

## **Anonymous Referee #2**

### **Comment**

This paper analyzes spatial patterns of aridity across Pakistan and attempts to attribute spatial and temporal changes in these patterns to changes in precipitation and potential evapotranspiration (PET). The paper shows that Pakistan is becoming less arid over a large region (the Northeast), most likely due to increases in precipitation, which seems to contrast with the findings of previous studies.

Overall, I found the variety of statistical tests performed an interesting way to attribute the change in aridity to changes in precipitation with some degree of confidence. However, I was surprised that the paper failed to emphasize the clear geographic correspondence between changes in aridity and precipitation trends shown in Figures 4-5.

My biggest criticism of the paper is the lack of clarity in describing the physical meaning of the results. An increasing aridity index (AI) that indicates decreasing aridity is confusing enough. Add to that the desire to communicate changing trends in AI, and one can see how a reader becomes quickly confused. The paper would be greatly improved if it simply stated from time to time whether the results indicate that Pakistan is become more or less arid. There are also a number of places (noted below) where figure captions should contain more detail.

My second biggest concern is that the paper fails to discuss its main finding, that Pakistan has become less arid, in the context of previous studies, which largely indicate that Pakistan has recently dried. The fact that this result seems to contrast with previous investigations ought to be discussed.

### **Reply**

Thank you very much for your valuable time and constructive comments on our manuscript. We have addressed your major concerns carefully in the revised manuscript. Additionally, we tried to address all your comments which are detailed in comments given below. We hope you will find the revised paper suitable for publication.

### **Comment**

INTRODUCTION: The second paragraph of the Introduction lists many studies that have evaluated Pakistan's climate. A brief synopsis of their findings (not just their methodology) seems warranted.

### **Reply**

Thanks for your comment; we have revised related text by adding the findings of studies as below:

“Pakistan located in South Asia has a complex terrain with limited water resources. Several attempts have been made to classify the aridity and climate of Pakistan based on different climate variables and methods (Bharuqha and Shanbhag, 1956; Oliver et al., 1978; Shamshad, 1988; Chaudhry and Rasul, 2004; Hussain and Lee, 2009; Zahid and Rasul, 2011; Sarfaraz, 2014; Sarfaraz et al., 2014; Haider and Adnan, 2014). Bharuqha and Shanbhag (1956) classified the climate of a station (Hyderabad) based on the fraction of precipitation to evaporation for the period 1926–1940 and found that Hyderabad has an arid (desert) climate. Oliver et al. (1978) applied clustering approach for climate classification using meteorological data from 53 stations. The results of the study showed that Pakistan has nine climate regimes where most of the area falls under arid climate. Chaudhry and Rasul (2004) used Thornthwaite’s precipitation effectiveness index (PEI) for the estimation of annual and seasonal aridity for the period 1961-1990 using temperature data of 50 stations. The results showed that around 75% of the land has arid climate while only a small area in the north-eastern plain has a sub-humid climate. Hussain and Lee (2009) classified the climate using factor and cluster analysis utilising 26 years (1980-2006) rainfall and temperature records of 32 stations. The study concluded that the land of Pakistan could be divided into six regions based on the topology of the country. Haider and Adnan (2014) used several aridity indices (De Martonne Aridity index, Eric Aridity index, Thornthwaite’s PEI, UNESCO Aridity index and Thornthwaite Moisture index) to classify the climate of Pakistan based on records of 54 stations for the period 1961-2009. Their study reported that around 75 to 85% of the land of the country belongs to the arid climate and less than 10% of land in the north belongs to the humid climate. Sarfaraz (2014) used principal component analysis for the sub-regional classification of Pakistan’s winter precipitation using 35 station data from 1976 to 2005 and reported six sub-regions of winter precipitation in Pakistan. Sarfaraz et al. (2014) used Köppen classification to classify the climate based on 59 stations data for the period 1981 to 2010 and showed that 75% of the country has arid to semi-arid climate. Recently, Nabeel and Athar (2018) classified the climate based on wet and dry spell using 46 stations data for the period 1976 - 2007. They reported that 66% of the country belongs to the arid climate while only 4% belongs to the humid climate.”

## Comment

Furthermore, it seems a bit contradictory to end the second paragraph by saying that “no attempt has been made. . .to assess the changing characteristics of arid climatology. . .” and then begin the third by saying “In recent years, an increase in aridity is reported. . .” Clearly, someone has attempted to analyze Pakistani climate. Perhaps, the difference is that these other studies have considered only “shorter” time periods when studying Pakistani climate? And, yet some of the studies mentioned have analyzed multiple decades worth of data. Is what sets the present study apart the fact that it assesses changing climatic characteristics over a century? At first read, it seems that one important contribution of this work is that it tries to attribute the changes in aridity to precipitation and PET over different seasons. Perhaps this could be mentioned in the introduction.

## Reply

Thanks for the suggestion; we have revised related text as below:

“Even though several studies have been conducted for the classification of climate using aridity indices, there is still no comprehensive study to assess the long-term trends in the aridity of Pakistan in different seasons (annual, Kharif and Rabi). Furthermore, no study has been conducted to determine the impacts of climate change on aridity, particularly the influence of different climate variables like precipitation, temperature and potential evapotranspiration on aridity in different seasons.

Both increasing and decreasing trend in aridity has been reported in different regions of the world due to climate change. Several studies reported an increase in aridity in global (Dai, 2013; Trenberth et al., 2014) and regional (Ramarao et al., 2018; Jiao et al., 2016) scales. On the other hand, decrease in aridity is also reported in USA (Finkel et al., 2016), China (Yin et al., 2018) and some regions of Iran (Tabari and Talaei, 2013). In recent years, an increase in aridity in some regions of Pakistan has been reported (Haider and Adnan, 2014). However, it was just anticipation based on the assumption that rising temperature has intensified PET and thus an increase in aridity. The magnitude of temperature rises and the changes in regional precipitation pattern determines the changes in the aridity of an area. Therefore, it is required to assess the changes in aridity in regional scale considering the changes in both temperature and precipitation due to global warming.”

### Comment

It is also interesting that previous studies seem to suggest an increase in aridity, which is not what this paper finds. It might be worth stating explicitly what time periods these studies considered or what methods they used so that the reader might gain some insight into why the present study finds such different conclusions. Comparisons between this and previous work could also be embellished in the discussion/conclusions.

### Reply

Thanks for your comment. All previous studies classified the climate of Pakistan based on different aridity indices; none of them has assessed the trends in aridity or attributed aridity changes with climate variables. This is the first study where we classified aridity in different seasons, assessed aridity and climate variable trends over a longer temporal scale, attributed aridity changes with precipitation and PET. In one of the previous study Haider and Adnan, 2014 reported that aridity has increased over some regions Pakistan based on the speculation that increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation are causing aridity changes. However, their study was only limited to the classification of aridity using different aridity indices. We have discussed this in introduction section as below:

“In recent years, an increase in aridity in some regions of Pakistan has been reported (Haider and Adnan, 2014). However, it was just anticipation based on the assumption that rising temperature has intensified PET and thus an increase in aridity. The magnitude of temperature rises and the changes in regional precipitation pattern determines

the changes in the aridity of an area. Therefore, it is required to assess the changes in aridity in regional scale considering the changes in both temperature and precipitation due to global warming.”

To address the issue of wetting tendency over Pakistan, we have restructured the following paragraph to make it clearer:

In discussion section:

“The aridity is found to increase (**drier**) and decrease (**wetter**) in different regions and seasons with the changes in precipitation and PET. Overall, 11.75%, 7.57%, and 9.66% areas **are found to shift to wetter** while 0.52%, 4.44%, and 0.52% areas **to drier condition for** annual, Rabi and Kharif respectively. It is important to mention that a large area **has a wetter trend** in recent years particularly in the semi-arid or sub-humid regions which mean more area become wetter in recent years. However, some areas in the arid region are found to become drier. This indicates that few dry regions are becoming drier and a large relatively wet area is becoming wetter. A similar finding has been reported by Liu et al. (2018b) in neighbouring China. **Overall, a large area in the northeast of Pakistan has become wetter and a few locations in the south become dried during 1901 - 2016.**”

Also in conclusion:

“(6) **Overall, there is a wetting tendency over a large area in the northeast and drying tendency at few locations in the southwest. Therefore, it can be remarked that Pakistan has become wetter from 1901 to 2016.**”

## **Comment**

**METHODS:** I am a bit confused as to what a moving window of 50-years with 11-year interval is. Does this mean averages consist of 11 years of data? Why are only 50 years considered in the window if a century is available? (Is it because one hopes to analyze the transient nature of the trend, e.g. Section 4.5?) This could be mentioned first in the Methods for greater clarity.

## **Reply**

Thanks for your comment. In 50-years moving window with 11-year interval, we have assessed aridity using 50 years aridity over different time periods (1901-1950, 1912-1961, 1923-1972, 1934-1983, 1945-1994, 1956-2005, 1967-2016) starting from 1901-1950 with interval of 11 years. 11 years was considered to cover fifty years from 1901 to 2016. Following your suggestion, we have describes the issue in method section for clarity as below:

### “3.4 Relationship of Aridity Trends with Precipitation and PET

The relationships of precipitation and PET with aridity are assessed using a moving window of 50-year with 11-year interval over the study period, i.e., 1901-1950, 1912-1961, 1923-1972, 1934-1983, 1945-1994, 1956-2005 and 1967-2016. The main purpose of considering a 50-year window is to decipher the changing pattern in the relationship over the study period. The 11-year interval was considered to assess the relationship for the whole period (1901-2016).”

#### Comment

Also, it would help the reader if the paper explained how the modified Mann-Kendall test better allows one to detect trends in the presence of natural variability. Is the natural variability assumed autocorrelated?

#### Reply

Thanks for your comment. We have describes modified Mann Kendall trend as below:

### “3.3 Modified Mann-Kendall (MMK) Test

In the MMK test (Hamed, 2008), the significance in the trend is first computed by applying classical MK test. The MK test statistics (S) for time series with  $n$  data points can be calculated as:

$$S = \sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \text{Sign}(x_i - x_j) \quad (2)$$

Where  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  are sequential data and  $\text{sign}(x_i - x_j)$  is calculated as below:

$$\text{sign}(x_i - x_j) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } (x_i - x_j) < 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } (x_i - x_j) = 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } (x_i - x_j) > 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The standardised test static ( $\mu_1$ ) is then calculated from the variance of  $S$  as,

$$\mu_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{S-1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} & \text{if } S > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } S = 0 \\ \frac{S+1}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}} & \text{if } S < 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The null hypothesis on no trend is rejected at a confidence interval of 95% if  $|\mu_1| > 1.96$ . The MMK test is conducted when the null hypothesis of no trend is rejected. For this purpose, the existing trend in time series data is removed, and the data are ranked. The equivalent normal variants of ranked data ( $R_i$ ) are calculated as,

$$Z_i = \Phi^{-1} \left( \frac{R_i}{n+1} \right) \text{ for } i = 1:n \quad (6)$$

Where  $\Phi^{-1}$  is the inverse standard normal distribution function. The Hurst coefficient ( $H$ ) is estimated by maximising the log-likelihood function. If  $H$  is found significant, the biased variance of  $S$  is calculated as,

$$V(S)^H = \sum_{i < j} \cdot \sum_{k < l} \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\rho|j-i| - \rho|i-l| - \rho|j-k| + \rho|i-k|}{\sqrt{(2-2\rho|i-j|)(2-2\rho|k-l|)}} \right) \quad (7)$$

Where  $\rho$  is the auto-correlation function for given  $H$ . The unbiased estimate  $V(S)^H$  is calculated as,

$$V(S)^H = V(S)^H \times B \quad (8)$$

Where  $B$  is a function of  $H$  as below:

$$B = a_0 + a_1H + a_2H^2 + a_3H^3 + a_4H^4 \quad (9)$$

Where the coefficients  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ ,  $a_3$ , and  $a_4$  are the functions of the sample size  $n$ , which can be found in Hamed (2008). The significance of the MMK test is computed by using  $V(S)^H$  in place of  $V(S)$  in equation (5).

Natural variability appears as long-term autocorrelation in data. This has been mentioned by restructuring the sentence in Introduction as below:

“It is expected that the use of MMK test would provide the changes in aridity due to global warming by eliminating the effect of natural variability of climate **which infested as a long-term autocorrelation in time series.**”

## Comment

Generally, it might aid the reader if the Methods explicitly mentioned which tests were used for which experiments (i.e. To detect significant changes over the full time period, Sen’s slope was used. To evaluate variability in the trend over the course of the century, an 11-year moving average was applied to 5-decade windows of data. . .)

## Reply

Thanks for your suggestion, we have added following text in the method section to improve the readability:

“The procedure used for the assessment of the changes in the characteristics of aridity in Pakistan is outlined below:

- 1) The aridity is estimated as the ratio of precipitation to PET at each GPCP/CRU grid point for all the years during 1901 – 2016. The aridity values are estimated separately for annual, Rabi and Kharif seasons.

- 2) Sen's slope estimator is used to estimate the rate of change in precipitation, PET and aridity in annual, Rabi and Kharif seasons for the period 1901 – 2016.
- 3) The MMK trend test is used to evaluate the significance of the change in precipitation, PET and aridity for all the seasons.
- 4) The influence of precipitation and PET on aridity is assessed for different 50-year with an interval of 11-year over the period 1901 – 2016.
- 5) The shift in the aridity from one aridity class to another between two periods, 1901 – 1950 and 1967 – 2016 is mapped to assess the changes in areal extent of different arid classes.
- 6) The Pettitt's test is used to detect the change points in aridity, precipitation and PET in Pakistan.”

### **Comment**

Moreover, for a reader less familiar with the statistical tests used, a somewhat more detailed explanation of the variables and their physical significance could be useful. As one example, it is not entirely clear what “d” and the “critical value” are in Section 3.4.

### **Reply**

Thanks for your suggestion; we have described all methods in more details in the revised manuscript.

### **Comment**

Page 11 Line 3: I think Sen's “slopes” is meant.

### **Reply**

Sorry for the mistake. Correction is made.

### **Comment**

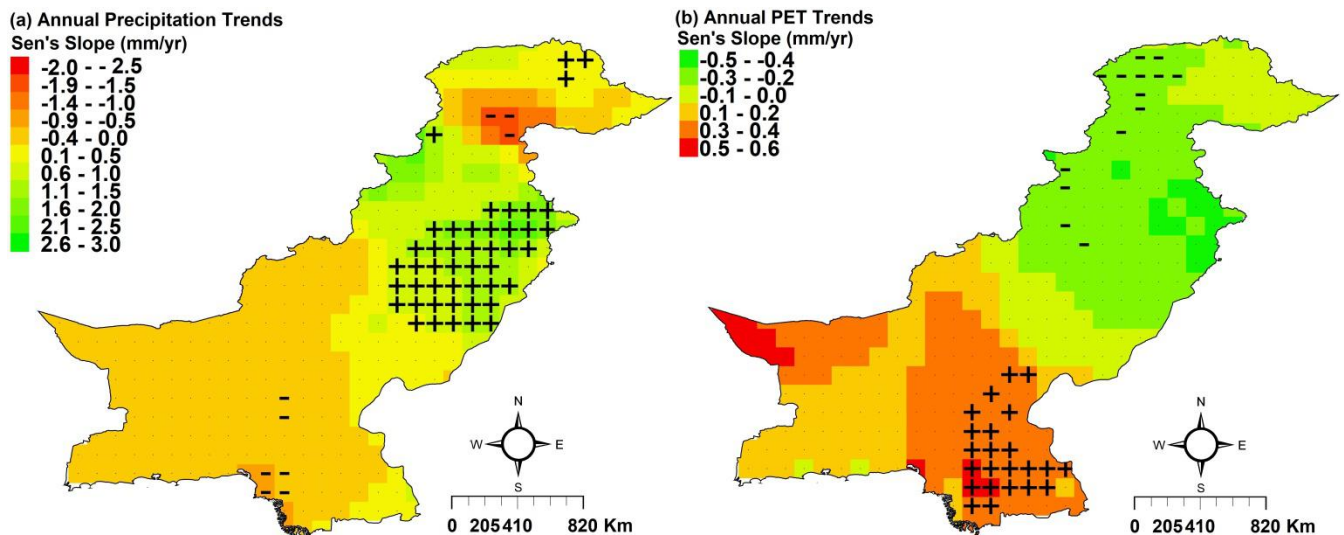
SECTION 4.3 seems somewhat misleading; either that or the legend for Figure 4 is not sufficiently detailed for the reader. The text suggests only a few locations are experiencing change, while the figure (Fig 4) shows large regions colored in ways that indicate change is occurring. Do the symbols (plusses and minuses?) in Fig 4 indicate some

type of significance? What is the difference between bold and light symbols (e.g. it is almost as if the shading was layered on top of the symbols accidentally in panel f?). The symbols should be described in the caption and perhaps made bigger (at least the minuses) for easier interpretation. Generally, throughout the manuscript, figure captions could include more details about the symbols and their significance, units, data source and/or years, etc.

## Reply

Thanks for your suggestion; we have prepared larger figures with legends to improve the readability. We have increased the size of plus and minuses (to indicate the significance) on the figures. Additionally we have revised the captions of figures for easier interpretation. Furthermore, we have also revised the related text to make it more clear for the reader as below:

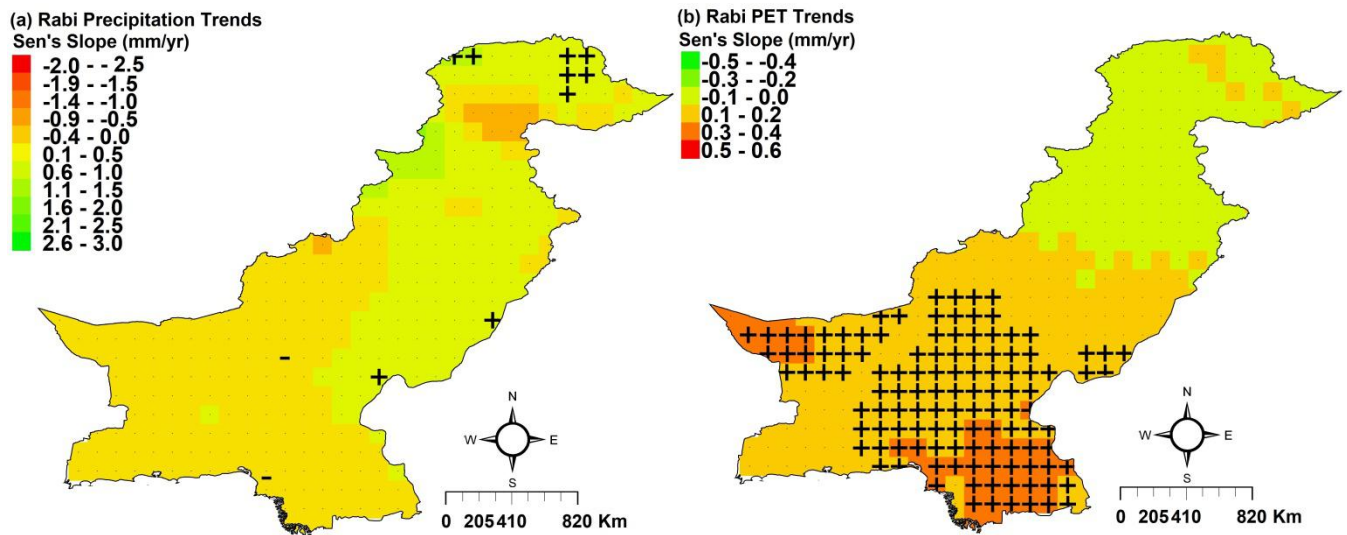
“The sen's slope is used to assess the magnitude of change in precipitation and PET for all the seasons at all the 350 grid points over Pakistan to prepare the corresponding maps as shown in Figures 4 to 6. The significance increasing/decreasing trends estimated using MMK test at 95% level of confidence are presented using the plus (+) and minus (-) signs in the figures. The increase in precipitation indicates a wetter and the decrease a drier condition, while an increase in PET indicates a drier and decrease a wetter condition. Figure 4a shows that annual precipitation is increasing significantly over a large area in the northeast and at a few places in the far north, while it is decreasing significantly at a few places in the south and three locations near the foothills of Himalaya. It is worth to mention that precipitation is decreasing at a few locations near the foothills of the Himalaya where precipitation is highest in Pakistan (Figure 2a). The spatial distributions of the trends in annual PET are shown in Figure 4b. The annual PET in Pakistan is increasing (high evaporation rates) in the southeast corner and decreasing (low evaporation rates) at a few grid points scattered in the center and north-western parts where precipitation is usually high, and the temperature is low.





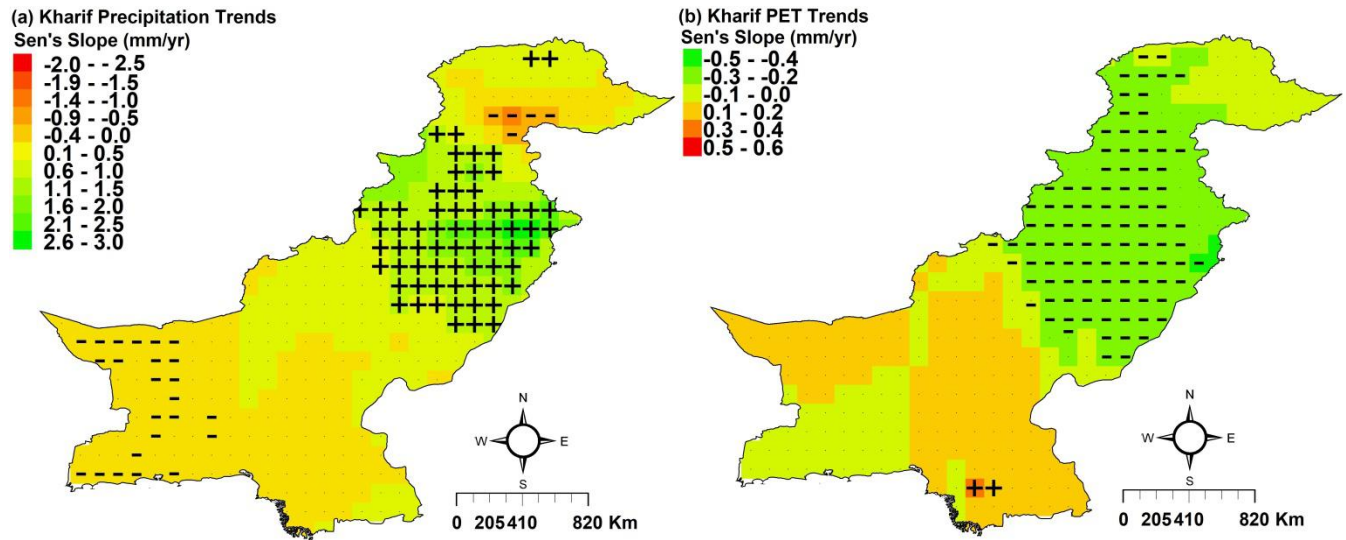
**Figure 4.** Spatial distribution of the trends in annual (a) precipitation and (b) PET in Pakistan estimated using modified Mann-Kendall (MMK) test. The plus (+) and minus (-) sign indicates increasing and decreasing trend at 95% confidence level respectively.

Figure 5a shows the spatial patterns in the trend of Rabi precipitation. The precipitation during Rabi is found to increase significantly at a few grid points in the north and two grid points in the east while decreasing significantly at two locations in the south. It can be observed that there is a non-significant decreasing tendency in Rabi precipitation over a large in the south. The PET in Rabi (Figure 5b) is found to increase significantly (high evaporation rates) over a large area in the southeast and the southwest, while it is not found to decrease significantly at any location.



**Figure 5.** Spatial distribution of the trends in Rabi (a) precipitation and (b) PET in Pakistan estimated using modified Mann-Kendall (MMK) test. The plus (+) and minus (-) sign indicates increasing and decreasing trend at 95% confidence level respectively.

The Kharif precipitation (Figure 6a) is found to increase significantly in the northeast and at two grid points in the north. The significant decreasing trend in Kharif precipitation is also observed over a large area in the southwest and at a few grid points near the foothills of Himalaya. Overall, the spatial patterns in annual and Kharif precipitation trends are found very similar. The spatial distribution of PET trends in Kharif is displayed in Figure 6b. The figure shows a significant decrease in PET over a large area in the northeast and decreases at two grid points in the south.



**Figure 6.** Spatial distribution of the trends in Kharif (a) precipitation and (b) PET in Pakistan estimated using modified Mann-Kendall (MMK) test. The plus (+) and minus (-) sign indicates increasing and decreasing trend at 95% confidence level respectively.

### Comment

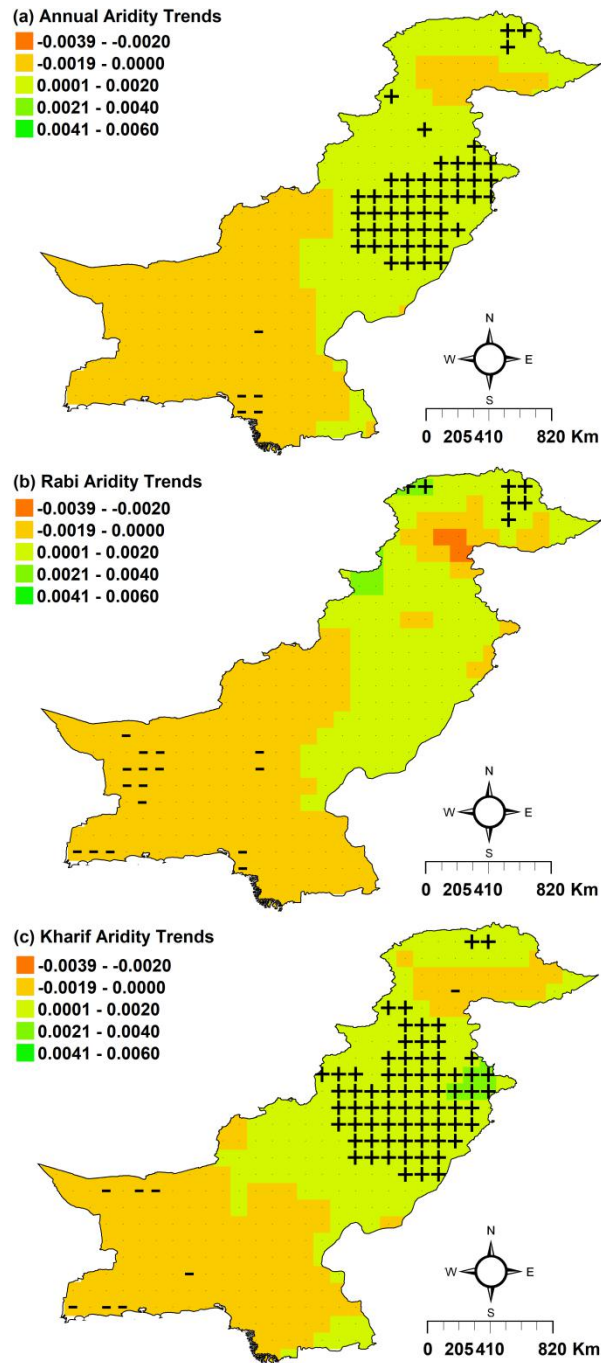
SECTION 4.4: It is a bit confusing that Figure 5 uses five aridity “trend classes” that do not correspond to the climatological classes (e.g. arid, semi-arid, etc) introduced earlier in the text. Perhaps some clarifying language here would help. Also, it is not at all obvious that positive numbers indicate decreases in aridity. Either that, or the descriptions for either the annual trends or Kharif appear to be incorrect. The physical meaning of positive and negative numbers in Figure 5 should be made very clear for the reader. This could be explained initially in Section 3.1. (i.e. that higher AI indicates more humid not arid conditions) and re-mentioned again in Section 4.4.

### Reply

Thank you very much for your comment and suggestion. We understand that there was a confusion in interpretation of aridity values on the figure and text. In order to avoid the confusion in the interpretation of aridity trends, we have used word “drier and wetter conditions” which was suggested by the reviewer in earlier comments. The same is also mentioned in method section. The issue of aridity classes is also addressed in the revised text 4.4 as below:

“The Sen’s Slope method was used to estimate the changes in aridity values calculated using UNESCO method and the MKK test was used to determine the significance of the change at 95% level of confidence. The changes in

aridity index are found in the range of -0.0039 to 0.0060 for Pakistan (Figure 7). The values were divided into five classes using natural break algorithm available in ArcGIS 10.3. The plus sign in the figure indicates a significant reduction in aridity (wetter condition) while the minus sign indicates a significant increase in aridity (drier condition). Figure 7a shows that the mean annual aridity has a significant wetter trend over a large area in the northeast and a significant drier trend at a few locations in the south. The aridity trends in Rabi (Figure 7b) shows a significant drier trend in the southwest, at two grid points in the center and in the south. Significant wetter conditions during Rabi are also observed at a few grid points in the north. The aridity trend in Kharif (Figure 7c) is found to follow similar patterns of annual aridity trend. Significant wetter trend is noticed over a major area in the northeast and at a few grid points in the north while drier trend at few locations in the southwest and southern corner of the country. Overall, the results reveal a wetter trend over a major portion in the northeast and drier trend at few locations in the southwest.



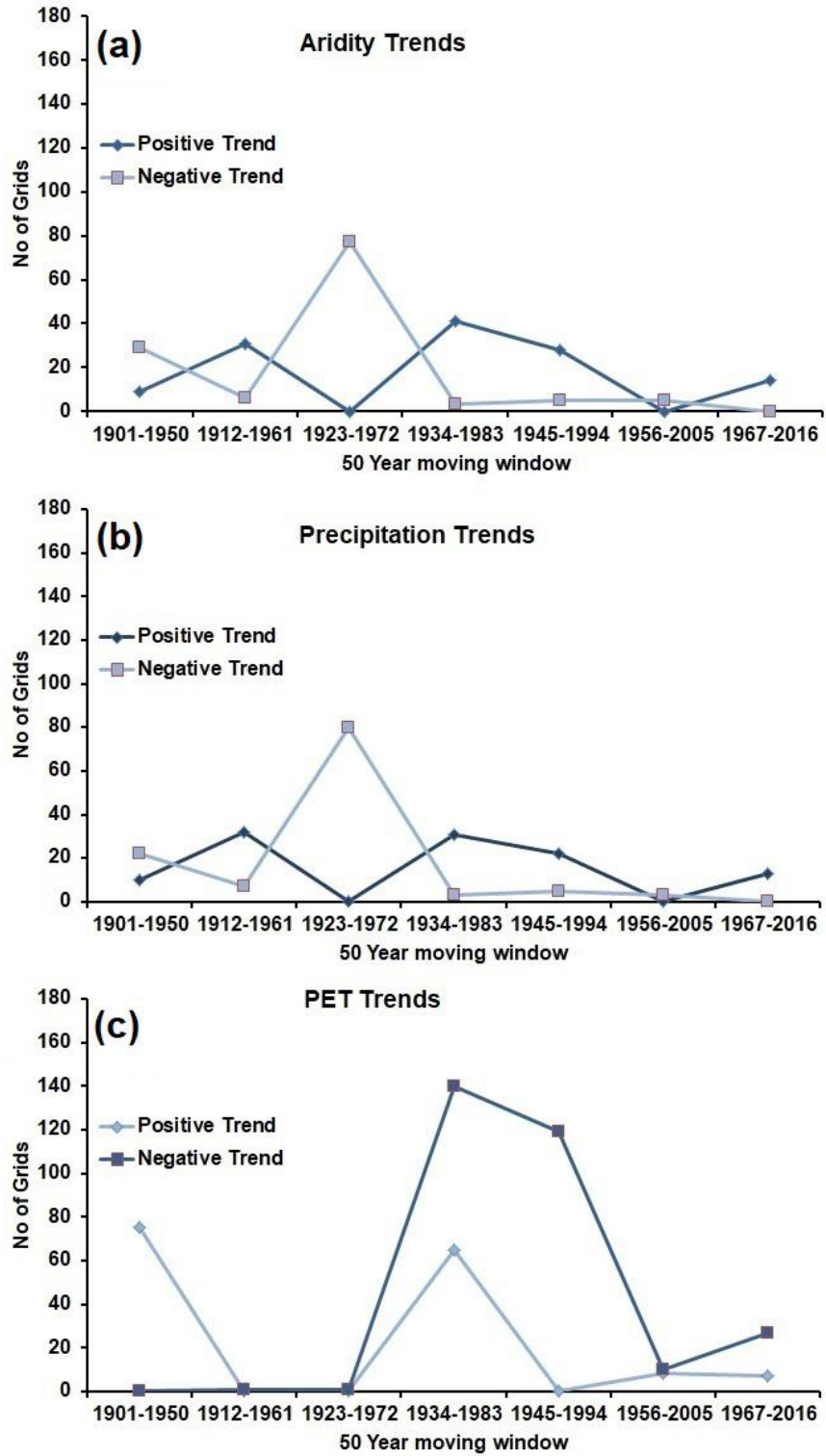
**Figure 7.** Spatial distribution of the trends in (a) annual (b) Rabi and (c) Kharif aridity over Pakistan estimated using modified Mann-Kendall (MMK) test. The plus (+) and minus (-) sign indicates increasing and decreasing trend at 95% confidence level respectively.

## Comment

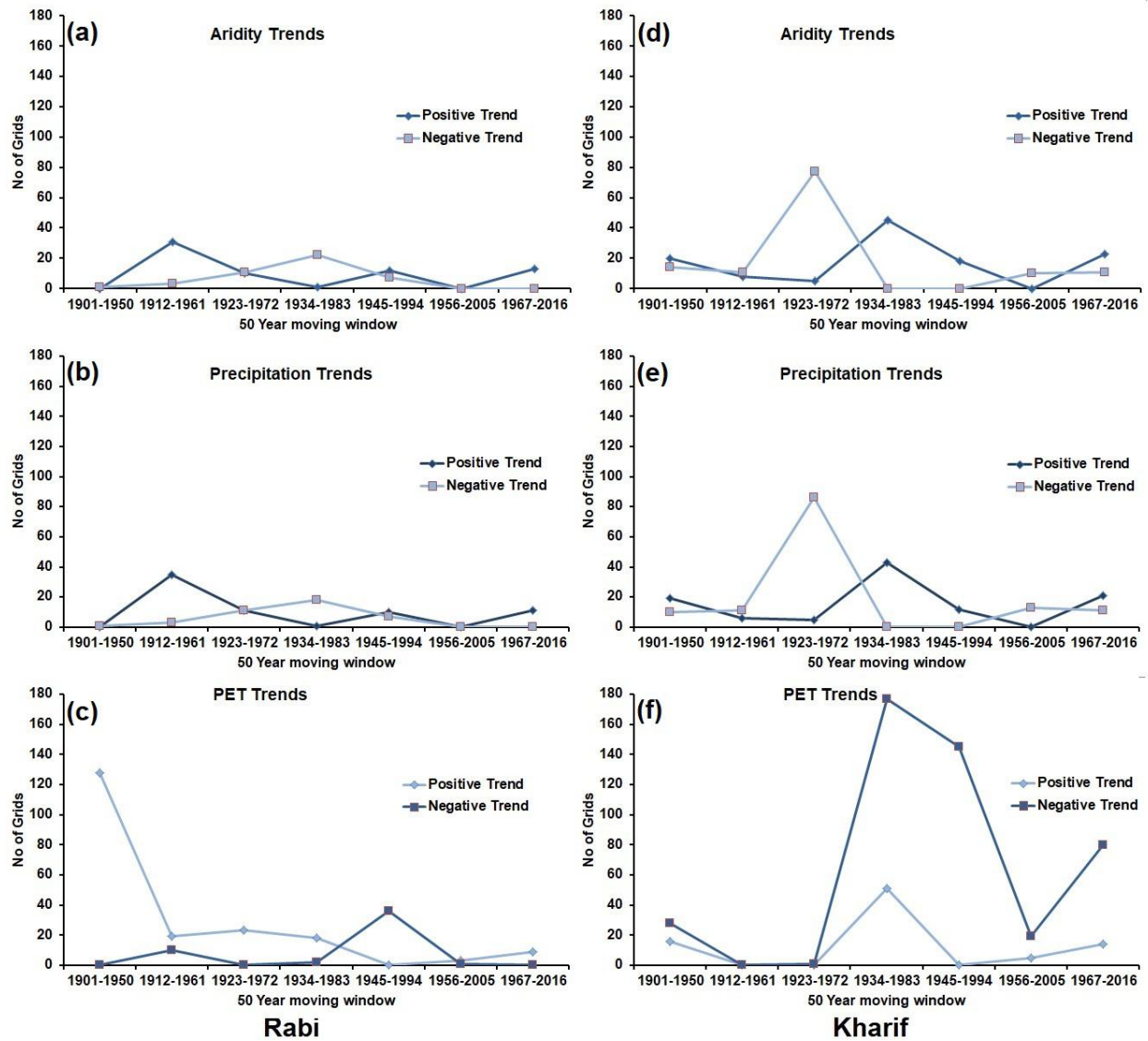
SECTION 4.5 should be a bit cautious about attributing causation using words like “triggered.” Figures 6 and 7 show a correspondence (correlation) between the areal change in precipitation and aridity but give no evidence of geographic overlap, which is presumably necessary for one factor to influence the other. In some ways, Figures 4 and 5 show the geographic correspondence much more clearly. That said, I do like the way Figures 6 and 7 show that trends changed in hand in hand, indicating, at least across Pakistan, that these climatic factors were influenced by the same large-scale transient controls. I would recommend that Figures 6 and 7 revisit their color choices. It is often most intuitive to use red for drying and blue for moistening. Changes in grid number clearly affect drying and moistening across Pakistan, but perhaps it is just simpler to use a more “neutral” color palette? Both the main text and the Figure captions could better explain whether changes in positive trend grid numbers imply a more or less arid Pakistan.

## Reply

Thanks for the comment and suggestion. We have replaced word “triggered” in the manuscript. We have used “neutral” color palette for Figure 8 and 9 (previously figures 6 and 7) as below:



**Figure 8.** Number of grids where annual aridity, precipitation and PET are changed significantly during different time periods



**Figure 9.** Number of grids where annual Rabi and Kharif aridity, precipitation and PET are changed significantly during different time periods

**Comment**

The DISCUSSION does a nice job of mentioning previous studies that attempted to attribute changes in aridity to factors such as precipitation or temperature. However, it says little about the fact that these previous studies tended



to find that Pakistan's aridity is increasing. In contrast, the current manuscript finds that a much greater spatial area is wetting compared to drying. A bit greater emphasis on and discussion of this discrepancy seems warranted.

## Reply

Thanks for your comment. All previous studies classified the climate of Pakistan based on different aridity indices; none of them has assessed the trends in aridity or attributed aridity changes with climate variables. This is the first study where we classified aridity in different seasons, assessed aridity and climate variable trends over a longer temporal scale, attributed aridity changes with precipitation and PET. In one of the previous study Haider and Adnan, 2014 reported that aridity has increased over some regions Pakistan based on the speculation that increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation are causing aridity changes. However, their study was only limited to the classification of aridity using different aridity indices. We have discussed this in introduction section as below:

“In recent years, an increase in aridity in some regions of Pakistan has been reported (Haider and Adnan, 2014). However, it was just anticipation based on the assumption that rising temperature has intensified PET and thus an increase in aridity. The magnitude of temperature rises and the changes in regional precipitation pattern determines the changes in the aridity of an area. Therefore, it is required to assess the changes in aridity in regional scale considering the changes in both temperature and precipitation due to global warming.”

To address the issue of wetting tendency over Pakistan, we have restructured the following paragraph to make it clearer:

In discussion section:

“The aridity is found to increase (drier) and decrease (wetter) in different regions and seasons with the changes in precipitation and PET. Overall, 11.75%, 7.57%, and 9.66% areas are found to shift to wetter while 0.52%, 4.44%, and 0.52% areas to drier condition for annual, Rabi and Kharif respectively. It is important to mention that a large area has a wetter trend in recent years particularly in the semi-arid or sub-humid regions which mean more area become wetter in recent years. However, some areas in the arid region are found to become drier. This indicates that few dry regions are becoming drier and a large relatively wet area is becoming wetter. A similar finding has been reported by Liu et al. (2018b) in neighbouring China. Overall, a large area in the northeast of Pakistan has become wetter and a few locations in the south become dried during 1901 - 2016.”

Also in conclusion:

“(6) Overall, there is a wetting tendency over a large area in the northeast and drying tendency at few locations in the southwest. Therefore, it can be remarked that Pakistan has become wetter from 1901 to 2016.”



## Comment

CONCLUSIONS: I don't see where Kharif precipitation is decreasing over a large area in the east. As far as I can tell, there is a large increase in the northeast, adjacent to a very small area of decrease.

Also, I am surprised that the conclusion fails to mention the fact that this study finds that Pakistan is becoming less dry overall. "Changes in aridity" is simply not clear enough. I would encourage the paper to say, instead, "getting wetter/drier" or "less/more arid," etc.

The last paragraph is quite vague and could be more specific for a concluding paragraph.

## Reply

We agree that there is a mistake in Kharif precipitation interpretation; we have restructured the related sentence as below:

"The annual **and Kharif** precipitation of Pakistan **is** increasing in the northeast, while Rabi precipitation is increasing at a few grid points in the north."

Following your comment we have mentioned that Pakistan has wetter trend as below in conclusion:

"(6) **Overall, there is a wetting tendency over a large area in the northeast and drying tendency at few locations in the southwest. Therefore, it can be remarked that Pakistan has become wetter from 1901 to 2016.**"

We have revised whole paper and used the word "wetter and drier" for easier interpretation as suggested.

The last paragraph is provided for the limitations of the study; we have revised it and shifted mentioned para at the end of discussion section.

## MINOR COMMENTS

## Comment

The paper should be carefully reviewed for grammar and typos. As far as I know, "On the other hand" is the phrase typically used (rather than "on the other side")

## Reply

Thanks for your comment. The manuscript has now been proofread by a native English speaker. The phrase "on the other side" is also replaced with "On the other hand" in the whole manuscript.

### **Comment**

Page 23 Line 6: The second point should just say, “Most of the country...”

### **Reply**

Thanks, correction is made.