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Sustainable development

Combating sand and dust storms

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [78/158](#) on combating sand and dust storms, provides details on developments within the United Nations system since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General on the subject ([A/78/237](#)) covering the period mid-2023 to mid-2024.

The report highlights activities and initiatives undertaken by United Nations system entities, Member States and a range of stakeholders, and underscores achievements during the reporting period in the following four principal areas: cross-cutting activities; monitoring, prediction and early warning; impact mitigation, vulnerability and resilience; and source mitigation.

Sand and dust storms continue to pose a transboundary hazard to livelihoods and multiple socioeconomic sectors, threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets.

The United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms was established at the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa in September of 2019, in response to General Assembly resolution [72/225](#) of 2017, and continued its efforts during the reporting period to move to the implementation stage, a process that would be accelerated with increased financial and human resources. United Nations entities also continued to advance on specific areas of work.

* [A/79/150](#).



I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 78/158 on combating sand and dust storms, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and encouraged the relevant entities of the United Nations, within their respective mandates and resources, and donors to continue to provide capacity-building and technical assistance for combating and preventing sand and dust storms and to continue to support the implementation of the national, regional and global action plans of the affected countries. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to further encourage the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms to conduct its priority activities as identified by the Coalition's five working groups, which are knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, training, awareness-raising and support for the formulation of national, regional and interregional plans, in order to mitigate and prevent sand and dust storm hazards and to encourage the Coalition to enhance resource mobilization efforts, so as to increase voluntary contributions to the Coalition and its member agencies. The present report details developments since the issuance of the sixth report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/78/237) and covers the period mid-2023 to mid-2024.

2. The recognition of sand and dust storms as an issue of international concern continues to grow. Sand and dust storms continue to present a wide range of hazards to human society in numerous parts of the world. Evidence from some world regions indicates an increase in the intensity of sand and dust storm in recent years,¹ while there has been a decrease in frequency in other regions.² There is a need to assess possible global trends in sand and dust storm frequency and intensity and to evaluate possible links to recent changes in land use and climate, because the last global assessment dates back to 2016.³ Problems associated with sand and dust storms include the loss of soil in agricultural areas, interruptions to air, road, rail and sea transport, the loss of solar power output from photovoltaic systems, the closure of schools and businesses and surges of respiratory complaints and emergencies at hospitals. These hazards represent a significant challenge to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental. Consequently, addressing the negative impacts of sand and dust storms will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1). Ensuring that global efforts to achieve sustainable development are not undermined by the multidimensional impacts of sand and dust storms requires an understanding of disaster risk and the development and implementation of appropriate

¹ See Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service, "Repeated Saharan dust intrusions raise questions about increasing frequency", 14 February 2024, available at <https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/repeated-saharan-dust-intrusions-raise-questions-about-increasing-frequency>; Yun He and others, "Mega Asian dust event over China on 27–31 March 2021 observed with space-borne instruments and ground-based polarization lidar", *Atmospheric Environment*, vol. 285 (September 2022); and Parya Broomandi and others, "A synoptic- and remote sensing-based analysis of a severe dust storm event over Central Asia", *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, vol. 23, No. 2 (February 2023).

² See Xiaoning Xie and others, "Sharp decline of dust events induces regional wetting over arid and semi-arid Northwest China in the NCAR Community atmosphere model", *Environmental Research Letters*, vol. 19, No. 1 (January 2024); and Fan Wang and others, "Arctic amplification-induced decline in West and South Asia dust warrants stronger antidesertification toward carbon neutrality", *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, vol. 121, No. 14 (March 2024).

³ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, *Global Assessment of Sand and Dust Storms* (Nairobi, UNEP, 2016).

preparedness, response and recovery actions to build resilience, as outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II) and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework (General Assembly resolution [77/289](#), annex).

3. In providing information and updates on global efforts to combat sand and dust storms, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the present report draws on contributions from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management of ESCAP, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa and the World Health Organization (WHO).

II. Developments since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General on combating sand and dust storms

A. Cross-cutting activities

4. The importance of addressing the challenges posed by sand and dust storms was highlighted by the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme in its resolution on combating sand and dust storms ([UNEP/EA.6/Res.7](#)), adopted at its sixth session. In the resolution, the Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNEP to support Member States and members of United Nations specialized agencies, through the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, in addressing the challenges of sand and dust storms, building on the “Global assessment of sand and dust storms” report. It also requested the Executive Director of UNEP to organize a workshop in the margins of the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, to explore possible gaps and areas for improvement to address sand and dust storms and their adverse effects at the regional and subregional levels. The resolution contains several provisions addressed to Member States, inviting or calling upon them to take action on certain issues, including research, modelling and early warning systems; the sharing of best practices and knowledge; the implementation of practices, measures and policies that are responsive to the needs of and ensure the representation of women and girls; and the promotion of cooperation in addressing sand and dust storms.

5. On 10 July 2024, the General Assembly adopted resolution [78/314](#), in which it proclaimed 2025–2034 the United Nations Decade on Combatting Sand and Dust Storms, highlighting further the importance of the issue.

6. Twelve members of the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms contributed to and provided technical support for the second International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, hosted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran on 9 and 10 September 2023. The Conference, the convening of which was noted in resolution [78/158](#), provided an opportunity to deliberate on the importance of addressing sand and dust storms, as reflected in the

ministerial declaration resulting from the Conference.⁴ The Coalition also supported the high-level event on sand and dust storms held on 15 November 2023 in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, which was hosted by the Government of Uzbekistan under the aegis of the twenty-first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification.

7. The United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms continued its efforts to move from the planning to the implementation stage. However, the early stage programme concept note linking the mitigation of sand and dust storm source areas related to agriculture to national voluntary targets for land degradation neutrality, created by several Coalition member organizations, still required the mobilization of necessary resources.

8. FAO launched three publications on sand and dust storms at the twenty-first session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Uzbekistan in November 2023. The first publication was entitled *Sand and Dust Storms: A Guide to Mitigation, Adaptation, Policy and Risk Management Measures in Agriculture*,⁵ and was based on the main outputs of an FAO interregional project on catalysing investment and action to enhance resilience against sand and dust storms in agriculture. The publication includes a database of 150 practices to mitigate sand and dust storm sources and impacts in affected areas. The top four good practices, described in separate detailed fact sheets followed by an evaluation of their economic cost and effectiveness, are as follows:

- (a) Conservation agriculture in dryland mixed systems (suitable for cropland and pasture agroecological zones);
- (b) Manual seeding of a drought-tolerant forage species (sulla) (suitable for cropland and pasture agroecological zones);
- (c) Mechanized micro water harvesting using the Vallerani tractor plough (delfino) (suitable for pasture and forest agroecological zones);
- (d) Aerial seeding of saxaul trees (suitable for forest agroecological zones).

9. The other two FAO reports were studies on sand and dust storm contingency planning for agricultural sectors in Mongolia⁶ and the Islamic Republic of Iran.⁷ A knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising webinar based on the three reports was held on 19 December 2023.

10. ESCWA, in collaboration with WMO and its Sand and Dust Storm Regional Centre in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, organized a capacity-building workshop on sand and dust storm analysis and modelling in the Arab region, which was held in Riyadh on 2 and 3 March 2024. The workshop was held immediately prior to the first International Conference on Sand and Dust Storms in West Asia, which was hosted by Saudi Arabia in Riyadh from 4 to 6 March 2024. The workshop was attended by the meteorological departments and/or agencies of the Arab countries and provided with technical support by the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and ESCAP. New sand and dust storm modelling and analysis tools, including impact forecasting approaches, were presented together with case studies to enhance

⁴ Tehran ministerial declaration on combating sand and dust storms (see [A/78/547-E/2024/47](#), annex IV).

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *Sand and Dust Storms: A Guide to Mitigation, Adaptation, Policy and Risk Management Measures in Agriculture* (Rome, 2022).

⁶ A. Enkh-Amgalan, *Preparing for Sand and Dust Storm Contingency Planning with Herding Communities: A Case Study on Mongolia* (Rome, FAO, 2023).

⁷ Ali Darvishi Bolorani, *Contingency Planning Process for Catalysing Investments and Actions to Enhance Resilience against Sand and Dust Storms in Agriculture in the Islamic Republic of Iran* (Rome, FAO, 2022).

collaboration and knowledge-sharing. The workshop concluded with a series of recommendations for: (a) investing in sand and dust storm observation and monitoring devices, particularly in data-sparse areas such as the Sahara Desert to improve data coverage for enhanced modelling; (b) jointly defining standardized thresholds for classifying visibility and aerosol concentration levels related to sand and dust storm events; (c) establishing a regional working group among Arab meteorological services to conduct joint research, facilitate knowledge exchange and encourage collaborative work; and (d) organizing a regional forum to foster discussion between weather forecasters and climate modellers for better understanding and analysis of sand and dust storms over short and longer periods. The workshop also recommended the engagement of representatives from ministries of agriculture, health, environment and water resources in future activities, in order to foster a comprehensive and integrated approach to tackling the effects of sand and dust storms in the region.

11. Under the umbrella of the Arab States Regional Collaborative Platform issue-based coalition on climate, food security and the environment, UN-Habitat, ESCWA and FAO organized a regional dialogue at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in November 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The regional dialogue was focused on opportunities for enhancing regional cooperation and coordination for combating sand and dust storms in a transboundary context, using an evidence-based approach that considered scientific impact assessments, climate projections and how sand and dust storms contribute to desertification and environmental degradation.

12. In the Asia-Pacific region, following the endorsement of the Regional Plan of Action on Sand and Dust Storms in Asia and the Pacific ([ESCAP/78/12/Add.1](#)) by ESCAP, the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management organized a hybrid meeting in Bangkok on 24 and 25 July 2023. The meeting convened Member States and technical experts to discuss the implementation of the Regional Plan. In line with the second operational objective of the Regional Plan, which is to establish impact-based forecasting and early warning systems, the Centre continues to pilot a sand and dust storm impact-based forecasting methodology. The result of this initiative will be utilized for the development of an impact-based model for the region to anticipate in a timely fashion the impact of sand and dust storms on various sectors. Such anticipation can in turn help to optimize resource allocation in the response phases of sand and dust storm risk management.

13. Member States are encouraged to make use of the *Guideline on Monitoring and Reporting the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms through the Sendai Framework Monitoring*⁸ in their efforts to document and understand the impact of this hazard. The Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, continued to provide capacity-building to countries in the region for the collection of historical data on the impacts of sand and dust storms, so that those impacts can be reported through the Sendai Framework monitor.

14. At a virtual meeting of the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms held on 26 March 2024, it was decided that its rotating Chair would pass from FAO to ESCAP and ESCWA, which would jointly take over the role in December 2024, for a period of two years.

⁸ Auriane Denis-Loupot, *Guideline on Monitoring and Reporting the Impact of Sand and Dust Storms through the Sendai Framework Monitoring* (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific-Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management, 2020).

B. Monitoring, prediction and early warning

15. WMO continued the further development, extension and implementation of its Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System, which provides sand and dust storm forecasts for early warning systems in various countries. The most recently established regional node, which has been operating for the member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council since early 2023, has established a web portal and is setting up a model intercomparison of the region, which currently considers three dust forecasting systems. The parallel initiative in West and Central Asia, co-initiated by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Türkiye, continued to engage other countries in Central and South-West Asia to support this new regional node. The WMO Barcelona Dust Regional Centre, which hosts the Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System regional node for Northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe, has adapted its web interface for mobile devices, and the WMO Pan-American node, whose centre is in Barbados, is redesigning its web portal. The Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System is continuing to work on the engagement of other dust-prone regions (including Southern Africa and Australia) not currently represented in the discussions.

16. The seventh edition of the WMO Airborne Dust Bulletin was published in September 2023,⁹ and a comprehensive review on dust observations in Northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe was published in December 2023,¹⁰ the latter in alignment with the strategic objectives of the Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System science and implementation plan for the period 2021–2025.

17. Partners of the Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System continued to take part in capacity-building activities, including online training workshops on the calibration of aerosol instruments, held in October and November 2023 in Izana, Spain, and provided support for international events, including the international Asian dust workshop held in Tsukuba, Japan, in November 2023 and the second Central Asian dust conference held in Nukus, Uzbekistan, in April 2024. In line with the Early Warnings for All initiative, WMO is identifying those countries that include sand and dust storms as a priority hazard.

18. In the West Asia region, ESCWA is collaborating with ESCAP and WMO on combating sand and dust storms through analysis and science-based assessments, so as to link climate change projections to meteorological and environmental parameters for a better understanding of the transboundary nature of sand and dust storms. Analysis of historical storms has been carried out using remote sensing, gridded climate data and geospatial data sets. This approach includes considering how regional climate models and analysis generated under the Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socioeconomic Vulnerability in the Arab Region can help to project and map sand and dust storm frequency, intensity and hotspots, using dust uplift potential, wind, temperature and other climate and environmental parameters. These sand and dust storm assessments are coordinated in collaboration with the meteorological departments and/or agencies of the Arab countries that convene under the Arab Climate Outlook Forum, which is mandated by the Arab Ministerial Water Council and the Arab Permanent Committee for Meteorology of the League of Arab States, as well as by ESCWA intergovernmental processes. The Arab Climate Outlook Forum receives technical support from WMO and ESCWA. ESCWA and ESCAP are currently preparing for a

⁹ WMO, WMO Airborne Dust Bulletin, No. 7 (Geneva, 2023).

¹⁰ Lucia Mona and others, “Observing mineral dust in Northern Africa, the Middle East and Europe: current capabilities and challenges ahead for the development of dust services”, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, vol. 104, No. 12 (December 2023).

series of interregional, intergovernmental dialogues, with the support of the Government of Sweden, which will focus on sand and dust storms in a transboundary context, with the aim of strengthening interregional cooperation and joint action for combating sand and dust storms.

19. Dust traps have been established across sand and dust storm sources in southern Iraq by UN-Habitat, in partnership with the Kuwait Meteorological Centre and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, as part of the bilateral transboundary collaboration between Iraq and Kuwait initiated in October 2021. The \$13.5 million project entitled “Improved resilience to transboundary sand and dust storms in Kuwait and Iraq” is financed by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. Data from the dust traps enables the precise monitoring and analysis of sand and dust storm patterns, aiding both current assessments and future forecasts.

C. Impact mitigation, vulnerability and resilience

20. The secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification is further refining its toolbox for sand and dust storms, launched in 2023. As a web-based platform based on the Sand and Dust Storms Compendium: Information and Guidance on Assessing and Addressing the Risks, the toolbox supports policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders in mitigating the adverse effects of sand and dust storms by providing easy access to relevant data, methodologies, approaches, best practices, guidelines and other resources. The refinement process is aimed at ensuring synergies with other knowledge tools and increasing the efficacy and usefulness of the toolbox.

21. As a result of collaboration between WMO and WHO a sand and dust storm indicator will be included in the 2024 report of the Lancet Countdown, which is an international research collaboration that independently monitors the evolving impacts of climate change on health and the emerging health opportunities of climate action. The 2024 report of the Lancet Countdown will be published in due course. Another WHO-WMO report on the impact of sand and dust storms on health is also due to be published in 2024. In addition, WHO and WMO are collaborating on assessing the long-term effects of dust on health.

22. WHO has also been organizing capacity-building workshops on assessing the health impact of air pollution in dusty environments using time series analysis at regional and national levels. Furthermore, the WHO expert group on sand and dust storms has initiated preparatory work for the second WHO global conference on air pollution and health scheduled to be held in March 2025.

D. Source mitigation

23. The World Bank continues to implement and develop projects on land restoration and sustainable landscape management in a number of regions, thereby contributing to the mitigation of sand and dust storm emissions and related impacts, such as air pollution and health issues. In sub-Saharan Africa, the World Bank has been financing projects in Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan, as part of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, and has already provided up to \$1.3 billion in support. In Central Asia, with more than \$250 million already invested, the Resilient Landscapes in Central Asia programme seeks to help affected rural communities by restoring landscapes, protecting lives and livelihoods and increasing resilience to desertification, land degradation and climate change in countries including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In the Middle East and North Africa region, the \$200 million Greater Cairo Air Pollution Management and Climate Change

Project continues to tackle air pollution from sources such as sand and dust storms in Egypt, and a new project worth \$16 million is being developed to ensure sustainable oasis ecosystems management in Morocco.

24. Countries are also supported through specific World Bank technical assistance and related studies that contribute to sand and dust storm mitigation. For instance, in Turkmenistan, several reports and mapping activities have been completed as part of a study conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and based on the restoration opportunities assessment methodology. The study seeks to address sand and dust storm management by identifying priority areas for land restoration, including degraded rangelands, arable lands and mountain landscapes. It is focused on combating soil degradation caused by processes such as erosion, salinization and desertification. Through analytical and field evaluations, the study is aimed at developing a remote methodology to identify degraded land areas, assess degradation criteria and quantify the degree of soil degradation. By targeting these priority areas and implementing remote assessment techniques, the study seeks to mitigate the factors contributing to sand and dust storms in Turkmenistan.

25. Another relevant World Bank initiative in Kazakhstan, the green corridors planner guidelines and action plan for the Almaty oblast, is in the final stages of development. The guidelines will offer a framework for designing and establishing green corridors, ensuring that they contribute effectively to the overall green network. In addition, the regional Almaty urban green corridor action plan, known as “The greenway to Konaev action plan”, will serve as a strategic road map. The plan outlines specific tasks, steps and timelines to establish a continuous strip of greenery, complemented by recreational and tourist infrastructure, along the Almaty-Konaev highway leading to the Kapchagai Reservoir. This initiative will result in the mitigation of sand and dust storm impacts.

26. The secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification has been assisting in the development of national and regional plans and strategies, in accordance with the Convention’s Policy Advocacy Framework to Combat Sand and Dust Storms, with a focus on impact mitigation, including anthropogenic source management. Following the development of a regional strategy for sand and dust storm management by countries in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), countries in North-East Asia (China, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation) are continuing to formulate a regional strategy for combating sand and dust storms on the basis of source mapping and risk and vulnerability assessments. Nigeria is finalizing a national action plan on sand and dust storms in partnership with relevant institutions and stakeholders.

27. At the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in May 2022, parties requested the secretariat, within the scope and mandate of the Convention and subject to the availability of resources, to develop a voluntary policy guideline, in consultation with countries affected by sand and dust storms, in order to help to integrate sand and dust storms management into key policy areas. The secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification and FAO, in collaboration with the members of the United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, have published the *Guideline on the Integration of Sand and Dust Storm Management into Key Policy Areas*. The Guideline builds upon the Sand and Dust Storms Compendium and the sand and dust storms toolbox. The aim is to provide affected countries with further information and guidance, in order to create an enabling environment for more effective sand and dust storm management and apply sustainable land management practices in a coordinated fashion, so as to mitigate the impacts on society caused by sand and dust storms.

III. Conclusions

28. Sand and dust storms present a serious challenge to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets because of their profound socioeconomic effects. Climate change projections of greater aridity, worsening drought conditions (increased frequency, severity and duration) in global drylands and consequently drier soil surfaces with less vegetation cover indicate that wind erosion and the severe multidimensional impacts of sand and dust storms are likely to worsen further in the future unless appropriate interventions are made. The continued importance of mitigating the effects of sand and dust storms and the transboundary hazards that they represent are reflected in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution [6/7](#) on combating sand and dust storms, adopted on 1 March 2024, and in General Assembly resolution [78/314](#), in which 2025–2034 was proclaimed the United Nations Decade on Combating Sand and Dust Storms. The need for global and regional cooperation to manage and mitigate the adverse impacts of sand and dust storms remains unmet.

29. Building resilience to sand and dust storm hazards is central to the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and requires a range of mitigation and adaptation interventions that are designed to manage associated risks. Adopting a disaster risk management approach is critical for promoting and coordinating responses at the local, regional and global levels, to ensure unified and coherent action. The United Nations Coalition on Combating Sand and Dust Storms is progressing in its efforts to assist with the coordinated action required by the United Nations system to address the challenges posed by sand and dust storms. However, the efforts of the Coalition to move forward with its strategy and overall action plan still require the mobilization of necessary resources. Cooperation on this issue needs to be strengthened at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. Governments in affected countries and other stakeholders are encouraged to collaborate on addressing the challenges posed by sand and dust storms, in order to build capacity, raise awareness and enhance preparedness as part of their efforts towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
