

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 alert note template. Click [HERE](#) for advocating anticipatory action.

UPCOMING RISKS

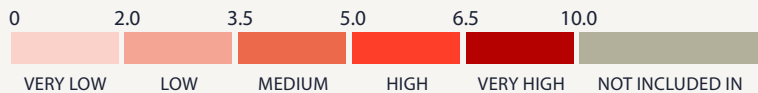
RISK RELEVANCE:

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


- HIGH RELEVANCE
- MEDIUM RELEVANCE
- LOW RELEVANCE

INFORM 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.



MEDIUM RELEVANCE

| RISK & COUNTRY/ | RISK INFORMATION | SOURCE/KEY |
|---|--|---|
|  <p>• DROUGHT</p> <p>ANGOLA</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS: MEDIUM</p> | <p>Below normal rainfall is forecast which could exacerbate the severe drought conditions across Southern Angola. After the most severe drought in 40-years in 2021, forecasts for February to April 2022 are predicting drier than average conditions. Delayed planting and moisture deficits combined with poor livestock grazing across the Southwest, especially in Cunene, Huila, and Namibe provinces, is causing concerns of increased food insecurity leading to even more people entering IPC Level 4 - Emergency.</p> | <p>NOAA</p> <p>FEWSNET</p> <p>GEOGLAM</p> |
|  <p>• CONFLICT AND CIVIL UNREST</p> <p>HAITI</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS: VERY HIGH</p> | <p>The expiry of Prime Minister Henry's mandate on 7th February could bring violence and further instability. Since the assassination of Prime Minister Moïse there have been increased gang violence, and the insecurity has restricted humanitarian access and activities. FEWSNET note that populations face prolonged or exacerbated food insecurity, particularly those in areas under the influence of gangs and recovering from the recent earthquake. The New Humanitarian report that Henry's refusal to step down increases the chances of renewed violence.</p> | <p>THE NEW HUMANITARIAN</p> <p>FEWSNET</p> <p>CRISIS GROUP</p> <p>ACAPS</p> |
|  <p>• DENGUE</p> <p>TIMOR LESTE</p> <p>INFORM RISK CLASS: MEDIUM</p> | <p>There is risk of a worsening dengue fever outbreak in Timor Leste, especially in Dili. Dengue fever is endemic, and cases often increase during the rainy season December-February. However, this year almost 1,500 cases have been recorded by early February, more than in all of 2021, and 20 children have died. Covid-19 cases have also been increasing further stretching health services. The WHO warn that the ongoing monsoon season may increase mosquito density and therefore chance of further transmission.</p> | <p>WHO</p> <p>OUTBREAK TODAY</p> <p>SYDNEY MORNING HERALD</p> |

| LOW RELEVANCE | | |
|---|--|--|
| RISK & COUNTRY/ | RISK INFORMATION | SOURCE/KEY |
|  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONFLICT AND DISPLACEMENT • FOOD SECURITY <p>BURKINA FASO INFORM RISK CLASS: HIGH</p> | <p>An increase in insecurity and violence, along with frustrations over the government's response has resulted in public protest and culminated in a military coup on the 23-24th January. The constitution has been suspended and parliament dissolved receiving criticism for regional block ECOWAS and the African Union. There is ongoing discussion about possible sanctions which could severely worsen the situation for the 3.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and exasperate the already severe food security situation (2.6 million in IPC phase 3 Crisis or 4 Emergency). Furthermore, human rights organisations are concerned about the ways in which the military may tackle the jihadi militancy with displacement already high across the affected areas.</p> | <p>ECHO</p> <p>OCHA</p> <p>HRW</p> <p>UNHCR</p> |
|  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELECTION VIOLENCE <p>SOMALIA INFORM RISK CLASS: VERY HIGH</p> | <p>Organisers of the parliamentary elections have confirmed they expect to meet the deadline of 25 February. However, tensions have been increasing between the President and Prime Minister. Key tensions such as who will select the tribal leaders remain unresolved and could lead to post-election conflict. Meanwhile, Al-Qaeda-affiliated Al-Shabaab have continued to extend territorial reach, including series of attacks in capital Mogadishu throughout January 2022. Following the announcement of the elections the UN has called on political leaders to avoid provocations that risk new tensions or conflict.</p> | <p>CRISIS GROUP</p> <p>AL JAZEERA</p> <p>SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT</p> |
|  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOOD INSECURITY • DROUGHT <p>SOMALIA INFORM RISK CLASS: VERY HIGH</p> | <p>Following another failed rainy season Somalia is facing further deterioration in food security, with the number of regions in both IPC Phase 3 Crisis and to IPC Phase 4 Emergency increasing February to May. In recent years the compounding factors drought, flooding, desert locusts, the economic impacts of COVID-19 and conflict have exacerbated food insecurity. Looking into 2022, the risk of a fourth below-average season in the first half the year due to the effects of La Nina, could add further stress on the situation.</p> | <p>FAO</p> <p>OCHA</p> <p>FEWSNET</p> |
|  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOOD INSECURITY <p>SUDAN INFORM RISK CLASS: HIGH</p> | <p>In Sudan the ongoing harvest has been disrupted by inter-communal violence, with areas across the country expected to deteriorate to IPC Phase 3 Crisis. Since the removal of the civilian government reduced international support and economic activity has led to currency depreciation. Higher food prices and reduced purchasing power have negatively impacted access to food for poor pastoral and urban communities.</p> | <p>CRISIS GROUP</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>FEWSNET</p> |

KEY POLITICAL DATES: FEB - APR 2022

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

FEB

07

HAITI - PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE ENDING

The Prime Minister's mandate ends on 7th February and he has so far refused to step down or set dates for the next election. This may increase the changes of violence and exacerbate the existing insecurity with gang related incidents.

[Crisis Group & The New Humanitarian](#)

FEB

24

SOMALIA- PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

A deal has been reached for the delayed Somalia parliamentary elections to take place by 25 February. Tensions have been increasing, with the President suspending the Prime Minister in December. Following the announcement of the elections the UN has called on political leaders to avoid provocations that risk new tensions or conflict.

[Crisis Group & Security Council Report](#)

MAR

26

ZIMBABWE- PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Zimbabwe Electoral Commission have announced that parliamentary by-elections will take place 26 March. Groups in the country have expressed concern about the risk of increasing political violence.

[Crisis Group & Aljazeera](#)