

**Alarming And Dangerous
Temperature Rise
in Quetta
1947-2018**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sequence of Presentation

- **International Scenario**
- **Climate Change View Of Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan**
- **Quetta Temperature Rise Scenario**
- **Factors that may have caused the Temperature Rise in Quetta**
- **Consequences of Temperature Rise in Quetta**
- **Conclusions**
- **Remedial Actions Proposed to Balochistan Government**
- **Questions**



Global Tsfc Anomalies (deg. C) from 3 Reanalysis Datasets

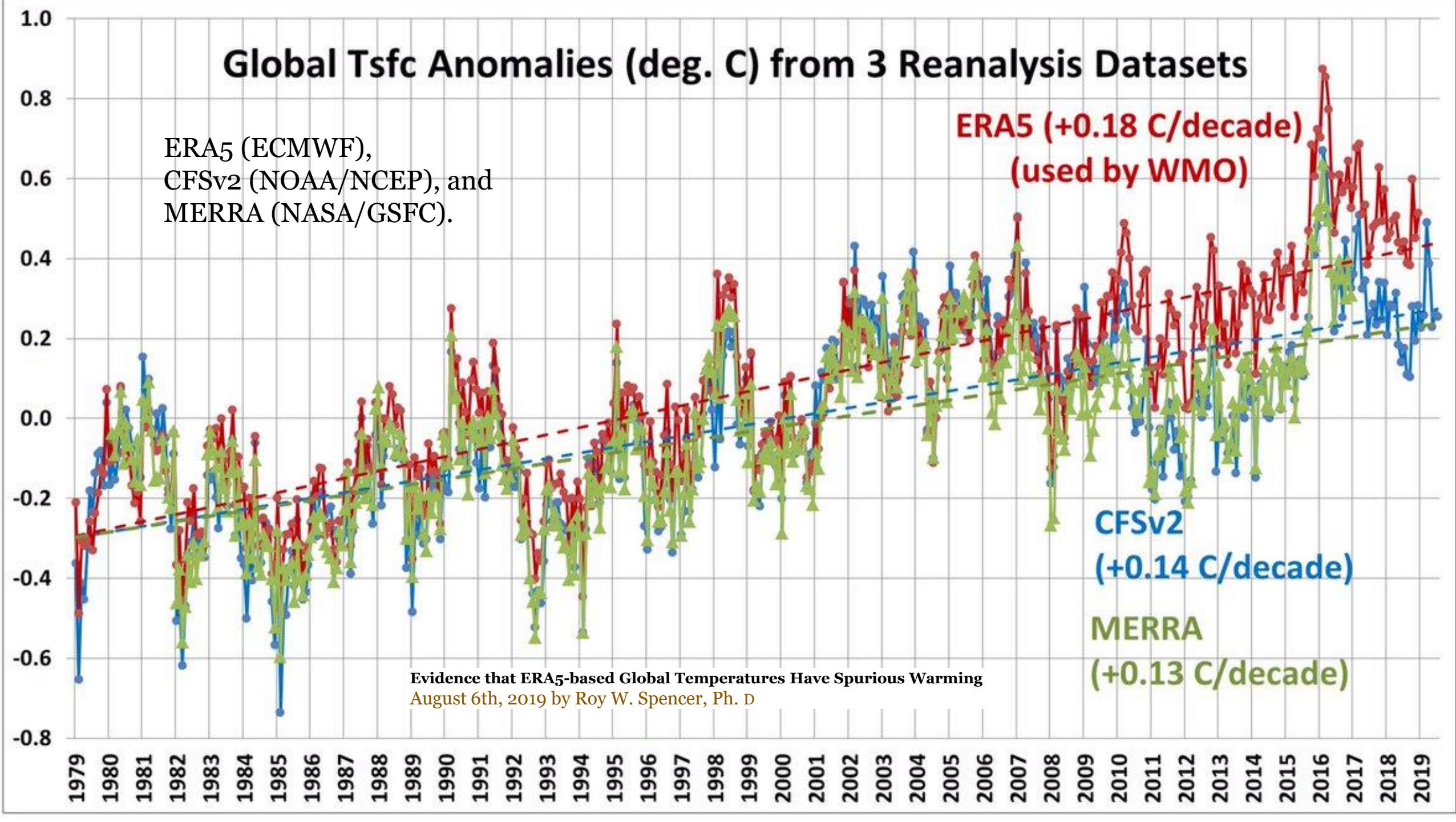
ERA5 (ECMWF),
CFSv2 (NOAA/NCEP), and
MERRA (NASA/GSFC).

ERA5 (+0.18 C/decade)
(used by WMO)

CFSv2
(+0.14 C/decade)

MERRA
(+0.13 C/decade)

Evidence that ERA5-based Global Temperatures Have Spurious Warming
August 6th, 2019 by Roy W. Spencer, Ph. D



IPCC 2018 1.5°C Report

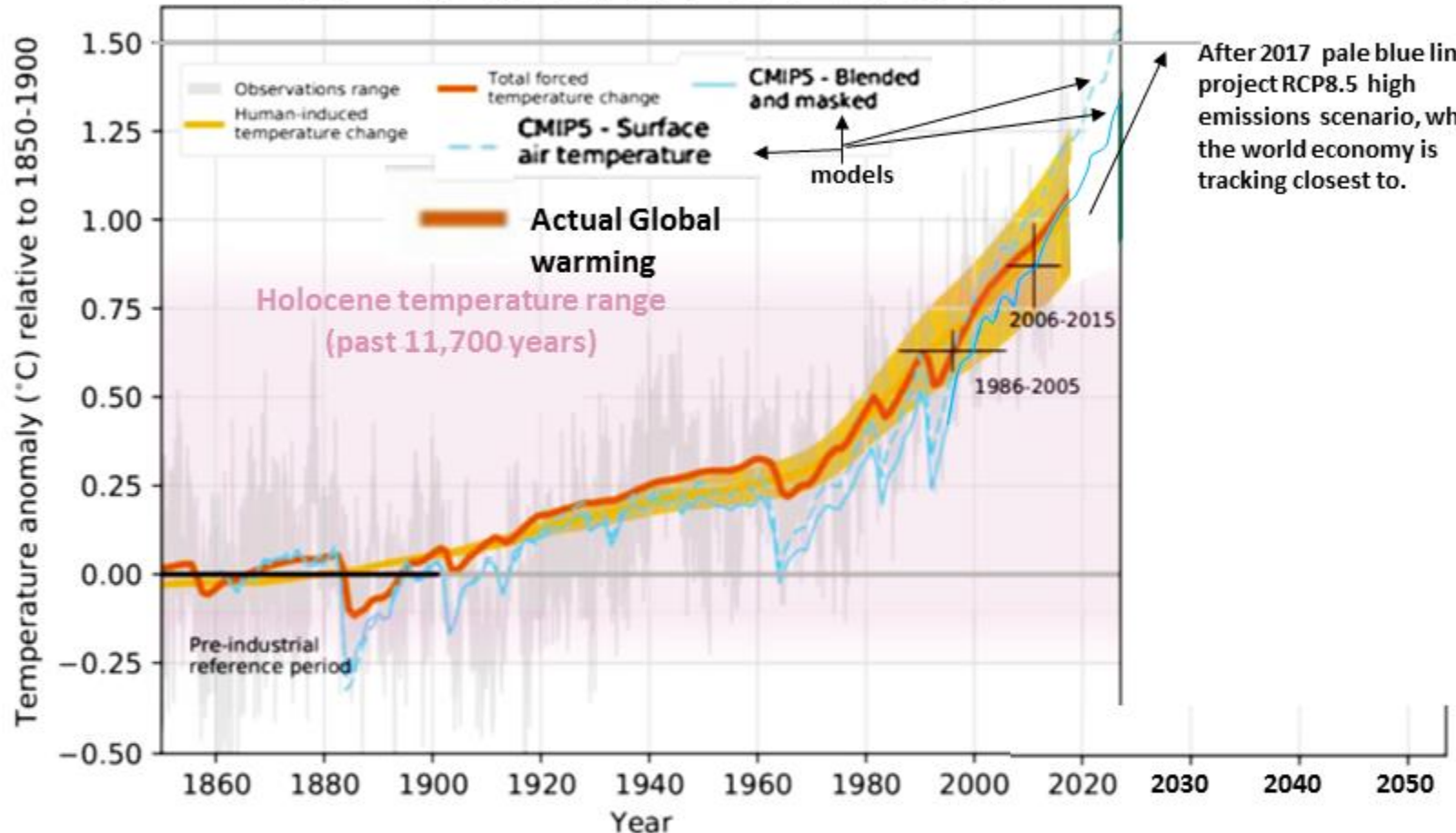
Global surface warming with near term projection and average Holocene range (past 11,700 years)

IPCC 2018 1.5°C Figure 1.2 Evolution of global mean surface temperature (GMST) over the period of instrumental observations.

Grey line shows departures from the 1850–1900 reference period for monthly means of the HadCRUT4, NOAA and GISTEMP datasets assessed in AR5, with line thickness indicating inter–dataset range. Green line shows the Berkeley Earth Surface Temperature as an example of more recent datasets using statistical methods to further account for the impact of incomplete coverage. Human–induced (orange) and total human– and naturally–forced (red) contributions to these temperature changes are shown.

Thin blue lines show the modelled global–mean surface air temperature (dashed) and blended surface air and sea surface temperature accounting for observational coverage (solid) from the CMIP5 ensemble under the Historical and RCP8.5 scenario. The pink shading indicates a range for temperature fluctuations over the Holocene. Near–term predictions for global mean warming for the 2016–2035 period are shown in light blue.

+1.5°C before 2030



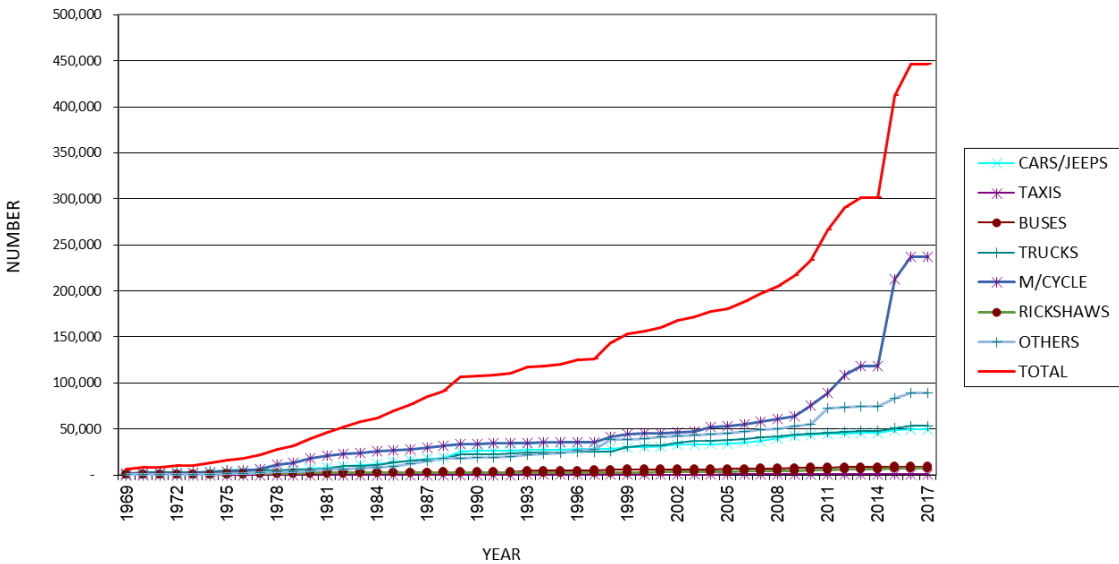
After 2017 pale blue lines project RCP8.5 high emissions scenario, which the world economy is tracking closest to.

Under today's high emissions scenario – global warming will be 1.5°C before 2030

From IPCC 2018 1.5°C Figure 1.2 Evolution of global mean surface temperature over the period of instrumental observations.



MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN BALOCHISTAN



GROWTH OF AUTOMOBILES IN QUETTA

