

Beat: Politics

RECORD HEAT, NO NUMBERS: FRANCE'S HEATWAVE OPACITY & TROUBLED FESTIVAL CALENDAR

SUMMER EVENST IN JEOPARDY

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USPA NEWS - French authorities now explicitly describe the 2026 heatwave as stronger and more durable than that of 2003, which left some 15,000 people dead, yet they continue to withhold a clear, realtime death toll for the current episode. Beyond the 55 drownings officially reported since the start of the heatwave, and isolated tragedies such as the death of an 18th months old baby in Marseille and three other children found in overheated cars, no minister, hospital director or parliamentary voice has put a number on heat-related fatalities. The Minister for Health, Families, Autonomy and Persons with Disabilities has limited herself to saying that "we do not currently have consolidated results", while confirming that the ORSAN "plan blanc" is activated in all hospitals in Île-de-France and that emergency visits are up by 13% among children under two and 47% among people over 75. The message to citizens is that "everyone has a responsibility", that they should "check on their neighbours" and avoid risky behaviour, yet not how many lives have already been lost. More than half (50) of the 101 French Departments are listed on red alert.

Our newsroom wishes to apologise to readers for not being able to provide official, consolidated figures on the number of deaths and victims linked to the ongoing heatwave in France. Stephanie RIST, the Minister for Health, Families, Autonomy and Persons with Disabilities has stated that "we do not currently have consolidated results" on heat-related mortality and that national figures will only be delivered later in the year.

In the absence of verified, granular data from government or other official sources, it is therefore impossible for us, at the time of publication, to offer a precise and reliable death toll for this extreme weather episode. What we can report, however, is the reality on the ground: saturated hospitals, the ORSAN "plan blanc" now activated across all hospitals in Île-de-France and in other regions such as Vendee, a sharp rise in heat-related emergencies in children under two and adults over 75, and a massive surge in calls to the medical emergency number (15) and to the fire and rescue services (18).

This situation raises serious questions for people already in France, as well as for those who had planned to spend their summer holidays here, at a time when uncertainty over the duration and human cost of this heatwave remains very high.

French authorities now explicitly describe the 2026 heatwave as stronger and more durable than that of 2003, which left some 15,000 people dead, yet they continue to withhold a clear, real-time death toll for the current episode. Beyond the 55 drownings officially reported since the start of the heatwave, and isolated tragedies such as the death of an 18-month-old baby in Marseille and three other children found in overheated cars, no minister, hospital director or parliamentary voice has put a number on heat-related fatalities. The Minister for Health, Families, Autonomy and Persons with Disabilities, Stephanie RIST has limited herself to saying that "we do not currently have consolidated results" and warning that "there will be consequences on the number of deaths", effectively preparing public opinion for "additional deaths" without ever disclosing the baseline from which those deaths will be counted.

HEALTH MINISTER'S WARNING WITHOUT NUMBERS

The contrast with other crises is striking: French media can publish a precise provisional toll of 588 dead after the Venezuelan earthquake, yet the same state that activates the ORSAN "Plan Blanc" "White Plan" a kind of National Alert Task Force Plan addressing the Medical sector across Île-de-France (Paris (2Million and suburbs, 75, 76,77, 78, 91,92,93, 94, 95 total of 12 Million people) and other regions seems unable or unwilling to provide even a provisional heatwave death balance. Hospitals report a sharp rise in heat-related emergencies (+55% cardiac arrests, according to several institutions) and a surge in admissions for the most

vulnerable, while an estimated quarter of French hospitals still lack proper air conditioning. In this context, the minister's insistence that "everyone has a responsibility", her call for people to "check whether their neighbors are in good health" and not to ignore homeless people, and her implicit reproach to those who have maintained intense physical activity under extreme temperatures all shift part of the burden onto individuals and families.

THE MINISTER'S MESSAGE: "NO CONSOLIDATED RESULTS" WHILE SUMMER EVENTS ARE TO BE CANCELLED

At the same time, the government oscillates between maintaining and cancelling mass events, in ways that reinforce the impression of confusion. The Fête de la musique went ahead on 21 June in the middle of the heatwave, and the Paris Pride march and Solidays festival were only cancelled at the last moment, alongside other gatherings such as the Nice Ironman and major athletics meetings, under pressure from health services and prefectures. Outdoor alcohol consumption and takeaway sales have been banned in parts of Paris and in other heavily affected departments, on orders from the interior minister, while temperatures above 41 °C have been recorded in cities like Nice and Mussy-sur-Seine and close to 40 °C in Strasbourg, Metz or Gerardmer.

The official line is that the situation in nursing homes is "under control" and that vigilance now focuses on isolated people at home, but the combination of record heat, saturated hospitals, a +47% rise in emergency visits among the over-75s, and the refusal to publish a transparent death toll leaves the public navigating a heatwave that is presented as worse than 2003, without knowing how many lives it has already claimed, or how many "additional deaths" the authorities are silently bracing for.

"EVERYONE HAS A RESPONSIBILITY": THE HEALTH MINISTER'S HEATWAVE LINE

Speaking at a press briefing, the Minister for Health, Families, Autonomy and Persons with Disabilities, Stephannie RIST, insisted that "we do not currently have consolidated results" on heat related mortality and warned that "there will be consequences on the number of deaths," signalling "additional deaths" without ever disclosing the baseline from which they will be counted.

She stressed that the ORSAN "plan blanc" has been activated in all hospitals in Ile de France, with emergency visits already rising sharply, especially among children under two and people over 75, and reminded the public that "everyone has a responsibility". The Health Minister insisted that "we do not currently have consolidated results" on heat related mortality and warned that "there will be consequences on the number of deaths," signalling "additional deaths" without ever disclosing the baseline from which they will be counted.

. In her words, that responsibility is collective as much as individual: checking on isolated neighbours, not ignoring homeless people, and avoiding intensive physical activity under extreme temperatures, at a time when many patients with serious pathologies, elderly people and persons with disabilities remain alone at home, often in overheated housing, and when around a quarter of French hospitals still operate without proper air conditioning.

The official line is that "the situation is under control" in nursing homes and that vigilance is focused on isolated people at home, yet the combination of record temperatures, +55% cardiac arrests attributed to heat, saturated hospitals and a refusal to publish a transparent death toll leaves the public navigating a heatwave that is framed as worse than 2003 without knowing how many victims it has already claimed.

PRECISE TOLL IN VENEZUELA, SILENCE IN FRANCE: THE HEATWAVE DATA PARADOX

In the same news cycle, French media can report a precise provisional toll of 588 deaths after the earthquake in Venezuela, yet no equivalent figure is available for the heatwave that has been gripping France for more than ten days. While the government and health ministry know how to mobilise detailed data from foreign crises, they have not produced even a provisional national balance of heat-related deaths, despite the existence of sophisticated information systems and artificial intelligence tools capable of cross-referencing data from 101 French Departments, 13 regions, nearly 3,000 hospitals, SAMU and fire/rescue services, nursing homes (EHPAD) and centres for people with disabilities.

This asymmetry is striking in 2026: at a time when emergency plans are activated, hospitals are saturated, cardiac arrests and paediatric and elderly admissions are soaring, and when authorities openly describe this heatwave as more intense than that of 2003, the country is still managing its own death toll in the dark. France can count foreign victims precisely; its Ministers choose not to share, or not to consolidate, the numbers that would allow French citizens especially the most vulnerable to measure the real cost of the crisis

they are living through....To be continued..../

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