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HKH monsoon outlook 2026

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Key messages

A DRIER MONSOON MAY NOT NECESSARILY MEAN A SAFER MONSOON, WITH HAZARD RISK IMPLICATIONS STILL STRONG FOR THE REGION.

Despite below-normal rainfall projected in 2026 for four of the eight countries of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) – Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan – the threat of flash floods, landslides, and other rainfall-induced hazards cannot be underestimated. The recent distribution of precipitation in the HKH region indicates that it can also receive short and intense periods of concentrated rainfall are likely. Past hazards in the Indian Himalayan states, and in Nepal, Bhutan, and Pakistan have been triggered by such occurrences.

A HOTTER MONSOON MAY INTENSIFY WATER AND HEAT STRESS ACROSS PARTS OF THE HKH.

Other agencies including the South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-34), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Climate Centre (APCC), Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), all point to above-normal temperature trends across a large part of the HKH. This will impact the region, in combination with variability in rainfall. Hence, advanced drought response measures and a revision of heat advisories may need to be implemented urgently by the respective disaster risk reduction (DRR) authorities and the hydrometeorological agencies.

THERE IS AN UNDERLYING RISK OF HAZARDS INTENSIFYING DUE TO THE COMBINATION OF ABOVE-NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND RAINFALL VARIABILITY.

Floods account for a significant proportion of disasters in the HKH. The threat of floods and other water-induced hazards may be further amplified by the cascading nature of multi-hazards. In the HKH in particular, warmer temperatures, reduced snowfall, declining water availability, and lower river flows are likely to place additional stress on communities directly dependent on the monsoon. At the same time, there is an increased likelihood of rapid run-off, which may trigger flash floods. These impacts can cascade across sectors, affecting agriculture and food security, as well as hydropower generation and energy security.

DESPITE PROJECTIONS OF A DRIER-THAN-NORMAL MONSOON, HAZARD PLANNING MUST FACTOR IN THE INCREASINGLY ERRATIC RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE PATTERNS.

Given the increasing likelihood of localised and extreme weather events, such hydro-meteorological variability must be incorporated in hazard warning and forecasting systems. This may require better coordination to be able to quickly share relevant information along hazard information chains, improve upon existing response plans, and improve upon or innovate existing response plans that communities utilise.

Summary

The Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region is highly influenced by the monsoon system, which is characterised by seasonally reversing winds, particularly during the summer monsoon (June–September). The summer monsoon is the primary source of precipitation across the region and plays a critical role in sustaining the hydrology of major river systems that support nearly two billion people.

A favourable monsoon is essential for replenishing water resources and maintaining agricultural productivity. However, the increasing frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological hazards such as floods, landslides, storms, heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) are becoming more pronounced under the influence of climate change.

Against this backdrop, the HKH Monsoon Outlook 2026 provides a preliminary assessment of the likely summer monsoon conditions across the HKH during June-September 2026, based on global and regional climate outlooks for South Asia. This seasonal outlook is primarily based on forecasts from the HKH Sub-seasonal to Seasonal (S2S) prediction system, supported by the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IAP–CAS). It further integrates forecasts from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Climate Centre (APCC), Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the 34th Session of the South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-34), and several national meteorological agencies. Current forecasts indicate favourable conditions for the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)[1] to transition from neutral to El Niño conditions during the early monsoon period, with the likelihood of these conditions persisting through the 2026 southwest monsoon season. Climate models also suggest the possible emergence of a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)[2] later in the monsoon season. In addition, Northern Hemisphere snow cover remained slightly below normal during January–March 2026.

Based on these large-scale climate drivers, most seasonal forecasting systems project below-normal precipitation across much of South Asia and the HKH region during the 2026 summer monsoon season, although some northwestern and eastern regions may experience near-normal to above-normal precipitation. At the same time, forecasts consistently indicate above-normal temperatures across most parts of South Asia, with projected temperature anomalies at 0.5°C–2°C above normal.

These projected warmer and drier conditions may increase the likelihood of droughts, heatwaves, water stress, and wildfires across the HKH. However, localised episodes of intense rainfall may also occur, which could trigger flash floods, landslides, and GLOFs in vulnerable mountain areas. It is advisable to regularly follow weather forecasts and advisories issued by national and local hydrometeorological departments. Individuals and communities should remain cautious during extreme weather conditions and prepare accordingly by following the recommended safety advisory.

This outlook is aimed to serve as a forewarning for governments, hydrometeorological agencies, disaster management authorities, and development partners to strengthen preparedness, anticipatory action, and sectoral planning ahead of the 2026 summer monsoon season.

[1] ENSO is a climate pattern that develops in the Pacific Ocean due to changes in ocean temperatures and winds. It can influence rainfall, temperature, droughts, floods, and monsoon conditions in many parts of the world, including South Asia.

[2] IOD is a climate pattern that develops in the Indian Ocean due to differences in sea surface temperatures between its western and eastern parts. It affects rainfall, monsoon strength, droughts, and flood conditions across regions surrounding the Indian Ocean, including South Asia.

Overview of summer monsoon conditions in South Asia

The HKH Monsoon Outlook 2026 analyses projected precipitation and temperature patterns across South Asia, including in the Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region, drawing on forecasts from global and regional institutions such as the HKH-S2S, APCC, IRI, C3S, and SASCOF-34, along with data from national hydrometeorological departments. These projections indicate how regional and local climate drivers significantly influence summer monsoon precipitation patterns across South Asia.

Various seasonal predictions and multi-system ensemble prediction centres, including the IAP–CAS, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the consensus statement from SASCOF-34, suggest favourable conditions for ENSO to transition from a neutral phase to El Niño conditions during April–June 2026. The HKH is highly sensitive to the ENSO, as it strongly influences the South Asian monsoon, which contributes nearly 70%–80% of the region's annual rainfall. Historically, El Niño conditions have been associated with reduced summer monsoon precipitation across South Asia, whereas La Niña conditions are generally linked with enhanced rainfall.

Forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of El Niño conditions persisting into the 2026 summer monsoon season (June - September (JJAS)), although forecast uncertainty remains. Neutral IOD conditions currently prevail; however, climate models suggest that a positive IOD phase may develop later in the monsoon season. A positive IOD can sometimes enhance monsoon rainfall over parts of South Asia and partially offset the drying influence of El Niño. In addition, snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere during January–March 2026 was observed to be slightly below normal, which is inversely related to subsequent summer monsoon rainfall over South Asia.

Recent seasonal predictions from the HKH-S2S prediction system indicate below-normal precipitation during the 2026 summer monsoon season across most parts of South Asia, with a few exceptions in the northwestern and eastern regions that are likely to experience near-normal to above-normal precipitation. SASCOF-34 also projects below-normal precipitation across much of South Asia during the summer monsoon this year. Seasonal forecasts from C3S and APCC for June–August (JJA) indicate below-normal precipitation over most parts of South Asia, whereas the IRI projects below-normal precipitation over the Middle Himalayan region and southern South Asia, with above-normal precipitation likely over parts of the northwestern and eastern regions.

Similarly, the HKH-S2S system projects warmer-than-normal temperatures across most of South Asia, with cooler-than-normal conditions along parts of the eastern, western, and northern margins of the region. Temperature forecasts for June–August from SASCOF-34, C3S, APCC, and IRI also indicate above-normal average temperatures across most parts of South Asia during the 2026 summer monsoon season.

With forecasts indicating below-normal precipitation across South Asia and the Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region (XAR) of China, the HKH region is likely to remain vulnerable to hydrometeorological hazards such as droughts. At the same time, the widespread likelihood of above-normal temperatures in South Asia may increase the risk of heatwaves across the region.

SOURCES OF SEASONAL MONSOON FORECASTS FOR SOUTH ASIA

HKH–S2S

The Hindu Kush Himalaya Sub-Seasonal to Seasonal (HKH-S2S) prediction system is supported by the IAP–CAS, one of the WMO's meteorological originating centres for S2S data. At its core is the FGOALS-f2, a fully-coupled climate system model that integrates varied components – the atmosphere, ocean, land, and sea ice.

The system is downscaled using the FGOALS-UFS, which enables a higher spatial resolution of approximately 20 km x 20 km. The model hindcast spans the period 2010–2024 and includes eight ensemble members, and the outlook includes 49 ensemble members, allowing for improved representation of forecast uncertainty and variability. The current prediction covers June–July–August–September (JJAS), and is based on the initialised outputs for May.

OTHER SOURCES

APCC

Provides seasonal forecasts based on a multi-model ensemble (MME). The MME is based on 16 climate models with a spatial resolution of 1°x 1° (1° equals approximately 111.3 kilometres). The forecast is for June–July–August (JJA).

C3S

Provides forecasts for changes in precipitation and temperature for June –August, calculated against the reference period 1993–2016. In all, nine models are used with an ensemble output of 1°x 1°.

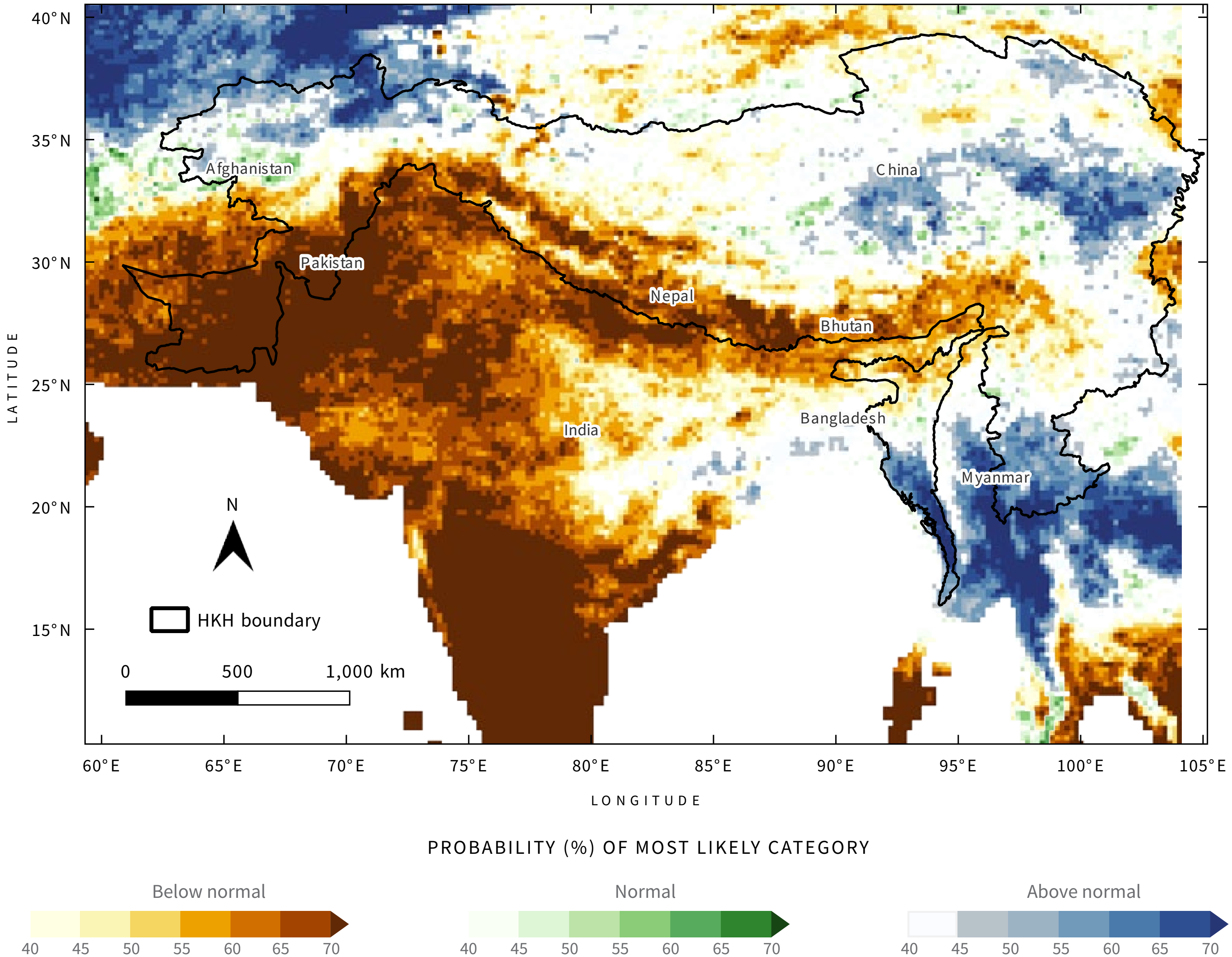
IRI

The JJA forecast from IRI is based on six models. The output of the MME is at a resolution of 1°x 1°. The data is made possible by Columbia University, USA.

SASCOF

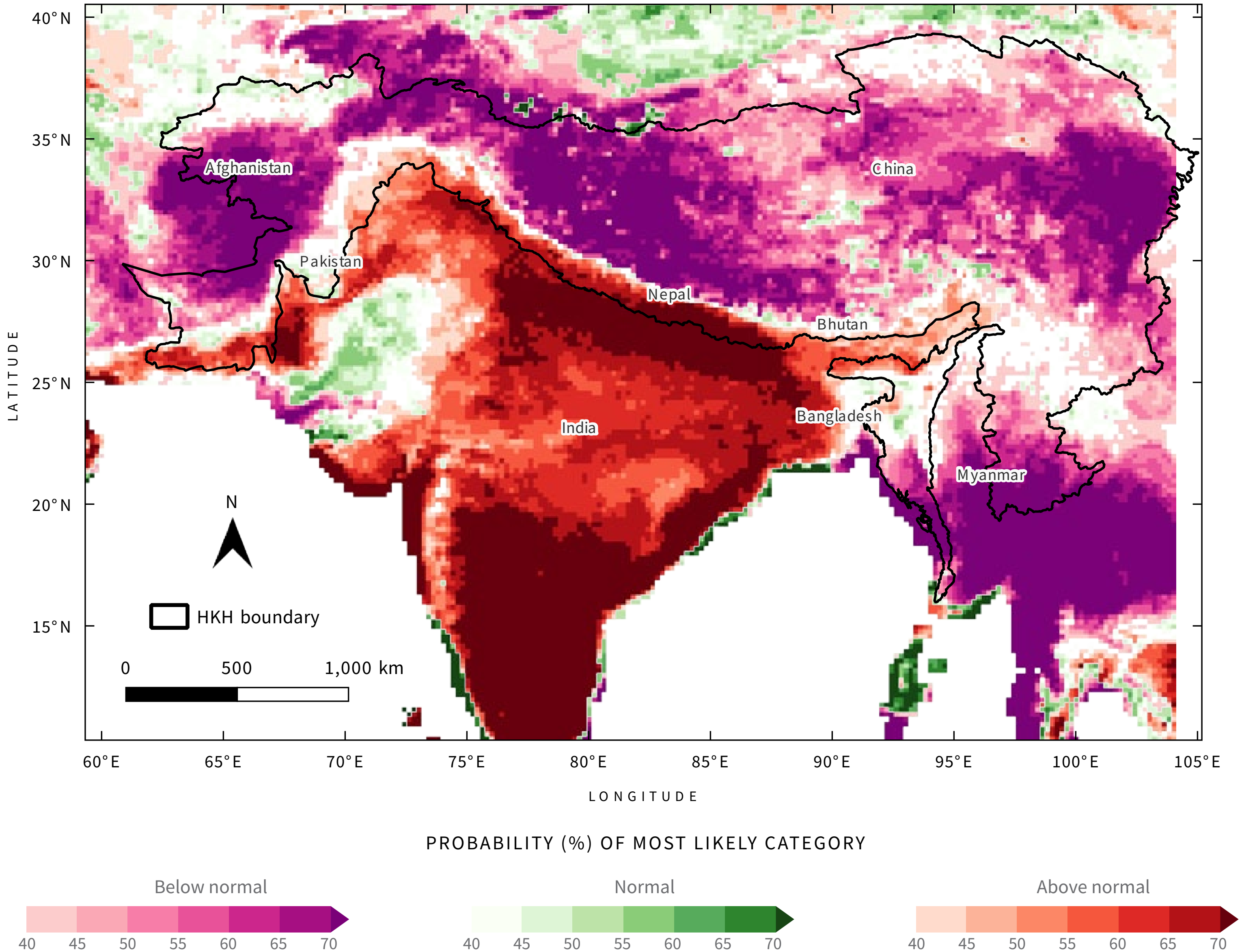
The season (June–September) monsoon outlook is based on a consensus among the national meteorological and hydrological services in the South Asian region. The forecast is available at a 1°x 1° resolution.

FIGURE 1A: **SEASONAL MEAN PRECIPITATION ANOMALY FOR THE 2026 SUMMER MONSOON**



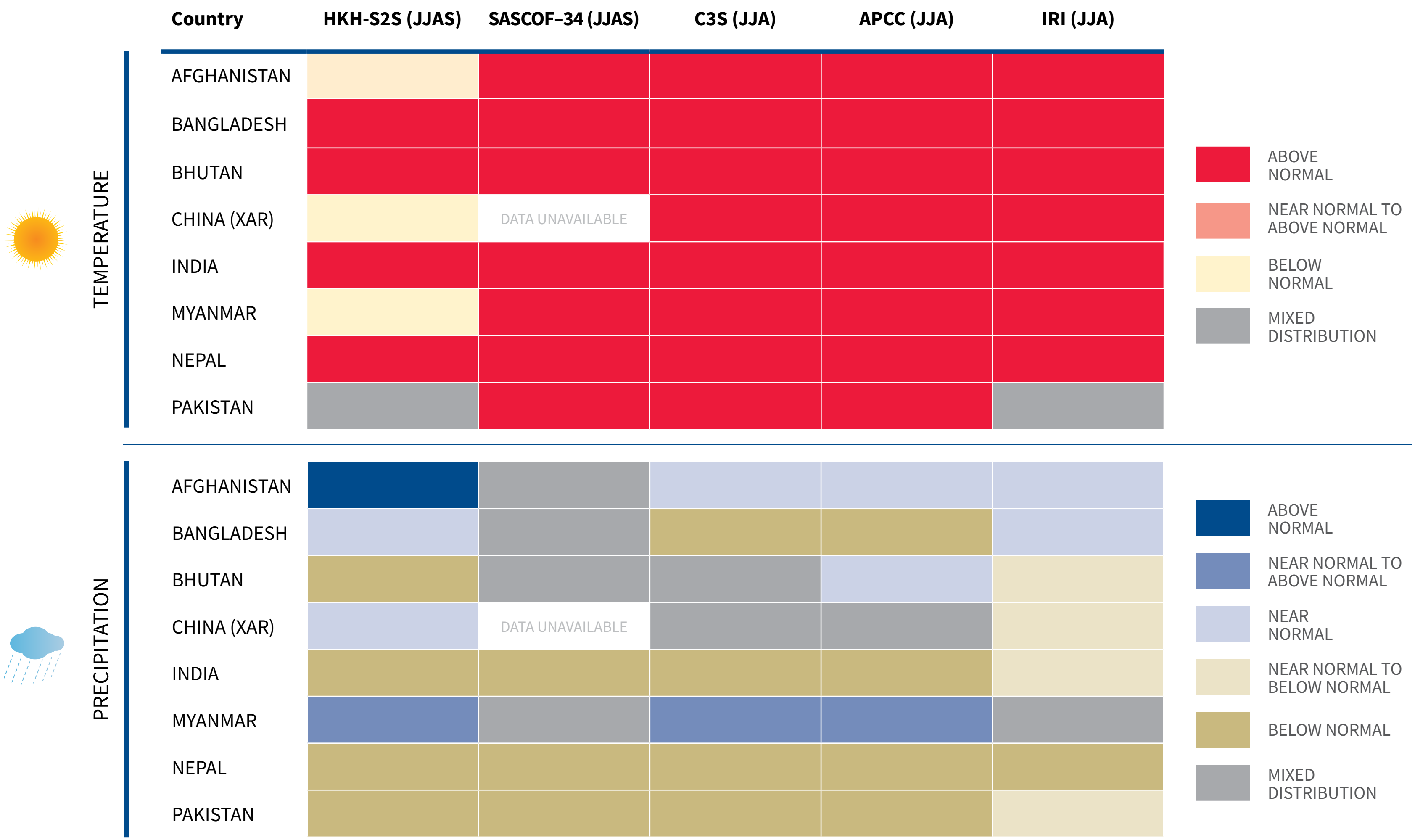
SOURCE: HKH-S2S PREDICTION SYSTEM

FIGURE 1B: **SEASONAL MEAN 2m TEMPERATURE ANOMALY FOR THE 2026 SUMMER MONSOON**



SOURCE: HKH-S2S PREDICTION SYSTEM

FIGURE 2: **SUMMER MONSOON TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DISTRIBUTION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE HKH**



Above normal: Conditions higher than the long-term average
Normal/Near normal: Conditions close to the long-term average
Below normal: Conditions lower than the long-term average

Mixed distribution: A combination of at least two forecast categories across different regions of the country
JJAS: June-July-August-September
JJA: June-July-August

AFGHANISTAN

According to the HKH-S2S, northern Afghanistan is likely to experience above-normal precipitation (50%–70% probability), while near-normal precipitation is expected across southern Afghanistan. The IRI too indicates above-normal precipitation over northern Afghanistan. Both the IRI and C3S suggest predominantly near-normal precipitation during June–August, although slightly drier conditions are indicated over the southeastern part of the country. SASCOF-34 also indicates that most parts of the country are likely to receive above-normal precipitation (33%–45% probability) between June and September, consistent with the HKH-S2S outlook, while some eastern areas may experience drier-than-normal conditions.

HKH-S2S indicates a high probability of below-normal temperatures across most regions, with near-normal temperatures in the western region. In contrast, SASCOF-34 suggests above-normal temperatures, with a ≥75% probability of above-normal minimum temperatures and a 55%–65% probability of above-normal maximum temperatures. Similarly, the IRI, C3S, and APCC indicate a 50%–60% probability of above-normal temperatures across Afghanistan. C3S further suggests a >70% probability of rising temperatures (0.5°C–1°C above normal) over the southern and south-eastern parts of the country.

BANGLADESH

HKH-S2S indicates predominantly near-normal precipitation across Bangladesh, with slightly drier conditions in the northwestern region and slightly above-normal precipitation over southwestern Bangladesh. The IRI too suggests mostly near-normal precipitation. In contrast, the APCC, C3S, and SASCOF-34 indicate a 40%–50% probability of below-normal precipitation across most of the country, although SASCOF-34 suggests near-normal precipitation over the central region.

The HKH-S2S forecast indicates Bangladesh is likely to experience above-normal temperatures, with the northwestern region showing a 70%–80% probability of increased temperatures. The IRI, C3S, and APCC indicate a 60%–70% probability of above-normal average temperatures across the country. SASCOF-34 suggests positive anomalies in both minimum and maximum temperatures, with probabilities ranging from 45%–55% and 65%–75%, respectively.

BHUTAN

HKH-S2S indicates a 55%–60% probability of below-normal precipitation across Bhutan. In contrast, the IRI, C3S, and SASCOF-34 suggest predominantly near-normal to slightly drier conditions, with all three forecasting systems indicating below-normal precipitation over western Bhutan. The APCC, however, indicates near-normal precipitation across the country.

Temperatures are expected to remain above normal, with HKH-S2S indicating a 50%–60% probability of warmer-than-normal conditions. SASCOF-34 suggests above-normal minimum and maximum temperatures. The IRI and the APCC both indicate a ≥70% probability of above-normal temperatures. The C3S predicts temperature increases of 0.5°C–1°C across the country.

CHINA (XAR)

HKH-S2S predictions indicate predominantly near-normal precipitation across the Xizang Autonomous Region (XAR), China. In contrast, the APCC and IRI suggest slightly below-normal precipitation (40%–60% probability). C3S indicates precipitation deficits of 10–50 millimetres (mm) over southern XAR, whereas parts of northern and eastern XAR are expected to experience slightly above-normal precipitation.

The HKH-S2S forecast suggests temperatures are likely to remain below normal across most of the XAR, while the eastern region is expected to experience near-normal temperatures. In contrast, both the APCC and IRI indicate a >70% probability of above-normal temperatures. C3S too projects an increase in mean temperatures, of 0.5°C–1°C, across the region.

INDIA

The India Meteorological Department’s long-range forecast indicates that the southwest monsoon precipitation is likely to be below normal, at 92% of the Long Period Average (LPA) (87 centimetres during 1971–2020), with a model error of ±5%. It further suggests that the probabilities of both ‘below normal’ and ‘deficient rainfall’ are higher than their respective historical, climatological probabilities. HKH-S2S, APCC, C3S, and SASCOF-34 also indicate a high probability of below-normal precipitation across most of the country, although the APCC, HKH-S2S, and IRI suggest near-normal precipitation over the northeastern region.

Temperatures are likely to remain above normal (>75% probability) across most parts of the country. C3S further indicates that average temperatures over India may increase by up to 2°C.

MYANMAR

HKH-S2S forecasts indicate predominantly near-normal precipitation across Myanmar, with central and southern Myanmar likely to experience above-normal precipitation (60%–80% probability). The APCC, IRI, SASCOF-34, and C3S also indicate above-normal precipitation over southern Myanmar. In contrast, IRI and SASCOF-34 suggest slightly drier-than-normal conditions over parts of northern Myanmar.

HKH-S2S predicts below-normal temperatures across central and southern Myanmar, (65%–75% probability). In contrast, SASCOF-34 suggests increases in both minimum and maximum temperatures across Myanmar. The APCC and IRI indicate a ≥70% probability of above-normal temperatures, while the C3S projects temperature increases of 0.5°C–1°C across the country.

NEPAL

According to the 2026 Monsoon Outlook published by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), Government of Nepal, most parts of the country are expected to receive below-normal precipitation during the summer monsoon season. However, Karnali and Koshi provinces in the north have a 35%–45% probability of experiencing near-normal precipitation. The HKH-S2S also indicates a high probability (60-80%) of drier-than-normal conditions across the country, with even drier conditions over western Nepal (60%–80% probability). The APCC, IRI, and C3S also suggest below-normal precipitation across the country, with dryness gradually intensifying towards the west. The C3S further predicts precipitation deficits of 50–100 mm across much of the country, increasing to up to 200 mm in western Nepal. SASCOF-34 suggests predominantly below-normal precipitation, with only some parts of western Nepal expected to experience near-normal precipitation.

According to the DHM, both the minimum and maximum temperatures are likely to remain above normal across the country. The northern parts of Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces, along with the southern regions of Bagmati and Madhesh provinces, show a 55%–65% probability of above-normal temperatures. The HKH-S2S, APCC, and IRI forecasts also indicate increased probabilities of above-normal mean temperatures across Nepal, with a 60%–80% probability over the hill and Terai regions. HKH-S2S also indicates a higher likelihood of warming over eastern Nepal. Likewise, C3S projects above-normal conditions, with mean temperatures expected to rise by 0.5°C–1°C across the country.

PAKISTAN

The HKH-S2S forecast indicates Pakistan is likely to experience below-normal precipitation across most parts of the country during the summer monsoon, with higher probabilities (>70%) over the southern region. SASCOF-34 and APCC also suggest drier-than-normal conditions (50%–60% probability). C3S projects precipitation deficits of 10–50 mm, whereas the IRI indicates near-normal precipitation across the country.

Regarding temperature, HKH-S2S indicates mixed conditions, with above-normal temperatures over central Pakistan, while its northernmost and northeastern parts are expected to experience below-normal temperatures. SASCOF-34 suggests a slight increase in both minimum and maximum temperatures, with the western region showing probabilities of 55%–65% for above-normal temperatures. Similarly, the APCC indicates a 60%–70% probability of above-normal average temperatures across much of the country, with probabilities exceeding 70% in the western region. The IRI also suggests a 65%–75% probability of above-normal temperatures, although the eastern part of the country is expected to experience near-normal to below-normal temperatures. In contrast, C3S indicates warmer conditions over parts of central and most of northern Pakistan, with temperature anomalies ranging 1°C–2°C above normal.

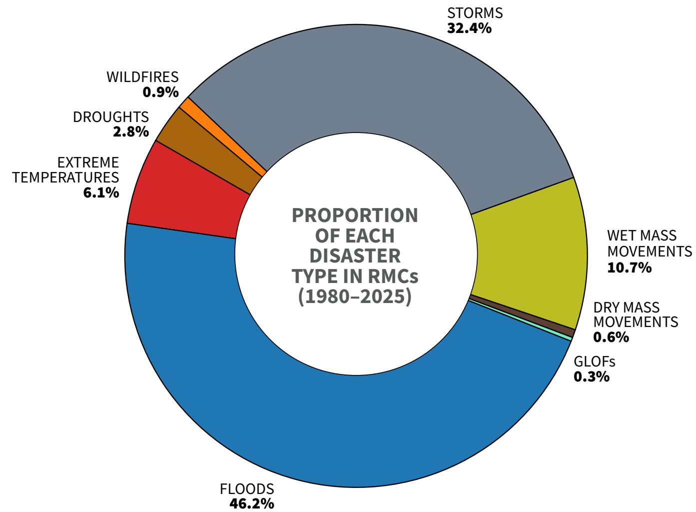
Implications of summer monsoon predictions for the HKH region

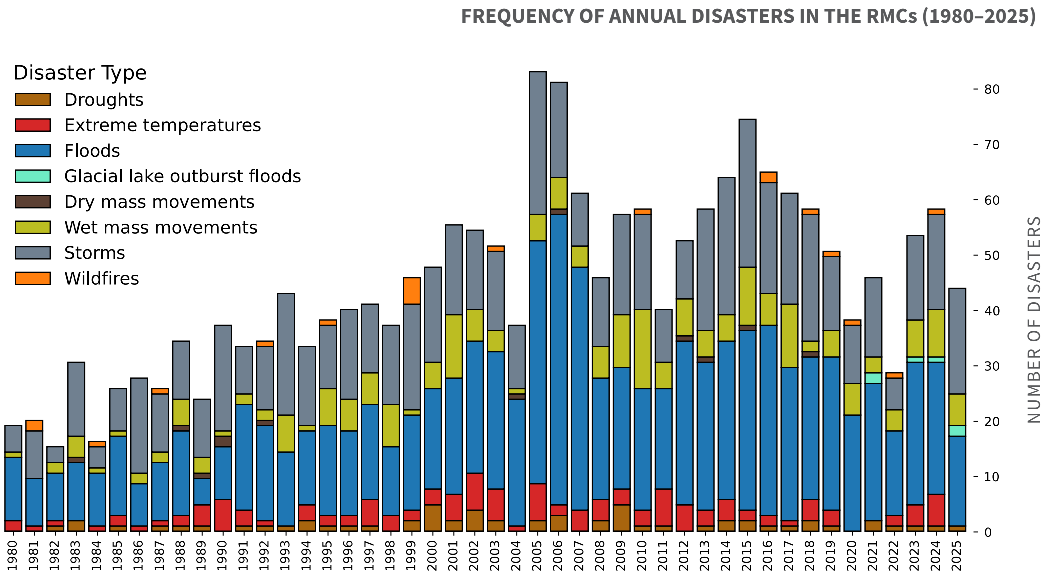
Hundreds of millions of people in the HKH depend on snow, glaciers, and monsoon-fed river systems for water, food, and energy. However, the region is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters. Climate change has intensified these hazards and amplified the risks of cascading disasters. Among the most palpable effects of accelerating climate change, erratic summer monsoon patterns and rising temperatures are intensifying the frequency, intensity, and magnitude of extreme weather events (see the maps in Annexe 1 for an overview of the summer monsoon 'climate normal' in the HKH). Irregular monsoon precipitation patterns disrupt water availability and threaten the food and livelihood security of two billion people dependent on river systems across the ICIMOD's Regional Member Countries (RMCs) - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Sectoral implications may include reduced agricultural productivity due to heat and moisture stress, increased pressure on water supply systems, higher electricity and energy demand, elevated public health risks from extreme heat, and the need to strengthen drought preparedness alongside continued readiness for flash floods and landslide events.

FIGURE 3
INCIDENCE OF DISASTERS ACROSS THE RMCs, 1980–2025

(DATA SOURCE: EM-DAT)





Data Source: EM-DAT, 1980-2025

During the 2026 monsoon season, the HKH will have to grapple with the combined effects of below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures, which would create favourable conditions for droughts and heatwaves. Hence the region may face multiple challenges related to human health, food, water, and energy security.

Increasing temperatures, both maximum temperatures and night-time temperatures, may adversely affect human health due to heat stress people may face during heatwaves. Livelihoods too will likely be adversely impacted. In agriculture, for instance, higher temperatures and lower water availability can lead to heat stress in crops and livestock, reduce yields, and shorten growing seasons, particularly in already marginal mountain farming systems. Elevated temperatures can also intensify evapotranspiration and the loss of soil moisture, further compounding impacts of droughts. Hydropower generation is likely to decline, particularly in Nepal and Bhutan, which may further exacerbate existing stresses on national and regional energy supplies.

With winter (Nov 2025 – March 2026) snow persistence across the HKH in 2026 falling below the long-term average, and with rising temperatures, river flows, groundwater levels, and spring water availability may decline substantially during or after the monsoon season. Communities dependent on rain-fed and snow-fed agriculture and mountain water sources are likely to face severe stress. Rising temperatures are also expected to increase the demand for drinking water and electricity, especially in urban areas where the urban heat island effect may intensify.

The region may continue to face both droughts and floods in the same season. Although the proportion of drought events in the HKH is roughly 3% (Figure 2), their impacts are significant. Droughts have affected more than 421 million people in the region during 2011–2025, and caused losses exceeding USD 33.3 billion. At the same time, and despite the probability of lower rainfall, flood-related disasters cannot be ignored. Localised climatic conditions, influenced by topography and land-cover characteristics, may bring shorter but more intense bursts of rainfall. As a result, the region could experience long, dry spells followed by extreme rainfall events, resulting in floods, flash floods, and landslides. The rising temperatures are also expected to accelerate glacier melt and snowmelt, heightening the risk of GLOFs and contributing to short-term increases in river discharge.

With the frequency and intensity of these events rising in the region, there is an urgent need for greater preparedness against hydrometeorological hazards, including planning for adaptive, risk reduction measures. It is therefore imperative to conduct impact-based forecasting of key weather parameters in a disaster-prone, climate change hotspot region such as the HKH, alongside forecasts carried out at the beginning of the season. Although these longer-term forecasts provide critical insights into the likely conditions during the season, they do not provide spatially and temporally localised signals of climatic anomalies that are crucial for impact-based forecasting.

This is also a challenge for locally led responses and anticipatory action by communities. Given the extreme unpredictability and intensifying trend of hydrometeorological hazards in the region, the need for localised response measures, evacuation plans, and community preparedness protocols to supplement early warning systems is being recognised as a critical gap.

While it is strongly recommended to regularly consult regional and national hydrometeorological organisations for the most up-to-date forecasts, ICIMOD has developed several models capable of reliable short-term forecasts. These include: (1) the High-Impact Weather Assessment Toolkit (HIWAT) for forecasts on precipitation, temperature, and lightning over Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and

Pakistan up to two days in advance; (2) the Flash Flood Prediction Tool (FFPT) for discharge forecasts, specifically of rivers prone to flash floods, across Bangladesh and Nepal, also up to two days in advance; (3) the Streamflow Prediction Tool (SPT), specifically designed for predicting the discharge of larger rivers in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal up to 10 days in advance; and (4) the Prakop Alert mobile app, available on Google Play Store, for weather and river discharge forecasts across Nepal using estimates from HIWAT and FFPT.

Annexe

The following maps (Figures 4–6), representing long-term average conditions ('climate normal'), provide an overview of typical precipitation patterns and minimum and maximum temperatures during the summer monsoon season (June–September) for an overall understanding of what this season usually looks like in the HKH. The maps are based on 15 years' data (2010–2024), generated using the HKH-S2S system.

FIGURE 4: **LONG-TERM AVERAGE PRECIPITATION FOR THE SUMMER MONSOON SEASON (JJAS) BASED ON HKH–S2S HINDCAST (2010–2024)**

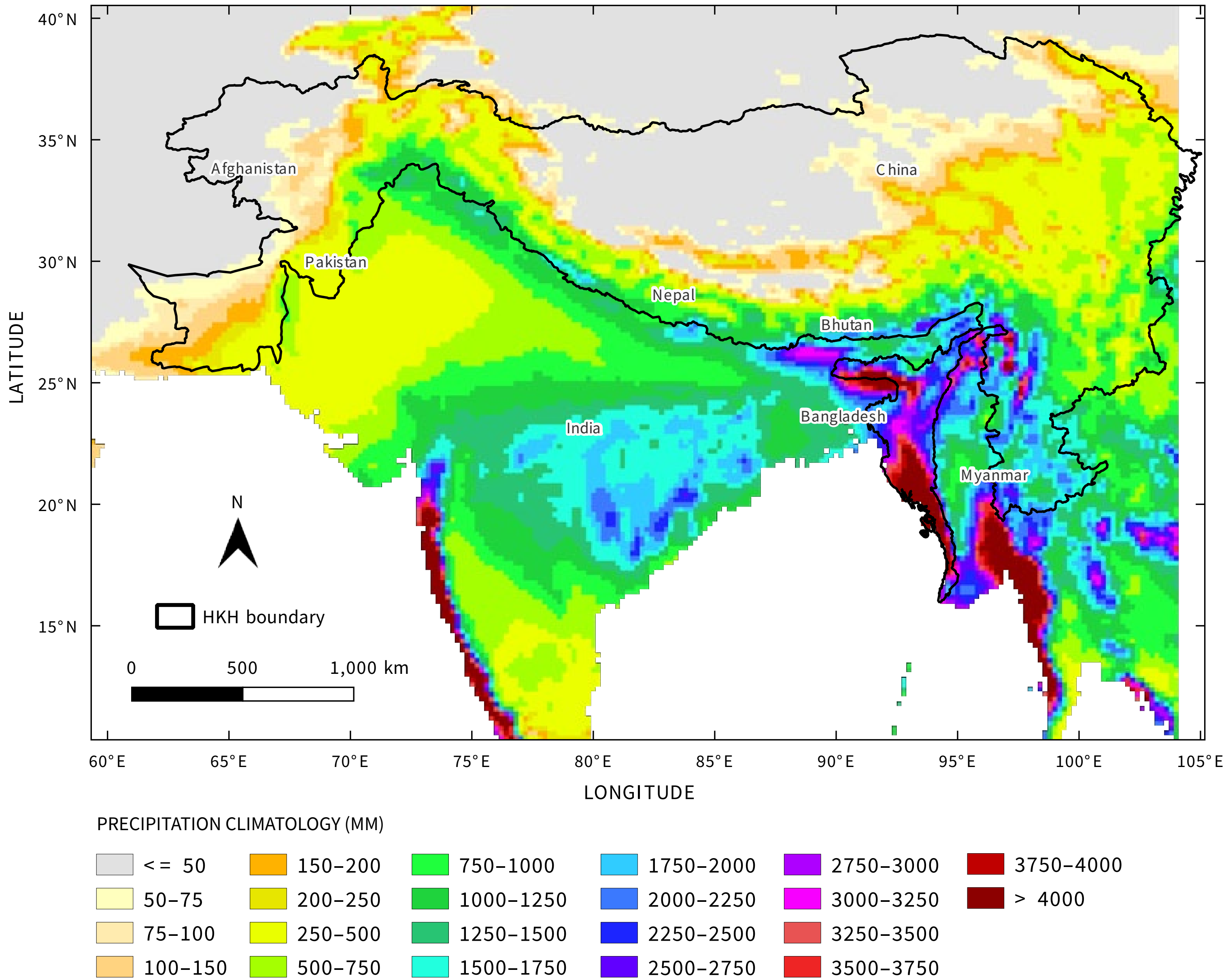


FIGURE 5: **LONG-TERM AVERAGE 2m MINIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR THE SUMMER MONSOON SEASON (JJAS) BASED ON HKH-S2S HINDCAST (2010–2024)**

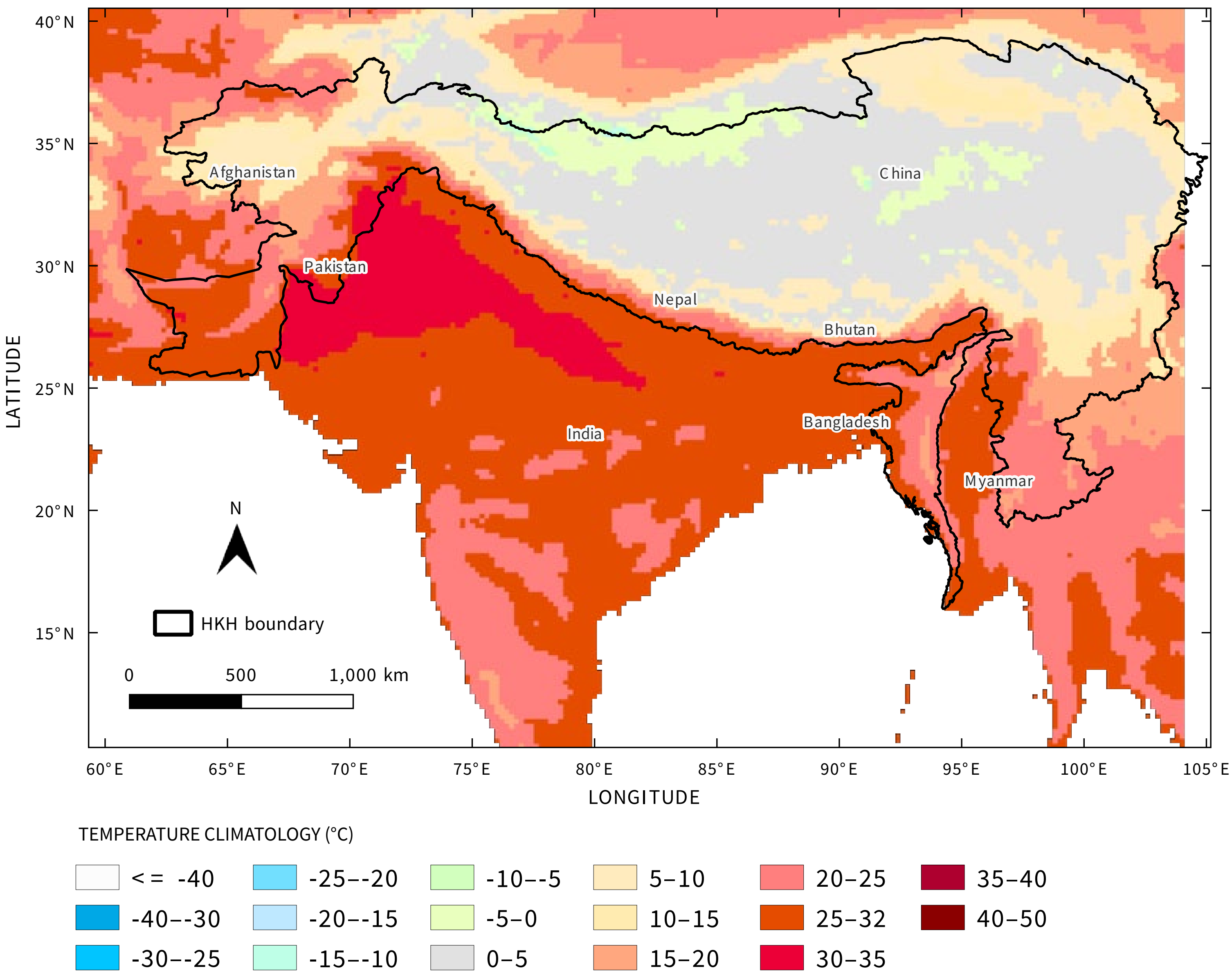
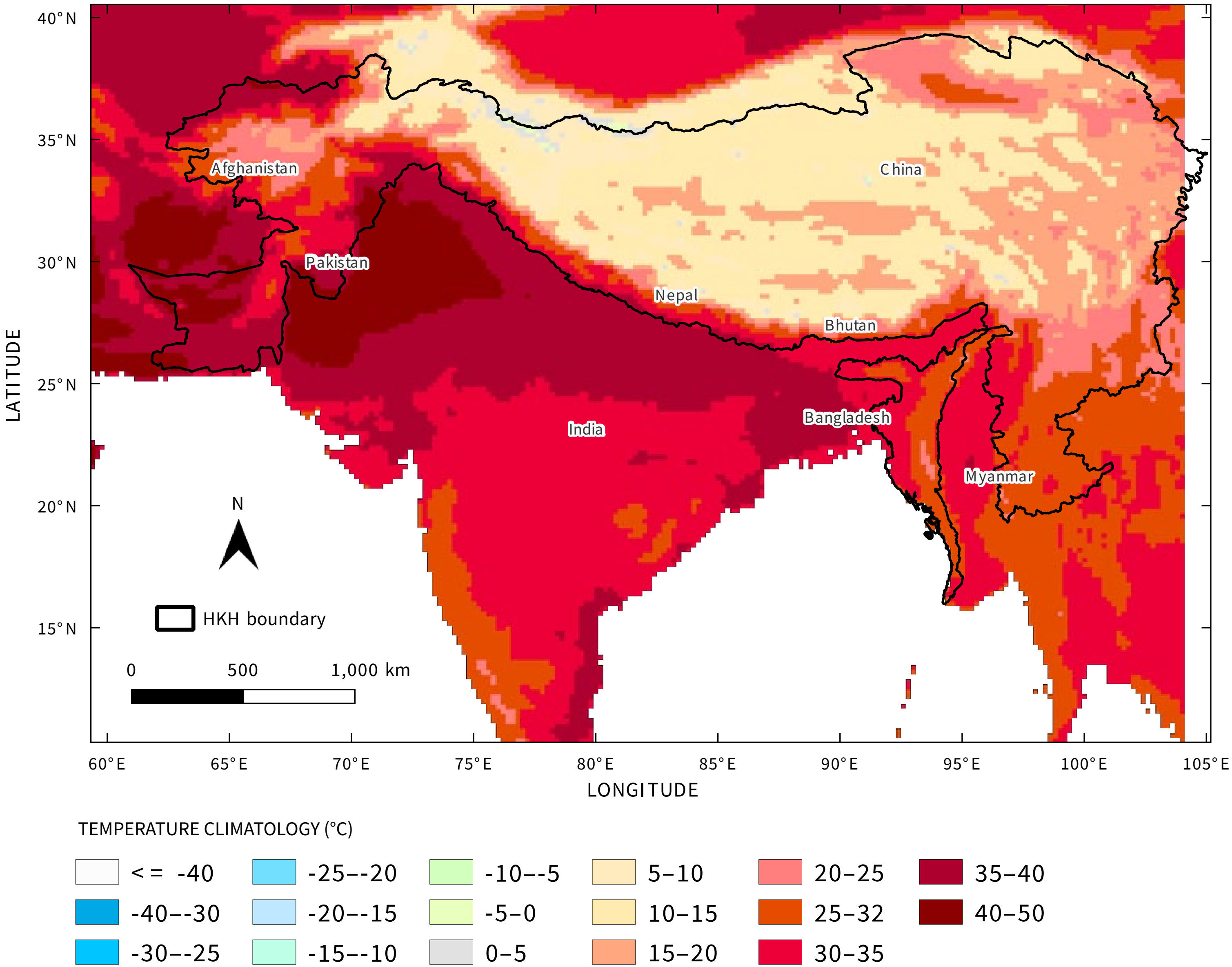


FIGURE 6: **LONG-TERM AVERAGE 2m MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR THE SUMMER MONSOON SEASON (JJAS) BASED ON HKH-S2S HINDCAST(2010–2024)**



ABOUT ICIMOD

The Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region stretches 3,500km across Asia, spanning eight countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. Encompassing high-altitude mountain ranges, mid-hills, and plains, the zone is vital for the food, water, and energy security of up to two billion people and is a habitat for countless irreplaceable species. It is also acutely fragile and vulnerable to the impacts of the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss.

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), based in Kathmandu, Nepal, is an international knowledge organisation focused on the HKH region, working since 1983 to deliver greener, more inclusive, and climate-resilient development. Our work is guided by our Strategy 2030, Medium-Term Action Plan V (2023–2026) and the associated Results Framework, and our various policies. Learn more on our website.

ABOUT IAP-CAS

The Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IAP-CAS), established in February of 1928 as the institute of Meteorology of Academia Sinica, was the very first research center carrying out meteorological research in modern China. Today, it has become a comprehensive atmospheric research institution, covering all aspects of the atmospheric sciences.

IAP-CAS is committed to studying and exploring new laws governing the interactions between physical, chemical and biological processes in the atmosphere and other spheres of the Earth system, and striving to advance theories, methods and the provision of technology to facilitate the monitoring and forecasting of weather, climate and environmental conditions.

With a focus on both the world's scientific and technological frontiers and Chinese national strategic needs, its research supports the development of meteorology, marine resources, the ecological environment, agriculture, aerospace, water conservation, resources, healthcare, and other industries, making new, fundamental, strategic and forward-looking contributions to disaster prevention and mitigation, the response to global changes, and the sustainable development of economy and society. Learn more on our website.

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