

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

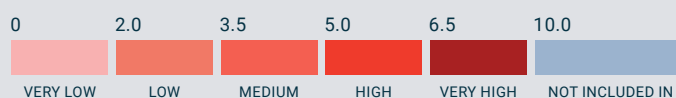
Risk Relevance

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

- HIGH RELEVANCE
- MEDIUM RELEVANCE
- LOW RELEVANCE

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

RISK INFORMATION

SOURCE/KEY



Monsoon and Dengue

Sri Lanka

INFORM Risk Class:
Low

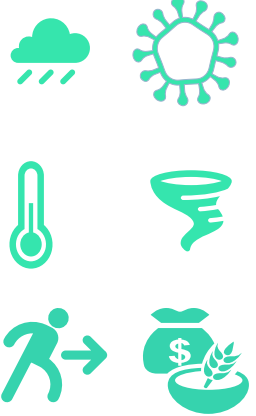

Four Start Fund alerts were raised in the last six years for flooding related to the Sri Lanka monsoon season. The monsoon could exacerbate the existing dengue outbreak, with the typical peak of cases in June or July. The National Dengue Control Programme have reported 34,511 dengue cases in 2023, with over half of cases in the Western Province. The forecast El Niño could lead to wetter than normal conditions October-December, coinciding with the second monsoon season of the year.



[ECHO](#)

[OUTBREAK NEWS](#)

[CRISIS 24](#)

MEDIUM RELEVANCE

RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>El Niño</p> <p>GLOBAL</p>	<p>NOAA forecast a transition to El Niño during May-July, with an above 90% probability of persisting into the Northern Hemisphere winter. WMO report a 60% chance for May-July, increasing to 70% in June-August and 80% in July-September. The strength of the El Niño and its impacts remains uncertain, however the IRI Maprooms show a map displaying typical regional impacts. Start Network members are encouraged to monitor short term forecasts, and consider raising anticipatory alerts to the Start Fund if humanitarian impacts are expected.</p> <p>In West and Central Africa drier than normal conditions could reduce water and pasture availability and exacerbate resource related violence. This would increase protection risks for travel associated with livestock and water collection. Similarly drier than normal conditions in Southern Africa could reduce crop yields, exacerbating impacts on harvests from flooding in Mozambique and Malawi. Water shortages could see continued reliance on unsafe water sources, contributing to further spread of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases. In East Africa El Niño would lead to wetter than normal conditions from September to January increasing the risk of flooding. This increased rainfall, alongside reduced resilience due to drought, could increase the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly for Ethiopia and Somalia.</p> <p>For Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa the wetter than normal conditions also increases the risk of flooding that may disproportionately affect internally displaced persons in the regions. Wetter conditions also increases the risk of disease outbreaks, which could exacerbate outbreaks in Afghanistan and Pakistan.</p> <p>El Niño events are typically associated with increased rainfall and flooding in parts of southern South America, as well as Ecuador and Peru which could experience further flooding. While drier than normal conditions in northern South America and Central America, which could exacerbate agricultural opportunities and alongside the existing economic conditions drive increased migration. El Niño's warm water can increase hurricanes in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, while reduce their formation the Atlantic.</p> <p>In South Asia and Southeast Asia El Niño can also cause severe droughts in places. Increased fire risk could adversely affect residents in camps, such as in Rohingya. Other weather risks more associated with flooding such as Tropical Cyclones can also still occur.</p>	<p>NOAA</p> <p>IRI</p> <p>WMO</p> <p>WMO</p> <p>IASC</p> <p>GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR</p>
 <p>Disease Outbreak</p> <p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</p> <p>INFORM Risk Class: Very High</p>	<p>Recent flooding has heightened the risk of a spike in disease outbreaks. Flash flooding in May has killed over 400 people and destroyed over 3000 homes. UNICEF report that the destruction of the public water facilities means reduced access to clean and safe water, and damaged roads and bridges are limiting humanitarian access. These conditions will likely aggravate the significant cholera outbreak, and could lead to a widespread epidemic in effected provinces. Over 80,000 cases of measles have been recorded so far this year, significantly more than typical. Since 2015 six Start Fund alerts have been raised for disease outbreaks during this time of year for DRC.</p>	<p>OCHA</p> <p>SAVE THE CHILDREN</p> <p>UNICEF</p>

LOW RELEVANCE		
RISK AND COUNTRY	RISK INFORMATION	SOURCE
 <p>Displacement</p> <p>CAR, CHAD, SOUTH SUDAN, ETHIOPIA, EGYPT, ERITREA AND LIBYA</p>	<p>Fighting since mid-April has newly displaced 936,000 people with 200,000 crossing into neighbouring countries. UNHCR warn that without a resolution to the crisis further displacement will happen, projecting around 860,000 people could be displaced to CAR, Chad, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Egypt, Eritrea and Libya by October. This would see a surge in humanitarian needs, and agencies are encouraging planning. It may also exacerbate conflict and tensions in the neighbouring countries, multiple of which have ongoing conflicts.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>USCRI</p>
 <p>Hurricane Season</p> <p>CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</p>	<p>Atlantic hurricane season runs June 1 to November 30. Colorado State University has predicted that a total of 13 tropical storms will form, of which six will become hurricanes. However, the forecast El Niño means there is greater uncertainty than usual. El Niño can limit the number of hurricanes that form, however warm waters in the Atlantic may increase activity. Start Network members in Central America have raised four past alerts for flooding and hurricane responses at this time in previous years and so are encouraged to monitor short range forecasts.</p>	<p>NOAA</p> <p>USA TODAY</p> <p>FORBES</p>

KEY POLITICAL DATES: MAY-JUNE 2023

This 'Key Dates' section produces tangible events that members of the Start Network can use to inform specific, anticipatory, and preventive actions. Dates are compiled by drawing upon both global risk indexes and national-level risk information sources.

TIMELINE

MAY

28

TURKEY - PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The run-off for the presidential election in Turkey will take place in late May between president Recep Tayyip Erdogan and opposition Kemal Kilicdaroglu.

[Reuters & BBC](#)

JUNE

04

GUINEA-BISSAU - PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY + SENATE

Campaigning is underway for June elections, with political parties signing a UN sponsored code of conduct agreeing to accept the election results. These elections come a year after an attack at the Government Palace resulted in deaths.

[Crisis Group & Africa News](#)

JUNE

24

SIERRA LEONE - PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone has approved the candidacy of incumbent President Julius Maada Bio from the Sierra Leone's People Party (SLPP). Over the 2018 electoral period, the country witnessed political tensions from youth groups and party security forces, including violent clashes and destruction of property.

[UNITED NATIONS & ALJAZEERA](#)