

Preliminary findings pending official release at country level

Overview

Armed conflict in the north and south of the country, frequent population displacement and poor agricultural production are driving 1.92 million people (29 percent of the analysed population) into high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between September 2025 and March 2026. This includes 269,000 people facing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions and nearly 1.66 million people experiencing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) levels.

The most affected households are farmers whose agricultural production and carryover stocks remain low, as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees who live in host communities with limited resources. There are more than 442,320 displaced people throughout the country who are in need of urgent aid and livelihood assistance to prevent a further deterioration in their food security and nutrition situation.

The most affected areas are the sub-prefectures of Zémio and Obo (Haut-Mbomou); Bira, Ouandja, Am- Dafock (Vakaga); Mingala (Basse-Kotto) with at least 55 percent of the population classified in Phase 3 or above. Satéma, Zangba (Basse- Kotto); Ouadda-Djallé (Vakaga); Bakouma (Mbomou); M'boki (Haut-Mboumou); Bria, Ouadda (Haute-Kotto); Nana-Ouata (Nana-Gribizi) and Ngaoundaye (Mim-Péndé) have at least 50 percent of their total populations in Phase 3 or above.

Ongoing conflict and high food prices are expected to exacerbate the situation in the lean season (April to August 2026) with around 2.29 million people (35 percent of the analysed population) projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. This includes 400,000 people likely to be in Phase 4 and more than 1.9 million people likely to be in Phase 3.

The anticipated decline in humanitarian food assistance—alongside winter-related access challenges and communities' limited ability to cope with price shocks—is expected to accelerate the deterioration of food security conditions.

IPC Analysis Partners



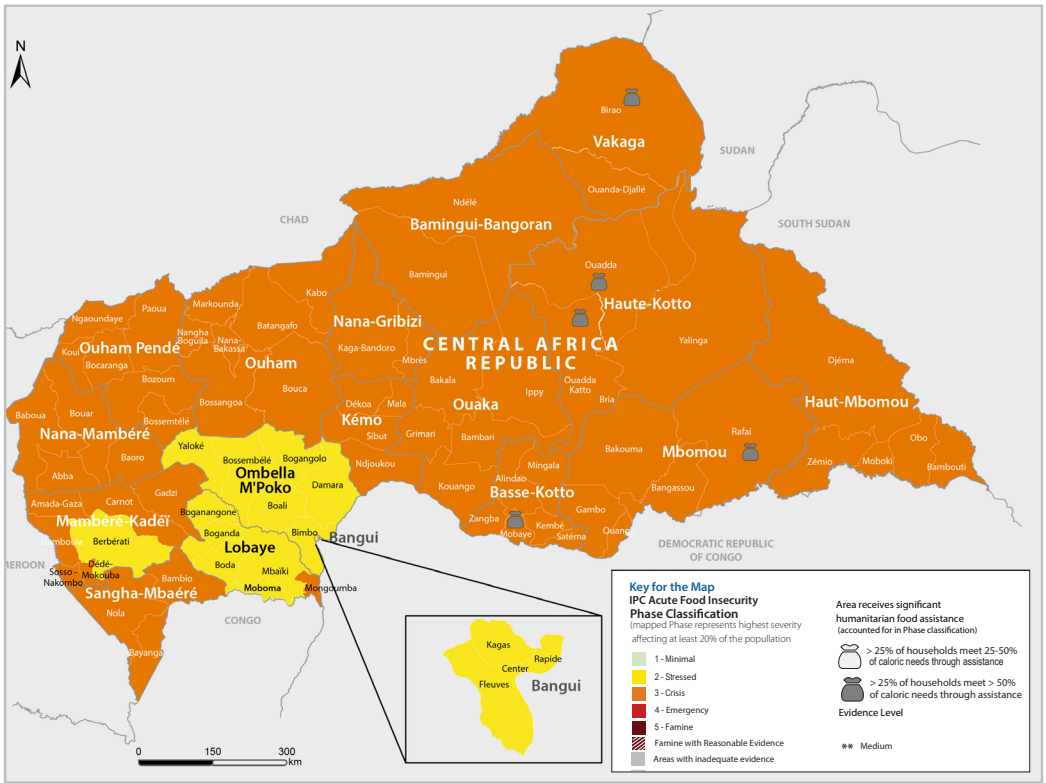
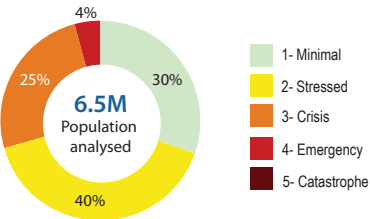
Current Acute Food Insecurity | September 2025 - March 2026



1.92M

Around 1.92 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity between September 2025 and March 2026. This includes 269,000 people experiencing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions.

29 percent of the population is in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse)



Key Drivers



Conflict and insecurity

Armed conflict and insecurity in the south and north continue to affect households' livelihoods, while more than 442,320 people have been displaced throughout the country.



Poor agricultural production

Despite some improvement, agricultural production remains low. The country relies heavily on imports, and populations who are dependent on agriculture face limited access to food.



Macroeconomic and socio-economic shocks

Household purchasing power remains low, and employment opportunities are few. Prices for imported food products remain high, and fuel prices are the highest in the region.



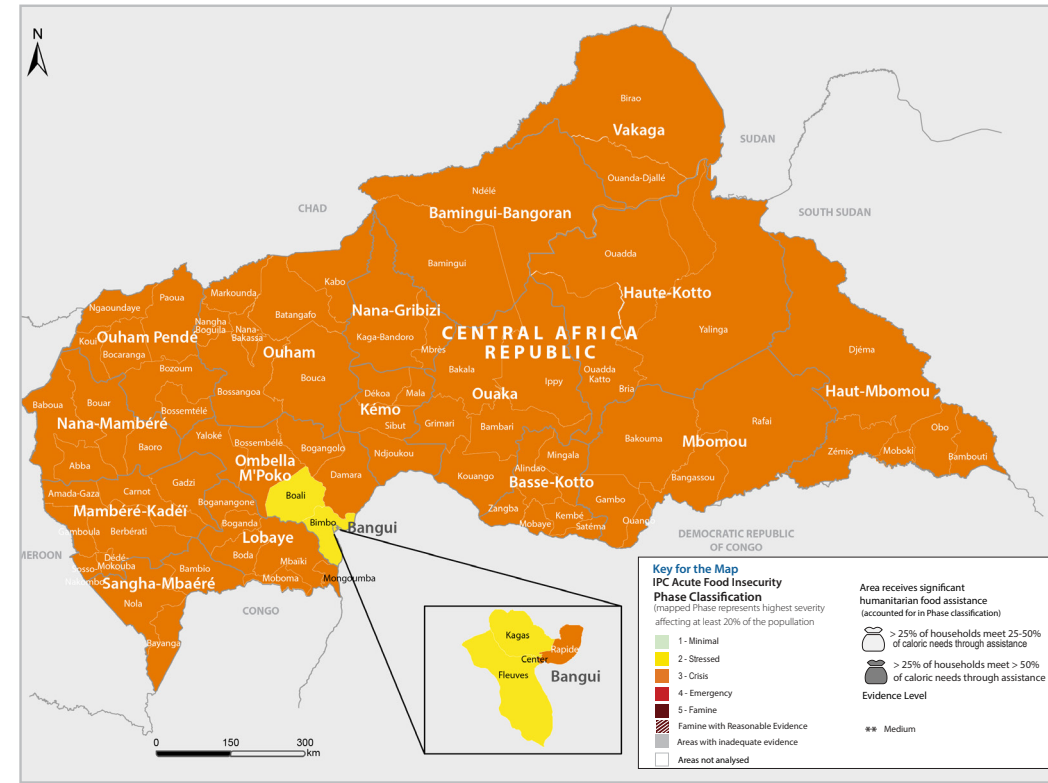
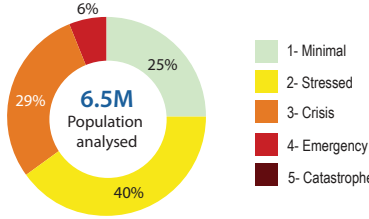
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | April - August 2026



2.29M

Between April and August 2026, the situation is expected to worsen, with around 2.29 million people likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

35 percent of the population will likely be in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse)



Recommended Actions



Humanitarian assistance

Maintain and strengthen immediate and targeted food assistance for the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs, returnees and host families, giving priority to poor and very poor households, elderly people, and people with chronic illnesses.



Enhance livelihood resilience

Promote actions to strengthen livelihoods, access to productive assets (agriculture and livestock farming) and build community resilience in the most affected sub-districts so populations are more resilient to recurring shocks.



Implement malnutrition prevention programmes

Encourage the implementation of interventions for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in children under the age of five and pregnant or breastfeeding women.



Improve access to safe water

Improve food utilisation and nutritional outcomes by expanding access to safe drinking water through the rehabilitation and development of boreholes in underserved areas and by increasing hygiene and sanitation awareness efforts.