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



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

Rainfall:

The forecasted cumulative rainfall across the counties is expected to increase, with total rainfall amounts ranging between 218.7 mm and 754.2 mm. The coastal and southern regions are forecast to receive the highest rainfall totals, while the northern parts of the country are expected to record the lowest amounts.

Additionally, rainfall is expected to increase significantly in the southwestern region of the country, particularly affecting Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, and Montserrado Counties .

Relative Humidity:

During June 2026, high relative humidity is expected to across the northern parts of the country. However, low relatively humidity is anticipated in Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Kru, and the western part of Grand Bassa County. Average relative humidity during the month is forecast to range between 88.2% and 90.2%

Temperature:

Maximum temperature: Expected between 27.5°C and 29.7°C. Higher maximum temperatures are expected in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, western Montserrado, and southern Gbapolu Counties, while Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru, Lofa, and Maryland Counties are anticipated to experience lower maximum temperatures. The remaining areas, including Bong, Nimba, northern Grand Gedeh, and parts of Gbapolu Counties, are expected to record moderate maximum temperatures.

Minimum temperature: Minimum temperature across the country in June 2026 is anticipated to range between 21.2°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 24.6°C and 26.8°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 June 2026 is between 4.1 to 10.7% cases per one hundred persons. The highest malaria cases are expected in parts of Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Grand Kru counties. Low malaria cases are expected to occur in Lofa and parts of Gbapolu, Bong, Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties while high malaria cases are expected in the south or coastal counties.

Malaria Vigilance:

The climatic conditions expected in June 2026 are likely to increase the risk of malaria transmission across Liberia. High malaria vigilance and strengthened preventive measures are therefore recommended nationwide.

Medication Instability Vigilance:

The forecasted temperature and humidity conditions for June 2026 may affect the stability of drugs and medical supplies across Liberia. Therefore, a moderate level of vigilance is recommended nationwide to ensure proper storage, handling, and transportation of pharmaceutical products .

MEDICAL ADVISORY FOR JUNE 2026

Based on the forecasted climatic conditions for JUNE 2026, which June 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 JUNE 2026

2.1 Rainfall Amount

In **June 2026**, cumulative rainfall across the counties is expected to increase, with total rainfall amounts ranging between 218.7mm and 754.2mm. The coastal and southern regions are forecast to receive the highest rainfall totals, while the northern parts of the country are expected to record the lowest amounts.

Additionally, rainfall is expected to increase significantly in the southwestern region of the country, particularly affecting Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, and Montserrado Counties (Figure 1).

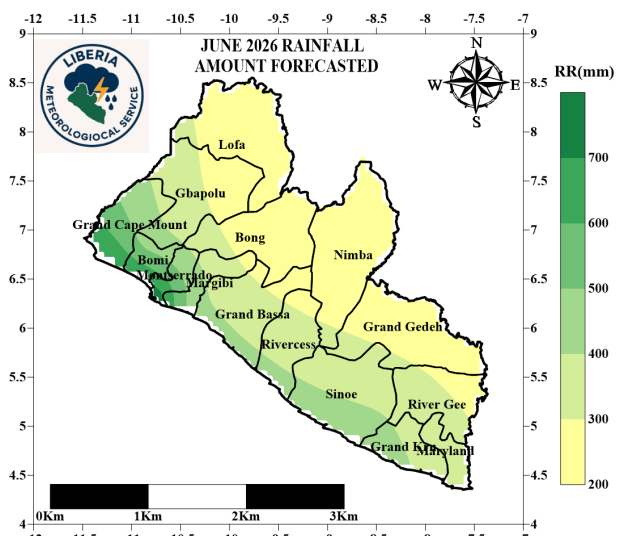


Figure 1: Rain forecasts for JUNE 2026

2.3 Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature in June 2026 is anticipated to range between 27.5°C to 29.7°C across the Country. High temperature is expected in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, west of Montserrado and the south of Gbapolu county. Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Kru, Lofa and Maryland counties are anticipated to experience low maximum temperature (figure 3). However, moderate maximum temperature is expected in Bong, Nimba, north of Grand Gedeh and Gbapolu counties.

2.2 Relative Humidity (RH)

During June 2026, high relative humidity is expected to across the northern parts of the country. However, low relatively humidity is anticipated in Montserrado, Margibi, Grand Kru, and the western part of Grand Bassa County.

Average relative humidity during the month is forecast to range between 88.2% and 90.2% (Figure 2).

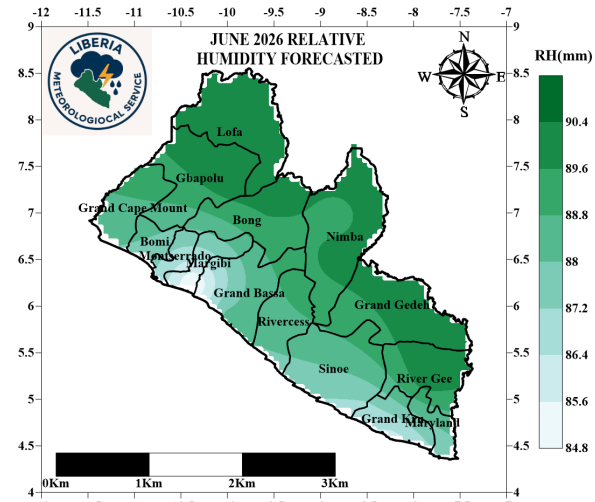


Figure 2: Relative humidity forecasts for JUNE 2026

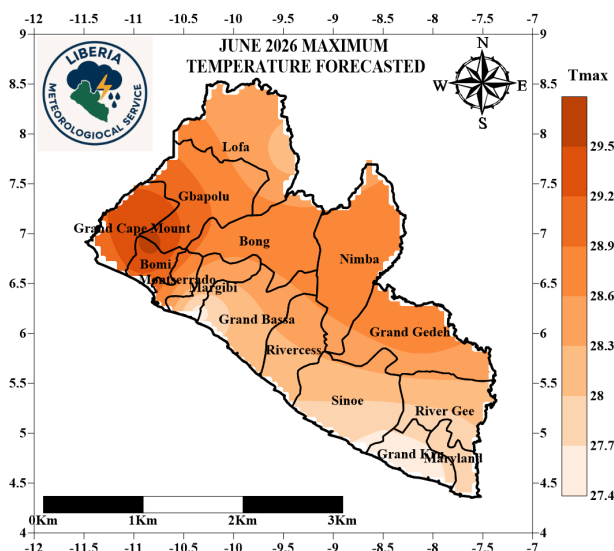


Figure 3: Tmax forecasts for June 2026

2.4 Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature : Minimum temperature across the country in June 2026 is anticipated to range between 21.2°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).

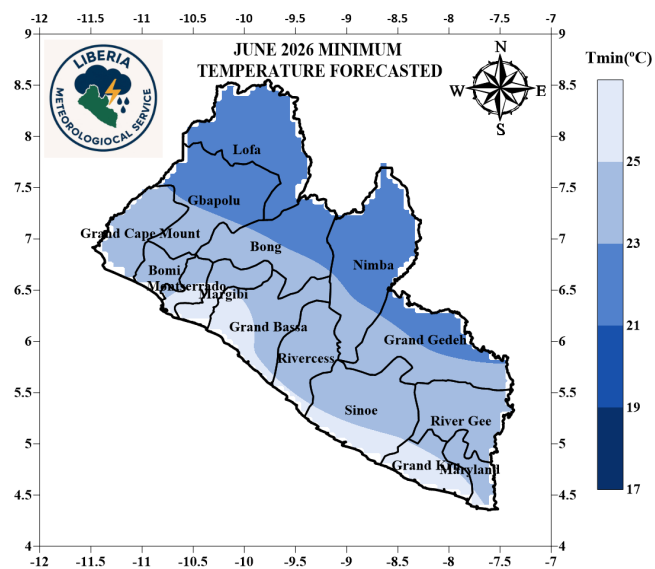


Figure 4: Tmin forecasts for June 2026

3.0 Malaria Case

The predicted malaria case for various locations across the country for the month of June 2026 is between 4.1 to 10.7% cases per one hundred persons. The highest malaria cases are expected in parts of Margibi, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Grand Kru counties. Low malaria cases are expected to occur in Lofa and parts of Gbapolu, Bong, Nimba and Grand Gedeh counties while high malaria cases are expected in the south or coastal counties (Figure 6).

2.5 Mean Temperature : The forecasted mean air temperature across various locations in the country for June 2026 is expected to range between 24.6°C and 26.8°C.

Lofa County and parts of Gbapolu and Nimba Counties 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).

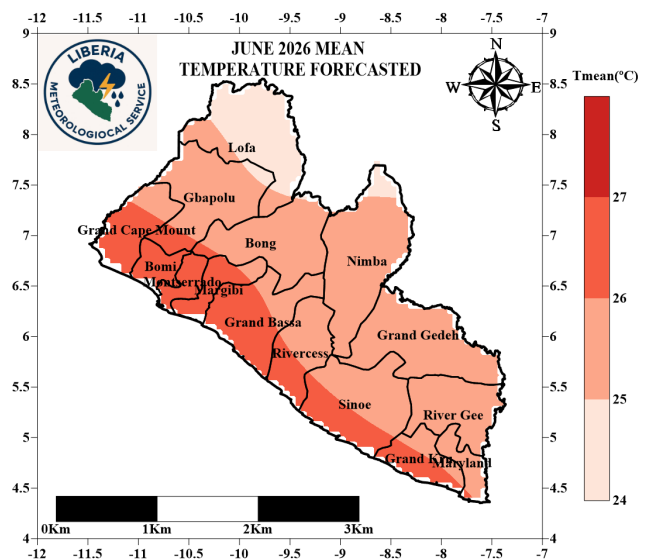


Figure 5: Ave. Temp forecasts for June 2026

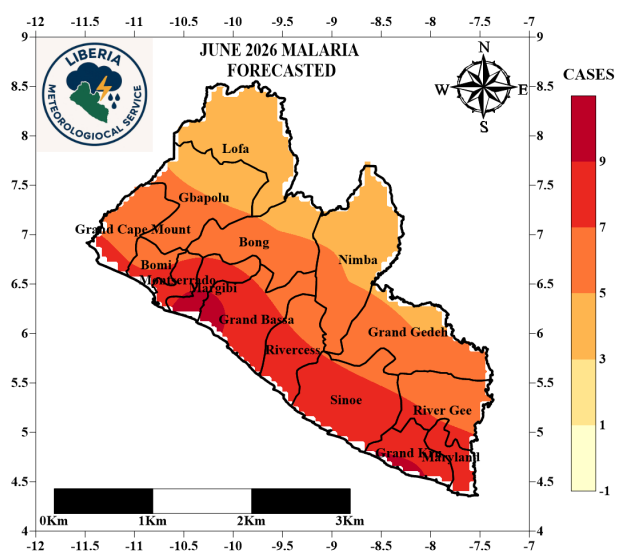


Figure 6: Malaria case forecasts for June 2026

4.0 DISEASE VIGILANCE (MALARIA)

The anticipated climatic conditions during June 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 high likelihood of increased malaria transmission across the country during the month.

Malaria vigilance is therefore expected to remain high nationwide, with all counties potentially facing an elevated risk of malaria incidence. 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).

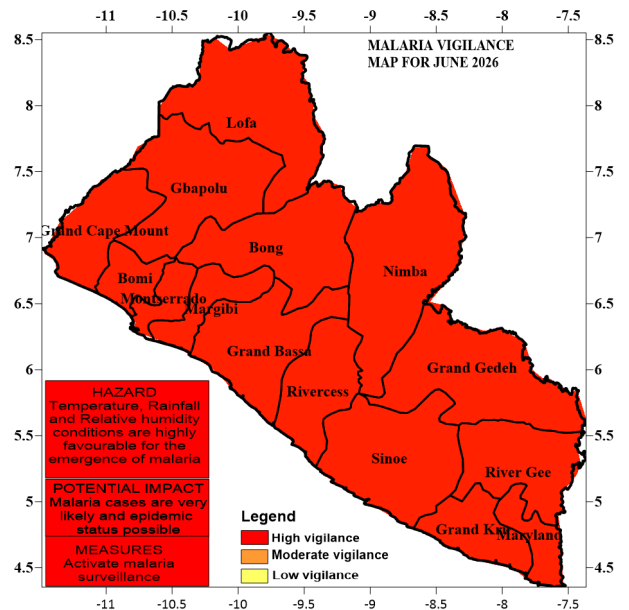


Figure 7: Malaria Vigilance for June 2026

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 June 2026

The forecasted temperature and relative humidity conditions for **June 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).

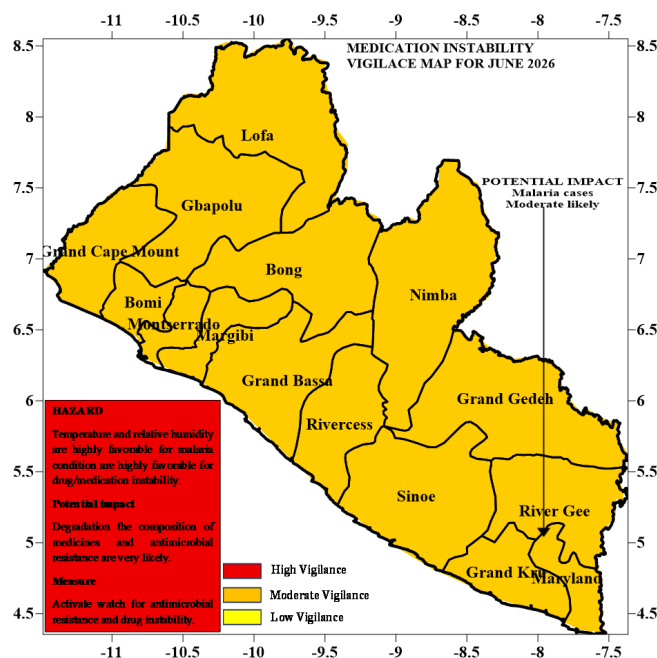


Figure 8: Medication Instability for June 2026

5.2 Medication Instability threshold, potential impacts and Advisory

	Climate Conditions	Hazard	Potential Impacts	Advisory/Measures
	Maximum temperature is greater than 30°C and, Relative humidity is greater than 75%.	These conditions are considered unsafe and unfavorable or inconducive for the storage of medicines.	(i) Drugs June lose their potency. Consequently, patients treated with such medications are not likely to recover or respond to treatment as desired. (ii) Microorganisms that cause some diseases June develop antimicrobial resistance (AMR). (iii) Recovery of patients will be retarded when they are treated with antibiotics that have been exposed to weather conditions that affect their stability.	In areas with high medication instability vigilance thresholds, there is a need for greater caution when moving and storing medications. Medicines should always be stored and transported using facilities with controlled temperature and humidity.

	<p>Maximum temperature is greater than 30°C and Relative humidity is less than 75%.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Maximum temperature < 30°C and Relative humidity > 75%.</p>	<p>The predicted temperatures and relative humidity are likely to cause depreciation in the quality of medicines.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Temperature and humidity monitoring systems for transporting and storing medicines are advised.</p>
	<p>Maximum temperature is between 25°C and 30°C; Relative humidity is between 70% and 75%.</p>	<p>Unconducive weather conditions tend to shorten the shelf life of medicines and could affect their overall potency.</p>		<p>Medical professionals should also advise patients on the proper storage of their medications to avoid degradation and loss of potency.</p>

6.0 Heat Index

6.1 Heat Index Vigilance for JUNE 2026

During the forecast period, cautionary heat index conditions are expected to prevail across the southern parts of the country throughout June 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).

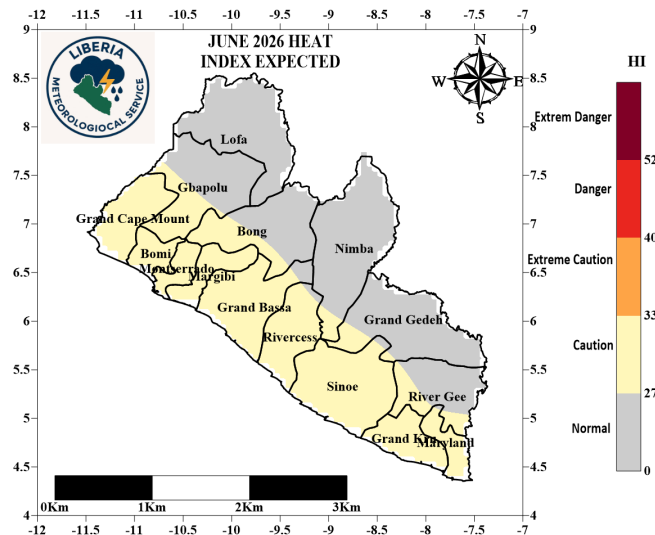


Figure 9: Heat Index for June 2026

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 June 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 June lead to other abnormal health conditions such as heat rash.	Reduce physically demanding labour when the weather is hot.