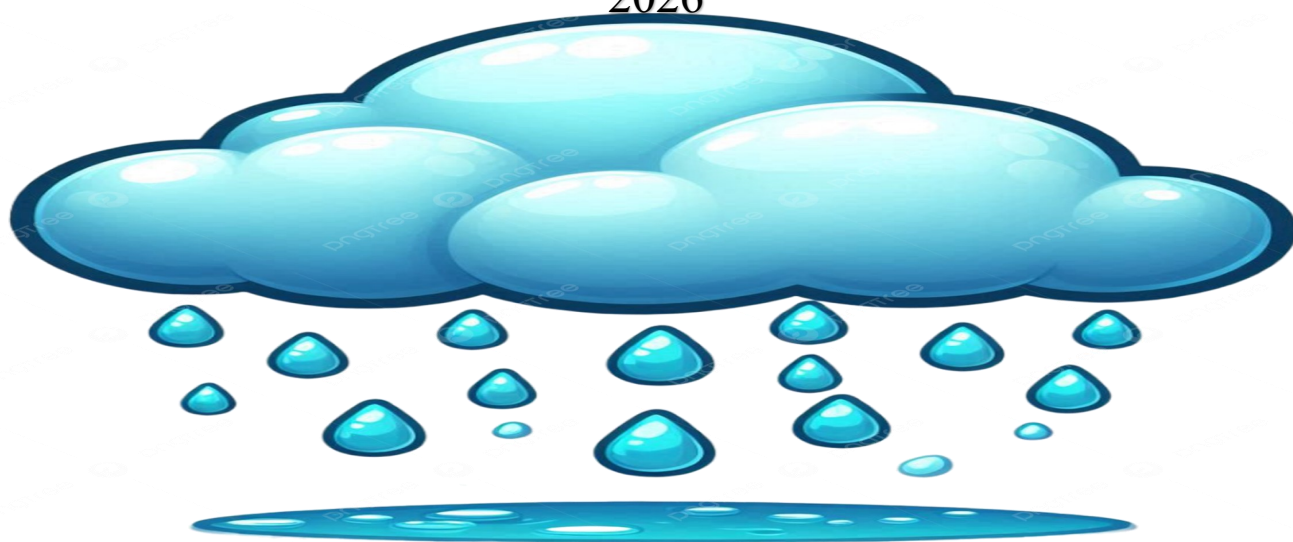


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**CLIMATE AND HEALTH BULLETIN FOR THE MONTH OF JULY
2026**



1.0. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLIMATE AND HEALTH BULLETIN FOR JULY 2026

Rainfall: In July 2026, cumulative rainfall is expected to increase across Liberia, with total monthly rainfall ranging from **118.3 mm to 1,045.1 mm**. The southwestern and northwestern regions are forecasted to receive the highest rainfall totals, with Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, and Margibi Counties expected to experience the highest amounts of rainfall during the month. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, and the eastern parts of Grand Gedeh County are expected to record the lowest rainfall totals during the same period.

Relative Humidity: In July 2026, high average relative humidity is expected to increase across the country with Grand Cape Mount, Gbapolu and Bomi counties expected to experience high relative humidity. Sinoe, Grand Kru, Maryland and parts of Margibi and Grand Bassa counties are predicted low relative humidity during this period. However, Nevertheless the other parts of the county is expected to experience moderate relative humidity during the same period. Average relative humidity during the month is forecasted to range between 85.3% and 96.3%

Temperature: Maximum temperature: Maximum temperature in July 2026 is anticipated to range between **26.3°C and 28.5°C** across the Country. Grand Gedeh, Nimba, east of Bong, lower Gbapolu, northwest of Bomi and east of Grand Cape Mount counties are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature (figure 3). However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country.

Minimum temperature: Minimum temperature across the country in July 2026 is anticipated to range between **21.0°C and 25.0° C**. The highest minimum temperature is anticipated to occur along the coastal region including counties such as Maryland, Grand Kru, Sinoe, Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Montserrado while the lowest minimum temperature is expected in Lofa and parts of Nimba, Bong, Gbapolu and Grand Gedeh counties.

Mean temperature: Expected between 23.6°C and 25.7°C, with relatively lower averages in Lofa County and parts of Gbapolu and Nimba counties while the coastal counties are expected to experience the highest.

Malaria Cases: The predicted malaria case for various locations across the country for the month of July 2026 is between 3.8 to 9.8% cases per one hundred persons. The highest malaria cases are expected in parts of Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Grand Kru counties. The other parts of the Country are expected to experience moderate increase in malaria cases during the month under review.

Malaria Vigilance: The anticipated climatic conditions during July 2026, characterized by increased rainfall, high relative humidity, and favorable temperatures, are expected to create conducive environments for mosquito breeding and survival.

Medication Instability Vigilance: The forecasted temperature and relative humidity conditions for **July 2026** may affect the stability, efficacy, and shelf life of certain drugs and medical supplies across Liberia.

MEDICAL ADVISORY FOR JULY 2026

Based on the forecasted climatic conditions for July 2026, which favor increased mosquito breeding and the spread of vector-borne diseases, medical personnel, individuals, and stakeholders in the health sector are advised to take the following precautionary measures.

Carry malaria medication when traveling to high-risk areas, particularly regions prone to increased rainfall and standing water. **Adhere to prescribed malaria prophylaxis** (preventive medication), especially for vulnerable groups and individuals residing in or visiting high-risk zones.

Seek prompt medical attention at recognized health facilities when symptoms of malaria such as fever, chills, headache, or body weakness are observed.

Store all medications properly in a safe, cool, and dry place to prevent spoilage, contamination, or loss of effectiveness.

Promote the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), especially during nighttime, to reduce exposure to mosquito bites. **Maintain clean surroundings** by eliminating stagnant water and improving sanitation to limit mosquito breeding sites.

Strengthen community awareness and surveillance by encouraging early reporting of suspected malaria cases and supporting public health interventions.

2.0 GENERAL OUTLOOK FOR 1ST TO 31TH JULY 2026

2.1 Rainfall Amount

In **July 2026**, cumulative rainfall is expected to increase across Liberia, with total monthly rainfall ranging from **118.3 mm to 1,045.1 mm**. The south-western and northwestern regions are forecasted to receive the highest rainfall totals, with Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Montserrado, and Margibi Counties expected to experience the highest amounts of rainfall during the month. Nevertheless, Maryland, Grand Kru, River Gee, and the eastern parts of Grand Gedeh County are expected to record the lowest rainfall totals during the same period. (Figure 1).

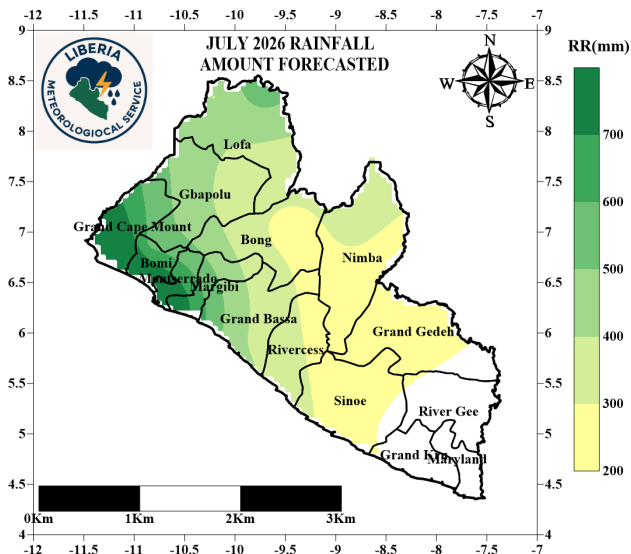


Figure 1: Rain forecasts for July 2026

2.3 Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature in July 2026 is anticipated to range between **26.3°C to 28.5°C** across the Country. Grand Gedeh, Nimba, east of Bong, lower Gbarpolu, northwest of Bomi and east of Grand Cape Mount counties are anticipated to experience high maximum temperature. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature (figure 3). However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in the other parts of the country (figure 3).

2.2 Relative Humidity (RH)

In July 2026, high average relative humidity is expected to increase across the country with Grand Cape Mount, Gbapolu and Bomi counties expected to experience high relative humidity. Sinoe, Grand Kru, Maryland and parts of Margibi and Grand Bassa counties are predicted low relative humidity during this period. However, Nevertheless the other parts of the county is expected to experience moderate relative humidity during the same period. Average relative humidity during the month is forecasted to range between 85.3% and 96.3% (Figure 2).

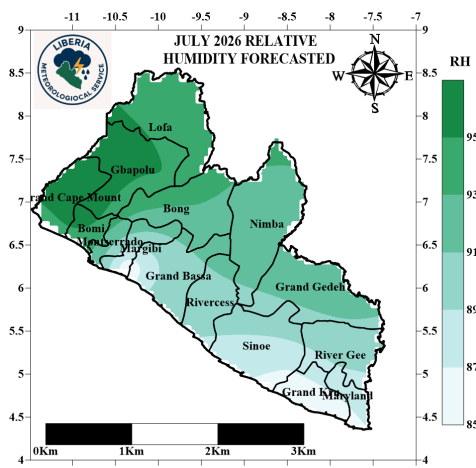


Figure 2: Relative humidity forecasts for July 2026

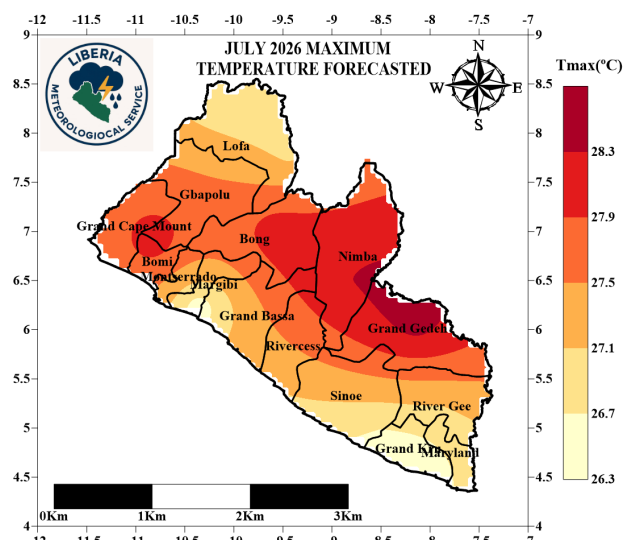


Figure 3: Tmax forecasts for July 2026

2.4 Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature : Minimum temperature across the country in July 2026 is anticipated to range between 21.0°C and 25.0°C. The highest minimum temperature is anticipated to occur along the coastal region including counties such as Maryland, Grand Kru, Sinoe, Rivercess, Grand Bassa, Margibi and Montserrado while the lowest minimum temperature is expected in Lofa and parts of Nimba, Bong, Gbapolu and Grand Gedeh counties (figure 4).

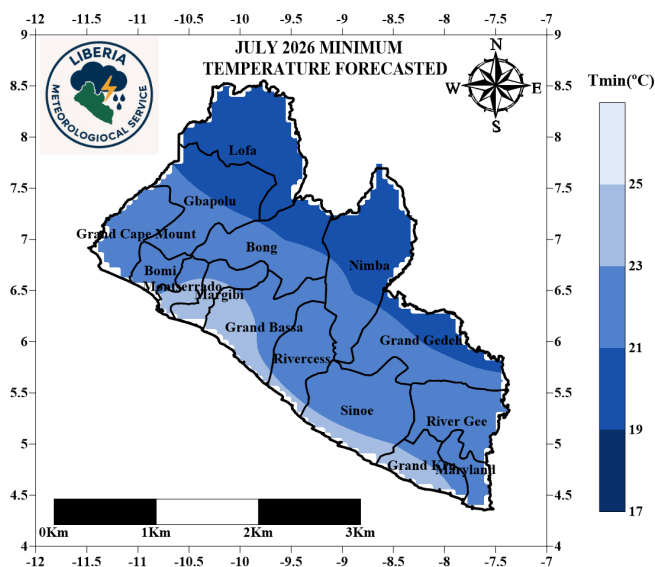


Figure 4: Tmin forecasts for July 2026

3.0 Malaria Case

The predicted malaria case for various locations across the country for the month of July 2026 is between 3.8 to 9.8% cases per one hundred persons. The highest malaria cases are expected in parts of Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Grand Kru counties. The other parts of the Country are expected to experience moderate increase in malaria cases during the month under review (Figure 6).

2.5 Mean Temperature : The forecasted mean air temperature across various locations in the country for July 2026 is expected to range between 23.6°C and 25.7°C.

Lofa County County are anticipated to experience relatively lower mean temperatures, while higher mean temperatures are expected in the coastal counties. However, the remaining parts of the country are forecast to experience moderate mean temperatures (Figure 5).

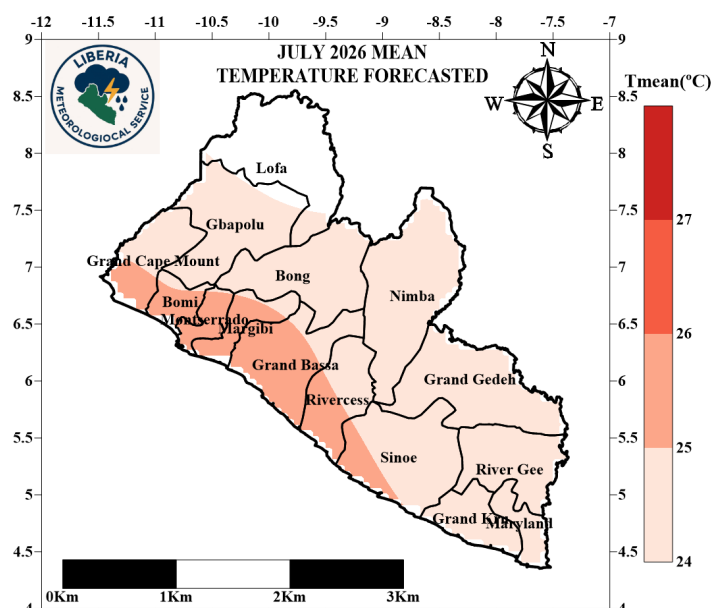


Figure 5: Ave. Temp forecasts for July 2026

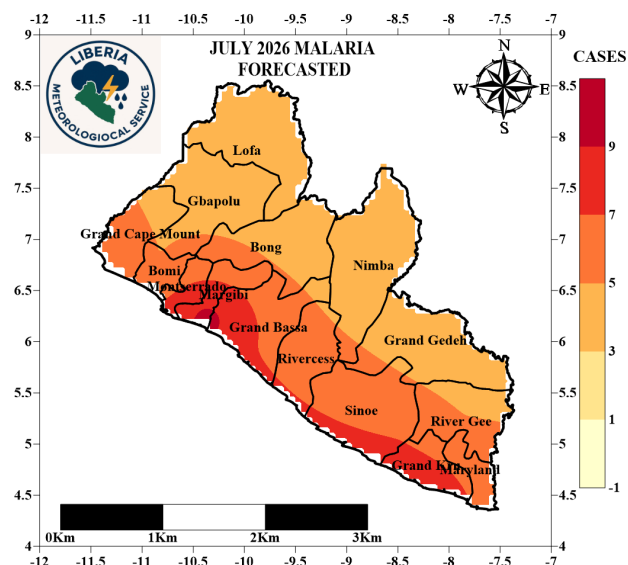


Figure 6: Malaria case forecasts for July 2026

4.0 DISEASE VIGILANCE (MALARIA)

The anticipated climatic conditions during July 2026, characterized by increased rainfall, high relative humidity, and favorable temperatures, are expected to create conducive environments for mosquito breeding and survival. Consequently, there is a moderate and high likelihood of increased malaria transmission across the country during the month.

Malaria vigilance is expected to be high in the southwest and central region while the other parts of the Country is expected to experience moderate impact. Health authorities, communities, and households are encouraged to strengthen preventive and control measures, including the proper use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets, environmental sanitation, and the timely diagnosis and treatment of suspected malaria cases. Continuous monitoring of weather and environmental conditions, coupled with enhanced public health awareness campaigns, will be essential in reducing the potential impacts of malaria during this period (Figure 7).

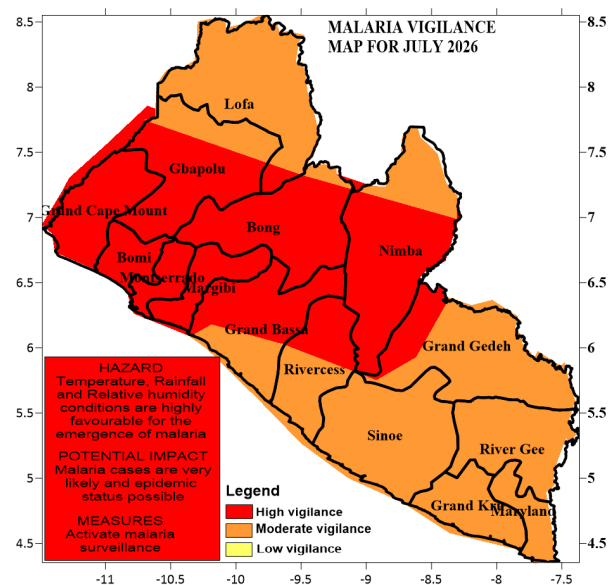


Figure 7: Malaria Vigilance for July 2026

4.1 Malaria threshold, epidemic characteristics and Advisory

	Climate Conditions	Hazard	Potential Impacts	Advisory/Measures
	Temperature between 25°C and 32°C. Relative humidity greater than 80%. Rainfall greater than 80 mm.	High probability of occurrence of malaria cases.	(i) Malaria could be fatal if not treated promptly and properly. (ii) Procurement of drugs for the treatment of malaria is expensive and therefore has adverse impacts on the financial resources of individuals and government.	As much as possible, avoid mosquito bites by using insecticide-treated mosquito nets, fumigating the environment frequently, and clearing drainages and stagnant water around homes.
	Temperature between 20°C and 25°C. Relative humidity between 70% and 80% Rainfall greater than or equal to 80 mm	Moderate probability of occurrence of malaria cases.	(iii) Malaria is usually accompanied by headache, fever, and body aches. These health conditions impact negatively on the patient's daily life.	Early diagnosis and treatment should be emphasized.
	Temperature between 18°C and 20°C Relative humidity between 60% and 70% Rainfall 80 mm	Low probability of occurrence of malaria cases.	(iv) Malaria patients usually feel sick with high fever and shivering chills. As a result, malaria patients cannot undertake normal economic and social activities.	To reduce the risk of contracting malaria, pregnant women are encouraged to take essential precautions such as using mosquito nets coated with pesticides when sleeping and taking anti-malaria prophylaxis.
	Temperature is less than 18°C or greater than 32°C; Relative humidity is less than 60%; Rainfall is less than 80 mm.	The occurrence of Malaria cases is unlikely.		

5.0 Medication Instability

5.1 Medication Instability Vigilance for July 2026

The forecasted temperature and relative humidity conditions for **July 2026** may affect the stability, efficacy, and shelf life of certain drugs and medical supplies across Liberia. Elevated temperatures and high humidity levels can accelerate the degradation of temperature-sensitive and moisture-sensitive pharmaceutical products, particularly where storage conditions are inadequate.

Based on the predicted weather conditions, a **moderate level of vigilance** is recommended nationwide regarding the storage, handling, and transportation of medicines and other health commodities. Health facilities, pharmacies, warehouses, and supply chain managers are encouraged to ensure compliance with recommended storage standards to maintain the quality and effectiveness of pharmaceutical products throughout the month.

Continuous monitoring of temperature and humidity conditions, along with adherence to proper storage practices, will be essential to minimize weather-related risks to drug and medication stability across the country (Figure 8).

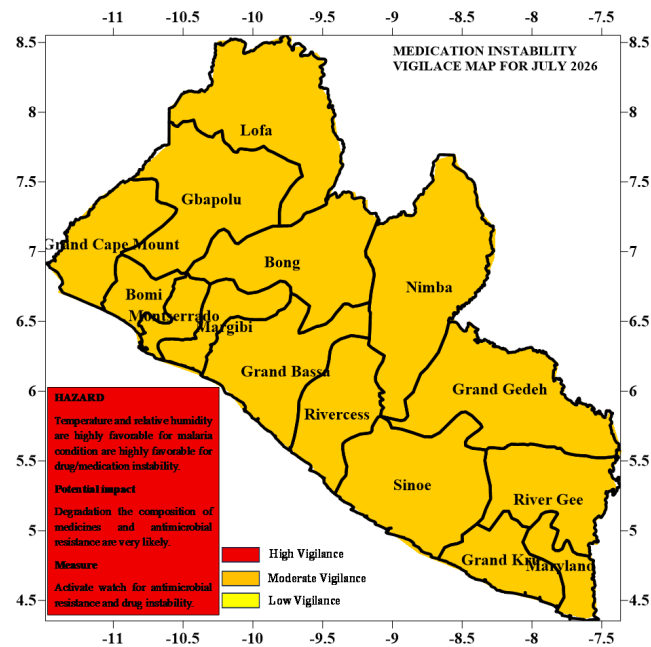


Figure 8: Medication Instability for July 2026

5.2 Medication Instability threshold, potential impacts and Advisory

	Climate Condi- tions	Hazard	Potential Impacts	Advisory/Measures
	Maximum tem- perature is greater than 30°C and, Relative humidi- ty is greater than 75%.	These condi- tions are con- sidered unsafe and unfavora- ble or incondu- cive for the storage of medicines.	(i) Drugs July lose their potency. Conse- quently, patients treat- ed with such medica- tions are not likely to recover or respond to treatment as desired. (ii) Microorganisms that cause some dis- eases July develop an- timicrobial resistance (AMR). (iii) Recovery of pa- tients will be retarded when they are treated with antibiotics that have been exposed to weather conditions that affect their stabil- ity.	In areas with high med- ication instability vigi- lance thresholds, there is a need for greater caution when moving and storing medica- tions. Medicines should al- ways be stored and transported using facili- ties with controlled temperature and humid- ity.

	Maximum temperature is greater than 30°C and Relative humidity is less than 75%. OR Maximum temperature < 30°C and Relative humidity > 75%.	The predicted temperatures and relative humidity are likely to cause depreciation in the quality of medicines.	Microorganisms that cause diseases are likely to develop antimicrobial resistance (AMR) when patients are treated with antibiotics that have lost their potency due to exposure to weather conditions that affect their stability.	Temperature and humidity monitoring systems for transporting and storing medicines are advised.
	Maximum temperature is between 25°C and 30°C; Relative humidity is between 70% and 75%.	Unconducive weather conditions tend to shorten the shelf life of medicines and could affect their overall potency.		Medical professionals should also advise patients on the proper storage of their medications to avoid degradation and loss of potency.

6.0 Heat Index

6.1 Heat Index Vigilance for JULY 2026

During the forecast period, cautionary heat index conditions are expected to prevail across the southern parts of the country throughout July 2026. In contrast, normal heat index conditions are anticipated in the northern regions.

The heat index during the period under review is forecast to range between **25°C and 30°C**. While these conditions generally pose a low to moderate risk, individuals in the southern regions are advised to take appropriate precautions, particularly during periods of prolonged outdoor activity, to minimize the potential effects of heat stress and dehydration (Figure 9).

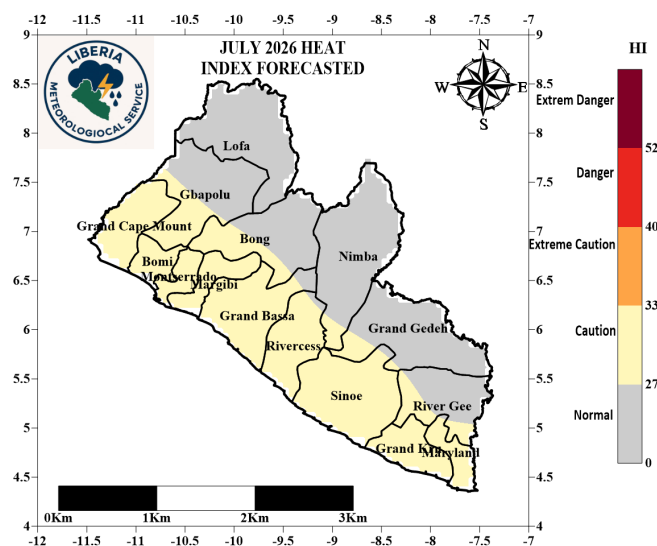


Figure 9: Heat Index for July 2026

6.2 Heat Index threshold, potential impacts and Advisory

	Climate Conditions	Hazard	Potential Impacts	Advisory/Measures
	Heat Index between 40°C and 52°C	The danger and extreme danger of heat stress are probable.	People in the affected areas are likely to be more susceptible to heat stroke, exhaustion, loss of concentration, and possible damage to the brain, liver, and heart, which July lead to fainting.	Use shades when engaging in outdoor activities to avoid direct exposure to heat from the sun.
	Heat Index between 33°C and 39°C	Moderate probability of heat stress.	Persistent and increased respiration rates can lead to exhaustion and fainting.	Work and other outdoor activities should be carried out when the intensity of solar radiation is not severe.
	Heat Index between 27°C and 32°C	A low probability of heat stress is likely.	Thirst, loss of appetite, and fatigue. It July lead to other abnormal health conditions such as heat rash.	Reduce physically demanding labour when the weather is hot.