Displacement and conflict
Around 1.542 million people are internally displaced in South Sudan, and over 546,000² have crossed borders and become refugees. About 106,228³ people have fled Burundi, and about 25,000³ have left Yemen (where 1 million people are internally displaced)³ for Djibouti and Somalia. Areas of conflict in South Sudan and Yemen remain very difficult for humanitarian organizations to access, pushing more to cross borders in search of assistance.

Increase in mostly South Sudanese and Burundian refugees
Some 14,000³ South Sudanese (mainly women and children) fled into Sudan from 12-14 June; while as of 16 June, more than 106,000³ Burundian refugees (Tanzania 55,000, Rwanda 32,418, DRC 10,590 and Uganda 8,220) fleeing pre-election violence and intimidation had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The upcoming rains will increase risk of water-borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera in Sudan, which is already facing a nationwide outbreak of measles.

Food security outlook¹
Poor households with constrained food access are facing increasingly acute food insecurity in areas affected by drier than normal rainfall and conflict. Staple food prices are rising seasonally in some markets, including in Somalia, northern Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia, as household food stocks are drawn down. However, food prices are considerably higher than their five-year averages (by over 40 per cent) in South Sudan and Sudan, due to high inflation, deprecation of national currencies against the US dollar, and trade disruptions.