

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

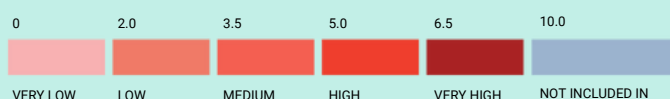
#### RISK RELEVANCE

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 COUNTRY



**Flooding**  
**EAST AFRICA**

**INFORM RISK CLASS**  
**HIGH/VERY HIGH**



#### RISK INFORMATION

June to August rains forecasted above-average across parts of South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia. The region saw a delayed onset of rainfall at the start of the season followed on from extreme temperatures earlier in the year, raising the risk of flooding, crop damage, and displacement. Flooding in South Sudan this year is expected to be as bad as 2024 or worse. Start Network members should monitor the local short-term forecasts (1-3 weeks), and consider raising a Start Fund Anticipation Alert where specific flooding impacts are forecast. NOAA forecasts indicate above average rainfall during the 4 weeks from mid-July, in particular affecting South Sudan, northern Uganda, southern Sudan, and western Ethiopia.

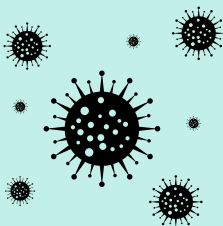
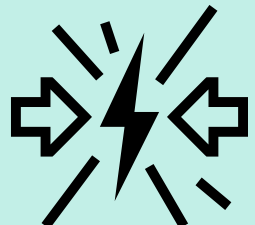
#### SOURCE

[WCM Global Hydromet Relief Web](#)  
[ICPAC](#)  
[NOAA](#)


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HIGH RELEVANCE		
RISK COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p><b>Flooding</b> <b>CHAD, NIGER</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>JJA, ASO, UK Met and WMO forecast above average rain fall in central and eastern Sahel. Seasonal forecasts for Chad and Niger are forecasting above average rainfall, and subsequently above-average runoff in the main river basins. Early to normal season start dates are expected for south-central Chad and Niger. However, the above average rainfall indicates a higher risk of flooding. Start Network members should monitor the local short-term forecasts (1-3 weeks), and consider raising a Start Fund Anticipation Alert where specific flooding impacts are forecast. NOAA forecasts above average rainfall in mid-July across southern Chad and southern Niger.</p>	<p><a href="#">FEWS.NET</a> <a href="#">NOAA</a> <a href="#">ACMAD</a></p>
 <p><b>Flooding</b> <b>MYANMAR</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>Further heavy rainfall is forecast for Myanmar which could exacerbate are humanitarian conditions in country following the earthquake earlier in 2025 and recent monsoon-related flooding. The recent flooding and landslides has affected least 35,500 people affected in Kachin, Rakhine, and Southern Shan states according to OCHA. GLOFAS is forecasting flooding potentially exceeding a one in 20 year event within July affecting Salween basin. NOAA forecasts above 150mm of rainfall affecting south-east Mynamar during mid-July.</p>	<p><a href="#">WMO</a> <a href="#">NOAA</a> <a href="#">GLOFAS</a></p>


### MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p><b>Cholera outbreak</b> <b>CHAD</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>The risk of cholera spreading from conflict-affected Sudan into refugee camps in eastern Chad is increasing, with cases already confirmed near Adré. Over 300,000 Sudanese refugees are at high risk due to overcrowding, poor sanitation, and flooding. With the peak of the rainy season approaching, the likelihood of an epidemic is rising. The World Health Organization has warned that urgent action is needed to prevent a larger outbreak, including the allocation of more land for relocations and improved cross-border coordination. The government and humanitarian actors have begun preparedness efforts, particularly at key entry points like Adré and Tiné.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>IRC</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Reuters</u></a> <a href="#"><u>UNICEF</u></a></p>
 <p><b>Conflict</b> <b>SOUTH SUDAN</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>Escalating conflict in Upper Nile state since March shows no signs of abating and is likely to result in further displacement and rising multi-sectoral humanitarian needs. Food insecurity has worsened according to latest assessments, with the number of people facing Catastrophe (IPC 5) in Upper Nile tripling since March to 32,000 people. In particular, Luakpiny/Nasir and Ulang counties face the risk of Famine without a rapid scale up in assistance. Meanwhile, humanitarian access remains severely constrained. In June, MSF was forced to close a key hospital in Upper Nile and suspend support to health facilities due to security incidents. This month, WFP resorted to delivering food and nutrition assistance via airdrops after being unable to access worst affected areas for four months. The upcoming rainy season is likely to further worsen conditions and increase public health risks. Health facilities in conflict affected areas already report increased cases of diarrhoea and malaria. Given the potential scale of this crisis, members are encouraged to focus on specific sectors and/or target populations where and anticipatory Start Fund project could make a significant impact.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>WFP</u></a> <a href="#"><u>IPC</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Health Cluster</u></a> <a href="#"><u>MSF</u></a></p>

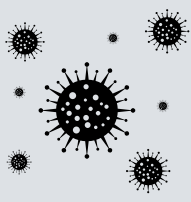
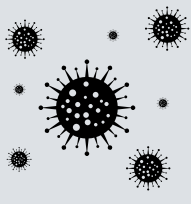

### MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p><b>Flooding</b> COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA</p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> HIGH</p>	<p>Further heavy rainfall may trigger flooding in northwestern Colombia and the Orinoco Basin in Venezuela. Both countries have experienced wetter than average periods during the previous 30 days. NOAA highlights the risk that the additional rainfall forecast during July on already oversaturated soil moisture poses a flooding risk. Start Network members have recently raised and implemented Start Fund projects for flooding in both countries, and therefore it is recommended that any further Start Fund anticipation alert would be carefully targeted and for distinct flooding impacts.</p>	<p><u>WMO</u> <u>NOAA</u></p>

### LOW RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p><b>Cross-border displacement</b> PAKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, IRAN</p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> HIGH/VERY HIGH</p>	<p>The Pakistan government has enacted its second phase of the 'Illegal Foreigners' Repatriation Plan', ordering all Afghan Citizen Card holders to leave by 31 March. Deportations have since followed. If Pakistan does not renew Proof of Registration (PoR) cards, another 1.4 million Afghans could face deportation according to UNOCHA.</p> <p>This follows a similar directive from the Iranian authorities that over 4 million undocumented Afghan migrants must leave the country by 6 July. Border crossings also intensified following Israel's recent attacks on Iran.</p> <p>UNHCR has reported a significant increase in daily returns by Afghan migrants and refugees, with over 43,000 returnees on 1 July. The scale of forced return is overwhelming aid agencies on the ground in Afghanistan and protection needs will increase amid dwindling essential relief items. Given the potential scale of this crisis, members are encouraged to focus on specific sectors and/or target populations where and anticipatory Start Fund project could make a significant impact.</p>	<p><u>CrisisWatch</u> <u>UNOCHA</u></p>

### LOW RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p><b>Measles outbreak</b> <b>AMERICAS</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>LOW/MEDIUM</b></p>	<p>PAHO has issued an epidemiological update in light of rising cases of measles in the Americas region. So far, 7.312 cases of measles have been confirmed in the region in 2025. This represents a 29-fold increase compared to 2024 case numbers during the same period and mirrors global trends in increased measles cases. Countries on the OECD/DAC eligibility list for ODA with the highest caseloads include Mexico, Bolivia and Argentina. Measles can easily cross borders and cause outbreaks in any community where people are unvaccinated or under-vaccinated. Urgent implementation of intensified vaccination campaigns in affected areas and in those areas at risk of spread, especially in low coverage communities, is needed to curb risks of outbreak.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>PAHO</u></a> <a href="#"><u>CDC</u></a></p>
 <p><b>M-pox outbreak</b> <b>AFRICA</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>MEDIUM/HIGH/VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>As of 29 June 2025, WHO data indicates a spike in confirmed mpox (Clade I and II) cases in several African countries, notably Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, and Zambia. These trends are most pronounced among countries classified under "Other Clade Ib" and "Other countries," where weekly case numbers have sharply increased in recent weeks. Despite this recent increase, the overall epidemic trend across the region has been declining, largely due to a sustained drop in cases in Sierra Leone. Nonetheless, 18 countries in the WHO African Region continue to report ongoing transmission, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo remains the most heavily affected. WHO advises that recent trends should be interpreted with caution due to potential reporting delays, and the current spike should be closely monitored.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>WHO</u></a></p>
 <p><b>Conflict</b> <b>HAITI</b></p> <p><b>INFORM RISK CLASS</b> <b>VERY HIGH</b></p>	<p>Internal displacement has been rising in Haiti since January, with attacks in early July worsening the security situation in the Centre department yet further. Over 4000 HHs have already been displaced. Agencies are encouraged to continue monitoring the security situation and consider proactive action ahead of further displacement if relevant.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>IOM</u></a> <a href="#"><u>OCHA</u></a> <a href="#"><u>UN News</u></a></p>

### MATERIALIZED RISKS: Flooding, INDIA - Alert 959

Following an entry in the June 2025 Start Fund Risk Bulletin, members successfully raised an alert to the Start Fund for flooding in India. The allocation committee encouraged agencies to proactively anticipate this risk going forward. Alert details here: [Alert 959 India \(Flooding\)](#).

### ONGOING RISKS

Please refer to the [June 2025 Start Fund Risk Bulletin](#) for more information



**Flooding**  
EAST AFRICA

**Flooding**  
CHAD, NIGER

### SEASONAL OUTLOOKS

Please note that Start Fund anticipatory alerts should not be based on seasonal forecasts alone – agencies should monitor shorter-term forecasts to identify a window for anticipatory action. Remember, anticipation alerts are for specific upcoming crises, and alerts should be raised between the advanced warning and the crisis. Please consult the [Start Fund Anticipation Guidance](#) for more information.

**FLOODING:**  
INDONESIA



Climate outlook reports suggest above average rainfall during the period July to December. This comes after significant flooding recently occurred in Jakarta region following heavy rainfall and overflowing of Ciliwung Rivers. Source: [Met Office Seasonal Outlook](#), [ADINet](#)

### ANALYSIS FOR ACTION GRANT

The Analysis for Action (AA) Grant is designed to enable agencies to better understand a potential crisis, to decide whether to raise an anticipation alert to the Start Funds and to plan an effective intervention: [Analysis for Action | Small Grants](#).