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THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BULLETIN FOR JANUARY2026

In the January 2026 forecast, cumulative rainfall across Liberia is expected to range between 20.9 mm and 58.0 mm. Higher rainfall amounts (48.9–58.0 mm) are anticipated in Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Kru, and Maryland counties, while upper Lofa and Nimba are predicted to receive less than 20.0 mm. The remaining parts of the country are expected to record rainfall between 21.0 mm and 40.0 mm.

Throughout this period, Relative humidity is forecasted to range from 62.4% to 81.8% nationwide. The highest values (79.5–81.8%) are expected along the coastal and southeastern counties, while the extreme northern region is likely to experience the lowest relative humidity (62.4%). Other areas are expected to record values between 62.7% and 77.1%.

Maximum temperatures are anticipated to range from 28.9°C to 32.1°C. Lower maximum temperatures are expected over Maryland, River Gee, Grand Kru, and Sinoe, while higher values are forecasted for the northern and western regions. Minimum temperatures are projected to range between 17.4°C and 25.9°C, with the lowest values (16.9–19.1°C) anticipated in parts of Lofa, Gbapolu, Bong, and Nimba, and the highest minimum temperatures (up to 25.9°C) expected in coastal counties, particularly Margibi.

The mean air temperature values for January 2026 are forecasted to range between 24.3°C and 27.5°C. Lower mean temperature values between (24.0–25.0°C) are expected over Lofa and parts of Gbapolu, while higher temperature averages between (26.5–27.5°C) are anticipated across the coastal counties.

The prevailing climatic conditions suggest moderate malaria risk in Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Kru, and Maryland, while low vigilance is expected in other parts of the country during the forecast period.

Forecasted temperature and humidity conditions may contribute to drug and medication instability nationwide. High vigilance is advised for Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Kru, and Maryland, while moderate vigilance is recommended for Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Grand Bassa, Margibi, and parts of Montserrado and Bong. Low vigilance is anticipated in the northern and southwestern regions, including Lofa, Gbapolu, Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, and parts of Nimba and Bong.

With respect to heat stress, extreme caution is advised across the country. High heat index conditions are expected in Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, and parts of Gbapolu and Montserrado, while the rest of Liberia is likely to experience cautionary heat index levels.

GENERAL OUTLOOK FOR 1ST TO 31 January 2026

Rainfall Amount in January 2026

In January 2026, the forecasted cumulative rainfall amount across the counties is anticipated to be between 20.9mm and 58.0mm. Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Kru and Maryland are expected to record rainfall amounts between 48.9mm and 58.0mm. Rainfall amounts of below 20.0mm are predicted in upper Lofa and Nimba counties. The rest of the Country are expected to experience between 21.00mm to 40.00mm(figure 1).

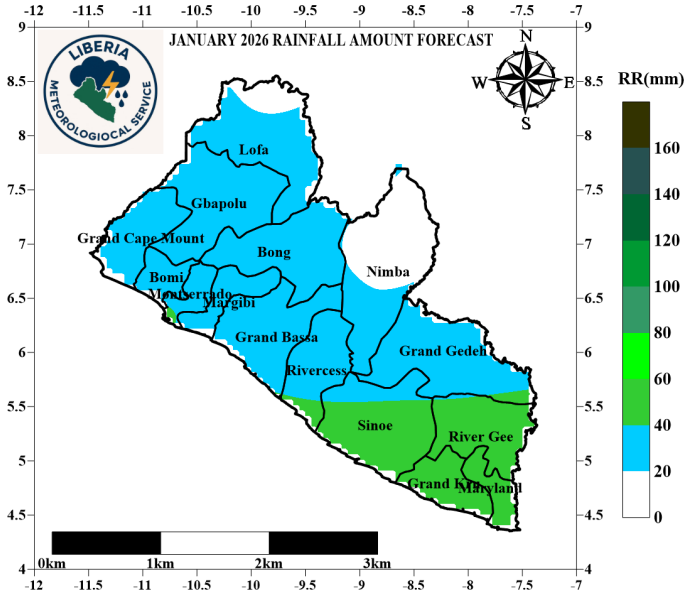

Figure 1: Rain forecasts for January 2026

Maximum Temperature

The maximum temperature in January 2026 is anticipated to be 28.9°C to 32.1°C across the counties. The lowest maximum daytime temperatures are predicted over Maryland, River Gee, Grand Kru and Sinoe counties (figure 3). The highest maximum temperature are expected in the north and wester regions of the country. However, the extreme maximum temperature is expected to occur in part of Nimba, Grand Cape Mount and Bomi counties.

Relative Humidity (RH) FOR JANUARY 2026

Relative humidity across Liberia for January 2026 is predicted to range from 62.4% to 81.8%, as shown in Figure 2. The highest range of values (79.5–81.8%) is expected in the coastal and the southeast counties. The extreme north is expected to record the lowest relative humidity, 62.4% while the rest of the country is expected to record a range of 62.7% to 77.1% (figure 2).

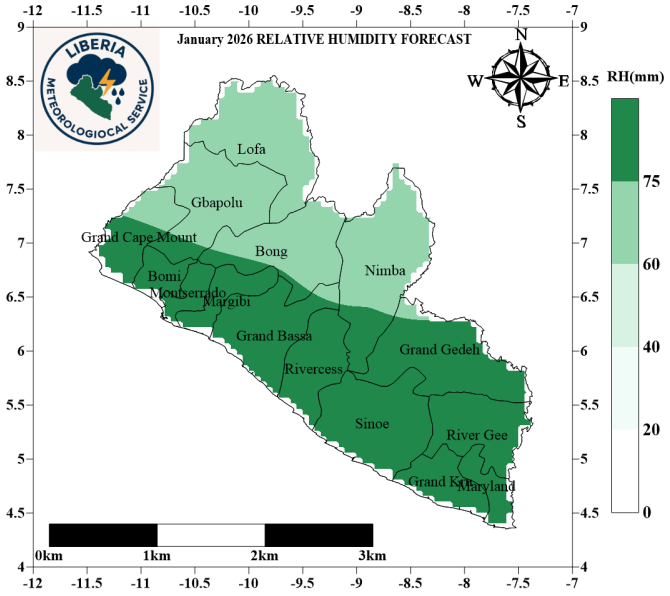

Figure 1: Relative humidity forecasts for Jan. 2026

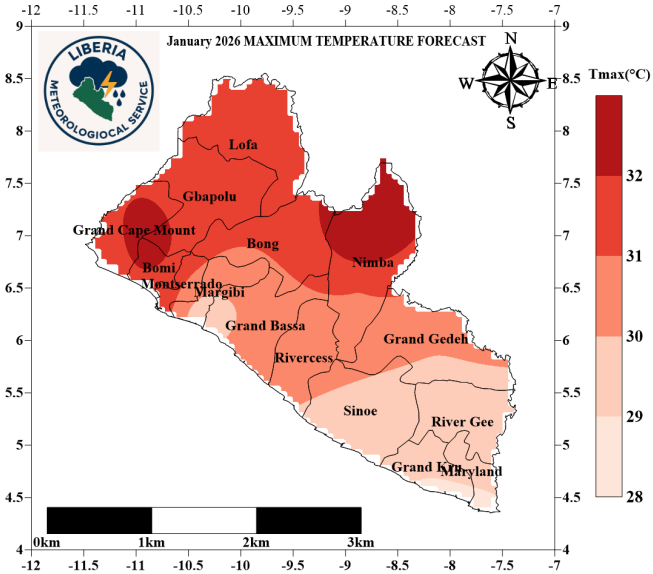

Figure 3: Tmax forecasts for January 2026

Minimum (Nighttime) Temperature

Minimum temperatures across the country in January 2026 are anticipated to range between 17.4°C and 25.9°C. The lowest maximum temperature range of 16.9°C to 19.1°C is anticipated in parts of Lofa, Gbapolu, Bong and Nimba counties, while the highest maximum temperature of 25.9°C is expected in the coastal region with Margibi expected to experience the highest (figure 4).

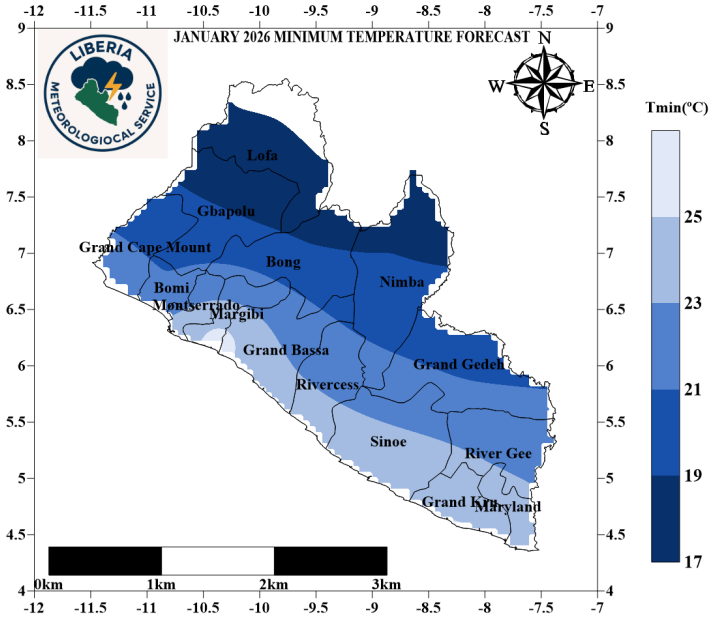

Figure 4: Tmin forecasts for January 2026

DISEASE VIGILANCE (MALARIA)

The expected climatic conditions in the month of January 2026 suggest a moderate prospects of malaria incidences in Sinoe, River Gee, Grand and Maryland counties. However, low vigilance cases are expected to occur in other parts of counties during the forecast period. (Figure 6).

Mean Temperature

The predicted mean air temperatures for various locations across the country for January 2026 is predicted between 24.3°C and 27.5°C. The lower range (24.0°C to 25.0°C) is expected over Lofa, parts of Gbapolu County, while the highest average temperature range between (26.5°C to 27.5° C) is anticipated over the coastal counties. (Figure 5).

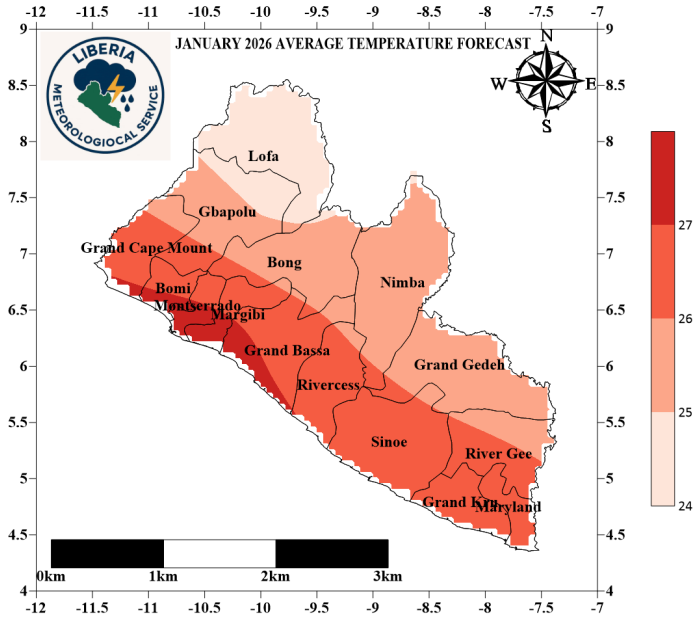

Figure 5: Ave. Temp forecasts for January 2026

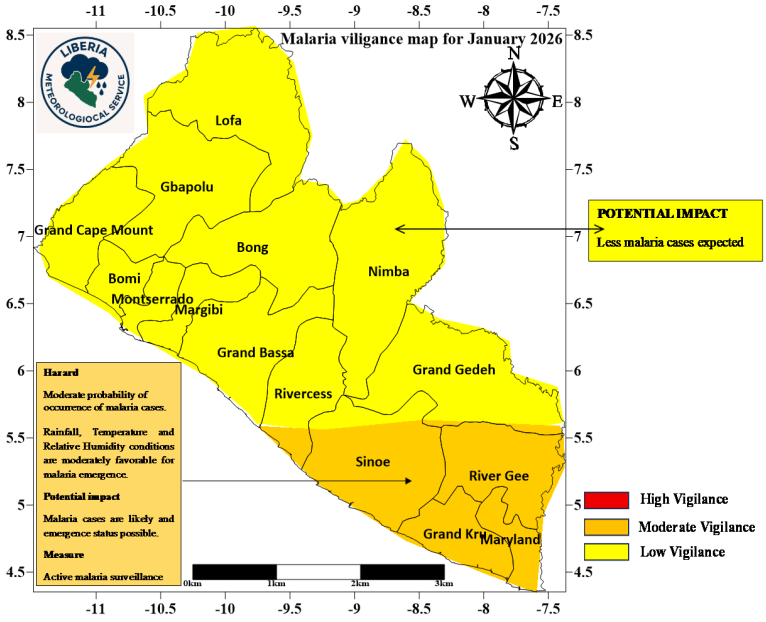

Figure 6: Malaria Vigilance for January 2026

Malaria threshold, epidemic characteristics and Advisory

	Climate Conditions	Hazard	Potential Impacts	Advisory/Measures
	Temperature between 25°C and 32^{0}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. (iii) Malaria is usually accompanied by headache, fever, and body aches. These health conditions impact negatively on the patient's daily life. (iv) Malaria patients usually feel sick with high fever and shivering chills. As a result, malaria patients cannot undertake normal economic and social activities.	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.		Early diagnosis and treatment should be emphasized.
	Temperature between 18^{0}C and 20°C Relative humidity between 60% and 70% Rainfall 80 mm	Low probability of occurrence of malaria cases.		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 antimalaria prophylaxis.
	Temperature is less than 18^{0}C or greater than 32^{0}C; Relative humidity is less than 60%; Rainfall is less than 80 mm.	The occurrence of Malaria cases is unlikely.		

Medication Instability

3.1 Medication Instability Vigilance for January 2026

The temperature and humidity anticipated in January 2026 are likely to cause drug and medication instability across Liberia. Based on the predicted weather elements (relative humidity and temperature), high vigilance is expected in Sione, River Gee, Grand Kru and Maryland counties. Moderate vigilance is prescribed over Rivercess, Grand Gedeh, Grand Bassa Margibi and part of Montserrado and Bong counties. However, low vigilance is anticipated over north and southwest of the country affecting Lofa, Gbapolu, Grand Cape mount, Bomi an part of Nimba and Bong counties during the forecast period (See Figure 8).

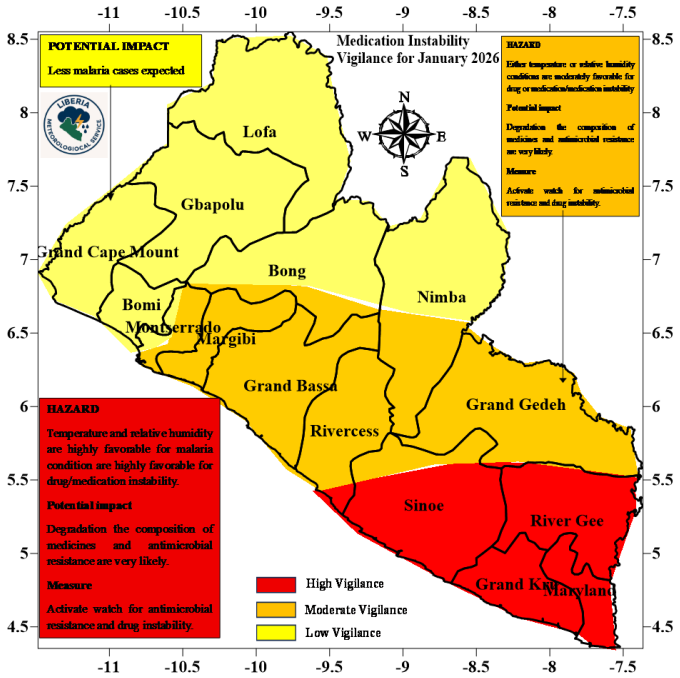

Figure 7: Medication Instability for January 2026

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 may 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 may 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.

	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.

Heat Index

5.1 Heat Index Vigilance for December 2025

During the forecasted period, extreme caution to dangerous heat index is prescribed over the Country. Bomi Grand Cape Mount and part of Gbapolu Montserrado will experience high heat index while the rest of the country is expected to experience caution heat index (Figure).

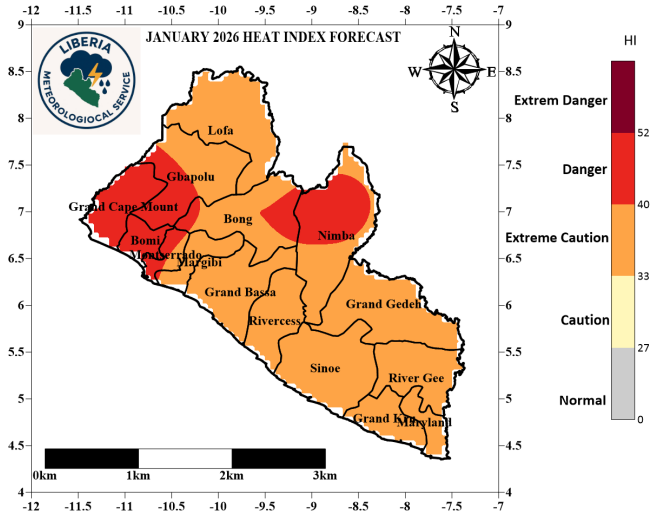

Figure 8: Heat Index for January 2026

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