

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

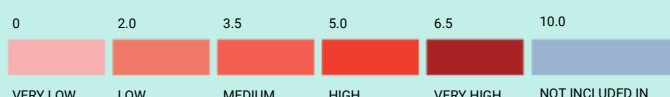
RISK RELEVANCE

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



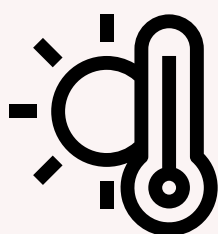
INFORMAL GLOBAL RISK INDEX

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



Heatwave
YEMEN

INFORM RISK CLASS
VERY HIGH

RISK INFORMATION

Yemen is forecast to experience above-average temperatures, with May–July much more likely to be warmer than normal. Between 8-14 May the maximum temperatures will generally range from 25 to 45°C across the country, with the eastern governorates like Hadramaut and Al Maharah, as well as coastal areas such as Taizz, likely to particularly feel the impact. This could trigger localised heatwaves, stressing both crops and livestock. Along the Red Sea coast and Gulf of Aden, including areas such as Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Lahj, Aden, and Abyan, as well as in Marib and Shabwah, posing risks to both people and agricultural livelihoods.

SOURCE

[FAQ](#)
[Agrometeorological Early Warning Bulletin](#)
[Met Office Monthly Climate Outlook](#)
[NOAA](#)

MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY



Flooding
YEMEN

INFORM RISK CLASS
VERY HIGH

RISK INFORMATION

Above normal rainfall in Yemen is likely, with May–July likely to be wetter than normal. During the first 10 days of May 2025, Yemen experienced above average precipitation, with the highest amounts concentrated in the elevated areas of the Central Highlands and Southern Uplands, including governorates, such as Hajjah Amran, Al Mahwit, Sana’a, Raymah, Dhamar, and Ibb. While rains are forecast to be slightly below average for the second week of May there remains the risk in future of potential for flash flooding, particularly in localised watersheds near the highlands. This could lead to increased soil erosion, damage to infrastructure, and displacement of communities. The risk of flooding varies, with the water basins of Wadi Rimah and Wadi Zabid facing an alert risk level.

SOURCE

[FAO](#)
[Agrometeorological](#)
[Early Warning](#)
[Bulletin](#)
[Met Office Monthly](#)
[Climate Outlook](#)
[NOAA](#)



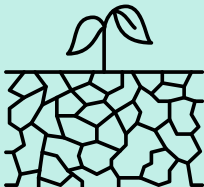

Displacement/Conflict
SOMALIA

INFORM RISK CLASS
VERY HIGH


March and April both saw targeted attacks by Al-Shabaab, leaving several casualties. These attacks took place in the context of a coordinated offensive launched in Feb 2025 which has made significant territorial gains in recent months. In the coming months, escalating inter-clan disputes and Al-Shabaab's resurgence are anticipated to heighten in hotspots such as central Somalia, particularly around Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions, due to militias' clash over grazing land. Newly captured areas in central Somalia by Al-Shabaab are likely to experience increased violence. Furthermore, ongoing tensions between Jubaland, Mogadishu, and Al-Shabaab's continued operations will fuel the instability and new displacements. The general political polarization and competition ahead of the 2026 elections could further exacerbate these pre-existing tensions and fuel more conflict in a context already overstretched on financial resources for humanitarian assistance.

[The Soufan Centre](#)
[Reuters](#)
[CRISIS WATCH](#)
[ACAPS](#)


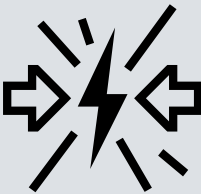
MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Drought EASTERN AFRICA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS MEDIUM/HIGH</p>	<p>Below average rainfall has led to abnormal dryness in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. Heavy and above-average rainfall (5-40 mm) is forecast for the southern part of Ethiopia in the coming week, but northern Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti are forecast to experience abnormally hot conditions, increasing the potential impacts of dryness. Dryness will lead to poorer vegetation health, and may negatively impact agricultural production from the Belg season crucial for northern central highlands and other parts of Ethiopia. Several neighbouring countries (including South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania) are also anticipated to receive below-normal rainfall.</p>	<p>NOAA GEOGLAM</p>
 <p>Flooding INDIA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS HIGH</p>	<p>Between 2-3 May, severe rain and thunderstorms affected Gujarat state and northern India, causing at least 22 deaths and widespread damage. Gujarat reported 14 fatalities and damaged homes in Pachmahal and Kheda. In northern regions, including Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, eight people died, due to strong winds and lightning, and several others injured. Continued heavy rainfall is forecast, with orange alerts issued. The South Asia Climate Outlook Forum predicts above normal rainfall and temperatures for the upcoming monsoon season, heightening flood risks. In May-June of 2021-2024, Start Network members in India have previously successfully implemented alerts in response to flooding and storm.</p>	<p>ECHO Flash WMO Disaster Alert</p> <p>Historic SF Alerts: 527 611 816 835</p>
 <p>Flooding GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS MEDIUM/HIGH</p>	<p>NOAA forecasts moderate to heavy rainfall which may lead to flooding in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and Eastern Nicaragua. Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama have recently experienced heavy rainfall and flooding, meaning there is high soil saturation, and therefore heightened risk of further flooding. Meanwhile, in Eastern Nicaragua NOAA highlights the poor vegetation conditions as exacerbating the flood risk. GLOFAS forecasts highlight rainfall may exceed 150mm in the ten days from 8th May, particularly in Costa Rica and Panama where there is also the risk of over 300mm during that period.</p>	<p>NOAA</p>

MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Flooding COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS HIGH</p>	<p>Continued heavy rainfall may lead to rivers and lagoons overflowing, landslides and other flooding impacts. Northern South America has experienced heavy rainfall in April and May, with flooding triggering landslides and mudflows. NOAA forecasts moderate to heavy rainfall across Colombia and Venezuela continuing in May, with a focus on northwestern and eastern Colombia, and southern Venezuela. GLOFAS forecasts highlight the risk of rainfall exceeding 150mm and potentially 300mm in the ten days from 8th May. The heavy rainfall may exacerbate flood risk in already vulnerable or flooded locations leading to further humanitarian impacts, as well as new locations being at-risk of impacts.</p>	<p>NOAA GLOFAS BBC</p>

LOW RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
<p>Flooding DRC</p>  <p>INFORM RISK CLASS VERY HIGH</p>	<p>Continued rainfall in DRC could lead to further flooding and impacts. In April heavy rainfall led to flooding of the Ndjili River in Kinschasa and the Rugmumba River in Tanganyika, affecting 80,000 people. Heavy rainfall has persisted and above average rainfall is forecast for a further two weeks.</p>	<p>IFRC NOAA GLOFAS</p>
 <p>Conflict INDIA, PAKISTAN</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS VERY HIGH</p>	<p>Tensions between India and Pakistan have sharply escalated following a deadly militant attack in Kashmir on 22 April that killed 28 tourists. The Indian government claimed the attack was planned in Pakistan, a charge the Pakistan government denies. In response, India launched air and drone strikes on nine targets in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Punjab—the first such strike in Punjab since 1971—killing 26 and injuring dozens. Pakistan has vowed retaliatory action, raising fears of open conflict between the nuclear-armed neighbours. Diplomatic fallout has included cancelled visas, suspended treaties, and rising anti-Kashmiri and anti-Muslim sentiment within India, as regional and global powers call for restraint. The risk of further escalation remains high and could be more severe than previous flare-ups in 2019 and 2016.</p>	<p>The Guardian The New Humanitarian BBC</p>

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.

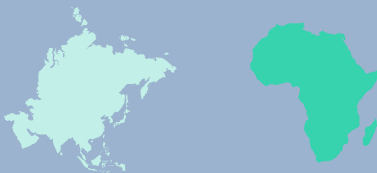
HURRICANE SEASON: CARRIBEAN



Atlantic hurricane season runs June 1 to November 30. Colorado State University has predicted that a total of 17 tropical storms will form, of which nine will become hurricanes.

SOURCE: [CSU Hurricane Seasonal Forecasting](#)

RAINY SEASON: SAHEL REGION SOUTH(WEST) ASIA



For the African Sahel and Southwest Asia, the enhanced probability of above-normal precipitation is expected to persist throughout their rainy seasons (Jun-Aug to Aug-Oct).

Wetter than normal conditions are likely across India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan as well as parts of China, eastern parts of Indonesia and the Philippines

SOURCE: [IRI – International Research Institute for Climate and Society](#), [Seasonal Climate Forecasts](#)
[UKMO seasonal outlooks](#)

KEY POLITICAL DATES

May 2025



June 2025



Oct 2025



Oct 2025



Elections – PHILIPPINES

Elections – BURUNDI

Elections – TANZANIA

Tensions surged in Tanzania as police arrested several opposition figures and electoral authorities disqualified the main opposition party, Chadema, from running in the October polls.

Elections – CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Political tensions have escalated in Côte d'Ivoire as authorities barred the main opposition leader, Tidjane Thiam, from contesting the October presidential election.