

Start members and their partners should consider acting on developing risks through the Start Fund Crisis Anticipation. Click [HERE](#) for more information on Start Fund Crisis Anticipation. Click [HERE](#) for an anticipation note template.

UPCOMING RISKS

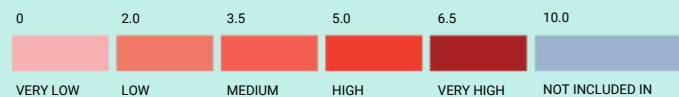
RISK RELEVANCE

The risk relevance rating considers the relevance of the risk to the Start Fund Crisis Anticipation. Risks are categorised with FOREWARN input.



INFORMAL GLOBAL RISK INDEX

The INFORM risk index identifies countries at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions-hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity.



HIGH RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY



Flooding

Zambia, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and Madagascar

INFORM RISK CLASS
MEDIUM/HIGH


RISK INFORMATION

Above average rainfall and cyclones have affected countries across southern Africa over December and January. Flooding has impacted countries, with cholera outbreaks affecting countries across the region. In the second half of January heavy rainfall is forecast across Zambia, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and Madagascar. There will remain a high flood risk across the region. Areas recently affected by Tropical Storm Dikeledi are at heightened risk of further flood and mudslides impacts.


SOURCE

[FEWSNET](#)
[WHO](#)

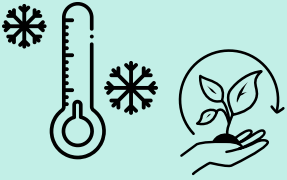
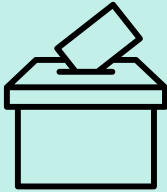
HIGH RELEVANCE

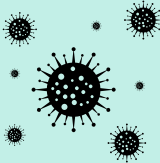
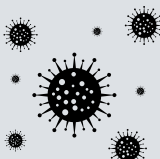

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Flooding and Cholera ANGOLA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS MEDIUM</p>	<p>In the Luanda province, over 75 cases of cholera were reported on 7-8th January. IFRC warn of a potential escalation in the outbreak, particularly in northern provinces bordering DRC. The National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics has also forecast above-average rainfall for the current rainy season, increasing the risk of flooding and the spread of waterborne diseases. NOAA forecasts in the week 16-22 January further rainfall in southwestern Angola and hot conditions in southern Angola. GLOFAS forecasts show a strong likelihood of significant flooding events in the 30 days from mid-January in northern Angola, and southern DRC and Congo. Warmer temperatures increase the growth rate of cholera-causing bacteria, while rainfall can cause flooding which increases the likelihood of contaminated water leading to cholera.</p>	<p>IFRC FEWSNET GLOFAS</p>

MEDIUM RELEVANCE



RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Conflict Risk, Mass Migration MOLDOVA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS LOW</p>	<p>Ukraine mid-Dec confirmed it would not renew the transit agreement on 1 Jan with Russian state-controlled gas company Gazprom, which enabled Russian gas to flow via Ukraine into breakaway region of Transnistria. Moldova is reliant on the plant in Transnistria for four fifths of its electricity supply. As a result, Transnistria 11 Dec imposed emergency measures aiming to mitigate the situation severely impacting the economy. CrisisWatch warns of a potential fuel humanitarian crisis that could potentially prompt mass migration into Moldova proper.</p>	<p>Crisis Watch Euractiv BBC</p>

MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Cold wave and food agricultural impacts YEMEN</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS VERY HIGH</p>	<p>Low temperatures are expected to persist across Yemen, extending from previous frost episodes and potentially worsening the threats to agricultural livelihoods. Highland regions, particularly at night, are projected to experience temperatures below 0°C. Throughout most days of the dekad, moderate daytime temperatures are expected to range from 18°C to 24°C, while nighttime temperatures will be even lower, particularly in the governorates of the Central Highlands and the Eastern Plateau. According to FAO-FSNIS, this will increase the risk of frost, which will vary in intensity by location. Winter cereals in highland areas and livestock are anticipated to face greater risks from cold stress due to extremely low temperatures. The National Center for Meteorology and Early Warning has also forecasted cold to very cold weather in a number of governorates, including Saada, Amran, Sana’a, Dhamar, and Al Bayda.</p>	<p>FAO Barren Press Start Network Pre-Alert Guidance Note – Anticipating Cold Waves National Center for Meteorology and Early Warning</p>
 <p>Election-based violence BURUNDI</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS HIGH</p>	<p>On 5th June 2025, Burundi will hold legislative elections for the National Assembly amid growing concerns highlighted by the UN Special Rapporteur on Burundi. The unresolved 2015 political crisis, characterised by displacement, human rights violations, and a coup attempt, continues to impact the country. During the 2015 election period, over 230,000 Burundians fled the country, with at least 15,000 internally displaced, leading to the activation of Alert 030 Burundi in anticipation of displacement and escalating violence. At the time, the risk analysis forecasted that, given the historical context of Burundi, people are highly mobile and would react quickly, in large numbers, to changes in levels of security and incidences of violence. The current situation is aggravated by an economic crisis that has intensified violations of economic, social, and cultural rights, compounded by ongoing human rights abuses and widespread impunity. Furthermore, regional instability in the Great Lakes region further heightens tensions. With a history of violence and displacement during past elections, there is a risk of renewed instability, human rights violations, and displacement during the 2025 electoral period.</p>	<p>Relief Web Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect The New Times Alert 030 Burundi</p>

MEDIUM RELEVANCE		
RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Mpxv outbreak AFRICA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS HIGH/MEDIUM</p>	<p>According to a weekly bulletin by Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, mpox continues to present a risk across several African Union Member States. A total of 72,506 cases have been reported across 20 different countries, with a fatality rate of 1.78%. The following states have reported new cases in the last 2 months: Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia. Neighbouring countries without existing cases, and regions within affected countries without existing cases, may be relevant for anticipatory action. Events, festivals and seasonal migrations across borders have previously been cited as key upcoming factors that can heighten the risk of spreading diseases.</p>	<p>ReliefWeb</p>
LOW RELEVANCE		
RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Avian flu cases AMERICAS & CARRIBBEAN</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS HIGH/MEDIUM/LOW</p>	<p>A public health assessment by the Pan American Health Organization across Latin America and the Caribbean classified the risk of Avian flu to public health as moderate. PAHO urges inter-region cooperation and close monitoring to ensure early detection of further cases and/or outbreaks, given the morbidity and mortality risks associated with the disease. Six confirmed human cases of influenza A (H5N1), known as avian or bird flu, have been reported in the US in the first week of 2025. Overall, the public health impact remains limited as no human-to-human transmission has been identified to date.</p>	<p>Pan American Health Organization PBS</p>
 <p>Flooding GUATEMALA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS MEDIUM</p>	<p>According to a forecast by the Guatemala National Co-ordination for Disaster Reduction (CONRED), both heavy rains and a cold front continue to pose a risk. 317 emergency incidents have already been reported, with 3,967 individuals directly affected and a further 5,294 evacuated. Agencies are encouraged to continue to monitor the forecasts to anticipate any further deterioration. NOAA forecasts moderate rainfall in northern Guatemala during the week 16-22 January.</p>	<p>PAHO CONRED (in Spanish) NOAA</p>

LOW RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Cyclone and flooding risk MOZAMBIQUE</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS VERY HIGH</p>	<p>Tropical Cyclone Chido made landfall in northern Mozambique in mid-December 2024 causing heavy rainfall and strong winds. Mozambique, particularly Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, is highly vulnerable to cyclones due to its extensive coastline in a cyclonic region, experiencing an average of one cyclone per year since 2018, except 2019–2021 when nine cyclones affected up to 1.5 million people. The arrival of La Niña conditions (January–April 2025) is expected to increase cyclone activity, heavy rainfall, and flooding in Indian Ocean regions, including for the remainder of the rainy season in Mozambique (November–April). Start Network members in Mozambique have previously raised alerts to the Start Fund in anticipation (Alert 501) and response to the humanitarian impacts (Alert 576, Alert 687, Alert 694) of cyclones and flooding. Start Network members are encouraged to closely monitor these risks for the remainder of the season.</p>	<p><u>ACAPS</u> <u>INAM</u></p>
 <p>Cyclone and flooding MALAWI</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS MEDIUM</p>	<p>Malawi's rainy season (January–April 2025) is expected to be influenced by weak La Niña conditions. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) forecasts above-normal to normal rainfall in most areas from January to March 2025, making this season likely wetter than the 2023/24 season. The DCCMS also warns of an increased risk of flooding in this period, as well as secondary hazards such as landslides, mudslides, and waterborne diseases. The average price of maize grain remains high and an estimated 5.7 million people are facing IPC level 3 (Crisis) levels of acute food insecurity between Oct 2024 and March 2025, and additional flooding could exacerbate food insecurity by negatively impacting agricultural production. Start Network members in Malawi have previously raised alerts to the Start Fund in response to the humanitarian impacts of flooding and cyclones (<u>Alert 693</u>, <u>Alert 575</u>, <u>Alert 405</u>, <u>Alert 310</u>). Start Network members are encouraged to closely monitor these risks for the remainder of the season.</p>	<p><u>DCCMS</u></p>

LOW RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY



Spike in cross border displacement

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

INFORM RISK CLASS

MEDIUM/HIGH

RISK INFORMATION

Following the recent election of Donald Trump, presidential changes happening in the USA towards the end of January are likely to result in a strong focus on strict enforcement of borders and the deportation of almost 11 million undocumented people from USA. It is possible that in advance of these changes, there will be a spike in cross-border displacement, especially in high risk areas like the Darién Gap. In previous years, trends in policy changes resulted in an increased number of alerts to the Start Fund related to cross border displacement. However, it is likely additional indicators would be required to justify a forecast for a spike. Start Network members should continue to monitor the situation.

SOURCE

[The New Humanitarian Crisis Group Foreign Policy](#)