Sand and Dust Storms

For Prelims: <u>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</u>, <u>Sand and dust storms</u>, <u>Agriculture</u>, <u>Deforestation</u>, <u>Aral Sea</u>, <u>United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization</u>.

For Mains: Sources of Sand and Dust Storms, Effective Ways to Minimize the Impacts of Sand and Dust Storms.

Source: DTE

Why in News?

The recent meeting of the <u>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</u> shed light on the **far-reaching consequences of** <u>sand and dust storms</u> and proposed crucial policy recommendations to mitigate their effects.

What are Sand and Dust Storms?

- About:
 - Sand and dust storms are meteorological events that occur when strong winds lift large amounts of sand and dust particles from the ground and transport them over long distances.
 - They mainly **affect arid and semi-arid regions**, but can also impact areas far from their source.
 - Annually, over two billion tonnes of sand and dust traverse extensive distances across the Earth's atmosphere, creating a global phenomenon with profound implications.
- Sources of Sand and Dust Storms:
 - According to the UNCCD, sand and dust storms are caused by both natural and human factors.
 - About 75% of global dust emissions originate from natural sources in the world's drylands, such as hyper-arid regions, topographic depressions, and dry ancient lake beds.
 - The remaining **25% are attributed to human activities,** mainly agriculture.
 - Some of the Anthropogenic Causes of Sand and Dust Storms are:
 - Unsustainable Agricultural Practices: <u>Agriculture</u> stands as a primary anthropogenic source, with activities like **tillage**, **land clearing**, **and abandoned croplands** contributing to dust emissions.
 - Land Use Changes: Alterations in land use patterns, including <u>deforestation</u> and <u>urbanization</u>, contribute to the destabilization of surfaces, enhancing dust emissions.
 - Water Diversion: Excessive diversion of water from rivers for agricultural purposes can lead to the shrinkage of water bodies, creating new sources of sand and dust storms.
 - For example, the excessive diversion of water from rivers in Central

Asia over several decades towards agriculture has shrunk the <u>Aral Sea</u>, a pre-existing lake between Kazakhstan to its north and Uzbekistan to its south.

• It has now become the **Aralkum Desert**, a significant new source of sand and dust storms.

• Climate-Related Amplifiers:

- Aridity and Minimal Precipitation: High air temperatures, minimal precipitation, and arid conditions act as drivers, amplifying the likelihood and intensity of these storms.
- Extreme Weather Events: Intensified wind patterns and prolonged droughts due to <u>climate change</u> exacerbate the severity and frequency of sand and dust storms.

Impacts:

- Environmental Impacts:
 - Soil Degradation: Sand and dust storms strip away fertile topsoil, affecting soil quality and fertility.
 - This degradation reduces the land's ability to support vegetation, impacting agriculture and leading to desertification.
 - The loss of fertile soil also affects water retention and nutrient availability.
 - **Ecosystem Disruption:** These storms can alter ecosystems by burying vegetation, disrupting natural habitats, and affecting wildlife.
 - <u>Invasive species</u> carried by the storms might outcompete native species, leading to biodiversity loss and ecological imbalance.
- Socioeconomic Impacts:
 - Health Effects: Health impacts are wide-ranging, affecting respiratory health, causing allergies, and exacerbating existing conditions like asthma.
 - Recent incidents, such as a **two-day storm in Mongolia in 2021**, illustrate the devastating impact on human lives, displacing thousands and causing casualties alongside substantial livestock losses.
 - Economic Losses: Sand and dust storms cause substantial economic losses by damaging infrastructure, reducing agricultural productivity, disrupting transportation, and increasing healthcare costs.
 - These events can also **impact** <u>tourism</u> and trade, affecting local and regional economies.
 - **Social Disruption:** Disrupted daily life due to these storms can lead to social unrest, migration, and displacement.
- Global Implications:
 - **Transboundary Impact:** Sand and dust storms do not adhere to **geopolitical boundaries;** they can cross **bo**rders, affecting multiple countries.
 - **Climate Feedback:** The transportation of dust particles globally due to these storms can **influence climate feedback loops**, impacting weather patterns and potentially contributing to climate change.

Note: Sand and dust storms also present a formidable challenge to achieving 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, according to the <u>United Nations Food and Agriculture</u> <u>Organization (FAO)</u> report Sand and dust storms: A Guide to Mitigation, Adaptation, Policy, and Risk Management Measures in Agriculture.

What are Effective Ways to Minimize the Impacts of Sand and Dust Storms?

Preventive Measures:

• **Soil Moisture Management:** Implement effective water conservation methods to retain soil moisture and prevent desertification.

- Regulatory Framework: Enforce strict land-use regulations to curb activities leading to soil degradation and dust emissions, such as overgrazing or improper land development.
- Eco-friendly Practices: Promote sustainable agricultural techniques like
- agroforestry and contour plowing to preserve soil structure and reduce wind erosion.Preparedness:
 - Early Warning Systems: Developing and implementing effective early warning systems to forecast sand and dust storms. This allows communities to prepare and take necessary precautions.
 - Education and Awareness: Educating communities about the risks, impacts, and protective measures against sand and dust storms can help reduce vulnerability.
 - Emergency Response Plans: Establishing plans to respond effectively during and after sand and dust storms, including providing shelter, medical care, and support for affected communities.
- Mitigation Strategies:
 - Infrastructure Development: Building infrastructure like windbreaks, barriers, or green belts to reduce the speed and impact of wind carrying dust and sand.
 - **Technological Solutions:** Researching and investing in innovative technologies for **dust suppression and soil stabilization.**

What is the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification?

- The UNCCD is the only legally binding framework set up to address desertification and the effects of drought.
 - There are currently **197 Parties** to the Convention, including **196 country Parties and** the European Union.
- The Convention based on the principles of participation, partnership and decentralization, is a
 multilateral commitment to mitigate the impact of land degradation, and protect our land so we
 can provide food, water, shelter and economic opportunity to all people.
- The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions

<u>Prelims</u>

Q. What is/are the importance/importances of the ' United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification' ? (2016)

- 1. It aims to promote effective action through innovative national programmes and supportive international partnerships.
- 2. It has a special/particular focus on South Asia and North Africa regions, and its Secretariat facilitates the allocation of major portions of financial resources to these regions.
- 3. It is committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (c)

<u>Mains</u>

Q. The process of desertification does not have climate boundaries. Justify with examples. **(2020)**

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