



**APDIM**

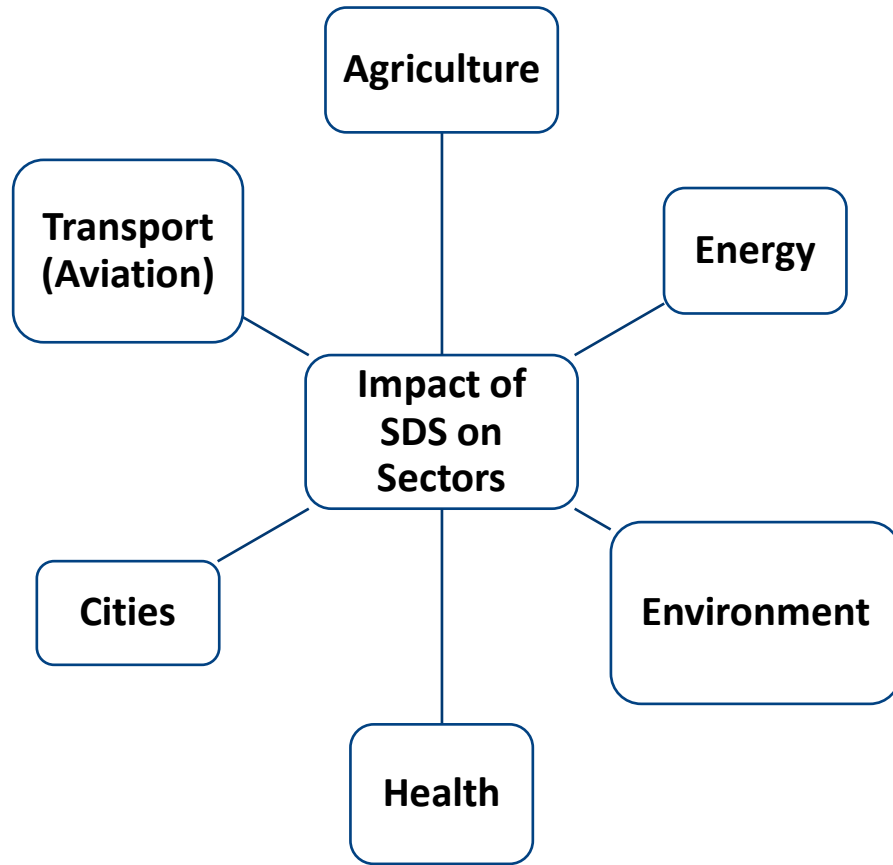
Asian and Pacific Centre for  
the Development of Disaster  
Information Management

# Contributing to a broader understanding of climate-related disaster risk through information management, the case of sand and dust storms in Asia and the Pacific

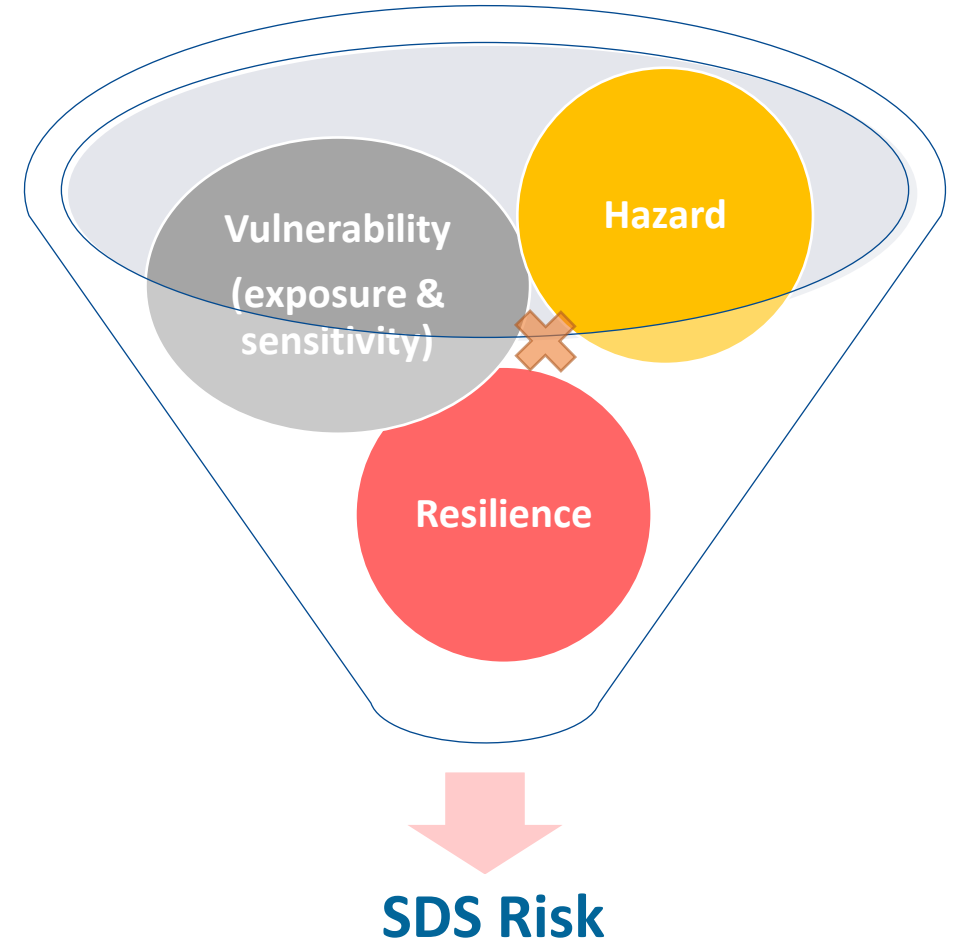
**Amin Shamseddini, Programme Officer, APDIM**

# Methodology

## Sectors Covered in the Risk Assessment



## Concept of Risk in the Assessment



# Data Sources

## Hazard

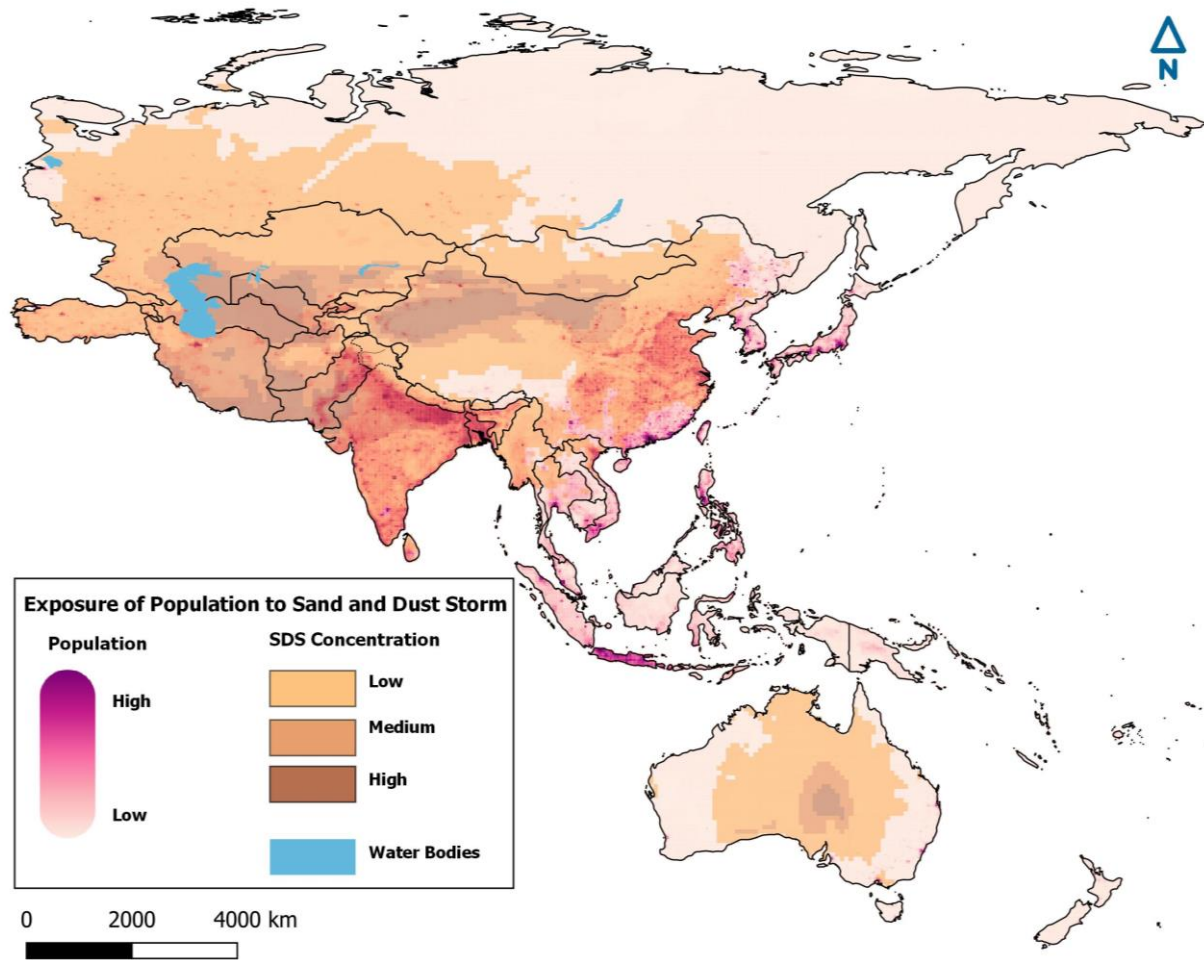
- MERRA-2
- Resolution of  $0.625^{\circ} \times 0.5^{\circ}$
- From 1980-2019

## Sectors

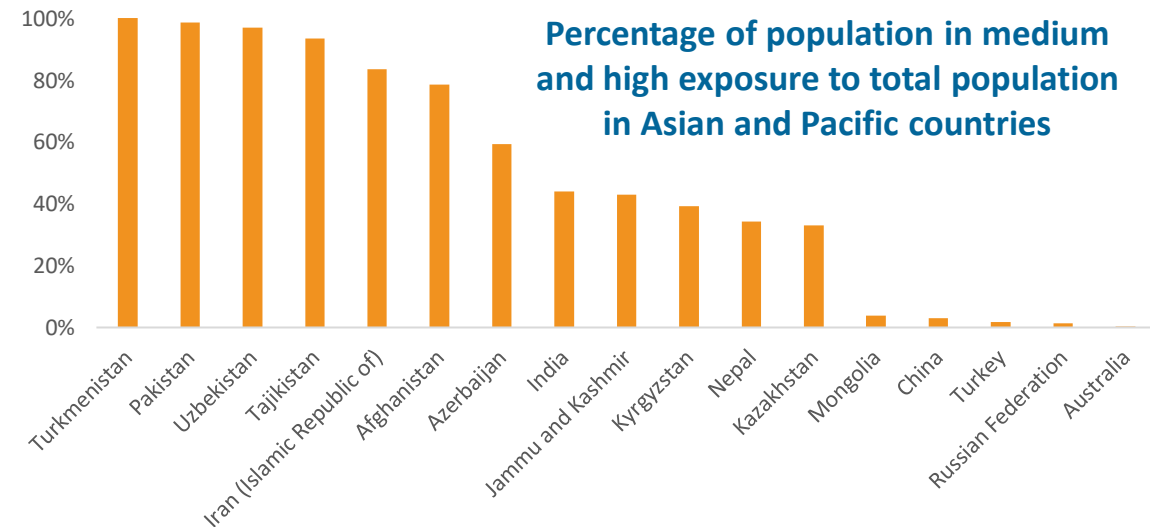
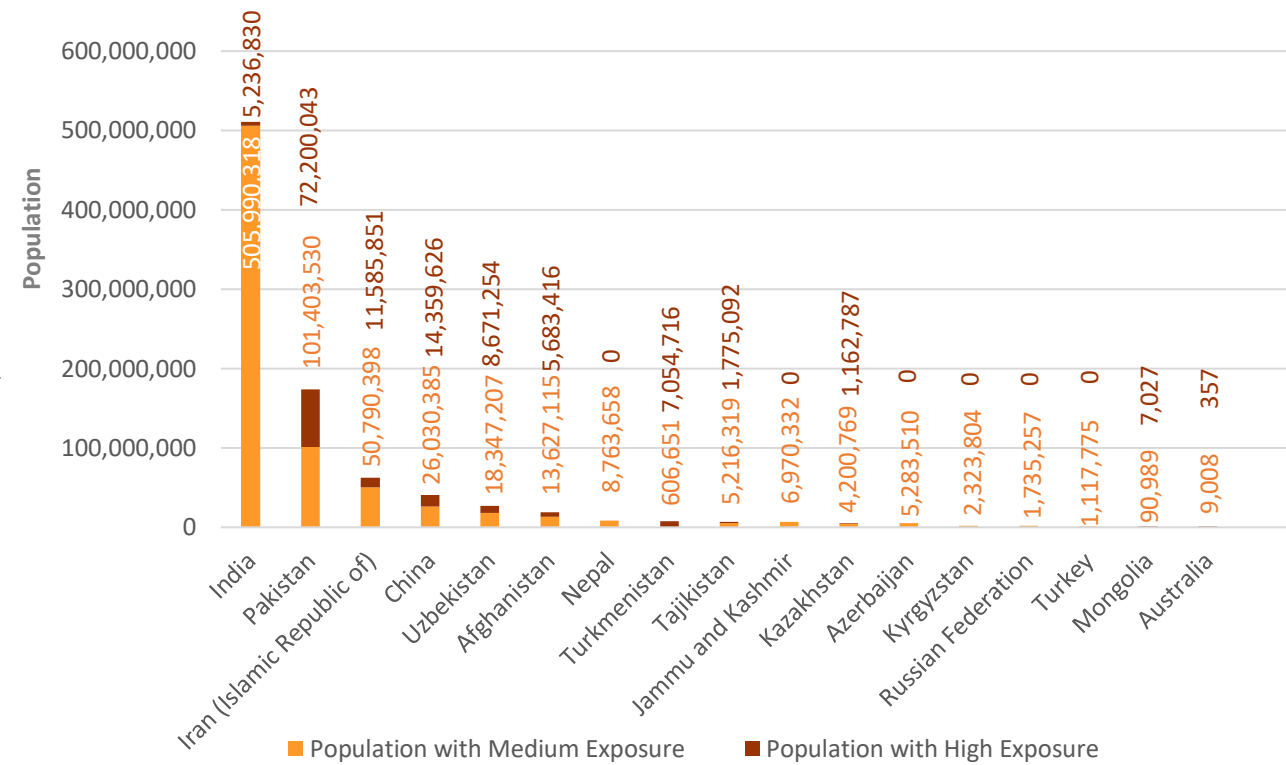
(exposure, sensitivity, resilience)

- **Agriculture and Environment:** Landcover map (GLCNMO-V3, MODIS-2013), Resolution of 15 arcseconds
- **Energy,** Solar powerplant database (location, capacity, etc), ESCAP, DustClim
- **Transport,**      *Aviation:* FMI, IATA, DustClim  
                             *Road:* Asian Highway, ESCAP
- **Health,** WHO, SEDAC, UNDP, WB.
- **Cities,** UNDESA, 2020

# Population at Risk

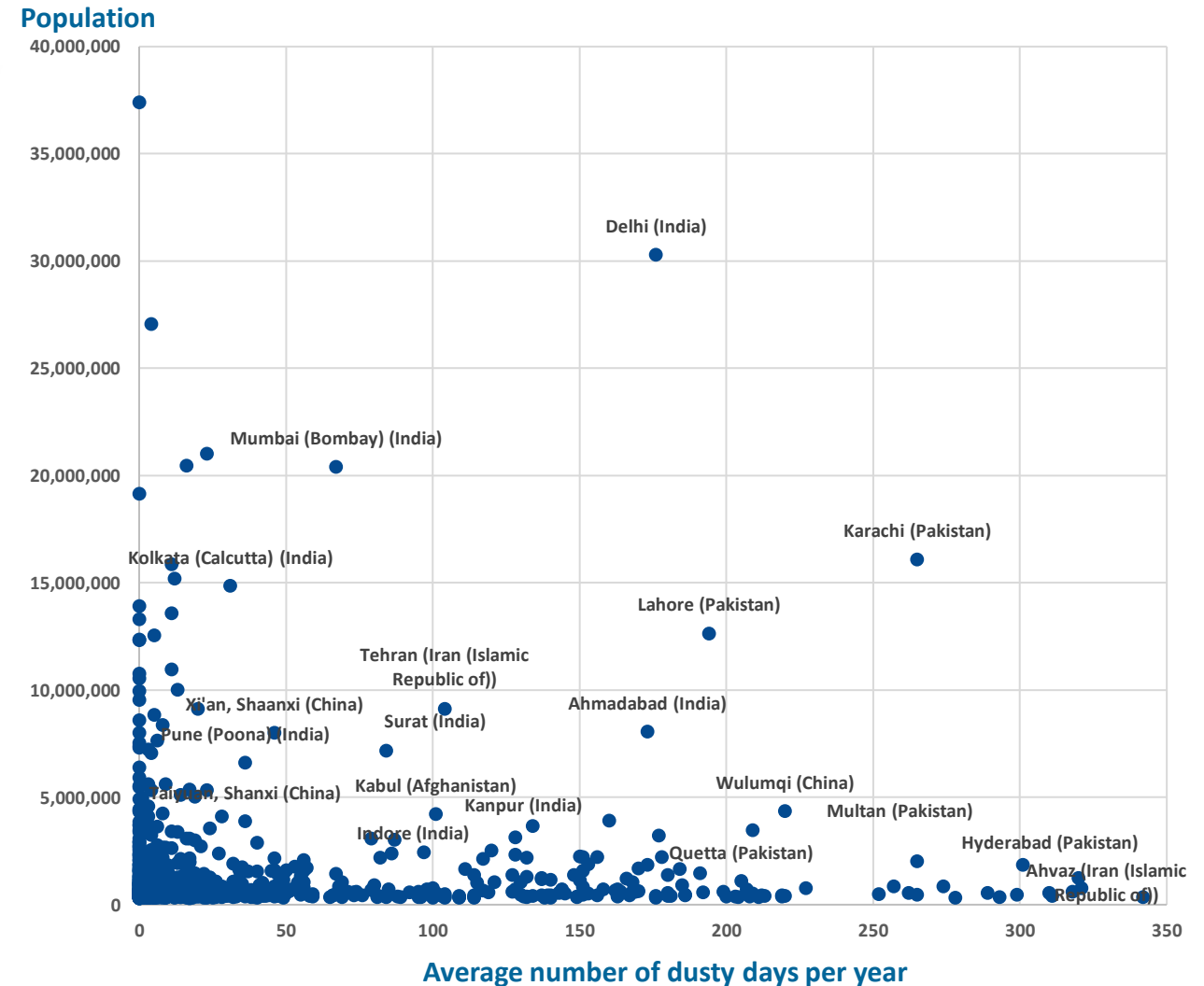
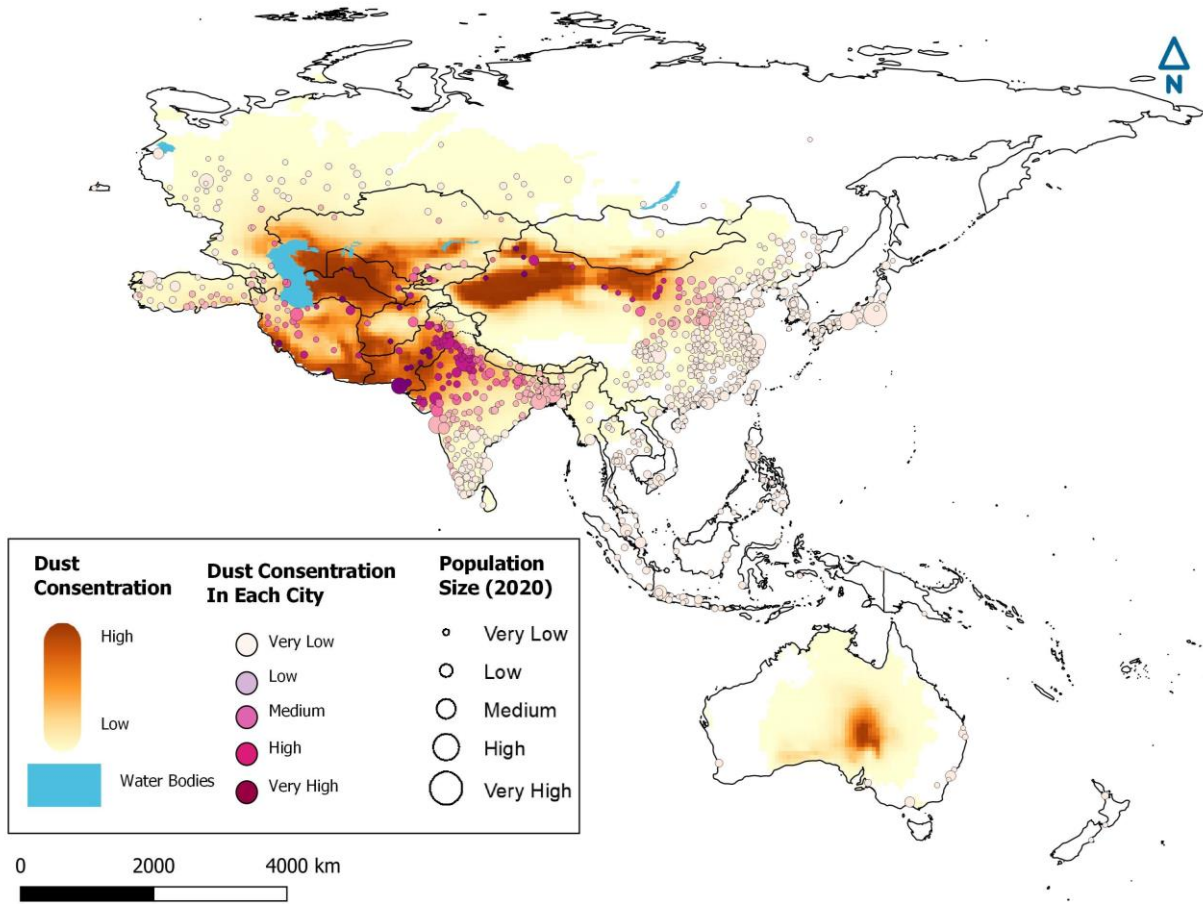


Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT





# Dust exposure in cities with population higher than 300,000

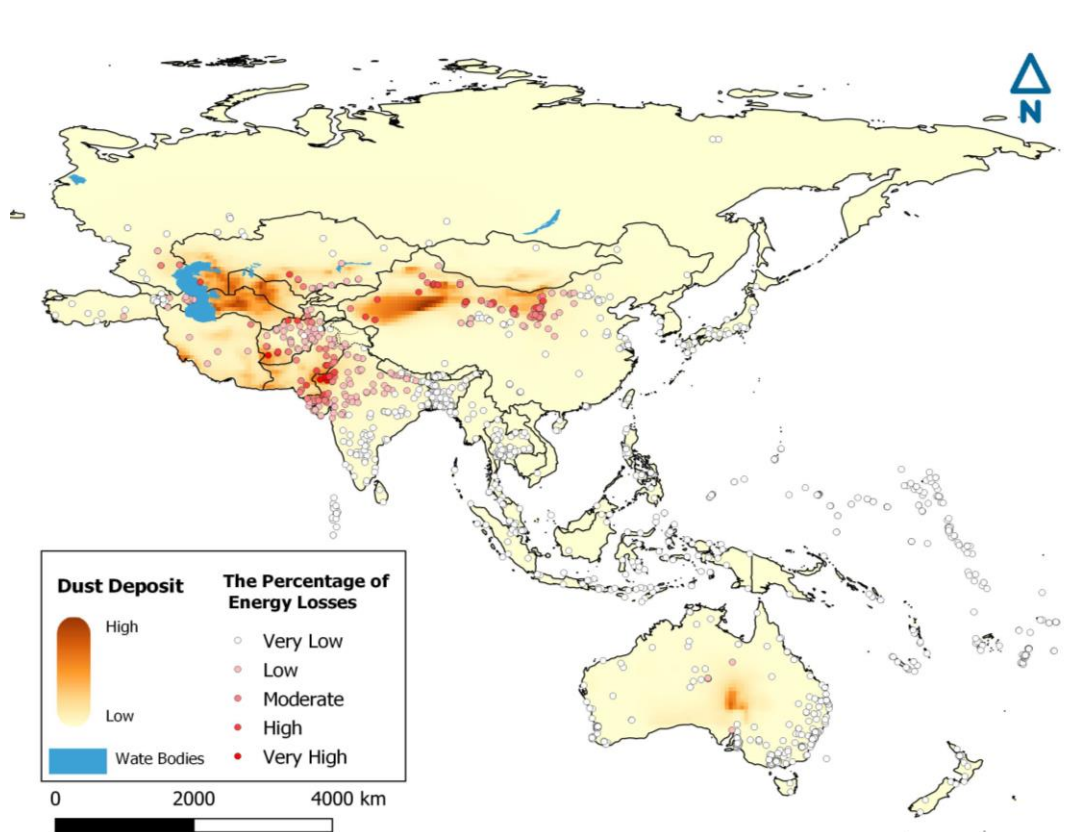


Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT

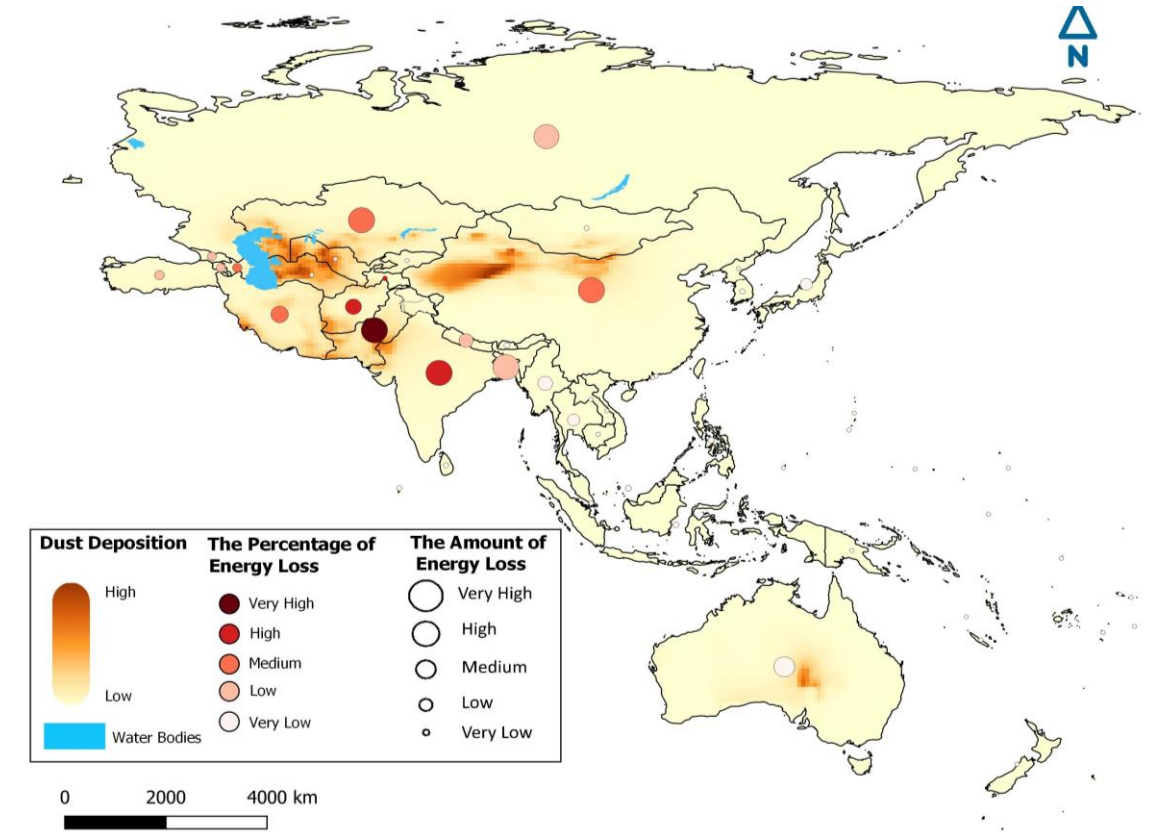
\*days with dust concentration more than 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

# Exposure and Impact of SDS on Energy Sector (Solar)

Exposure of solar powerplants (circles on map) to dust (average deposited) and percentage of average energy loss due to dust deposition

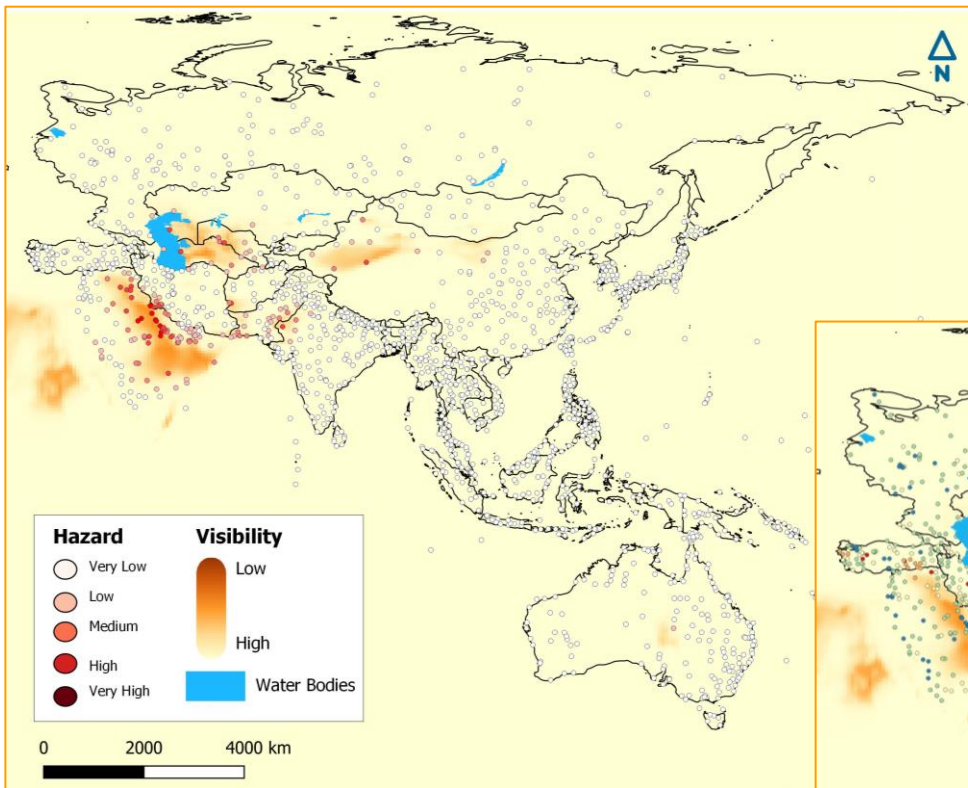


Amount of energy loss and percentage of energy loss in energy production of solar powerplants in Asia-Pacific countries

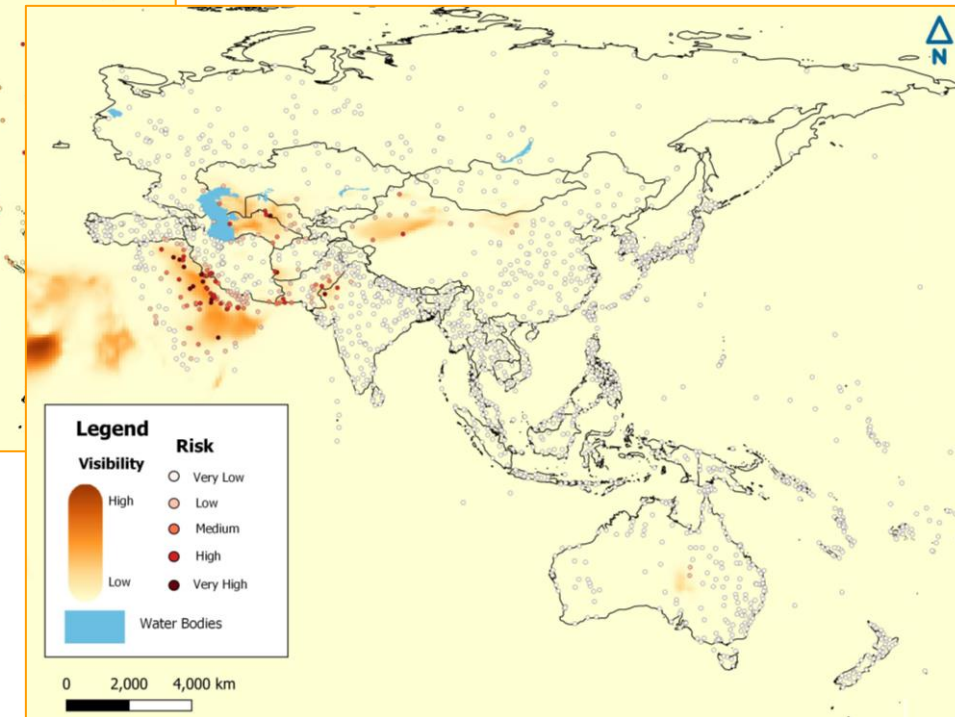
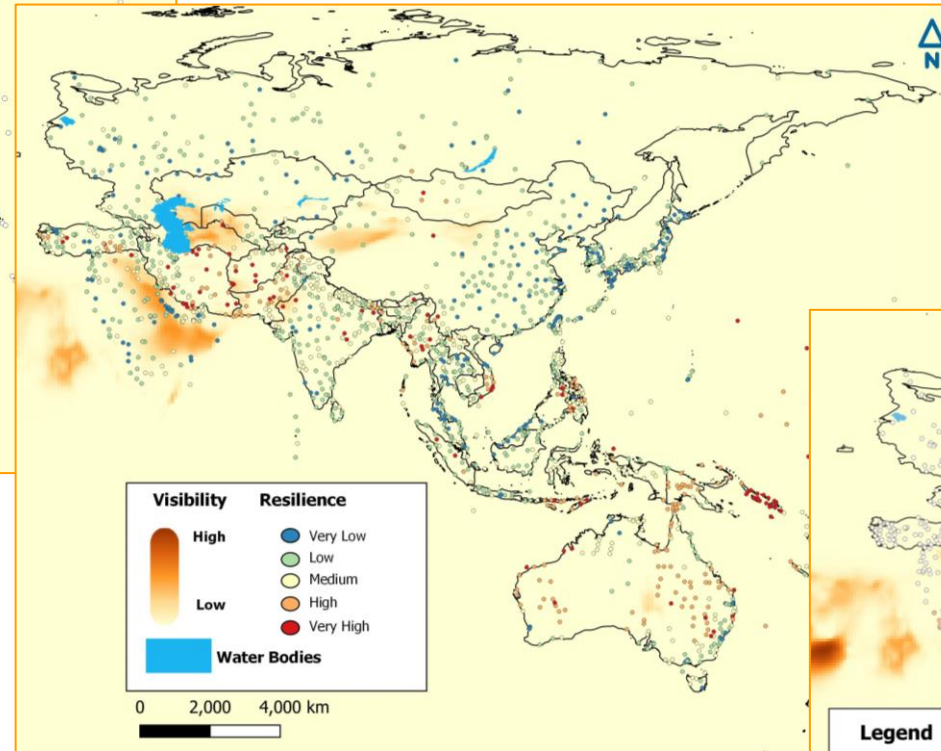


Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT

## Risk in Aviation Sector Due to Lack of Visibility



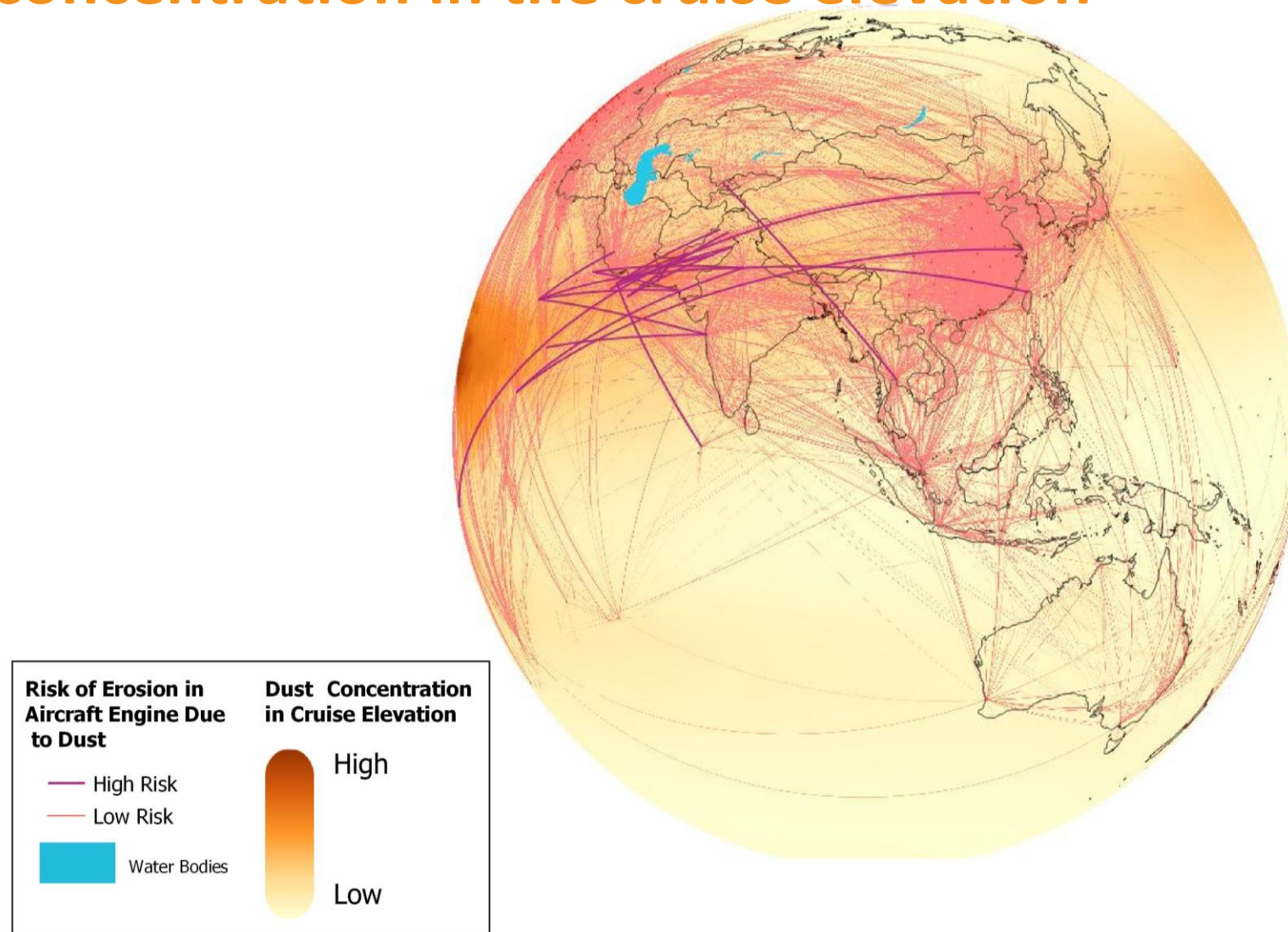
The risk of flight delay and cancellation due to low visibility due to dust, considering dust concentration, exposure, and resilience.



Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT



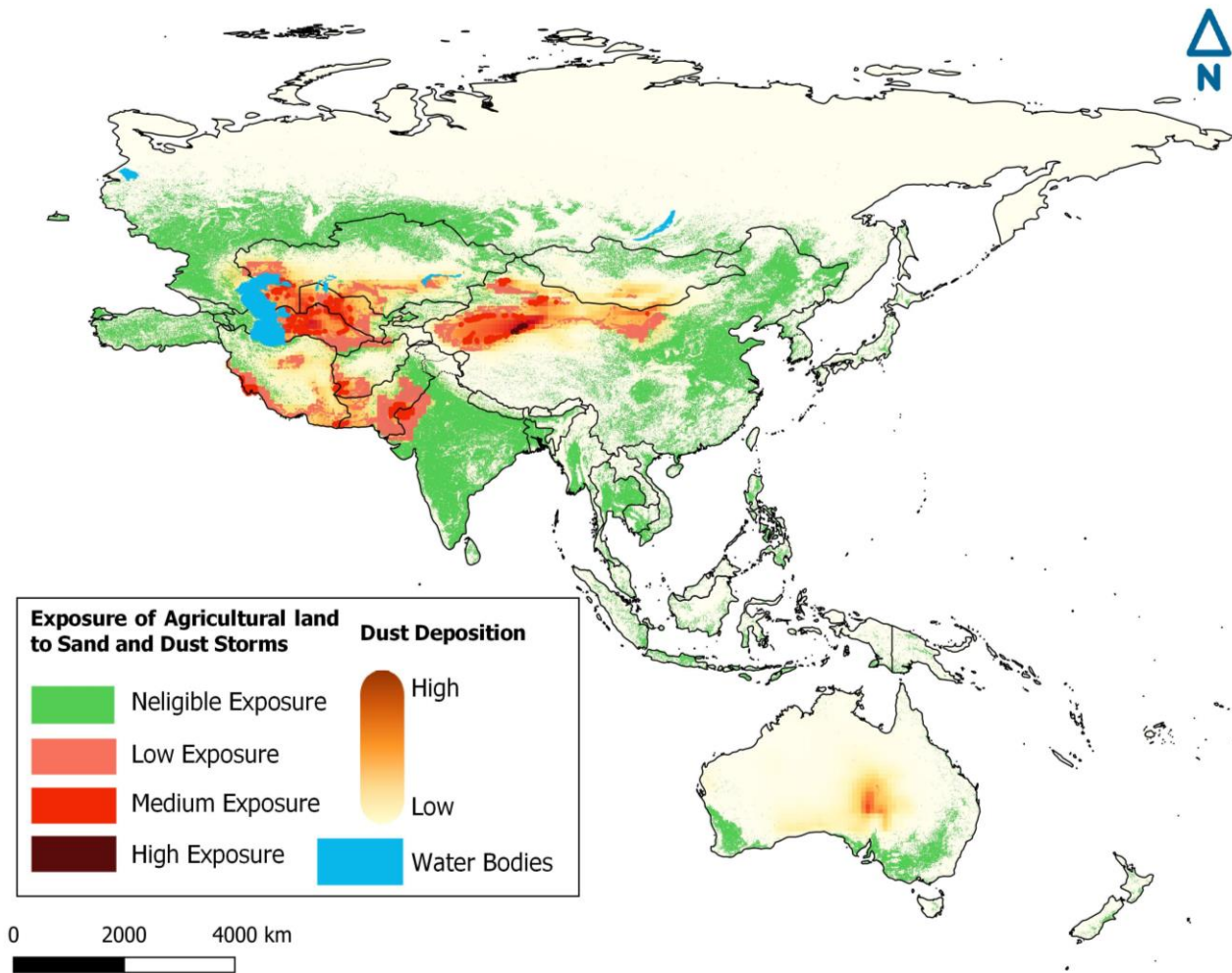
# The flight paths with the high risk of erosion in aircraft engines due to dust concentration in the cruise elevation



Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT

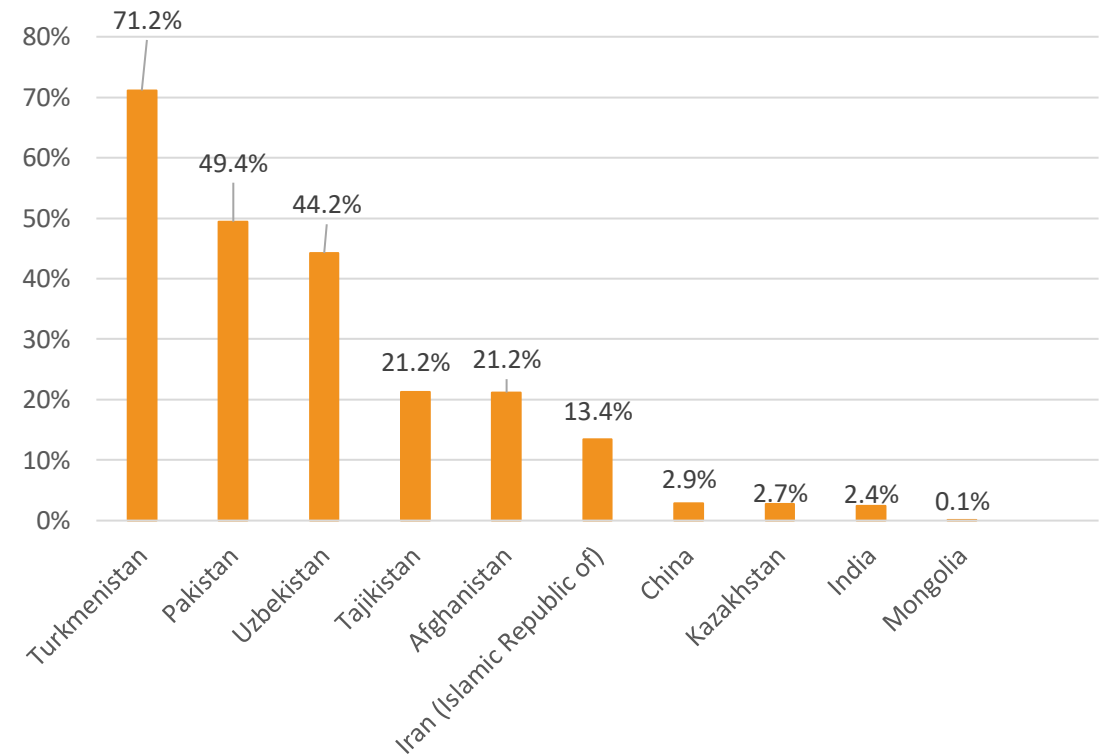


# The exposure of agricultural land to average dust deposition (2019)

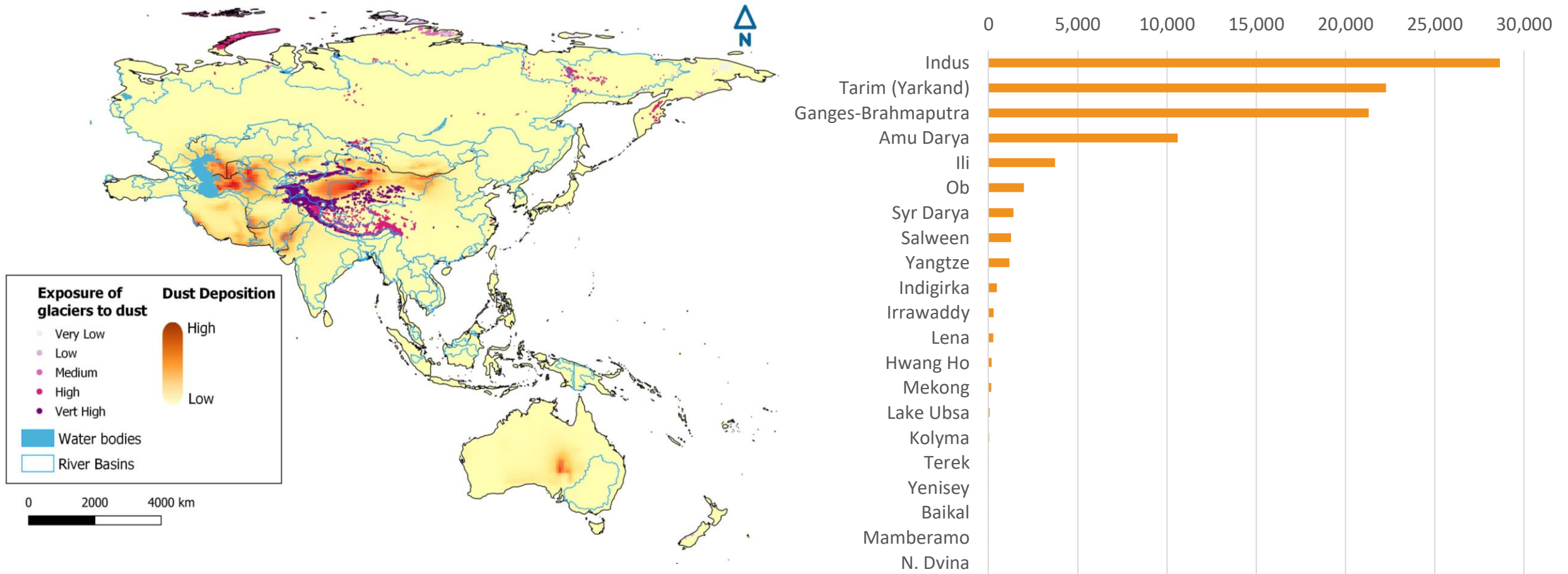


Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT

**Percentage of Agricultural land exposed to sand and dust storms**



# The exposure of glaciers to average dust deposition (2019)



Note: Review of this map is underway in OICT

## Findings on Current Impact

- More than **80 per cent** of the entire populations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are exposed to medium or high levels of poor air quality
- Cities in southwestern Asia have the highest exposure to sand and dust storms, where nearly **60 million** people experienced **more than 170 dusty days** in 2019
- Large areas of farmland are affected by dust deposition
- Considerable impact on the generation of electricity by solar power plants
- Exposure of aircraft engines to dust particles is a considerable risk on flightpaths traversing southwestern and central parts of Asia and flights to and from airports on the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, India and China are most affected
- Risk of flight delay and cancellation due to low visibility is greatest at airports in Central Asia, southern parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the border area between Pakistan and India, and northern parts of China.



## Findings on Long-term Impact

- High dust deposition occurs in the Himalaya-Hindu Kush mountain range and the Tibetan Plateau, the so-called Third Pole which provides fresh water to more than 1.3 billion people in Asia
- Risk of impacts of SDS is projected to **increase in the 2030s** due to more extreme drought conditions in parts Western Australia, south-eastern Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan

# Partners in the SDS Risk Assessment

- ESCAP Divisions (Statistic, IDD, Transport, Energy)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- World Health Organization office in Iran (WHO)
- Tohoku University
- Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC)
- United Nations Environment Management Group
- Finnish Meteorological Institute
- Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)
- Environment Department of Environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran (DOE)
- European Institute on Economics
- Spanish Council of Scientific Research in Barcelona
- Risk Nexus Initiative

# Sand and Dust Storms Risk Assessment in Asia and Pacific

---

## Chapter 1. Sand and Dust Storms in Asia and the Pacific

Sand and Dust Storms Impact on Sustainable Development  
The Intergovernmental Mandate for Sand and Dust Storms

---

## Chapter 2. Developing a Methodology

The Conceptual Framework for Risk Assessment  
Measuring Risk

---

## Chapter 3. Sand and Dust Storms Risk in Asia and the Pacific - Sectoral Risk Analysis

Human Health  
Energy  
Transport – Aviation  
Agriculture  
Environment  
Urban

---

## Chapter 4. Projection of Sand and Dust Storms in the Region and Economic Loss

Projected Sand and Dust Storm Trends  
Assessing and Projecting Economic Losses due to Sand and Dust Storms

---

## Chapter 5. Findings and policy implications

Risk Assessment Findings  
Sand and Dust Storms Risk Management

---





**Amin Shamseddini**, Programme Officer,  
Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of  
Disaster Information Management (APDIM)  
Email: [amin.shamseddini@un.org](mailto:amin.shamseddini@un.org)

Thank  
You