

## Enjeux de la pollution de l'air en milieu urbain d'ici 50 ans

Christian Elichegaray

ADEME



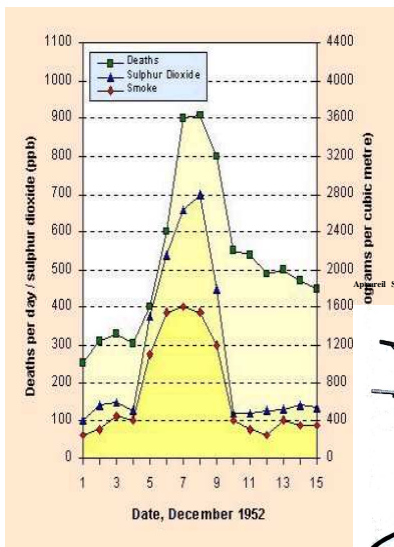
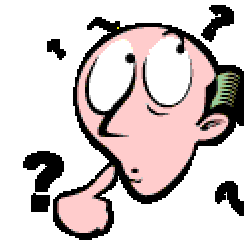
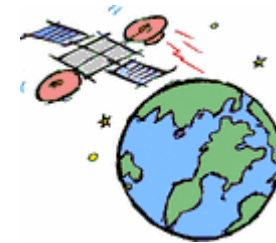
## Hier



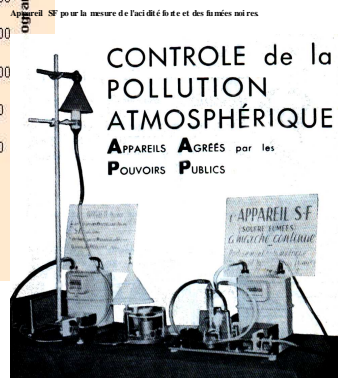
## Aujourd'hui

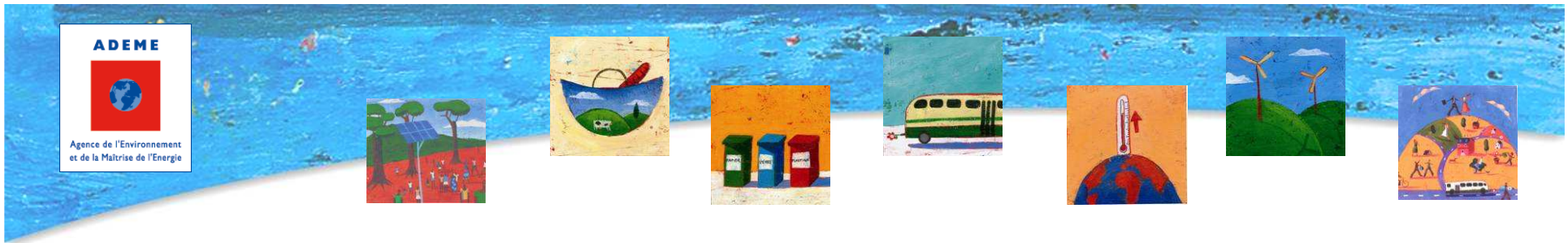


## Demain ?



Londres 1952  
4000 décès





## Le monde dans 50 ans ?

Sources : ONU, INED, INSEE	1950	2010	2050
Population (milliards)	2.5	6.9	9.20
Durée de vie moyenne (an)	45.5	67.8	75.7
Population > 65 ans (millions)	130	541	1492
Mégacités (> 10 millions hab)		19	>30
Population urbaine (milliards)	1.3	3.3	6.5

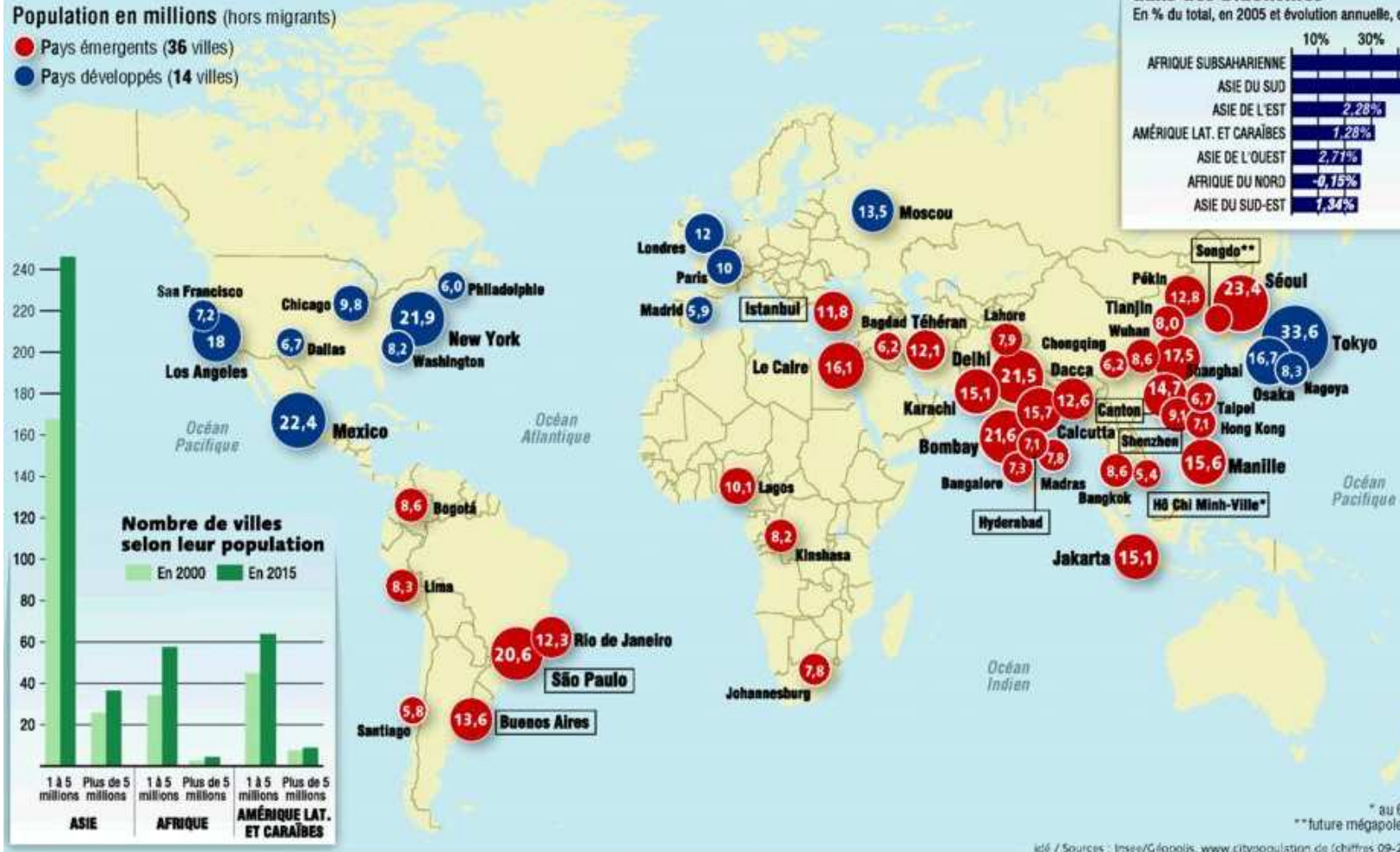
*Une planète plus peuplée, plus urbanisée, plus âgée*  
**Autant d'urbains en 2050 que de Terriens en 2010**



## Les cinquante premières unités urbaines mondiales

Population en millions (hors migrants)

- Pays émergents (36 villes)
- Pays développés (14 villes)



\* au 62<sup>e</sup> rang mondial  
 \*\* future mégapole en construction  
 Idé / Sources : Insee/Géopolis, www.citypopulation.de (chiffres 09-2007) - UN-Habitat



## Liens climat/qualité de l'air

*Été 2003 : pollution photochimique record en Europe, en intensité et en étendue, y compris dans les agglomérations*

### Heat claimed 15,000 in France

Estimate by funeral director exceeds latest by government

From news reports

**PARIS:** The number of people who died in France because of the August heat wave is 15,000, the country's largest undertaker estimated Tuesday, placing the death toll about 3,500 higher than the official government figure.

Isabelle Dubois-Costes, a spokeswoman for General Funeral Services, said the revised total includes deaths from the second half of August, after record-breaking temperatures had abated.

Late last month, the government issued its official estimate of 11,435, but the Health Surveillance Institute, which calculated the death toll for the government, said Tuesday that the total only counted deaths through the first

died. At the time, the government put the figure at a maximum of 3,000.

The heat wave brought suffocating temperatures of up to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) in the first two weeks of August in a country where air conditioning is rare. The heat baked many parts of Europe, but nowhere was

**The revised total includes deaths from the second half of August.**

the toll higher than in France. While the bulk of the victims — many

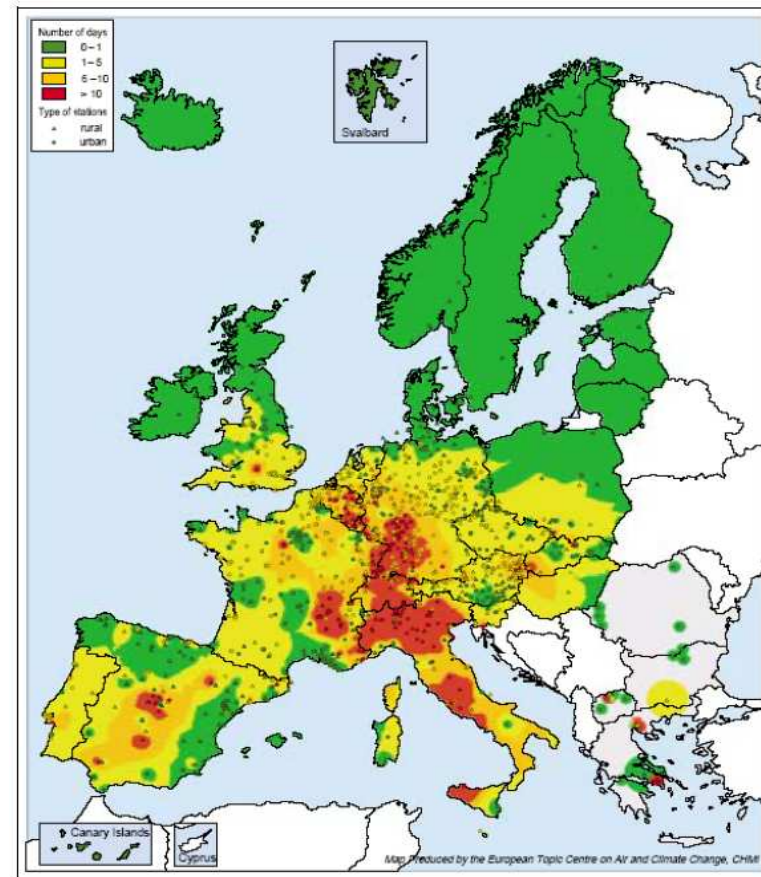
International Herald Tribune | 5  
Wednesday, September 10, 2003

families were away on lengthy August vacations. Authorities reportedly had difficulty making contact with survivors who were away on vacation.

A team of medical experts named by the Health Ministry to conduct the first official inquiry into the crisis issued a scathing report Monday that found "an error in anticipation, organization and coordination," and said "the response was not suited" to the situation.

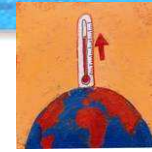
The experts said the "compartmentalization" of services between the health and other ministries and workers in the field prevented a pooling of available information about the scope of the crisis.

French doctors on Tuesday reacted angrily to the government report. Gilles Brucker, director of the Health



2100 : 1 été sur 4 pourrait être caniculaire !

Nombreux dépassement des seuils d'alerte O3 en 2003



## Quelle qualité de l'air urbain dans 50 ans ?

**Ceci dépend de nombreux facteurs, assez peu prévisibles :**

Quelle mobilité ?

Quel étalement urbain ?

Quelles technologies pour répondre aux besoins en énergie ?



### Ce qui est probable :

- un monde plus chaud, risque accru de sécheresses & canicules (ozone, particules, feux de forêts, ...)
- Des risques de nuisances cumulées (l'air ambiant mais aussi l'air intérieur, le bruit, les déchets, l'accès à l'eau potable, etc)
- Des populations plus sensibles avec forte exigence de sécurité environnementale,
- Nouvelles méthodes de surveillance (microcapteurs, satellites, modèles,...)