

# Regionalization of Drought across Pakistan <sup>†</sup>

Tausif Khan <sup>1</sup>, Zeeshan Waheed <sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Nauman Altaf <sup>1</sup> , Muhammad Naveed Anjum <sup>1</sup>, Fiaz Hussain <sup>1</sup>   
and Muhammad Azam <sup>2,\*</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi 46000, Pakistan

<sup>2</sup> Department of Structures and Environmental Engineering, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi 46000, Pakistan

\* Correspondence: muhammad.azam@uaar.edu.pk

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**Abstract:** Due to Pakistan's complex hydro-climatic and topographical features, drought is a severe problem. It is necessary to regionalize various topographical and hydrometeorological occurrences into uniform zones. The regionalization of clusters across Pakistan has been examined and analyzed using the hierarchical classification of principal components (HCPC). Five statistically homogenous zones were made, which were validated through the cluster validation indices. Univariate discordancy tests were run using the drought's severity and duration as inputs. Over 12 months, drought was regionalized for SPEI time scales, indicating regional discordancy in cluster 4, while cluster 2 had a smaller number of stations, which were further adjusted to ensure homogeneity. The results of this research might be utilized to offer the fundamental information needed to develop a regional drought mitigation plan.

**Keywords:** HCPC; regionalization; SPEI; univariate; homogeneity; discordancy test

## 1. Introduction

Since its inception, Pakistan has endured droughts, on average, four out of every ten years, making them a frequent thing among significant catastrophic events. In 1998, Pakistan seems to have had its worst dry spell since 1947, which persisted until 2002 [1]. Weather patterns are directly linked to meteorological drought, which often results from inadequate precipitation over a region [2].

The country has experienced drought as a result of the highest evaporation and transpiration due to global warming. As a result, it is possible to classify the coupled behavior of elements, such as environmental, physical geography, and hydrological features, and to relate drought to factors that are not necessarily independent. In regional modeling analysis, multivariate strategies refer to a group of methods, including hydro-meteorological, climatic, and physiographic factors that must be intimately intertwined.

With a standardized precipitation and evapotranspiration index as the foundation for the k cluster analysis and tree edge removal strategies, drought regionalization was done in Pakistan from 1902 to 2015 [1].

Using PCA, the primary factors causing the deterioration in drinking water quality in Gilgit, northern Pakistan, were investigated [3]. The proper identification of contiguous zones permits a parametric estimate of drought frequency in a regional study, which may be utilized for planning and managing regional drought risk.

The rest of the studies have concentrated on topographical, climatic, and drought factors using at-site (local) multivariate analysis. On the other hand, there have not been a lot of studies performed on the local representation of drought modeling at ungauged locations. The main goal of the project is to regionalize drought using L-moments.



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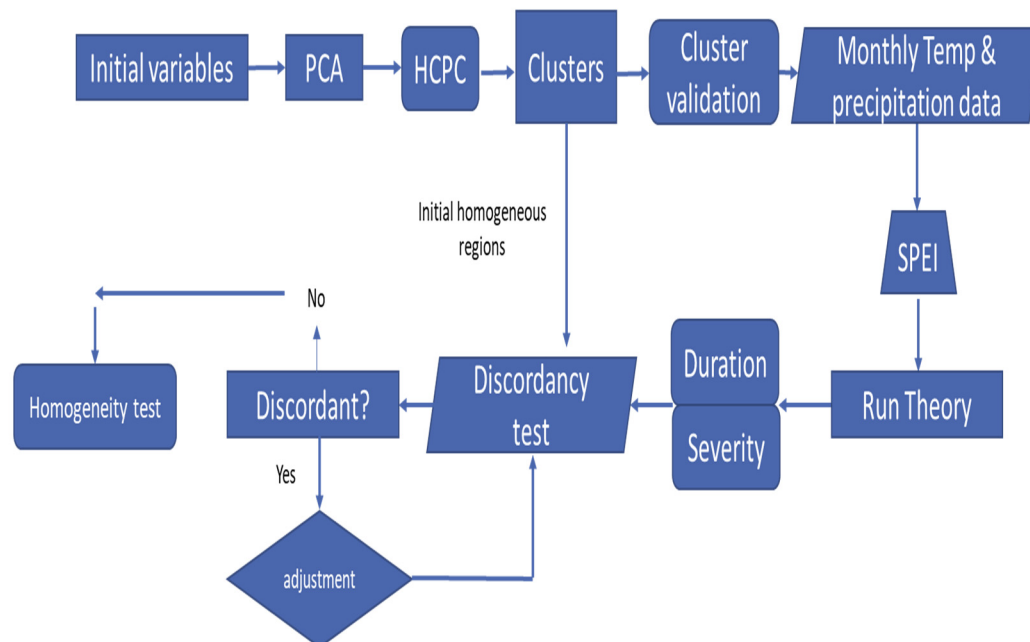
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## 2. Materials and Methods

We have taken the total number of 41 rain gauge stations in Pakistan covering the whole country. The flow chart of our methodology is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Study flowchart.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Principal Component Analysis

Each of the eight variables were normalized to have a standard deviation of one and a mean of zero. The inter-correlation matrix revealed a 0.54 correlation coefficient between mean annual precipitation (MAP) and latitude (LAT), and 0.50 between MAP and longitude (Long). Whereas latitude (LAT) and elevation are shown to have a 0.55 correlation coefficient, mean daily maximum temperature (MDMXT) and mean daily minimum temperature (MDMNT) show the strongest correlation with evapotranspiration ( $ET^0$ ) of about 0.8 and 0.79. Elevation (Ele), along with mean annual precipitation (MAP), longitude (Long), and relative humidity (RH), shows a moderate correlation of about 0.16 to 0.3.

### 3.2. Variances of Each Principal Component (PC)

The correlation matrix is used for principal component analysis. The first four principal components (PC) retained 95.2 percent of the information (variances). The first, second, third and fourth principal component retained 57.9%, 18.6%, 10.6%, and 8.1% of the information (variances) respectively. So, therefore, the major components have been chosen for cluster analysis.

The average contribution of the variables is 12.5%. A contribution higher than this is considered important in contributing to the components. Long and mean annual precipitation (MAP) contributed significantly to the second major component. RH contributed significantly to the third principal component. MAP and LONG contributed significantly to the fourth principal component. Those less important variables for understanding component variability are often excluded from evaluation in the PCA.

### 3.3. Hierarchical Clustering on Principal Components

The PCA data were analyzed using the HCPC approach. Clusters were initially formed by the technique of HCPC while mapping Pakistan's geographical space to each location.

Cluster validation indices were used to aid in determining the optimal number of clusters.

### 3.4. Validation of Cluster Indices

Four cluster validity indices were tested to find the best group of clusters and varying permissible cluster sizes. The silhouette (S) index, the Dunn index, and the Calinski and Harabasz index all maximize their values. When there are five clusters, the DB index becomes minimal [4]. Therefore, when there were five clusters, the values of all validity indices indicated good correlations.

### 3.5. SPEI-12 Computation

SPEI-12 was estimated for all metrological stations in Pakistan from 1981 to 2018 in a 12-year time frame in this study. The run theory was used to quantify that “the highest mean severities and durations have been found at Badin and Jiwani stations, which are 54.93 and 33 months respectively” [5].

### 3.6. Discordancy and Heterogeneity Measures

By using “L-moments techniques”, discordancy and heterogeneity values were measured using R-programming. It is decided that cluster 4 has only one station, Bahawalnagar, which is “discordant” and is shifted to cluster 5 of the study area. On the other hand, there was a smaller number of stations than 5. As it is impossible for the clustering algorithm to decide the connectivity and similarities within the cluster when the number of observations is less than 5. So, after shifting the Panjgur station from cluster 5 to cluster 3, the codes were run again, and, finally, we have got the homogeneous clusters, which can be seen in the following cluster map of Pakistan.

L-moments approaches have been performed to examine discordancy and heterogeneity based on the nation’s physiographic and climatic parameters [6]. The cluster analysis findings reveal wide variation in the sites of the three groups, which are largely mountainous, but a strong similarity in the other two. The summary of “L-moments statistics” is given in Table 1 while the clusters which have been evaluated show only discordancy at cluster 4.

**Table 1.** Characteristics of clusters evaluated by L-moments discordancy and heterogeneity tests.

S. No	Zones	No of Stations	Discordant Sites	H <sub>1D</sub>	Homogenous/Heterogeneous
1	Cluster-1	Chilas, Gilgit, Chitral, Saidu-Sharif, Gupis, Murre, Parachinar, Dir	0	−0.7	Homogenous
2	Cluster-2	Jiwani, Karachi, Badin, Pasni	0	1.32	Homogenous
3	Cluster-3	Dalbandin, Nokkundi, Khuzdar, Barkhan, Zhob, Kalat	0	0.14	Homogenous
4	Cluster-4	Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Khanpur, Mulatan, Sibbi, Nawab Shah, Padidian, Jacobabad, Rohri Kotli, Lahore, Jhelum, Faisalabad,	1	1.19	Heterogeneous
5	Cluster-5	Sargodha, Islamabad, Sialkot, Miawali, D.I khan, Kohat, Peshawar	0	0.25	Homogenous

We have performed shifting and adjusted these statistical measurements that verified the acceptable homogeneity of the five altered zones. As a result, five homogenous clusters for the study area Pakistan are shown in the Figure 2.



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