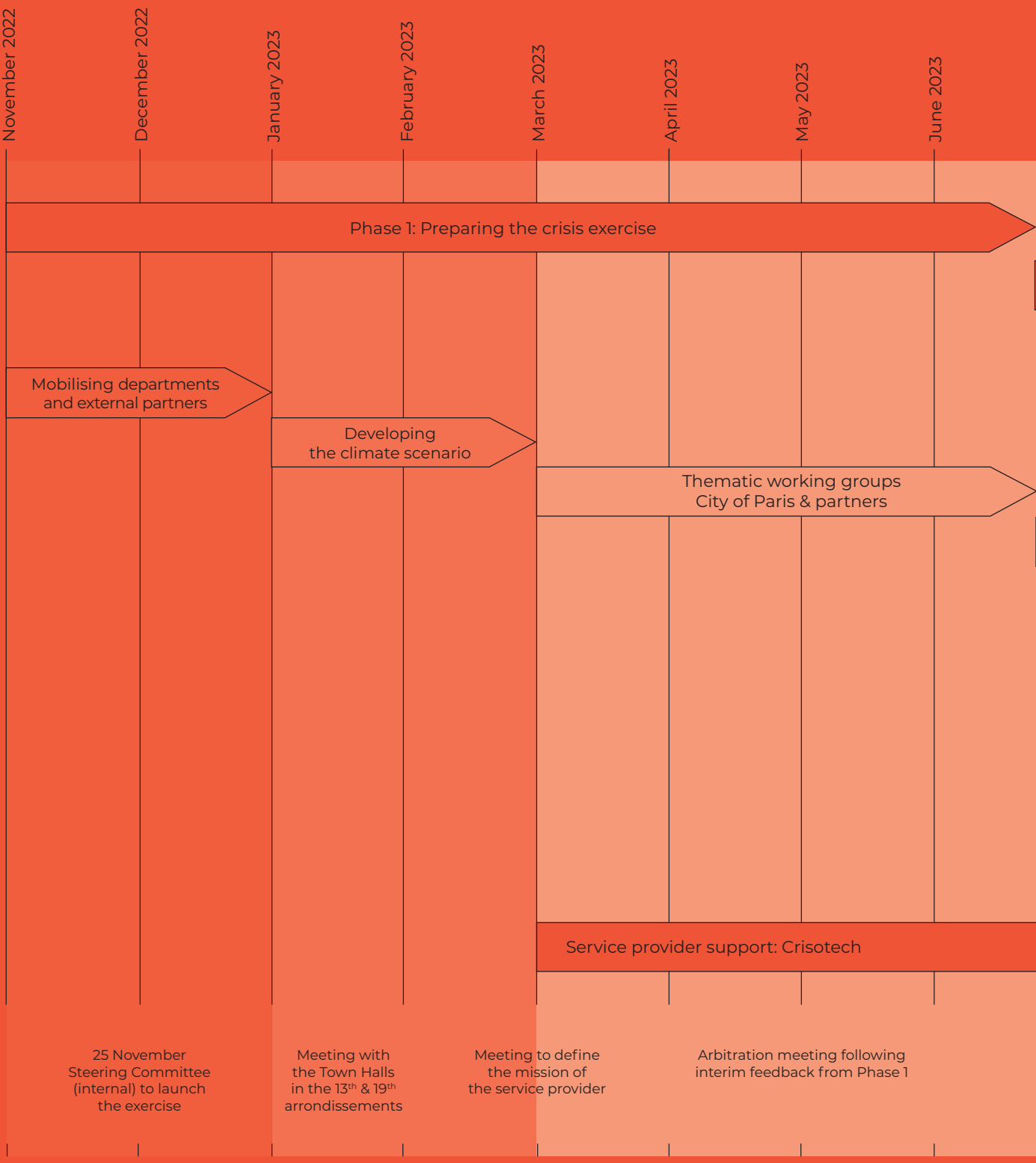
+300
participants in the full-scale exercise

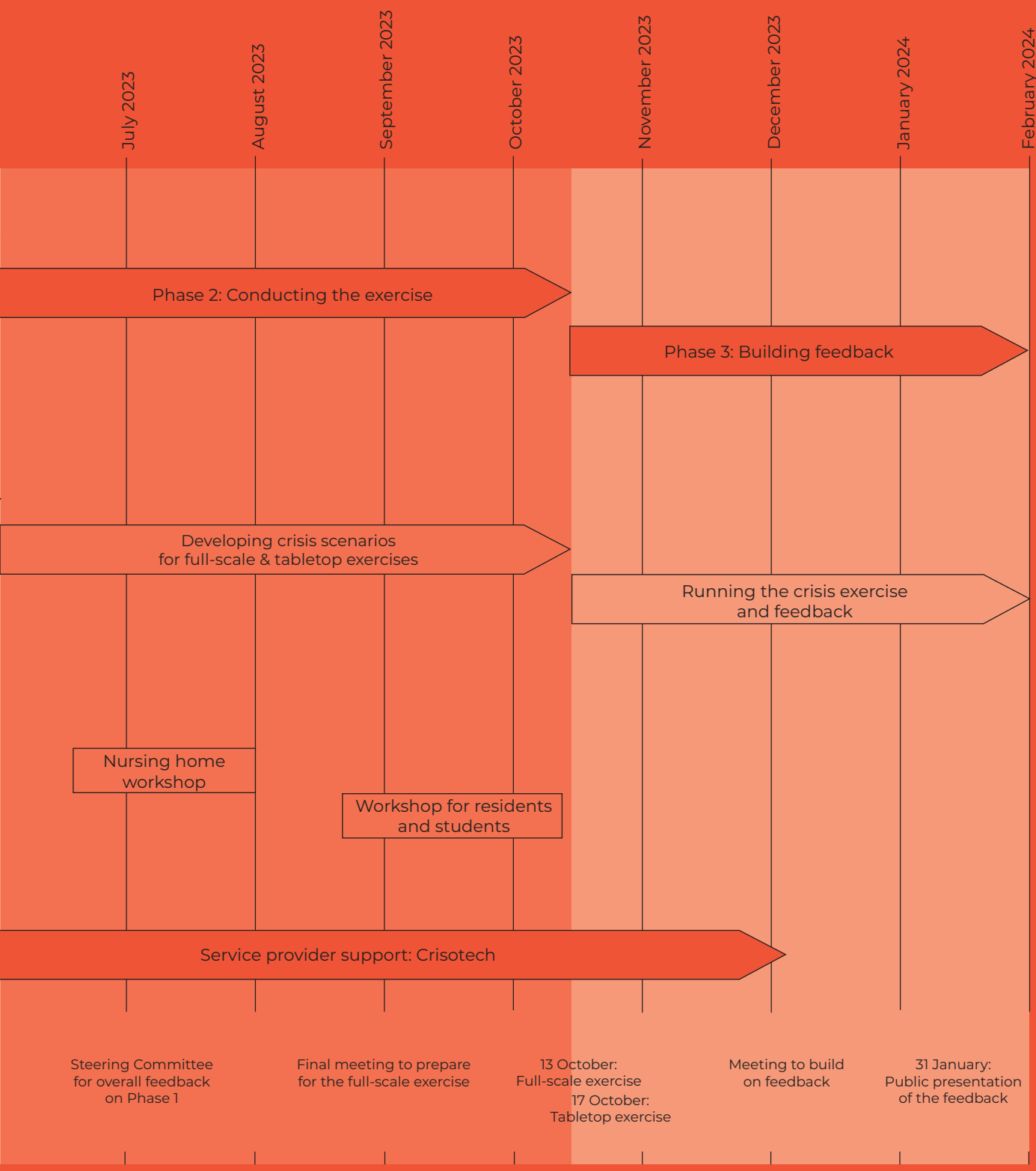
+100
residents and students involved in the full-scale exercise, each with their own role to play

+100
participants in the tabletop exercise

+150
participants at the public feedback event

F. IMPORTANT DATES




July 2023
August 2023
September 2023
October 2023
November 2023
December 2023
January 2024
February 2024
Phase 2: Conducting the exercise
Phase 3: Building feedback
Developing crisis scenarios
for full-scale & tabletop exercises
Running the crisis exercise
and feedback
Nursing home
workshop
Workshop for residents
and students
Service provider support: Crisotech
Steering Committee
for overall feedback
on Phase 1
Final meeting to prepare
for the full-scale exercise
13 October:
Full-scale exercise
17 October:
Tabletop exercise
Meeting to build
on feedback
31 January:
Public presentation
of the feedback

DEVELOPING THE PARIS AT 50°C EXERCISE

A. An exercise based on scientific research 22

B. A joint development process based on thematic working groups 26

C. Mobilising and raising awareness among local players 28

02

A. AN EXERCISE BASED ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The City of Paris asked researchers from the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group to work on an extreme heat scenario based on the latest scientific knowledge, and they accepted. Climatologists and ecologists modelled a realistic heat dome scenario for Paris, based on IPCC projections, which enabled the City of Paris to draw on rigorous scientific work to mobilise the various stakeholders in the exercise. The scientific work carried out by the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group led to the publication of a report.

Temperatures of over 40°C have already been recorded in Paris, for example in July 2022.

According to a technical report published by the GREC (Regional Expert Group on Climate Change and Ecological Transition in Île-de-France), temperatures in Paris could reach 50°C before the end of the 21st century.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES MEASURED AT MONTSOURIS - JUNE-AUGUST 2022

At the request of the City of Paris, the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group (GREC) carried out climate simulations which show that a heat dome with peaks of 50°C, such as that which occurred in Canada in the summer of 2021, could occur in Paris before the end of the 21st century.
Such a heat dome is unlikely in the first half of the century, but its probability will increase from the 2050s onwards if we move further away from the targets set by the Paris Agreements in terms of reducing global CO2 emissions.
It should be noted that temperatures of 50°C will by no means become a summer norm in the coming decades: such episodes, if they occur, will remain exceptional.

TOOL 1: Report from the GREC

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/01_grec_simulated-scenarios_paris50c-unMF.pdf

Arrival of the project team, led by Pénélope Komitès, at the Petite Ceinture tunnel in the 13th arrondissement.

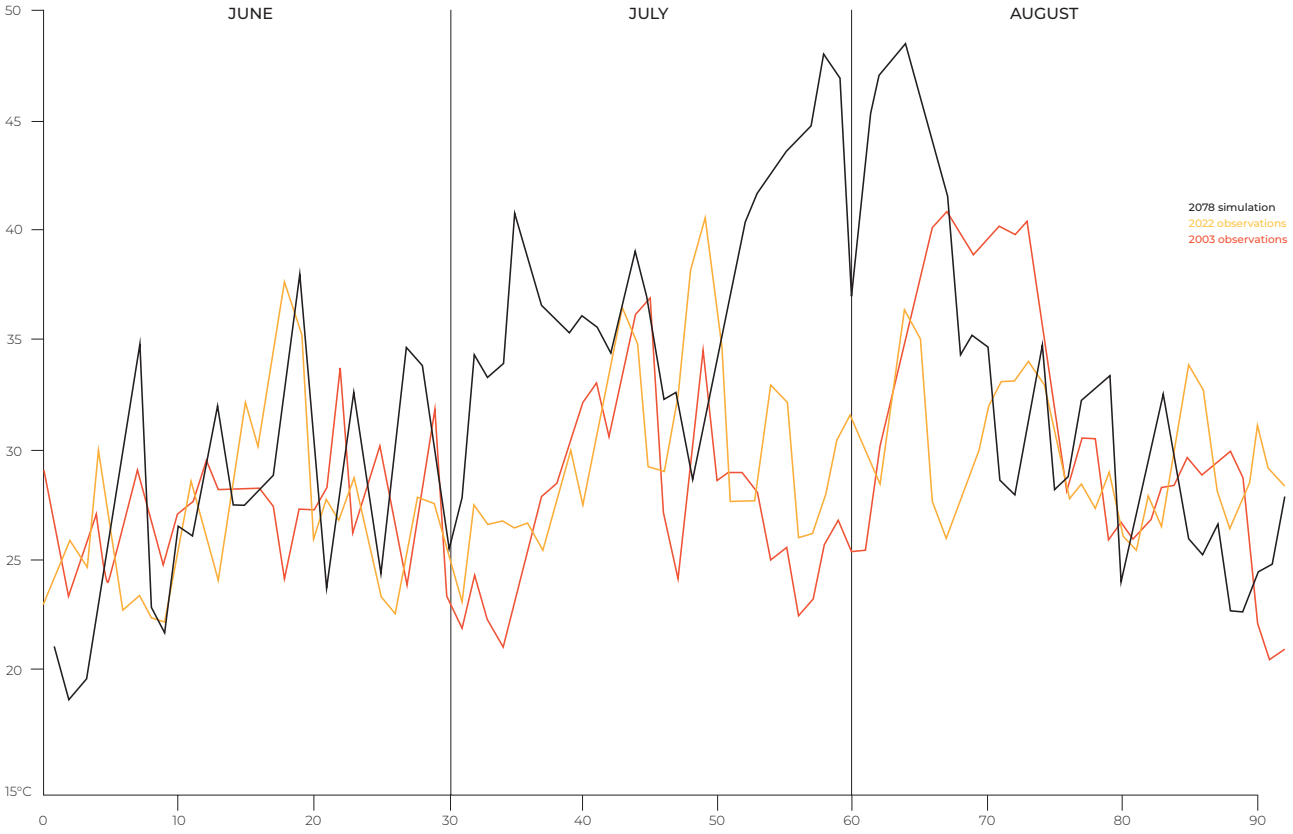
The climate scenario used for the exercise

The Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group (GREC) has produced several climate scenarios for the Île-de-France region. The climate scenario used as the reference for the Paris at 50°C exercise corresponds to:

- A heatwave with a duration comparable to that of August 2003, with 40°C on 16 consecutive days (except for one day at 36°C)
- Minimum night-time temperatures in excess of 35°C.

The GREC has supplemented this climate scenario with a literature review on the impact of such a heatwave on society and biodiversity. This review highlights the major health impacts that could occur as a result of such temperatures: the health impacts of heatwaves in France is always significant, and there is reason to fear an increase in mortality during this type of episode. Other impacts include: fires, damage to public transport networks, disruptions to electricity networks and effects on agricultural crops in neighbouring areas. Combined and cascading impacts are also possible, and significant impacts are also to be expected on ecosystems[1].

On the basis of this scientific evidence, and reinforced by the need to anticipate and prepare for a heat dome, the City of Paris has continued its preparations, mobilising a wide range of players in the Paris region.



MAXIMUM SUMMER TEMPERATURES, SIMULATION 2078 CMCC-ESM2 MODEL SSP245

1 High temperatures and drought disrupt photosynthesis and plant respiration, leading to leaf desiccation, cavitation and ultimately death. Trees no longer provide shade and lose their ability to evapotranspire, increasing the health impacts of the heat.

B. A JOINT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS BASED ON THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

On the basis of the climate scenario proposed by the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group, the City of Paris wanted to better understand the impact of a heat dome on the Île-de-France region by stimulating collective discussions through thematic working groups (WGs). These working groups brought together all those involved in heatwaves and crisis management: all the City departments, the Town Halls in the 13th and 19th arrondissements of Paris, institutional and scientific partners (the French government, Greater Paris Metropolis, approved civil protection associations, major solidarity associations, the Île-de-France Regional Climate Change Expertise Group, etc.), economic operators (network operators, chambers of commerce, insurers, etc.), managers of facilities (nurseries and childcare facilities, residential and nursing homes, primary and secondary schools, etc.), community representatives (social and socio-cultural centres, territorial health professional communities, etc.), and so on.

Mobilising partners at a very early stage...

During the preparation phase, a questionnaire was sent to all partners in the area to make them aware of the upcoming exercise, gauge their interest and encourage them to get involved.

...To jointly develop a diagnosis of the impact of a heat dome in Paris, as a basis for developing the scenarios

4 thematic working groups (WGs) were set up to examine the issues in greater depth:

- Energy networks, telecommunications, water and resource availability
- Public spaces (roads and green spaces)
- Transport, mobility, buildings and underground areas
- Health and social welfare
- Economy, tourism and insurance risks.

Process, methodology and main findings of the thematic working groups

Session 1 (March 2023):
Thematic technical working groups

- Objective: to provide an overview of the different impacts and challenges of a prolonged and extreme heatwave (peaking at 50°C) and the level of preparedness of all those involved.
- Main findings: vulnerabilities are largely related to the dependence of many activities on essential infrastructure designed for a temperate climate. They are affected to varying degrees by extreme heat.

Session 2 (April 2023):
Thematic technical working groups

- Objective: to continue the assessment of the current situation by means of two specific case studies (telecommunications networks/drinking water supply).
- Main findings: the crisis stems not so much from technical failures as from human and organisational issues.

Session 3 (June 2023):
Meeting of all WGs on 2 cross-cutting issues

- Preserving human resources in a context that is challenging for human organisms
- The circulation of information between local players, given the strong interdependence between them.


PARIS


PRÉFET
DE LA RÉGION
D'ÎLE-DE-FRANCE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité


PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE


PROTÉGER


mairie 13


m19
mairie dix-neuf


GREC
francilien


Métropole
du Grand Paris


eau
de Paris


SEINE
GRANDS
LACS


VILLE DE
PARIS
SERVICES
FUNÉRAIRES


ars
Agence Régionale de Santé


CROIX-ROUGE
FRANÇAISE


SECOURS
POPULAIRE
FRANÇAIS


ARMÉE
DU
SALUT


LES RESTAURANTS
DU CŒUR
LES RELAIS DU CŒUR


Secours
Catholique
Caritas France


Fédération
des acteurs de
la solidarité


samusocial
Paris


Immobilière 3F
Groupe ActionLogement


icf
LA SABLIÈRE


RIVP


Seqens Accession
Groupe ActionLogement


Association
Nationale des
Architectes des
Bâtiments de
France


CAPEB
L'Artisanat du Bâtiment


LES TRAVAUX
PUBLICS
FÉDÉRATION
NATIONALE


ENEDIS


GRDF


Rte


FRAÎCHEUR DE PARIS


free


bouygues


orange


SFR


EDF


îledeFrance
mobilités


SNCF


RATP


Offices de
Tourisme
de France


FRANCE
ASSUREURS


MACIF


AXA


GENERALI


SMACL
ASSURANCES


PARISCOMMERCES
TROUVER SON LOCAL À PARIS


RUNGIS
MARCHE INTERNATIONAL


sogaris


F.N.R.A.S.E.C
SÉCURITÉ CIVILE


Le Danube Palace
Café


Etudes et chantiers
Association Nationale


ASSOCIATION
ESPACES
L'INSERTION
PAR L'ÉCOLOGIE
URBAINE


VILLE DE
PARIS
L'ACADÉMIE
DU CLIMAT


CPTS
19
PARIS


coallia
pour l'insertion, vers l'autonomie


ASSISTANCE
PUBLIQUE
HÔPITAUX
DE PARIS

C. MOBILISING AND RAISING AWARENESS AMONG LOCAL PLAYERS

The main innovation of this crisis exercise lies in the mobilisation of players from the two target neighbourhoods: the arrondissement Town Halls, decentralised departments, public institutions, local residents, schools, associations, etc.

TOOL 2: Awareness-raising workshops

All civilians participating in the exercise were invited to attend awareness-raising and preparation workshops before the exercise. The aim of these workshops was to raise awareness of the impact of extreme and prolonged heat on their day-to-day activities and to identify adaptation solutions that have been or could be implemented. The workshops were adapted to each audience - especially students and schoolchildren - and were designed to be enjoyable, educational and to encourage discussion. They included a presentation of the project, a quiz on the impact of heat on health and psycho-social risks, a card game showing the impact of a heatwave on daily life and the solutions that can be implemented, and a final discussion.


Workshop on the impacts on daily life and solutions

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/02_awareness-workshops-rOnl.pdf

Organising workshops for local residents and students to raise awareness of the impact of a heatwave

7

Workshops conducted

June 2023 — September 2023

The workshops include:

- A presentation of the crisis exercise;
- An explanation of the link between climate change and the heat dome;
- A quiz on psycho-social risks and the impact of heat on health;
- A workshop on the impact of a heat dome on daily life and the solutions that need to be developed in response.

The Town Halls in the arrondissements played a key role in developing the scenarios, as it was their empirical knowledge of the area that made it possible to identify climate shelters and the local players to involve.
The two neighbourhoods were chosen because they were rich in local associations to work with, but also, and above all, because they offered a wide range of municipal facilities that could be mobilised in a full-scale exercise.

TOOL 3: Creating a visual identity

During the preparatory phase of the exercise, Crisotech, the service provider who accompanied the City of Paris throughout the process, suggested creating a visual identity for the Paris at 50°C project. The aim was to unite all the participants around a logo created for the project and to strengthen the feeling of belonging through a common visual identity that would be present at every stage of the exercise.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/03_visual-identity-JuMs.pdf

Awareness-raising workshop with local residents

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE FULL-SCALE CRISIS EXERCISE

A. Developing the full-scale scenario 32

B. The scenario in the 19th arrondissement 34

C. The scenario in the 13th arrondissement 38

D. Tools for conducting the full-scale exercise 44

E. The full-scale crisis exercise - D-Day 45

03

A. DEVELOPING THE FULL-SCALE SCENARIO

The work carried out by the various WGs has enabled us to define a global scenario for the whole of the Paris region. Specific events were adapted to the two parts of the exercise, full-scale, adapted to the local scale, and tabletop.

The overall scenario – General context of the crisis exercise

"It's 25 June 2032 and, for the past 2 weeks, the Paris region has been experiencing an unprecedented heatwave, with temperatures ranging from 38.5°C to 42.3°C. Over the last two days, the heat has got worse: the thermometer has reached 46°C, and at night the temperature doesn't drop below 28°C. According to the weather forecast, temperatures will continue to rise throughout the week, reaching as high as 50°C.
For several years now, the City of Paris has been transforming itself to become increasingly resilient in the face of heat. This has included renovating buildings, planting trees and repainting roofs. Despite all these long-term efforts, and the measures put in place since the start of the heat wave, in some buildings with high exposure to the sun, after two weeks of very hot weather, the situation is becoming untenable. Well-insulated buildings keep the temperature cool in the first few days. After a while, the heat begins to penetrate the building, and power cuts that prevent ventilation systems from working only accelerate the process. In response to this exceptional situation, and as part of the extreme heat plans triggered by the city, the opening of naturally cooled refuges is planned."

The full-scale exercise scenario

Building on the lessons learned from the thematic working groups, the scenario for the full-scale exercise focused on the temporary sheltering of the people of Paris in "climate shelters" for the duration of the 50°C heat peak, in particular potentially vulnerable people such as the elderly living in residential and nursing homes, social housing residents and children. These climate shelters are places that have been requisitioned and equipped by the City of Paris.

In terms of methodology, the development of the scenarios was based on:

- the conclusions of the experts in the thematic working groups;
- bilateral exchanges with each partner and operational stakeholder involved in the full-scale exercise;
- the diversification of the equipment and situations tested;
- studying the logistical and operational feasibility of events.

This scenario addressed a number of issues raised during the WG meetings and workshops : the thermal insulation of buildings, power cuts, loss of 4G antennas, lift motor breakdowns, deliveries of essential goods, etc. By placing local residents in a "fictional bubble" and observing their reactions and behaviour in the context of a heat dome, the chosen scenario aimed to:

- **Test existing systems** available in the City of Paris, such as cooling systems (shade structures and misting systems) or air-conditioned rooms in public buildings (such as residential and nursing homes);

- **Experiment with new solutions** that could be envisaged, in particular new types of naturally cool shelters, and to test the issues of continuity of activities (especially education) in unprecedented conditions;

- **Test the ways in which different populations live together** in a crisis situation, as well as the chains of solidarity that are formed (spontaneously or thanks to the existing systems in place in the City of Paris).

- **Simulate various technical incidents**, in order to test the responses of both the City of Paris (incident on the street) and its partners (intervention by Enedis following a power cut, for example);

- **Raise awareness and observe local residents' reactions** to additional events (i.e. an event that occurs in addition to the original event) planned by the project team and "simulated" by certain participants, in particular fainting and vomiting.

The full-scale exercise was thus able to stage events arising from the working groups' diagnosis, with a strong mobilisation of the local population (local residents, schoolchildren and secondary school students, residential and nursing home staff, associations, etc.), the support of institutional partners (Paris Police Headquarters, Paris Fire Brigade, etc.) and the participation of regional players (ENEDIS, the Protection Civile Paris Seine first aid association, the French Red Cross, the RATP public transport authority, the Samu Social emergency response service, the 19th arrondissement's Territorial Health Professional Community, etc.).

In addition to the residents themselves, there is a major challenge in terms of coordination between specialised players, communicating information, allocating roles, coordinating their response capabilities, managing stress and priorities, etc.

These completely new situations were a source of learning for the City of Paris, its partners and the people of Paris, not only in terms of coordination, but also in terms of a better understanding of each other's skills and capabilities.

B. THE SCENARIO IN THE 19th ARRONDISSEMENT

Context:

The day before, students from the École Manin primary school and the Collège Georges Braque secondary school had suffered fainting spells. The two schools approached the City of Paris for a climate shelter for their students and staff. Given that the nursing home is already in great demand, the town has offered to make the nursing home car park available to these establishments. To cope with the heat, the City of Paris has also provided access to an air-conditioned room for several residents of the Paris Habitat social housing complex.

Events tested:

During the bus journey, organised using one of the RATP's electric shuttles, several students felt unwell, including one who suffered a severe asthma attack requiring emergency treatment. The teacher called 18 (the Paris Fire Brigade) and was asked to stop the bus and get the other children off, so that they could take shelter and escape from the heat in the Jardin Hérold, accompanied by a pair of social workers. The call to 18 resulted in the arrival of a paediatric SMUR (Mobile Emergency and Resuscitation Service - SAMU Emergency Medical Service), which attended to the students feeling unwell directly on the bus.
After a presentation of the Jardin Hérold and the measures implemented by the City of Paris to combat heatwaves (shade structures, misting systems, drinking water fountains, etc.), the students walked to the EHPAD Hérold car park, just 5 minutes away, to continue their lessons.

The aim was to test the movement and sheltering of students in a nursing home car park used as a climate shelter, and to see how they reacted in such a place and when confronted with fellow students who felt unwell. This also allowed us to study how school staff managed their stress and priorities, how the emergency services responded, and how these players interacted and communicated with one another.

Local residents as well as parents and their babies came to the nursing home to cool off in an air-conditioned room. Residents and parents in the climate shelter were kept informed of developments (particularly via Twitter) and given advice by their loved ones. A fake Twitter feed was set up by Crisotech to relay information, including a rumour about air toxicity and the possibility of fire. One resident simulated a temporary loss of consciousness, requiring the assistance of a nurse and the intervention of the Protection Civile first aid association, who were on hand to assist the children in the car park.

The aim was to test how people perceive certain instructions and information on social media, how they react to stress and their ability to help each other.

At the same time, a nearby road was blocked off to protect the pavements, which are softening in the heat. The repeated passage of vehicles in hot weather creates ruts that make roads dangerous and very costly to repair. At the same time, the Roads and Transport Department was called out to cut down a tree that was in danger of falling onto the road following a fire the day before.

2 climate shelters tested in the 19th arrondissement

- **The EHPAD Hérold car park**
- **An air-conditioned room at EHPAD Hérold**


90
80
VERSALIFT
ANGLES MORTS
IVECO
GJ-640-HC

Map of cool areas in the Danube neighbourhood

Map of the crisis exercise locations in the Danube neighbourhood

Collège Georges Brassens
4 rue Erik Satie

Danube Palace
4 rue de la Solidarité

Social buildings
20-24 rue de la Solidarité

École Manin
30 rue Manin

Social buildings
12 rue de la Prévoyance

Social buildings
14-26 rue d'Alsace Lorraine

EHPAD HÉROLD
60-74 rue du Général Brunet

0 40m 100m

- Base for the exercise
- Crisis exercise locations
- Route

C. THE SCENARIO IN THE 13th ARRONDISSEMENT

Context:

Rising temperatures had a localised impact on the electricity supply in several neighbourhoods of the capital. A number of junction boxes failed due to the high temperatures experienced over the week. These failures had multiplied over the past 48 hours, increasing the time it took to restore the network. The hot conditions slowed down the work of subcontracted technicians at the breakdown sites, which requires opening up the road (the junction boxes are underground). Power restoration times became increasingly long due to the increasing number of outages and the difficulties encountered by maintenance staff in moving around and supporting their equipment in the heat. The day before, the Place de Rungis food market in the 13th arrondissement suffered a power cut lasting several hours. The ventilation and refrigeration systems stopped working and the temperature inside the building rose inexorably. This event created the risk of a break in the cold chain.

Following a number of students fainting, the École Providence primary school and the Collège Georges Braque secondary school approached the education authority and the City of Paris the previous day (24 June) to test the idea of sheltering students in naturally cool areas. At the same time, Paris Habitat asked the City of Paris to shelter some of its tenants whose homes had become unbearably hot. The City of Paris proposed to evacuate these tenants, together with their children and teenagers, to the "Petite Ceinture" railway tunnel (on the former railway belt of Paris, transformed into a green space and oasis of biodiversity during the previous mandate between 2014 and 2020). In response to this urgent request, the City of Paris had opened and equipped a climate shelter in the Petite Ceinture tunnel 24 hours earlier to accommodate these people. During the exercise, the tunnel was used by two classes from the École Providence primary school, as well as by residents identified by Paris Habitat. Those who wished to do so could stay overnight. Since the classrooms had become too hot, lessons were held in the climate shelter.

At the same time, a number of elderly people receiving support from the Coallia association showed signs of distress in the heat. Faced with this situation, Coallia approached the director of EHPAD Annie Girardot, which usually welcomes those supported by the association for daytime activities, with a view to providing temporary accommodation for these elderly people. The director of EHPAD Annie Girardot asked the City of Paris (Solidarity Department) to adapt some of the common areas of the nursing home to accommodate these elderly people.

Events tested:

The exercise began with a lesson for the year 5 and year 6 classes in the tunnel. Suddenly, half an hour into the lesson, one of the children started vomiting, followed by another, and then a total of 10 children vomited in the space of 20 minutes. A preventive emergency response system consisting of two first aiders from an approved civil security association was on site to help them manage the situation. They were assisted by a doctor from the CPTS (Territorial Health Professional Community) and together they alerted the Paris Fire Brigade. The risk was that of carbon monoxide poisoning (gas leakage), which can be fatal.
All of the students were evacuated from the tunnel and remained in the shade under the trees. The fire brigade arrived on site with an emergency and victim assistance unit comprising 5 ambulances and a light vehicle with the SINUS on-call chief.

They used a carbon monoxide detector to rule out the possibility of CO poisoning. The cause of the vomiting was actually food poisoning, caused by a break in the cold chain.

Given that it is preferable to travel early in the morning and that this allows other events to be studied in greater depth, it was decided not to include the movement and sheltering of students, and to test whether the tunnels could be used as a climate shelter where students could be taught. A great deal of attention was also paid to the cooperation between the various players involved, from the site manager to the various care teams and the teaching team, in the face of such a serious risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Two tourists whose hotel had closed and who could no longer find accommodation, and a homeless person, as well as three residents with their pets from nearby social housing buildings, arrived at the entrance to the climate shelter and asked to be sheltered. However, with two school classes and around ten Paris Habitat residents already there, the shelter had reached its maximum capacity. The two-man team from SAMU Social and the Social Support Unit, accompanied by the municipal police, took charge of them and offered to take them to another climate shelter.

In general, a number of shelters will quickly reach their maximum capacity during an extreme heatwave. It is therefore important to be able to identify how the various players can manage this saturation. In such circumstances, the challenge is to avoid rising tensions and to be able to preserve everyone's health.

At the same time, EHPAD Annie Girardot, which is linked to the tunnel by a radio station set up by radio amateurs from the FNRASEC (French National Federation of Certified Civil Protection Radio Amateurs), welcomed students from the Collège Georges Braque secondary school, as the site is cooler than their classrooms. They help the nursing home staff to set up the night area for those supported by the Coallia association. They considered the best layout and solutions to limit the heat, such as placing survival blankets on the windows.

This event raised questions about the solutions that can be put in place to cope with heatwaves, with a strong emphasis on intergenerational mutual aid.

There was a power cut for a few seconds due to a fault in the electrical network. Fortunately, the generator took over. The ENDIS aerial technicians arrived 10 minutes later to explain the situation and to point out that the network could only be restored after dark, as working conditions were too difficult during the day. The generator could only operate certain essential equipment. The ENEDIS aerial technicians ensured that the director and staff of the nursing home fully understood the implications of using the electrical generator.

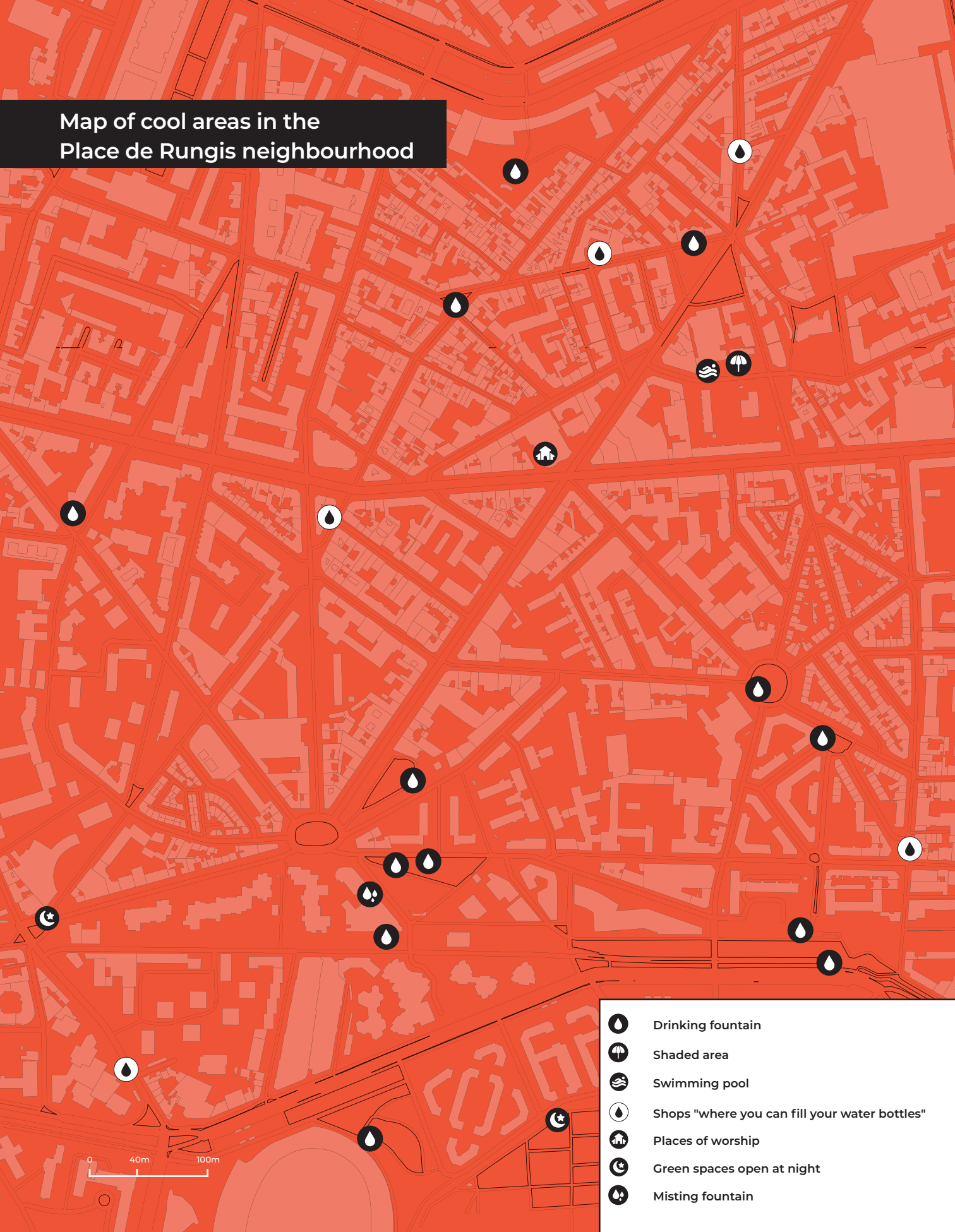
A power cut can have a major impact on vulnerable people living in residential and nursing homes. Staff need to be aware of this risk so that they can avoid it and be prepared should it occur. It also enables us to check that the equipment is working properly, as well as the responsiveness of ENEDIS.

2 climate shelters tested in the 13th arrondissement

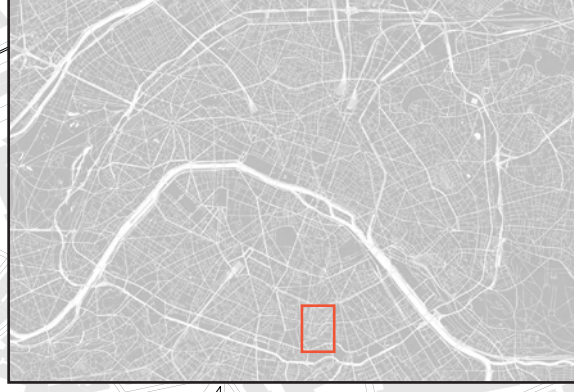
- **EHPAD Annie Girardot in the 13th arrondissement**
- **The Petite Ceinture tunnel in the 13th arrondissement**

The Petite Ceinture tunnel (13th arrondissement) equipped to accommodate children from the École Providence primary school

The Petite Ceinture tunnel (13th arrondissement) equipped to accommodate children from the École Providence primary school


Map of cool areas in the
Place de Rungis neighbourhood
0
40m
100m
Drinking fountain
Shaded area
Swimming pool
Shops "where you can fill your water bottles"
Places of worship
Green spaces open at night
Misting fountain

Map of the crisis exercise locations in the Place de Rungis neighbourhood



École Providence primary school
7 rue de la Providence

Collège Georges Braque
91-95 rue Brillat Savarin

Paris Habitat building
18 rue Brillat Savarin

EHPAD Annie Girardot
6 rue Annie Girardot

"Petite Ceinture" tunnel
60 rue Damesme

Maison 13 solidaire
13 rue Annie Girardot

0 40m 100m

- Base for the exercise
- Crisis exercise locations
- Route

D. TOOLS FOR CONDUCTING THE FULL-SCALE EXERCISE

The full-scale exercise was managed by the Ecological Transition and Climate Department (DTEC) and the Crisis Management Department of the City of Paris, with the support of Crisotech, a specialist crisis management agency that won the public contract for the exercise. Crisotech provided project management support and coordinated the exercise. Conducting the full-scale exercise required the development of specific tools.

TOOL 4: Schedule, a tool for compiling scenarios

In the context of crisis exercises, the "schedule" refers to a set of guidelines, scenarios, protocols and information used to guide and monitor the exercise. The schedule defines the crisis scenarios that will be used during the exercise. It includes items to be monitored during the exercise, communication plans, specific actions in the event of an emergency, and so on. A schedule is designed to make it easy to adapt the exercise to the actions of the participants, and to maintain a high level of realism.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/06/18/04_timeline_13-19-arrondissements-QemC.pdf

TOOL 5: Cue sheet, an operational steering tool for the exercise

The cue sheet is a complementary tool to the schedule, which records all the logistical information needed to conduct the exercise in the field. It enables all actions to be centralised and coordinated, specifying the places, times and players involved. It facilitates the visibility and operational monitoring of the requirements and deadlines for each planned action, thus reinforcing cooperation within the project team.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/05_cue-sheet-XndN.pdf

TOOL 6: Timeline

A timeline was created for each participant, indicating the main events that would affect them, their locations and timings, all while maintaining the element of surprise. In this way, everyone was aware of their role and the structuring elements of the scenario; the aim of the exercise is to put participants in situations where they can test their reactions and learn from them.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/06_timelines-BjR2.pdf

E. THE FULL-SCALE CRISIS EXERCISE - D-DAY

In order to learn from the participant's reactions during the exercise, it was necessary to create a fictional bubble. A number of mood-setting tools were developed to achieve this:

- **Fictitious "news reports"** were broadcast throughout the day, describing the consequences of a heat dome and providing recommendations or behaviours to be adopted;
- **Awareness-raising posters** on how to prevent the effects of a heatwave were put up in the climate shelters;
- **A social network** (fake Twitter feed), hosted by Crisotech and fed by fictitious posts, allowed us to test live reactions and follow all the day's events.

An exercise with international appeal

The innovative and unique nature of the Paris at 50°C exercise has attracted the interest of many other national and international cities. Numerous cities have expressed their interest in learning more about how the City of Paris organised itself to prepare for this exercise, and the main lessons learned.

The cities of London and Madrid, as well as the international network of "C40" cities (a network of cities united in action to tackle climate change), were invited to attend the full-scale exercise, as observers.

The City of Paris has also been asked on numerous occasions to share its experience with several major city networks (the Resilient Cities Network, C40, Fabrique des Transitions, France Urbaine, etc.).

TOOL 7: A TV news broadcast to establish the fictional bubble

This fake TV news broadcast was created to introduce the thematic workshops with partners and departments of the City of Paris. It is a highly effective tool that allows everyone to enter a fictional bubble and encourages participants to project themselves into the context of a heat dome in Paris.

https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x9karrm

THE FEEDBACK PHASE

A. Methodology for building feedback 48
B. Feedback meetings 50
C. Public feedback event 52
D. Main findings 54

04

A. METHODOLOGY FOR BUILDING FEEDBACK

In the context of an innovative exercise such as Paris at 50°C, feedback is a crucial phase in building a shared vision of the lessons learned from the exercise and its entire development process.

Methodology and resources for building feedback:

A methodology combining different, complementary tools enabled us to produce a feedback report taking into account the feedback from all participants.

"Hot" feedback was collected immediately after participation in the crisis exercise and corresponds to almost immediate perceptions and feelings, while "cold" feedback was collected after participation in the crisis exercise and allows participants to analyse and take a step back.

On the day

- **Observers** (with observation grids) observing key events during the full-scale exercise
- **Discussion circles** - "Hot" feedback

7 days after the exercise

- **Debriefing meetings** in the primary and secondary schools and with dedicated booklets: one week after the exercise
- **Questionnaires** for all participants in the tabletop and full-scale exercises
- **Specific questionnaires** for residents, partners and City of Paris staff
- **Specific booklets** for students in the primary and secondary schools concerned

30 days after the exercise

- **Meetings to discuss** and build on feedback with partners and City departments

All the data and information produced were centralised and analysed by Crisotech.

The Petite Ceinture tunnel (13th arrondissement) equipped to accommodate children from the École Providence primary school

Working group meeting

TOOL 8: Observation grid

During the full-scale exercise, an observer, who was part of the animation team, was present at each location to record, as accurately as possible, all actions and decisions made by the participants during the exercise. In particular, the observer had to describe the sequence of events and the ways in which the various participants communicated and exchanged information.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/08_in-situ-exercise-observation-grid-Hoen.pdf

TOOL 9: Participant questionnaires

The questionnaire is a good tool to get a better understanding of how the participants felt about the exercise. The questionnaires were tailored to each type of participant: residents, management and partners. The various partners and adult participants were asked to answer a short questionnaire, while the students were asked to answer questions in a small booklet specially designed for them.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/09_the-feedback-questionnaire-ztMf.pdf

TOOL 10: Booklets for children

This booklet is a tool that allows each student who took part in the crisis exercise to express his or her impressions and opinions about the crisis exercise, its benefits, etc. It is a data collection tool designed for a younger audience.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/10_feedback-booklet-LarO.pdf

B. FEEDBACK MEETINGS

Based on an initial analysis of the observation grids and questionnaires in the booklets, two meetings were organised to share and develop the feedback: one internally with the risk managers from all the City of Paris departments, and the other with all the public, associative and private partners involved in the crisis exercise.

At the meeting with external partners, a round-table discussion allowed each participant to share some of the key lessons for his or her structure, followed by a workshop to explore two avenues for action in sub-groups with partners.

Climate shelters

- Develop a new network of climate shelters in Paris;
- Address the diversity of people's needs;
- The population must be considered in all its diversity and these climate shelters must be able to accommodate the most precarious and marginalised groups (the challenge of user cohabitation).

New crisis exercises

- Organise new full-scale crisis exercises involving partners;
- Strengthen coordination between operators and the involvement of citizens in crisis exercises;
- Test smaller exercises to develop and fully exploit specific scenario storylines.

Kick-off meeting for the working groups

C. MAIN FINDINGS

Analysing the various feedback media (discussion circles, questionnaires, booklets, meetings, etc.) highlights a number of salient points about how the exercise was perceived by the participants involved on the day.

The exercise and its feedback highlighted several important lessons (lines of action to be taken by the City of Paris and its partners):

- Concerted action and cooperation between players are resilience factors that need to be strengthened.
- Adaptation measures are needed, both in terms of urban infrastructure and in terms of organisation and behaviour in times of crisis.
- Strengthening the risk culture is essential to enable everyone, especially civil society, to be better prepared for crises and to mitigate their consequences.
- The challenge of human resources: the protection and preservation of staff through appropriate regulations and personal protective equipment is a priority for the future.
- The development of networks of solidarity and proximity to encourage mutual aid, which is an important factor in urban resilience.

This Paris at 50°C exercise, in all its components, is an important step towards building a more resilient city.

The main conclusions regarding the conduct of a crisis exercise:

- The preparation phase helped to strengthen the knowledge of the subject and cooperation between partners.
- It is possible to conduct such an exercise without frightening the general public, including children.
- Citizens, especially children, can be the driving force behind a full-scale crisis exercise, and teachers are keen to learn more.

The Paris at 50°C exercise raised the profile of the heat dome and crisis management, particularly among the City of Paris' partners (network operators, associations, facility managers, economic operators, etc.). It was also an opportunity to highlight the measures taken by the City of Paris to cool its public spaces and keep the public cool throughout the Paris region, such as misting fountains, shade structures and shaded areas, the provision of air-conditioned rooms in public buildings, and the technical measures needed to make public spaces safe during heatwaves, such as the intervention of the Roads and Transport Department to secure a lamppost.

The exercise and its feedback have enabled a number of priority areas for action to be taken by the City of Paris and its partners:

1. Reinforce and supplement the measures taken by the City of Paris to meet the challenges of heatwaves:

- Provide shelter for vulnerable people in climate shelters.
- Improve the organisation of human resources and continue to adapt working conditions to extreme heatwaves.

2. Develop cooperation and consultation between the various players through a shared risk culture:

- Organise working meetings involving all those involved in order to identify and prepare for domino effects.
- Repeat crisis exercises involving players who are not usually involved (chambers of commerce, telephone operators, etc.).

3. Promote a risk culture by increasing public awareness and involvement in risk prevention and crisis management:

- Raise public awareness and develop appropriate behaviour in the event of a heatwave. Disseminate a risk culture among the general public.
- Strengthen local solidarity as a lever for resilience.

Simulated crisis room in the Maison 13 Solidaire, 13 October 2023

D. PUBLIC FEEDBACK EVENT

A public feedback event for the entire crisis exercise was held on 31 January 2024.

After a press breakfast, a public feedback session was held at the Climate Academy, opened by Pénélope Komitès, Deputy Mayor of Paris, Dan Lert, Deputy Mayor of Paris, and Marie Villette, Secretary General of the City of Paris. More than 200 people came to discuss the main lessons learned from the crisis exercise, organised in **two round-table discussions** involving various public and private partners:

Maintaining essential activities in the event of a heat dome

- With the participation of the Director of Territorial Relations at the RATP, the Director of Territorial Relations at ENEDIS, and the Director of Mobile Projects at Orange.

Adapting daily life to extreme heat

- With the participation of the Executive Director of Samu Social de Paris, the Deputy Executive Director of Proximity, Quality of Service and Social Policies at Paris Habitat, the Executive Director of Protection Civile Paris Seine and the Head Mistress of the École Providence primary school.

From left to right: Colonel Patrick Gindre, Deputy Chief of Staff and Head of the Employment Division in charge of forecasting, operations and prevention at the Paris Fire Brigade, Pénélope KOMITÈS, Deputy Mayor of Paris and Frédéric Lallier, Deputy Chief of Staff of the General Secretariat of the Paris Defence and Security Zone, Paris Police Headquarters, at the press breakfast organised on 31 January 2024.


PARIS
PENELOPE KOMITES
PROTECTION CIVILE
SAPEURS POMPIERS PARIS

COMMUNICATION

A. UPSTREAM press relations 58
B. The press on the day of the exercise 59
C. Press review of the exercise 60
D. Videos to communicate and promote the exercise 62

05

A. UPSTREAM PRESS RELATIONS

The press conference on 10 October 2023 to present the full-scale and tabletop exercises required preparation and briefing time with the accredited journalists and the transmission of information on the day.

A balance had to be struck between encouraging journalists to take an interest in the event and not giving away too many details to avoid scenario leaks that could undermine the exercise.

Emmanuel Grégoire, 1st Deputy Mayor of Paris and Pénélope Komitès, Deputy Mayor of Paris, at the press conference on 10 October 2023 at the Paris City Hall

TOOL 11: Press kit

A printed press kit was distributed to all journalists present; it was also available in digital form on the City of Paris press website.

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/11_press-kit_paris50c-TADB.pdf

B. THE PRESS ON THE DAY OF THE EXERCISE

Given the constraints of the full-scale crisis exercise, in particular the need to keep the participants in a fictional bubble, only a limited number of journalists were accredited to attend.

In order to allow as many journalists as possible to attend, they were divided between the two arrondissements. A press tour was set up in each arrondissement to allow journalists to follow the various stages of the crisis exercise without interfering with its progress. It began with a press briefing to set the mood, held in a separate area so as not to disturb the participants.

Pénélope Komitès, interviewed during the full-scale crisis exercise on 13 October 2023

Pénélope Komitès, Deputy Mayor of Paris, in the 13th arrondissement during the press tour.

C. PRESS REVIEW OF THE EXERCISE

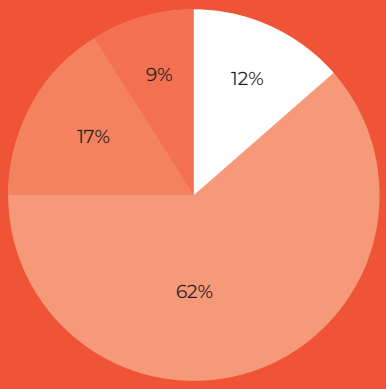
The excellent press coverage of the exercise confirms that Paris is at the forefront of resilience, both nationally and internationally.

In addition, the quality of the content produced and its didactic aspect underline the role that the press can play in promoting a risk culture among the general public. As well as being a stakeholder, the press can play a key role in raising awareness of the issues involved in a crisis. The press is therefore essential when it comes to spreading a risk culture and raising awareness of the problems associated with heatwaves.

With over 34 local, national and international press reports on the event, the exercise was well received by both professionals and the general public.

Broadcasting mainly on the web (62% of the fallout was published on the Internet), audiovisual broadcasts of the reports and the publication of several paper articles enabled us to reach a wide audience.

Thanks to the media coverage of the exercise, many French and international cities have heard about it and are keen to learn from it.



PRESS	WEB	TV	RADIO	TOTAL
4	21	6	3	34

20 MINUTES (website)

"PARIS AT 50 DEGREES": THE CITY ORGANISES A FULL-SCALE SIMULATION EXERCISE

10.10.2023

https://www.20minutes.fr/paris/4057172-20231010-paris-50-degres-ville-organise-exercice-simulation-grandeur-nature

LIBÉRATION (website)

SIMULATION EXERCISE: WELCOME TO PARIS IN 2032, AT 50°C

14.10.2023

https://www.liberation.fr/environnement/climat/exercice-de-simulation-bienvenue-a-paris-en-2032-sous-50-c-20231014_YZNQTOTVHZFSJEF3NBTLI5ME5A/

20 MINUTES (website)

FIRES, SHELTERS IN CAR PARKS, FAINTING... PARIS PREPARES FOR EXTREME HEATWAVES

13.10.2023

https://www.20minutes.fr/paris/4057744-20231013-incendies-parkings-refuges-malaises-paris-prepare-vivre-sous-canicules-extremes

LE PARISIEN (website)

THE CITY OF PARIS AND ITS RESIDENTS CAME TOGETHER FOR A HEATWAVE SIMULATION EXERCISE

15.10.2023

https://www.leparisien.fr/paris-75/changement-climatique-trouver-les-moyens-de-sadapter-quand-paris-sentraine-a-vivre-sous-50-degres-15-10-2023-2YKAS4VGTBAHFMJMW6H2JVRZGM.php

LE MONDE (website)

CLIMATE: PARIS CITY HALL PREPARES FOR 50°C HEAT

14.10.2023

https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2023/10/14/climat-la-mairie-de-paris-s-exerce-a-un-pic-de-chaleur-a-50-c_6194441_3244.html#:~:text=Recensement%20des%20lieux%20climatis%C3%A9s%20ou,C%20le%2025%20juillet%202019.

L'OBS (website)

LESSONS IN A CAR PARK, MELTING TARMAC... WE FOLLOWED THE "PARIS AT 50°C" EXERCISE.

15.10.2023

https://www.nouvelobs.com/ecologie/20231015.OBS79517/une-dictee-dans-un-parking-du-bitume-ramolli-on-a-suivi-l-exercice-paris-sous-50-c.html

TÉLÉRAMA (website)

PARIS AT 50 DEGREES: A FULL-SCALE EXERCISE TO PREPARE FOR HEATWAVES

14.10.2023

https://www.telerama.fr/debats-reportages/paris-par-50-degres-un-exercice-grandeur-nature-pour-anticiper-les-canicules-7017629.php

LE JOURNAL DU GRAND PARIS (website)

THE CAPITAL PREPARES FOR EXTREME HEAT

16.10.2023

https://www.lejournaldugrandparis.fr/paris-a-50c-la-capitale-se-prepare-a-affronter-la-chaleur-extreme/

D. VIDEOS TO COMMUNICATE AND PROMOTE THE EXERCISE

Particular attention was paid to the communication surrounding this crisis exercise. Mrs Pénélope Komitès, Deputy Mayor of Paris, in charge of steering the project, wanted the whole process to be tangible and understandable for everyone involved. A number of videos have been produced to retrace the process and illustrate its origins and key stages.

We explain everything: the resilience strategy

https://www.dailymotion.com/video/k609iMHOT1aUEtD8Y0e

Testimonial from the director of EHPAD Annie Girardot

https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x9kasqy

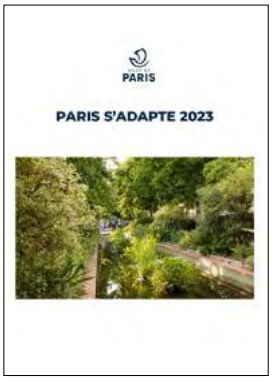
Summary of the "Paris at 50°C" exercise

https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x9katba

FURTHER INFORMATION

The review of the Paris resilience strategy and the new resilience strategy

https://www.paris.fr/pages/refonte-de-la-strategie-de-resilience-partagez-vos-idees-25853



Paris adapts its strategy

https://cdn.paris.fr/presse/2023/06/06/d9234e-82074517faedae8c7ec03b107a.pdf

The City of Paris Heatwave Plan

https://www.paris.fr/pages/la-canicule-5469

The new Climate Action Plan

French version: https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2024/06/28/planclimat_synthese_fr_web-tN0u.pdf

English version: https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2024/05/13/planclimat_synthese_en_web-qG4w.pdf

METHODOLOGY KIT

The City of Paris has made available the tools it developed for the Paris at 50°C crisis exercise. These tools are presented in greater detail and can be downloaded throughout the document and are listed here.

TOOL 1: Report from the GREC

See **page 23**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/01_grec_simulated-scenarios_paris50c-unMF.pdf

TOOL 2: Awareness-raising workshops

See **page 28**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/02_awareness-workshops-rOnI.pdf

TOOL 3: Creating a visual identity

See **page 29**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/03_visual-identity-JuMs.pdf

TOOL 4: Schedule, a tool for compiling scenarios

See **page 44**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/06/18/04_timeline_13-19-arrondissements-QemC.pdf

TOOL 5: Cue sheet, an operational steering tool for the exercise

See **page 44**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/05_cue-sheet-XndN.pdf

TOOL 6: Timeline

See **page 44**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/06_timelines-BjR2.pdf

TOOL 7: A TV news broadcast to establish the fictional bubble

See **page 45**

https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x9karrm

TOOL 8: Observation grid

See **page 49**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/08_in-situ-exercise-observation-grid-Hoen.pdf

TOOL 9: Participant questionnaires

See **page 49**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/09_the-feedback-questionnaire-ztMf.pdf

TOOL 10: Booklets for children

See **page 49**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/10_feedback-booklet-LarO.pdf

TOOL 11: Press kit

See **page 58**

https://cdn.paris.fr/paris/2025/05/26/11_press-kit_paris50c-TADB.pdf

PUBLISHED BY **City of Paris**
COORDINATED BY **Julie Roussel**
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PARIS ADMINISTRATION **Loïc Baietto, Raphaëlle Bian-Rosa, Fanny Cohen, Pablo Eymard-Picollec, Yann Françoise, Marie-Pierre Pavillet-Cheusel**
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CABINET OF PÉNÉLOPE KOMITÈS
Clara Bouteiller, Claire Kerymel, Anaïs Lefranc-Morin, Kevin Revillon
GRAPHIC AND EDITORIAL DESIGN **CL Design**
PHOTO CREDITS ©VILLE DE PARIS **Clément Dorval, Alexandra Meder and Anaïs Lefranc-Morin**


BAC
DE
TRI