Central African Republic
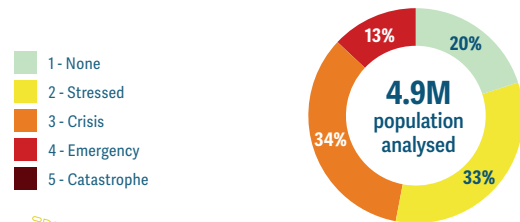
Acute food insecurity overview 2021

2.29M people

were in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in April–August 2021

1.66M people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

0.63M people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

47% of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

- 1 - None
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe

4.9M population analysed

13% · 20% · 33% · 34%

1.59M people were in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

FEWS NET's analyses suggest that the population requiring emergency food assistance was lower than the IPC estimate. See Technical Notes.

The analysis covers **100%** of the population of **4.88 million** people, excluding the sub-prefectures of Bambouti, Djéma, Ouadda and Yalinga.
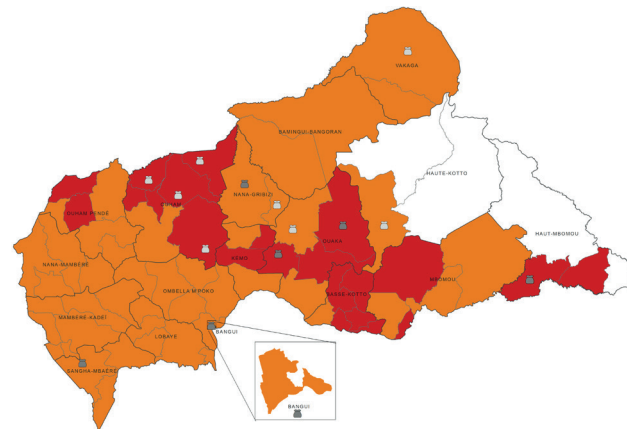
Source: IPC, May 2021.

National population

58% Rural   **42% Urban**

Source: WB 2020.

MAP 3.13
IPC acute food insecurity situation, April–August 2021

Some 22 areas were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and the remainder in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In Bamingui-Bangoran, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou and Vakaga, at least 60 percent of the population was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Bangui, Mambéré-Kadeï, Ouaka, Ouham and Ouham Pendé had the highest numbers of people in these phases.

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Inadequate evidence
- Not analysed

At least 25% of households meet 25–50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Central African Republic IPC Technical Working Group, May 2021.
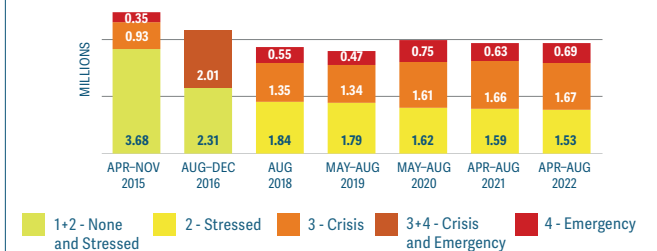
Acute food insecurity trends

▶ **Numbers have remained relatively stable since 2020.** Over the last five years, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the Central African Republic has remained persistently high, largely due to prolonged conflict.

The April–August 2021 analysis showed some of the highest numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) out of the last ten analyses, with the exception of the May–August 2020 lean season, when COVID-19 restrictions constrained food supplies, pushed up prices and suppressed incomes of vulnerable households. The number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) reached nearly 0.8 million in May–August 2020 (IPC, May 2020 and May 2021).

The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the capital Bangui decreased from around 438 000 (50 percent of the population analysed) in May–August 2020 to 327 000 (38 percent) in April–August 2021. While the economic impacts of COVID-19 were still present in 2021, they were particularly severe in 2020, curbing employment and incomes and contributing to higher transportation and food costs (IPC, May 2020).

FIG 3.11
Numbers of people in IPC Phase 2 or above, 2015–2022

	APR–NOV 2015	AUG–DEC 2016	AUG 2018	MAY–AUG 2019	MAY–AUG 2020	APR–AUG 2021	APR–AUG 2022
4 - Emergency	0.35		0.55	0.47	0.75	0.63	0.69
3 - Crisis / 3+4	0.93	2.01	1.35	1.34	1.61	1.66	1.67
2 - Stressed / 1+2	3.68	2.31	1.84	1.79	1.62	1.59	1.53

- 1+2 - None and Stressed
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 3+4 - Crisis and Emergency
- 4 - Emergency

Bars refer to selected analyses that are comparable (see Technical Notes). Datasets from all analysis rounds between 2015 and 2022 are provided (*see Appendix 1, table A5 on* **page 247**).

Source: Central African Republic IPC Technical Working Group.