

Preliminary results; pending official publication at the national level

## Overview

Between April and August 2026, approximately 2 million people—nearly one in three people—in the Central African Republic are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and require urgent action. This includes around 262,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 1.75 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The most affected groups are internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, host communities, and low-income households that depend heavily on markets for food. Food insecurity is most severe—at around half of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above—in the prefectures of Vakaga, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, and Mbomou.

This marks a slight improvement compared to the previous estimate for the April to August 2026 period in the analysis published in November 2025, which projected 35 percent—or 2.29 million people—to be in IPC Phase 3 or above. This corresponds to a reduction of nearly 288,000 people in this category. Compared with the previous projection, the share of the population facing Crisis or worse conditions has fallen from 35 to 31 percent. The situation is less severe than anticipated largely due to more favourable rainfall, improved agricultural production, better access to seeds, tools and livestock support, road rehabilitation, increased trade flows, and humanitarian food assistance planned for April to August 2026 that was not anticipated in the previous analysis.

Despite this, the situation remains alarming and marks a deterioration from the the September 2025 to March 2026 period in which 1.92 million people faced Crisis or worse (Phase 3 or above) conditions. Persistent armed conflict, continued population displacement, high food and fuel prices, weak household purchasing power, and a degraded road network continue to constrain food access across much of the country. While the humanitarian response plan for acute food insecurity is expected to reach 91,000 people in nine sub-prefectures of the country, coverage remains largely insufficient—reaching only 17 percent of the population in Phase 3 or above—and funding for 2026 amounts to roughly 10 percent of annual requirements. Sustained humanitarian assistance and resilience-building will be essential to protect the most vulnerable populations and prevent further deterioration.

## Key Drivers



### Conflict and insecurity

Armed group activity persists, particularly in Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou, while disputes between pastoralists and farmers affect Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé. Together with cross-border tensions linked to the conflict in Sudan, these dynamics are worsening insecurity across the north. Around 428,000 people remain internally displaced.



### Economic shocks

Rising prices for staple foods—notably rice—and fuel, combined with low household incomes and economic instability, erode purchasing power and limit access to adequate, diversified diets, especially for vulnerable groups.



### Climatic shocks

Seasonal forecasts (PRESAC-21) point to average to above-average rainfall across most of the country, raising flood risks to crops and further degrading secondary roads that disrupt internal trade flows.

Publication date: 8 June 2026. \*IPC population data is based on population estimates from the Central African Republic National Bureau of Statistics. Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

## IPC Analysis Partners

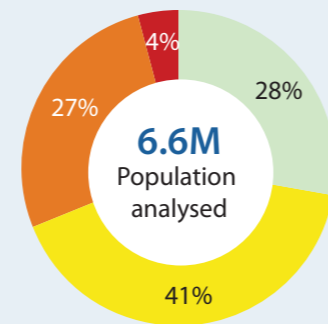


## Projected Acute Food Insecurity | April - August 2026

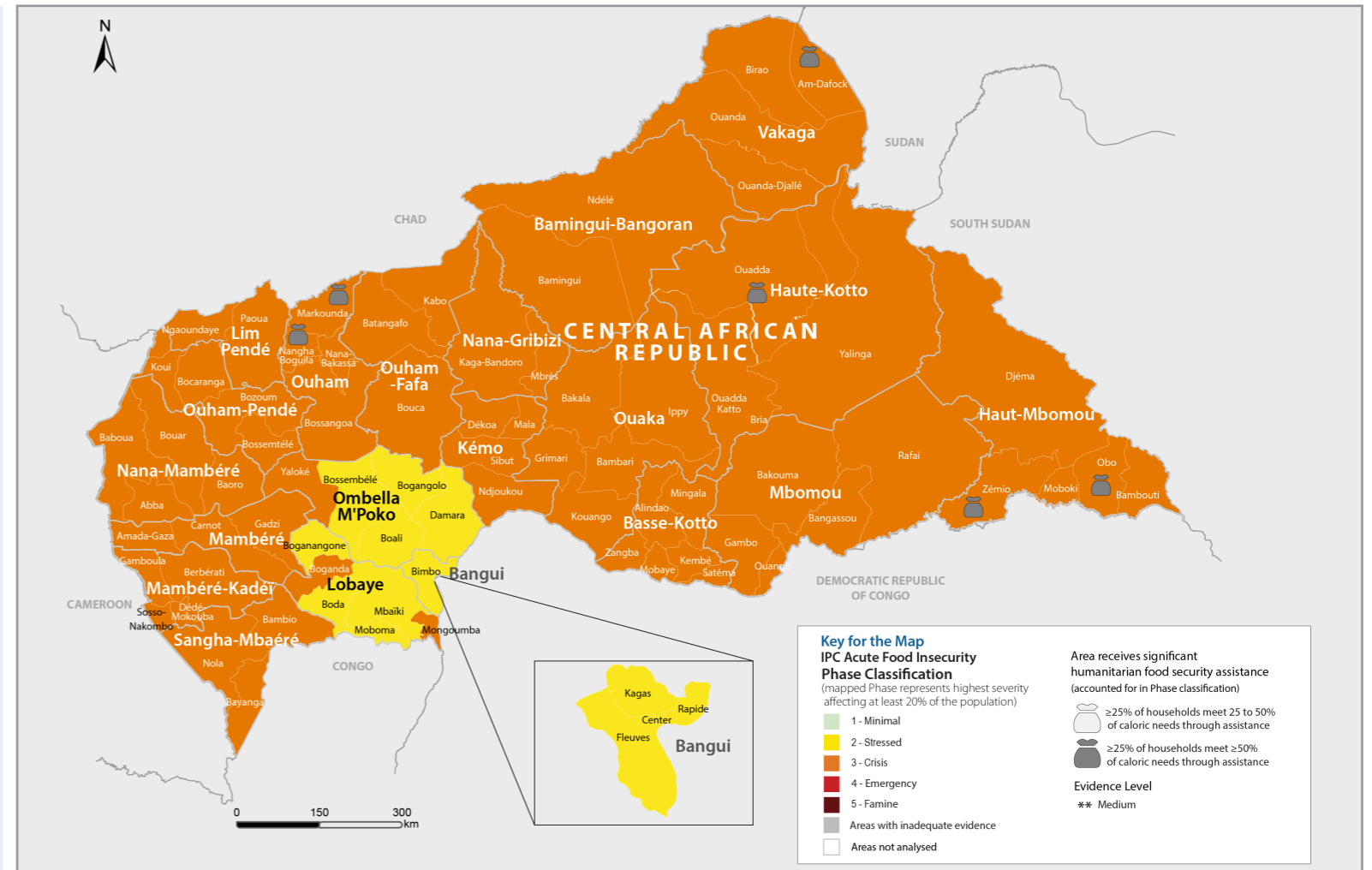
**2M**

Between April and August 2026, approximately 2 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

31 percent of the population are in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse).



1 - Minimal  
2 - Stressed  
3 - Crisis  
4 - Emergency  
5 - Catastrophe



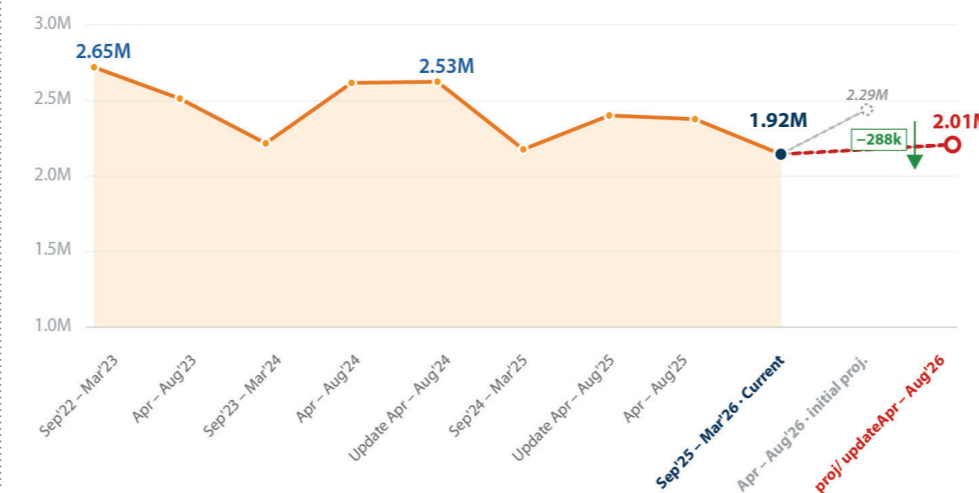
## Population estimates in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) | 2022 - 2026

**1.92M**

Current · Sep '25 - Mar '26  
29% of pop. analysed

**2.01M**

Updated projection · Apr - Aug '26  
31% of pop. analysed  
▼ -288k vs. initial proj.



## Recommended Actions



### Humanitarian assistance

Provide immediate food assistance to households in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), including IDPs, returnees, and host families, prioritising poor and very poor households, the elderly, and people with chronic illness.



### Strengthen livelihoods and assistance

Implement urgent, sub-prefecture-targeted protection and livelihood actions to improve access to income, timely agricultural and market-garden inputs, livestock, and community asset creation, particularly for households in IPC Phases 3 and 4.



### Support agricultural production

Facilitate access for smallholders to improved, disease- and pest-resistant seed varieties, appropriate tools, and breeding stock, while strengthening their skills in sound agricultural and livestock practices.



### Strengthen coordination

Improve synergy among development and humanitarian projects, state institutions, and technical and financial partners to maximize the impact of livelihood-strengthening and social protection efforts.