Several interrelated environmental crises desertification, drought, and Air pollution present serious and growing risks to the stability of the environment, economic security, and public health worldwide.

Firstly, Deserts and dry land have less plants cover which are most susceptible to stripping from vegetation due to the action of the wind and are known as deflation areas. Wherever vegetation cover is lacking, strong winds can take the sand particles of dry, loose dust. Winds of Dust Storm strength are able to pick up dust and small particles of soil and carry them for thousands of kilometers and are of significant importance to the functioning of the Earth system. Crop destruction, the beginning or worsening of many human health issues, and risks to all types of transportation are only a few of the many direct hazards that dust storms bring to human society.(Middleton, 2019)

Secondly, As a frequent natural disaster, drought usually results from unusually low rainfall. This decrease raises the demand for water in the atmosphere, which in turn causes the loss of water to be higher than usual and soil moisture to be lower than usual.

Production of crops can be significantly reduced by drought, which may result in serious economic damages and humanitarian catastrophes (such as starvation). (Yang et al., 2023)

Thirdly, The release of materials into the environment that are hazardous to people and other living things is known as pollution. Hazardous solids, liquids, or gases that generate in excess of normal amounts and degrade the quality of our surroundings are known as pollutants. For example, Asthma, respiratory diseases, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, COPD, and high hospitalization rates are all strongly associated with short-term exposure to air pollution.in addition, Chronic asthma, pulmonary insufficiency, cardiovascular illnesses, and cardiovascular mortality are among the long-term consequences linked to air pollution.(Manisalidis et al., 2020)