

EGU24-8499, updated on 18 May 2024

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu24-8499>

EGU General Assembly 2024

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## Country-to-country exchanges of PM<sub>2.5</sub> related mortality over the Mediterranean

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Fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is detrimental to human health. Long term exposure to ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> is associated with excess mortality from respiratory, cardiovascular, and other non-communicable diseases. The mixture of anthropogenic and natural aerosols, as well as the prevailing atmospheric conditions, make the broader Mediterranean region one of the most polluted areas around the world. The national anthropogenic emissions and demographics, as well as the atmospheric pollution transport pathways shape the import and export of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and associated mortality in a country level. Here, we perform an assessment of the anthropogenic PM<sub>2.5</sub> related excess mortality exchanges between countries of the broader Mediterranean region using the chemistry general circulation model EMAC (ECHAM5/MESSy for Atmospheric Chemistry) and the GBD (Global Burden of Disease) 2019 methodology for the mortality calculations. The EMAC simulations are carried out in a T106 horizontal resolution (equivalent to 1.1 x 1.1 degree at the equator) for the year 2015, nudged towards the ERA5 dynamics, and following a zero-out approach (turn-off) for the CEDS (Community Emissions Data System, 2020-v1) anthropogenic emissions of each country. The results indicate that the hot spot countries of anthropogenic PM<sub>2.5</sub> related mortality import and export are mainly driven by the countries' population and emissions, respectively, and their relative location.

DA acknowledges support for enhancing the operation of the National Network for Climate Change (CLIMPACT), National Development Program, General Secretariat of Research and Innovation (2023NA11900001 - N. 5201588). AP acknowledges the European Commission Horizon Europe project FOCL (grant agreement No 101056783).