Overview

This projection update shows that the food insecurity situation in Central African Republic remains concerning, with around 2.5 million people (41 percent of the population analysed) in IPC Phase 3 or above. This includes 508,000 people who are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 2 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). These people require immediate action to save lives, protect their livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps.

The prefectures of Mbomou, Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Mambéré-Kadéi, Mbomou, Nana-Mambéré and Ouham-Pendé have the highest rates of food insecurity, with more than 50 percent of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above. These prefectures are followed by Kémo (48 percent), Ouaka (45 percent), Vakaga and Lobaye (40 percent), etc. A total of 11 sub-prefectures have been classified in Phase 4, while 59 have been classified in Phase 3.

The sub-prefectures classified in Phase 4 are mainly those of Bambouti, Djéma and Obo (Haut-Mbomou), Ouadda and Yalīnga (Haute-Kotto), Ouanga (Mbomou), Nana-Bakasa and Nana-Boguila (Ouham), Birao and Ouanda-Djallé (Vakaga). The people experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity are mainly displaced or affected by armed conflicts across the country.

People experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity are mainly those living in situations of displacement as well as those affected by armed groups’ activities. People living in landlocked areas have difficulties accessing markets and selling local agricultural products because of poor road infrastructure. Poor households in urban or peri-urban areas face particular challenges as their access to food is dependent on markets but that access capacity is limited due to low purchasing power, the increase in prices of basic foodstuffs and the deterioration of livelihoods.

Recommended Actions

- Provide humanitarian assistance
  - Provide immediate and targeted food assistance to the most vulnerable populations, particularly the displaced, returnees and host families.
  - Provide livelihood support
  - Prioritize actions to strengthen livelihoods, access to productive assets (agricultural and livestock) and resilience of communities in the most affected sub-prefectures, so that they resist recurring shocks (safety, socio-economic, health, environmental, etc.).
  - Prevent and treat acute malnutrition
  - Continue interventions to prevent and treat acute malnutrition for children under five and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

Key Drivers

- Displacement of populations: Around 520,000 people continue to be displaced across the country. Of these, around 100,000 live in sites.
- Economics shocks: The global economic situation is affecting the national level. Prices of oil products and imported foodstuffs are rising.
- Low agricultural production: The level of national production remains low and has not yet reached pre-conflict levels. The ability of rural households to satisfy their food and non-food needs remains limited.

Evidence Level

-Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access
- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Excellent

MAP KEY

- Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 10% of caloric needs through assistance
- Evidence Level
- Medium

IPC Analysis Partners

Publication date: June 13, 2024. *IPC population data is based on population estimates by the National Institute of Statistics of Central African Republic. I Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries. For more information please contact ipc@fao.org.