

CAMEROON JOINT MONITORING REPORT

Quarterly update on food and nutrition security crisis risks (July 2026 – REPORT #2)

KEY MESSAGES

- The *Joint Monitoring Report* (JMR) model estimates that in June 2026, nearly 8 million people out of a total of 30.2 million (27% of the population) were living in areas at risk of experiencing acute food insecurity at IPC/CH Phase 3 or above. Among them, 2.7 million lived in conflict zones (the Far North, North-West and South-West regions), while 5.4 million were in non-conflict areas, corresponding to 26% and 27% of their respective populations. The proportion of the population at risk increased from 22% in April to 26% in May, but averaged 25% (7.6 million people) in the second quarter of 2026, confirming structural vulnerability.
- The level of alerts increased in the second quarter of 2026, with 20 alerts in April, 29 in May and 43 in June, for a total of 12 critical risk alerts and 80 heightened risk alerts. The volatility-food price indicator recorded the highest number of alerts, with 1 critical risk alert and 53 heightened risk alerts, followed by the drought-NDVI indicator, which registered 11 critical risk alerts and 12 heightened risk alerts, mainly in May and June 2026. Food prices recorded a total of 15 heightened risk alerts. No alerts were recorded for the other JMR model indicators.
- Food imports confirm a sharp decline, falling from FCFA 81.5 billion (April 2025) to FCFA 26.9 billion (June 2026), according to data from Cameroonian Customs. The separatist crisis (North-West and South-West) and the insurgency of non-state armed groups (Far North) sustained a resurgence of incidents, limiting farmers' access to fields and disrupting markets. In the North-West and the South-West regions, 1,108 incidents have been recorded compared with 676 in the first quarter of 2026, representing a 64% increase in cases. These resulted in 392 deaths compared with 278 in the first quarter, a 41% increase. The Far-North region recorded 295 incidents, an 81% increase. By 30 June 2026, Cameroon has more than one million internally displaced persons, distributed between the North-West and South-West regions (493,402 people) and the Lake Chad basin (510,855 people), due to persistent insecurity. In addition, there were 412,521 refugees and nearly 791,000 returnees. These forced displacements have heightened pressure on host community resources, exacerbating an already fragile food situation. Livestock sectors have been under persistent health pressure, with 43 outbreaks reported, totalling nearly 59,000 cases and 388 deaths according to RESCAM. The situation was dominated by an outbreak of avian infectious bronchitis in the West, responsible for almost all cases, while African Swine Fever and Peste des Petits Ruminants continued to threaten rural livelihoods. Official fuel pump prices remained stable, becoming equivalent to or even lower than informal "zoua-zoua" fuel prices in border areas with Nigeria. Fuel imports recorded a smaller increase than in the previous quarter.
- According to the WFP's mVAM survey, food insecurity has worsened compared with the first quarter, particularly among internally displaced households. Their acceptable food consumption declined, stocks were depleted more rapidly, and more than half of them remained in Phases 3 to 5 of the hunger scale. Market dependence, increased reliance on debt, and limited access to essential services further exacerbated their vulnerability, while the Far-North region remained the most concerning area as the lean season approached. The Far-North region continued to be, equally, the main hotspot for severe acute malnutrition, with districts in critical condition such as Mokolo (1,420 cases), Kousseri (1,248 cases), Makary (1,128 cases), Mora (871 cases), Meri (866 cases), Maroua 3 (749 cases) and Hina (512 cases). The situation has worsened, among other factors, due to epidemic outbreaks of measles (across the region) and cholera (Mada, Makari, Fotokol) reported by the health authorities (MINSANTE).

- In terms of perspectives, anticipatory projections highlight a worsening of food insecurity, particularly in the northern regions and the North-West, where the lean season, stock depletion and security crises exacerbate household vulnerability. The convergence of high acute malnutrition caseloads and epidemic outbreaks in the Far North signals worsening vulnerabilities, requiring an urgent multisectoral response tailored to the specific districts concerned. Animal health

pressures, marked by outbreaks of ASF, PPR and avian infectious bronchitis, threaten the supply of animal protein and markets. Furthermore, the energy situation remains fragile, with the disruption in national gas production and increased dependence on global oil markets.

Pre-assessment of the Cameroon Food Security Preparedness Plan

In June 2026, estimates based on the Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) model show that more than 8 million people (27% of the population) were living in areas at risk of facing a crisis situation (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above), including 2.7 million in conflict zones and 5.4 million in non-conflict zones. This total is higher than of the two preceding months (April and May) and above the average for the second quarter of 2026 (25% of the population). Given the current data, activation of the preparedness plan is not recommended at this stage. However, increased vigilance is required regarding the stabilisation of food markets in light of inflation and food price volatility, the strengthening food consumption among the most vulnerable (internally displaced persons) by enhancing storage capacity and self-production, and the fight against the surge in severe acute malnutrition, particularly in the health districts of Hina, Kousseri, Makary, Maroua 3, Meri, Mokolo and Mora (Far-North region), exacerbated by measles and cholera outbreaks. The energy situation remains under observation regarding the security of fuel and gas supplies (risk of economic inaccessibility of food) and fertilizers (risk of unavailability of staple crops), due to the Middle East crisis and the decline in domestic gas production

AGGREGATED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ALERTS AND RISK SEVERITY

This section summarizes the heightened and critical alerts recorded according to the JMR's main indicators of deteriorating food and nutrition security. ¹For a more detailed breakdown of alerts by region and department, please see Annexes I and II.

In the second quarter of 2026, the JMR model recorded 12 critical risk alerts and 80 heightened risk alerts. The drought-NDVI indicator recorded 11 critical risk alerts and 12 heightened risk alerts during May and June 2026 only. The food price indicator recorded 15 heightened risk alerts, showing a rising trend over the quarter. The volatility-food price indicator registered 1 critical risk alert and 53 heightened risk alerts, representing the highest level of the quarter. The other indicators (drought-rainfall, exchange rate, and volatility-exchange rate) did not record any alerts throughout the second quarter. Please refer to Table 1 for an overview of critical and heightened risk alerts in food and nutrition security at national level, by indicator.

Table 1 Critical and heightened food security risk alerts countrywide by between April and June 2026

INDICATOR	APRIL 2026		MAY 2026		JUNE 2026		REGION
	CRA	HRA	CRA	HRA	CRA	HRA	
Drought-NDVI	0	0	0	06	11	06	All regions except Adamawa, East and North
Drought - Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	None
Exchange rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	None
Food prices	0	01	0	06	0	08	Far-North, Littoral, North, Northwest, West, Southwest
Volatility-Exchange rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	None
Volatility-Food price	01	18		17		18	All regions
Total	01	19		29	11	32	

Notes: CRA: Critical Risk Alert, HRA: Heightened Risk Alert, NDVI: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

JMR modelling shows that in June 2026, more than 8 million people out of a total of 30.2 million (27% of the population) live in areas at risk of experiencing food insecurity at IPC/CH Phase 3 or above. Among these people, 2.7 million live in conflict zones (Far-North, North-West and South-West regions) and 5.4 million in non-conflict zones, corresponding to 26% and 27% of their respective populations. Furthermore, the JMR model indicates an increase in the share of the population at risk following a decline observed during the first quarter of 2026, with rates rising from 22% in April to 26% in May, averaging 25% (around 7.6 million people) in the second quarter of 2026. For a complete historical overview of the population exposed to the risk of deterioration in food and nutrition security (for example, a shift to IPC/CH level 3 or above) from January 2015 to June 2026, please refer to Annex IV, Figure 12.

SELECTED CRISIS RISK INDICATOR ANALYSIS

This section offers context-specific details related to each crisis risk indicator, providing a more detailed analysis of the factors triggering risk alerts.

Drought-NDVI

During the second quarter of 2026, the drought indicator based on NDVI (vegetation cover and vigour) recorded a total of 11 critical risk alerts and 12 heightened risk alerts. All of these alerts were registered in May and June 2026. In detail, in May 2026, 6 heightened risk alerts were recorded in the divisions of Moungo, Nkam and Wouri (Littoral) and Lebaleme, Meme and Ndian

¹Critical alerts indicate areas where a deterioration in food security is almost certain, given historical trends. Policymakers should give high priority to these areas. Enhanced alerts indicate areas where the risk of deterioration in food and nutrition security is high and provide policymakers with an overview of current food and nutrition security trends at the national level.

(South-West). In June 2026, 11 critical risk alerts were recorded in the divisions of Mefou-et-Akono (Centre), Mayo-Tsanaga (Far-North), Moundou and Wouri (Littoral), as well as Fako, Kupe-Manengumba, Lebalem, Manyu, Meme and Ndian (South-West). In the same month of June, six heightened risk alerts were recorded in the divisions of Nyong-et-So'o (Centre), Mayo-Sava (Far North), Nkam (Littoral), Menchum and Momo (North-West), and Haut-Nkam (West).

During April–June 2026, corresponding to the first agricultural season in the southern part of the country, the NDVI alerts appear to reflect anthropogenic activities, notably the maintenance of food crop and agroforestry plots, occurring during the growth and development phase of plants in the affected areas. In Kupe Manengumba (South-West), the situation is even more sensitive, as a critical risk alert had already been recorded in March 2026.

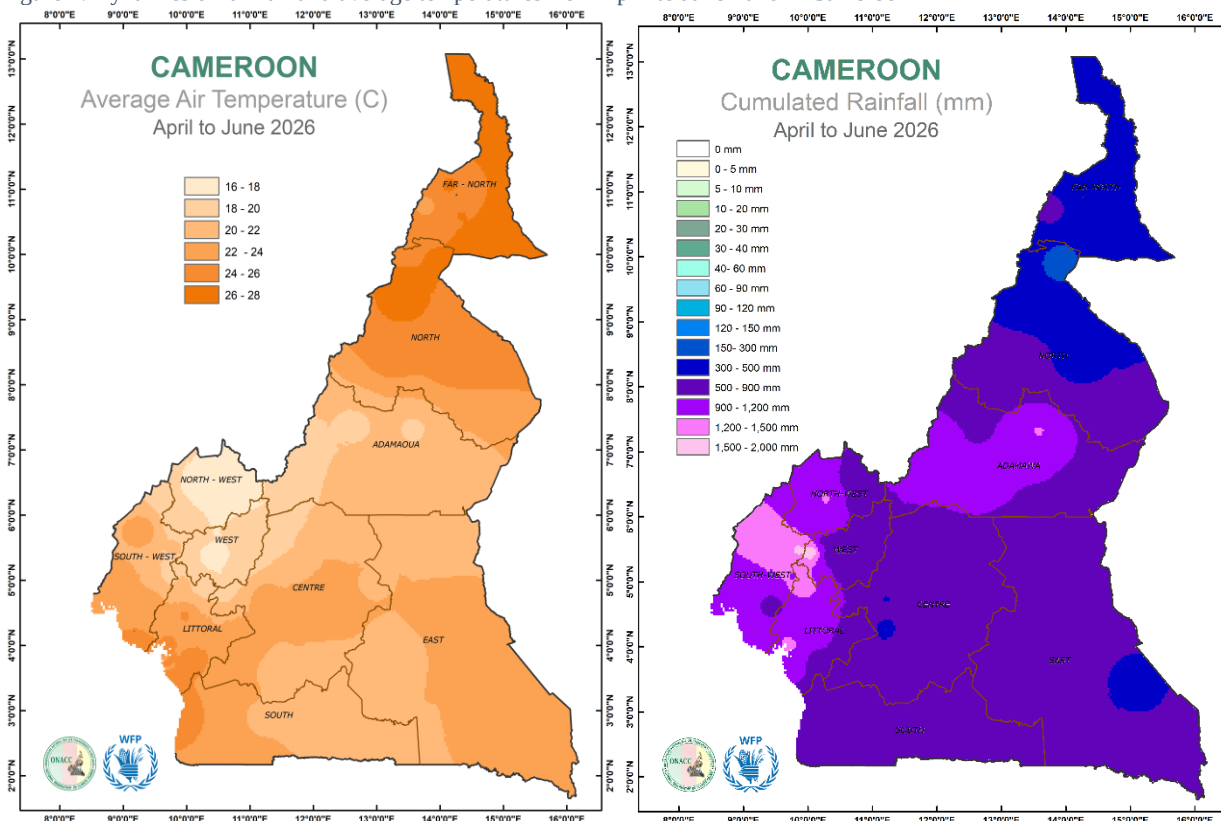
Drought- Rainfall

No locality was classified as critical or moderate level for the Drought-Rainfall indicator during the months of April, May and June 2026. All 58 monitored departments remained at the typical level, without geographical exception.

No locality was classified at critical or heightened level for the Drought-Rainfall indicator during April, May and June 2026. All 58 monitored divisions remained at typical level, without geographical exceptions. This observation reflects a normalisation of the rainfall regime after the critical peak observed in January 2026, when 32 divisions (55% of the monitored territory) had shifted to critical level, notably in Adamaoua, Centre, North-West and West. The return to normal, which began in February 2026, was confirmed and stabilised throughout the second quarter, without any recurrence of rainfall deficits .

In this context, the Drought-Rainfall (SPI) indicator can be considered, for the second quarter of 2026, as a non-contributing factor to the risk of food and nutrition insecurity at national level. This contrasts with the first quarter, when the January rainfall deficit constituted a signal of temporary vulnerability for the agro-pastoral zones of Adamaoua, Centre and North-West. The rainfall stability of the second quarter suggests that climatic conditions did not exert additional pressure on water resource availability, off-season agricultural production, or pastoral conditions in the 58 divisions assessed. Figure 1 presents average temperatures and cumulative rainfall during the second quarter of 2026 across the national territory.

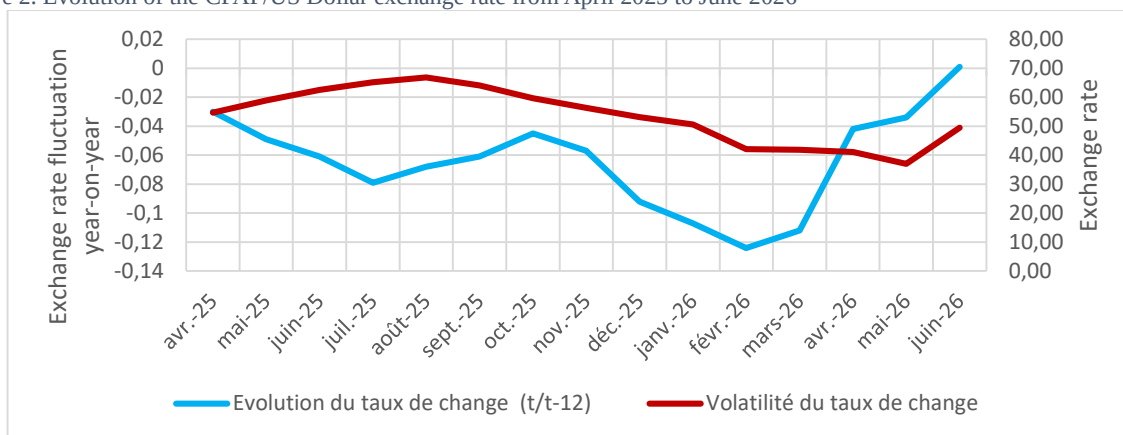
Figure 1. Dynamics of rainfall and average temperatures from April to June 2026 in Cameroon



Exchange Rates and Volatility-Exchange Rates

During the second quarter of 2026, and similarly to the previous quarter, no alerts were recorded either on the exchange rate or on the volatility of the US dollar against the CFA franc. The main reason for this situation remains the stability of the US dollar exchange rate against the euro, which has a fixed parity with the CFA franc (1 € = 655.957 CFAF). Unlike the previous quarter, when a decline in foreign exchange reserves was observed, the situation appears to have improved according to the monetary policy report, with reserves estimated at CFAF 7,248 billion. Figure 2 shows that year-on-year exchange rate variations, which were very pronounced in the first quarter, were less significant in the second quarter. As for volatility, it maintained its downward trend until May 2026 before rising again in June 2026.

Figure 2. Evolution of the CFAF/US Dollar exchange rate from April 2025 to June 2026



Source: Data from JMR model

Analysis at the border with neighbouring Nigeria shows that the exchange rate of the Nigerian currency (Naira) against the CFA franc remained virtually stable during the second quarter, fluctuating from 1,000 Naira to 414 CFA francs in April to 1,000 Naira to 416 CFA francs in June 2026. This low Naira/CFA franc exchange rate continues to restrict, all other things being equal, cross-border food exports from Cameroon to Nigeria, maintaining low food prices, particularly for cereals such as maize. Consequently, small-scale farmers may lack the resources for the current agricultural season due to low market prices.

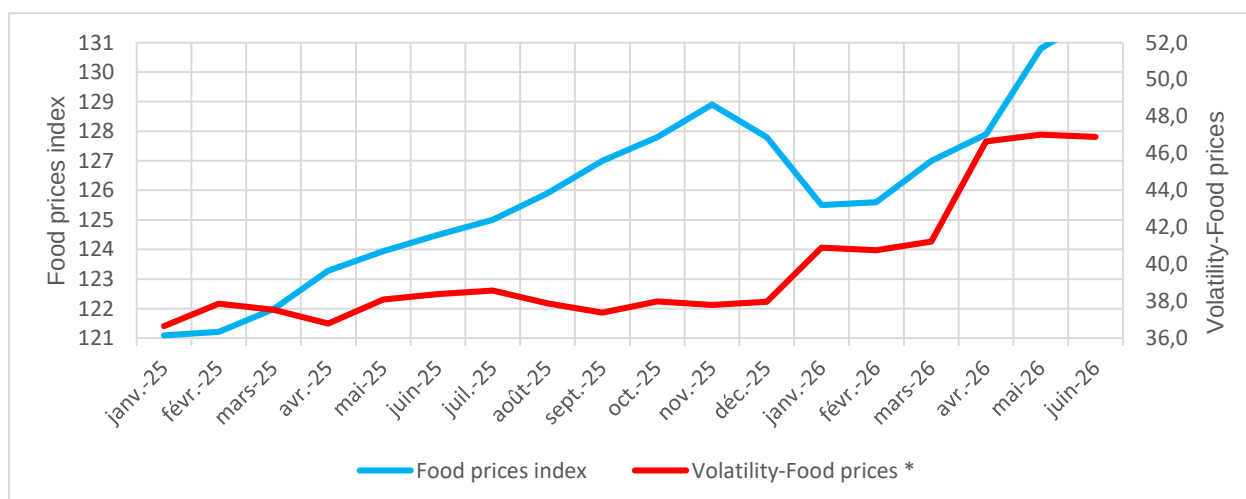
Food Prices and Volatility-Food Price

In the second quarter of 2026, the JMR model recorded 15 heightened risk alerts for the food price index and 53 alerts for food price volatility. 1 critical risk alert for volatility-food price was observed in April alone. While food price alerts were primarily concentrated in certain localities within the Far-North, Littoral, North, North-West, West, and South-West regions, alerts related to volatility-food price were observed across all 10 regions of Cameroon.

The only critical alert regarding food price volatility was recorded in Boyo division (North-West), where food markets face serious access and security challenges. Elsewhere, the heightened risk alerts recorded for both food prices and food price volatility highlight market disruptions due to local supply and distribution difficulties, often linked to speculative behaviour by suppliers (producers, traders) who wait for the opportune moment to sell their products, trapping the most vulnerable households.

Nationally, food prices have shown an overall upward trend since 2025, despite some occasional dips. After a temporary decline in December 2025, the food price index rebounded sharply during the first five months of 2026, reaching its highest level in May. This trend is accompanied by persistent volatility (Figure 3). According to the National Institute of Statistics, the 2.3% increase in food prices between April and May 2026 is attributable to vegetables (6.1%) and fish and seafood (4.1%).

Figure 3. Evolution of the food price index (base 100 = January 2022) and food price volatility



Source: Data from National Institute of Statistics

OTHER INDICATORS

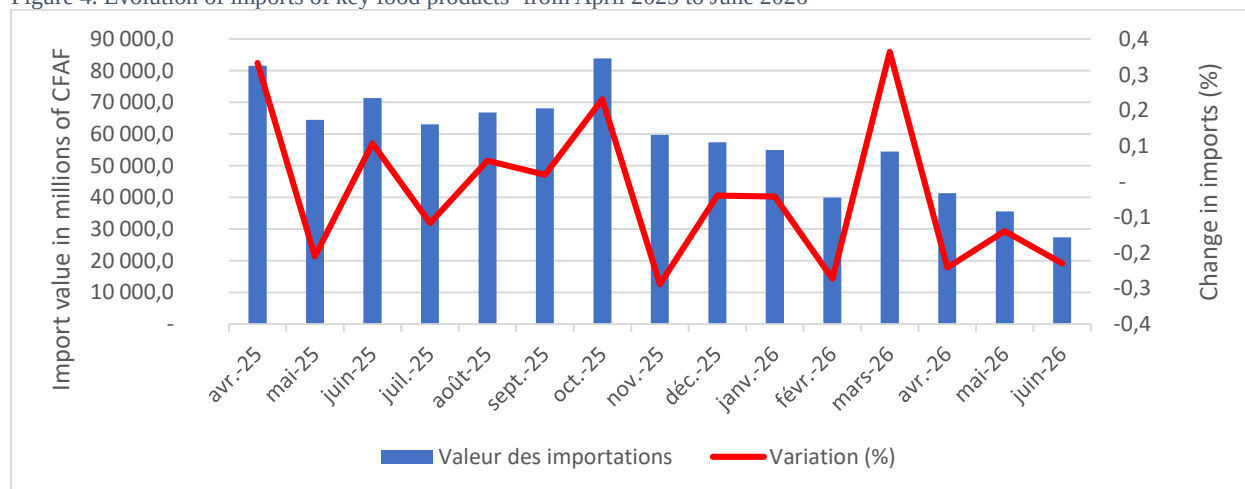
This section covers additional contextual information on pertinent food and nutrition security indicators in Cameroon.

Food imports

The downward trend in imports of major food products observed during the previous quarter has continued. Between April 2025 and June 2026, food imports fell from CFAF 81.5 billion to CFAF 26.9 billion. Overall, the level of imports in the second quarter of 2026 was lower than that recorded during the same period in 2025. This reflects the effects of the import-substitution policy implemented since 2024, notably through the expansion of cultivated areas (rice) and an increase in customs duties (5% for ordinary rice and 20% for premium rice). In addition, the decline in imports of vegetable fats (from CFAF 16 billion in the second quarter of 2025 to approximately CFAF 11.8 billion in the second quarter of 2026) and wheat (from CFAF 50.6 billion to CFAF 40.2 billion) also explains the overall reduction in imports of major food products. Other contributing factors include the rise in maritime transport costs and the recorded decline in informal cereal exports to Nigeria.

The current decline in cereal imports may soon undermine domestic availability. Should exports to Nigeria resume or local production fall sharply as anticipated, Cameroon could face relative shortages in the coming quarters. This looming risk raises concerns over food security and highlights the need for close monitoring and proactive measures by policymakers.

Figure 4. Evolution of imports of key food products ²from April 2025 to June 2026



Source: Data from Directorate General of Customs

Conflicts

Two major sources of instability continue to influence food and nutrition security in the country, namely the separatist crisis in the North-West and South-West regions and the insurgency of non-state armed groups (ISWAP and JAS/Boko Haram) in the Far North according the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED, <https://acleddata.com/country/cameroon>).

In the North-West and South-West regions, an increase in security incidents and deaths was recorded between 1 April and 30 June 2026 compared with the first quarter. A total of 1,108 incidents were reported against 676 in the first quarter of 2026, representing a 64% increase in cases. These resulted in 392 deaths compared with 278 in the first quarter, a 41% increase. The divisions of Fako and Meme in the South-West, and Bui, Donga Mantum and Mezam in the North-West recorded the highest occurrences. The rise in kidnappings and extortion has limited movement in rural areas, restricting farmers' access to distant fields at a critical time in the agricultural season (field maintenance and the start of harvesting).

In the Far North region, between April and June 2026, incidents included kidnappings for ransom, cases of sexual violence, destruction of property (houses and shops were burned), and theft of material goods (motorbikes, foodstuffs and livestock). Several localities along the Nigerian border, in the districts of Kolofata and Mora in Mayo Sava, were targeted by non-state armed groups. In total, 295 security incidents were recorded, an 81% increase compared with the first quarter of 2026. These incidents caused 178 deaths, a 46% increase compared with the first quarter. The divisions of Mayo Sava, Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Tsanaga remain the most affected. All these attacks had direct implications for food access, market functioning, livestock, and household livelihoods.

Displacements

The situation on the ground has not stabilized since the first quarter of 2026. As of June 30, 2026, Cameroon had a total of 1,004,257 internally displaced persons (IDPs), including 493,402 from the North-West and South-West regions and 510,855 from the Lake Chad Basin, due to the prevailing insecurity. There were 412,521 refugees, while 790,842 had returned (see <https://data.unhcr.org/fr/country/cmr>). The forced displacement of populations has resulted in a loss of livelihoods for victims and

² The main products taken into account are maize, wheat, rice, frozen sea fish, live animals, and animal or vegetable fats and oils.

has put pressure on the resources of host communities and families, exacerbating the already precarious food and nutrition security situation.

Displaced persons from the North-West and South-West are relocating either within the two regions or to the West, Littoral, Adamawa and Central regions (<https://data.unhcr.org/fr/documents/details/123212>).

As for the Far-North, displacement is mainly occurring within the region. A total of 2,792 people, representing 532 newly arrived households, were registered in the Far North region. Priority host communities include:

- Moulvoudaye ([Summary of displacements in the Mayo Kani department, Cameroon](#)),
- Maga ([Summary of displacements in the Mayo Danay department, Cameroon](#)),
- Mokolo ([Summary of displacements in the Mayo Tsanaga department, Cameroon](#)), and
- Logone Birni ([Summary of displacements in the Logone Chari department, Cameroon](#)).

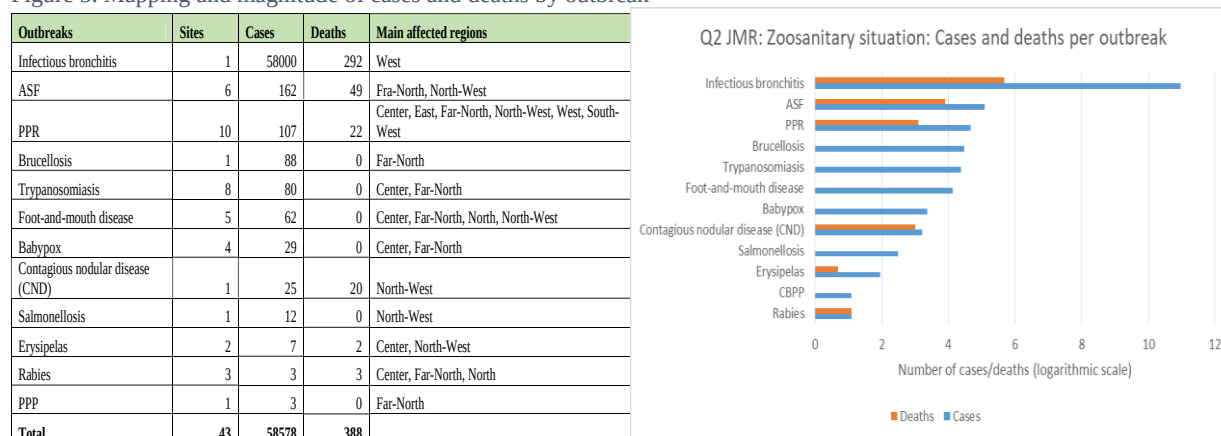
These already vulnerable areas are experiencing increased pressure on agricultural land, water, grazing land, and social services.

Animal health

During the second quarter of 2026, zoosanitary data highlight persistent sanitary pressure on livestock sectors. A total of 43 outbreaks or sanitary events affecting poultry, pigs, cattle, sheep and goats were recorded, resulting in 58,578 cases and 388 deaths across all diseases, according to alerts notified to RESCAM (Cameroon's Animal Disease Surveillance Network). The situation was strongly marked by an outbreak of avian infectious bronchitis in the West region, causing 58,000 cases and 292 deaths alone. African Swine Fever (ASF), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), foot-and-mouth disease, trypanosomiasis, brucellosis and piroplasmiasis remain diseases with the greatest direct impact on livelihoods.

PPR affects several regions and remains a concern for rural households who depend on small ruminants as productive capital and a source of protein. ASF was observed in the North-West region (Mezam) and also appeared in Mayo-Sava (Far North region), with high mortality levels and predictable consequences for pork supply. Sanitary control measures for ASF around outbreaks included restrictions on animal movements, quarantine, disinfection and programmed sanitary slaughter. These measures are necessary to contain the spread, but in the short term they may reduce the supply of animal protein and exacerbate the scarcity of pork products and rising prices in certain markets.

Figure 5. Mapping and magnitude of cases and deaths by outbreak

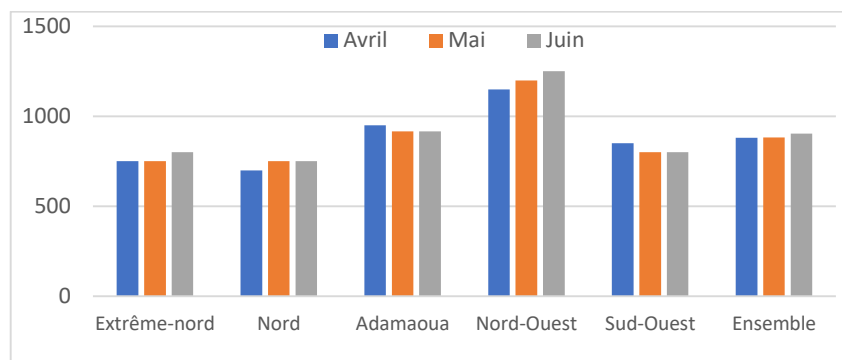


Source: Directorate of Veterinary Health/MINEPIA

Fuel Prices and Imports

In Cameroon, government regulation of petroleum product prices has helped contain transport and distribution costs, particularly for food commodities. Yet in border regions — from the Far North to the South-West — much of the economy relies on informal fuel, known locally as “zoua-zoua”, imported from Nigeria. Its prices, which fluctuate freely depending on cross-border supply, customs checks, product availability, security conditions and logistical costs, have become an indirect barometer of food market access. Once cheaper, this fuel now tends to align with, or even surpass, official pump prices — currently set at CFAF 840 for petrol and CFAF 828 for diesel — as shown in Figure 6.

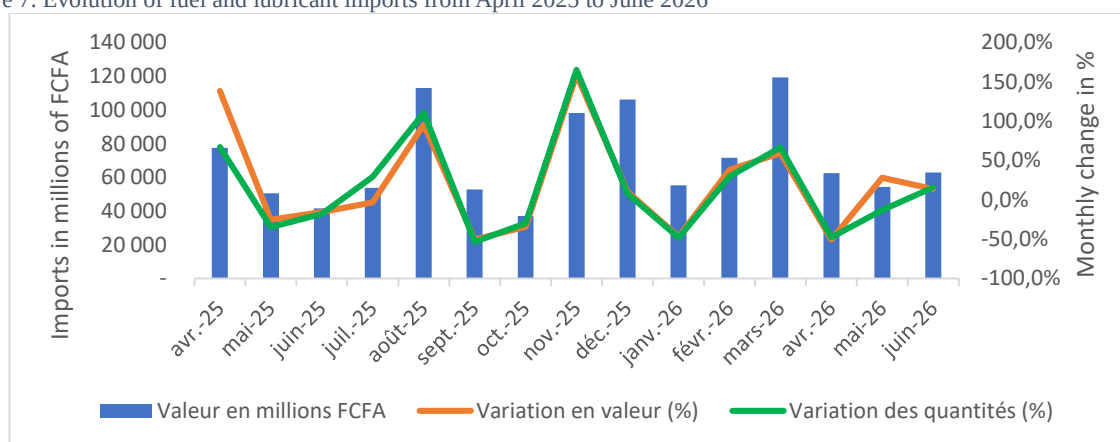
Figure 6. Evolution of informal fuel prices "zoua-zoua" in certain regions of Cameroon in the second quarter of 2026



Source: PNVRSA and WFP surveys.

In the second quarter of 2026, Cameroon's fuel imports evolved in a context of high geopolitical uncertainty linked to disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz. Although acquisition and transport costs increased due to rising international prices, insurance premiums and logistical tensions, the country avoided a major supply disruption thanks to a strategy of supplier diversification and proactive management of import contracts.

Figure 7. Evolution of fuel and lubricant imports from April 2025 to June 2026



Source: Data from Directorate General of Customs

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

Food security: internally displaced persons (IDPs) vs non-displaced households

In the second quarter of 2026, the food insecurity situation appears to have particularly worsened, especially among internally displaced households. Although demographic characteristics and livelihoods have changed little, most food security indicators deteriorated during the second quarter, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Household food security situation in Cameroon between the first and second quarters of 2026

Indicator	Category	2026 – First quarter		2026 – Second quarter	
		Non-IDP	IDP	Non-IDP	IDP
Food Consumption	Acceptable	65.2%	35.8%	62.4%	32.8%
	Borderline	26.3%	44.0%	27.5%	39.5%
	Poor	8.6%	20.2%	10.2%	27.7%
Food Stock Duration	No stock	27.2%	37.9%	30.8%	48.3%
	Less than one week	21.3%*	29.0%*	18.7%*	22.2%*
	One to two weeks	20.1%	14.7%	19.1%	13.5%
	Two to three weeks	6.4%	7.2%	6.6%	5.0%
	Three to four weeks	7.0%	4.1%	8.7%	4.4%
	More than one month	18.0%	7.1%	16.1%	6.6%
Hunger Scale (CH)	None (Phase 1)	47.3%	14.3%	42.3%	15.7%
	Mild (Phase 2)	19.7%	24.0%	24.2%	28.1%
	Moderate (Phase 3)	29.7%	55.1%	29.9%	50.0%
	Severe (Phase 4)	2.3%	5.0%	2.5%	3.6%
	Very severe (Phase 5)	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	2.6%
Food Consumption Coping Strategies (rCSI)	Low (0-3)	37.4%	9.9%	33.6%	8.3%
	Medium (4-18)	40.4%	39.4%	40.5%	37.8%
	High (≥ 19)	22.2%	50.7%	25.9%	53.9%
Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)	No strategy	25.2%	9.7%	24.8%	9.4%
	Stress strategies	42.9%	38.9%	47.5%	42.9%
	Crisis strategies	22.3%	39.7%	19.5%	36.4%
	Emergency strategies	9.6%	11.7%	8.1%	11.3%
Main Water Source	Bottled water	5.6%	1.8%	5.3%	2.0%
	Piped water into dwelling	3.2%	1.5%	4.4%	2.1%
	Protected well or spring	13.1%	12.6%	12.6%	12.6%
	Public standpipe / tap	28.6%	41.6%	24.8%	36.8%
	Rainwater	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%
	Surface water	1.9%	1.1%	3.3%	3.0%
	Tanker truck / small tank	0.0%	0.1%	-	-
	Borehole / tube well	39.2%	30.9%	37.5%	31.2%
	Unprotected well or spring	8.1%	10.4%	11.3%	11.1%

Source: mVAM survey (Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping)/WFP; IDP : Internally displaced persons

Food consumption

The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption declined among both displaced and non-displaced populations. Among displaced households, it fell from 35.8% in the first quarter to 32.8% in the second quarter, while among non-displaced households it decreased from 65.2% to 62.4%. Consequently, nearly 68% of displaced households had insufficient food consumption (i.e. poor or borderline) in the second quarter, confirming their high food insecurity vulnerability.

Food stock availability

The food stock situation has also deteriorated. The proportion of displaced households with no stocks rose from approximately 38% in first quarter to nearly 48% in second quarter, reflecting a gradual depletion of food reserves. Among non-displaced households, between 30% and 32% had no stocks left in Q2.

Hunger

Hunger levels remain concerning. According to the Community Hunger Scale (CH), 56.2% of displaced households were in Phases 3 to 5 in second quarter, compared with around 60% in first quarter. This slight improvement remains insufficient given the persistence of high levels of food deprivation. Among non-displaced households, the proportion in Phases 3 to 5 increased slightly, from around 32% to 33.5%. The Lake Chad Basin (LCB), especially the Far-North, remains the most concerning area as the lean season approaches.

Adaptation strategies

The use of coping mechanisms continues to intensify. In the second quarter, 53.9% of displaced households made extensive use of negative food consumption strategies (rCSI ≥ 19), while in terms of livelihoods, 36.4% of households resorted to crisis strategies and 11.3% to emergency strategies. Reliance on debt remains particularly high, affecting 72.1% of displaced households, highlighting the strong pressure on livelihoods.

Food strategies and livelihoods

Dependence on markets remains significant, particularly among displaced households. Self-production remains limited in this group (39%) compared to non-displaced households (45.7%). Furthermore, access to regular and stable income remains lower among displaced populations, further reducing their ability to access food.

Access to basic services

Vulnerabilities related to essential services persist. Displaced households rely more heavily on public standpipes (36.8%) and unprotected water sources (11.1%, reaching 31.1% in the Central African crisis zone), which increases health and nutritional risks.

Malnutrition

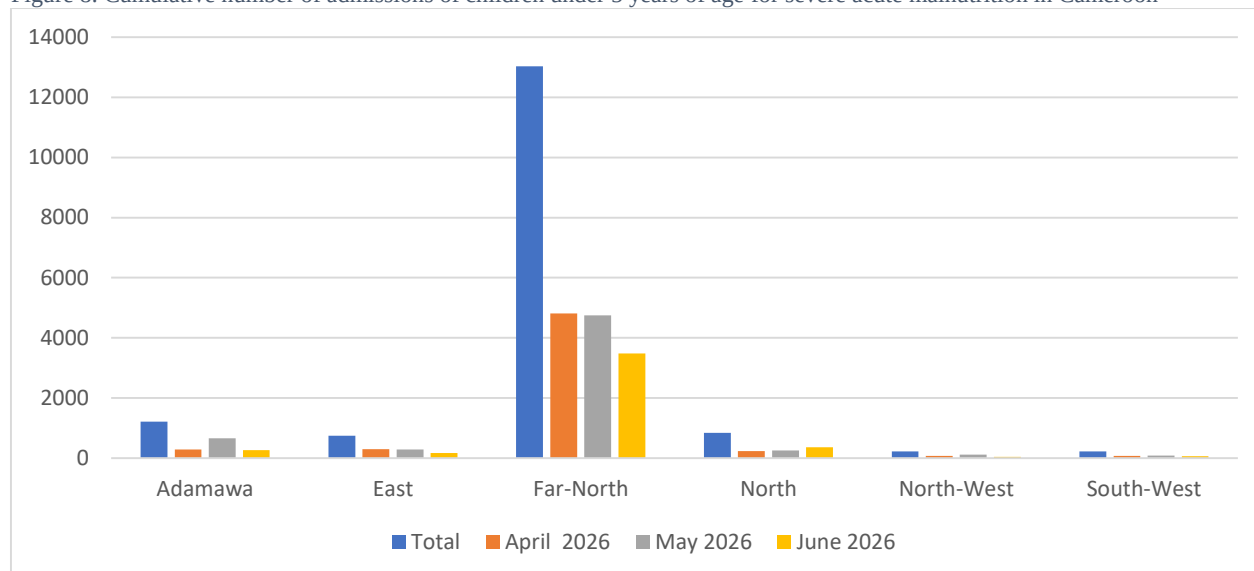
For the period April to June 2026, the Far-North accounted by far for the highest number of admissions for acute malnutrition, according to cumulative data from Inpatient Therapeutic Nutrition Centres (CNTI) and Severe Outpatient Nutrition Centres (CNAS): the most affected districts³ include Mokolo (1,420 cases), Kousseri (1,248 cases), Makary (1,128 cases), Mora (871 cases), Meri (866 cases), Maroua 3 (749 cases) and Hina (512 cases). Adamawa and the East recorded intermediate admission levels, with significant variations, notably a marked peak in May in Adamawa followed by a decline in June. By contrast, the North showed relatively low admissions in CNTIs. The North-West and South-West regions do not appear in CNTI data, which may reflect either an absence of data collection or limited coverage of treatment centres.

At the same time, the health authorities (MINSANTE) report an epidemic wave. The Far North region was hit by a cholera outbreak, concentrated in Mada (over 250 cumulative cases, including 8 deaths), Fotokol and Kousseri, with a regional total of 129 cases under treatment, 188 recoveries and 12 deaths. This situation illustrates the negative synergy between malnutrition and waterborne diseases, exacerbating child mortality. Nationally, measles spread across 104 districts that entered epidemic status in 2026, with 120 still active by week 27, affecting all regions and increasing pressure on malnourished children, particularly in the Far North where outbreaks overlap.

Ultimately, the analysis of regional risk levels confirms the Far -North as a very high-risk area. The region is exposed to cross-border flows with Nigeria and Chad, followed by the North (high risk), while the East, South, North-West and South-West present moderate risks, and Adamawa a low risk. This vulnerability mapping shows a convergence of nutritional and epidemic crises in the Far North , requiring an integrated multisectoral response (nutrition , vaccination, WASH, community surveillance) , while the other regions require differentiated vigilance according -to their level of risk and cross - border exposure.

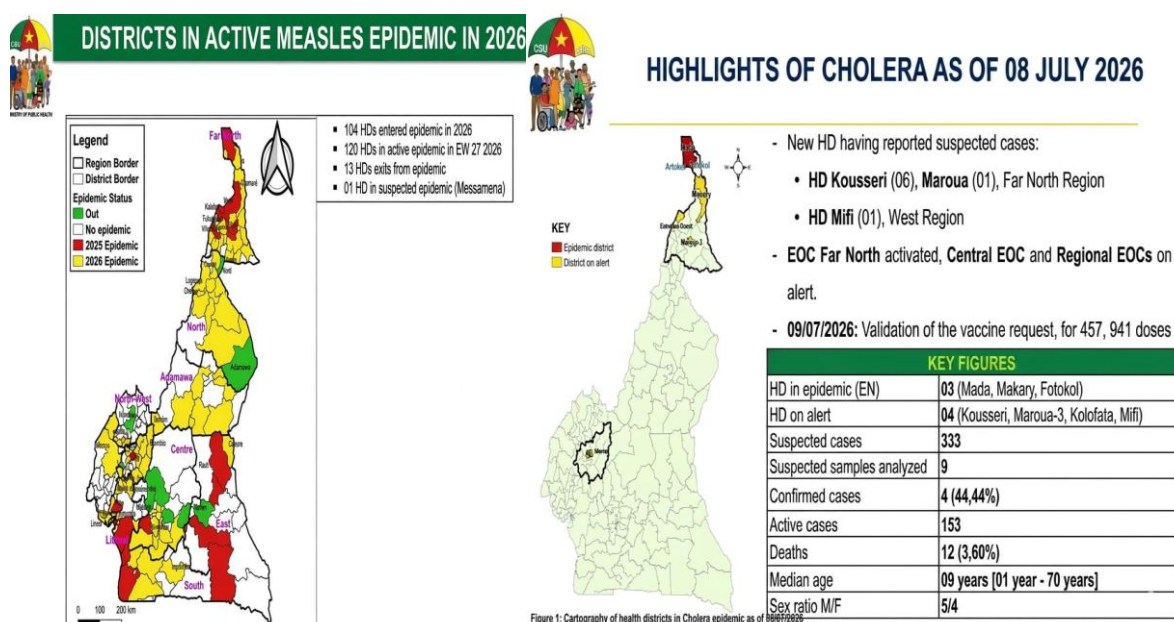
³ These are the districts with more than 500 admissions for SAM during the second quarter of 2026

Figure 8. Cumulative number of admissions of children under 5 years of age for severe acute malnutrition in Cameroon



Source: CNAS and CNTI/MINSANTE

Figure 9. Mapping of measles and cholera cases in the second quarter of 2026

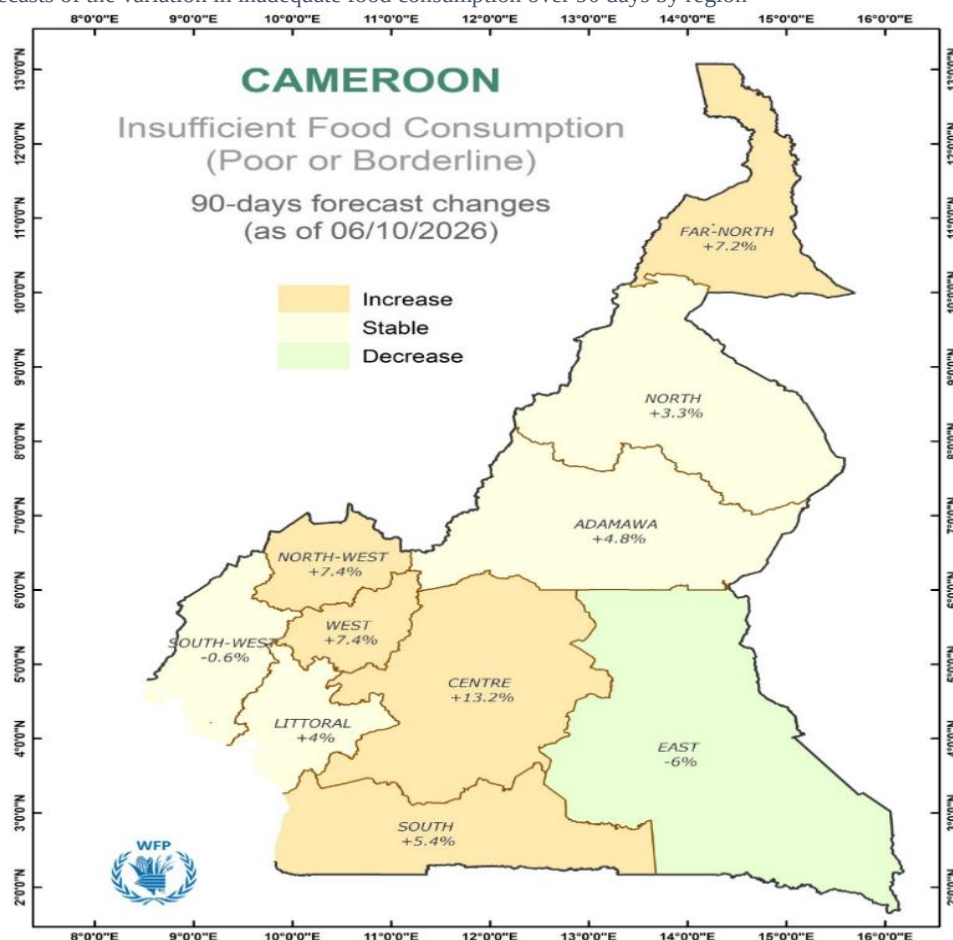


PERSPECTIVES

The food security situation (forward projection for July-September 2026)

The 90-day forecasts of food consumption trends, based on food prices, rainfall patterns, and households' reliance on coping strategies, indicate an increase in insufficient food consumption (i.e. poor or borderline) across several regions of Cameroon. However, the rises observed in the Centre (+13.2%) and West (+7.4%) should be interpreted with caution, given their stronger market integration and supply capacities.

Figure 10. Forecasts of the variation in inadequate food consumption over 90 days by region



Attention should mainly focus on the northern regions, notably the Far North (+7.2%), North (+3.3%) and Adamaoua (+4.8%), where the approach of the lean season, the progressive depletion of stocks and the strong dependence on markets are likely to further limit household food access for the most vulnerable.

The North-West (+7.4%) also remains a major area of concern. The socio-political crisis continues to disrupt agricultural activities, market functioning and population mobility. With the onset of the rainy season, humanitarian and commercial access difficulties could worsen further due to the deterioration of certain road networks.

The continued concentration of acute malnutrition admissions in the Far North suggests further deterioration unless treatment capacity is urgently strengthened. Concurrent cholera and measles outbreaks heighten the vulnerability of malnourished children, pointing to increased mortality without integrated interventions. Regional risk mapping underscores the need for a multisectoral response in the Far North, while other regions require differentiated vigilance according to their exposure.

Zoosanitary conditions in the second quarter of 2026 confirm persistent sanitary pressure likely to aggravate food and nutrition insecurity in certain areas. Outbreaks of ASF, PPR, foot-and-mouth disease, trypanosomiasis and avian infectious bronchitis may lead to livestock losses, reduced supply of animal protein, rising prices and market disruptions. It is recommended to strengthen epidemiological surveillance, accelerate laboratory confirmations, pursue targeted vaccination against PPR, strictly control movements around ASF outbreaks, and systematically integrate zoosanitary data into IPC/CH analysis to better anticipate impacts on food availability, prices, household incomes and nutrition.

Evolution of energy supplies (fuel and gas)

Cameroon's energy outlook remains fragile, shaped by both domestic and international pressures. The disruption of local gas production, coupled with global instability from the war in Ukraine and ongoing Middle Eastern tensions, has heightened the country's vulnerability.

The Russia–Ukraine conflict and the continued closure of the Strait of Hormuz — a vital route for nearly 20% of global oil trade — pose persistent risks to fuel supply security. Against this backdrop, the announced rehabilitation of SONARA (National Refining Company) is seen as a strategic step towards regaining energy autonomy. In the short term, the overriding challenge is to reduce Cameroon's exposure to current and potential geopolitical shocks affecting global hydrocarbon markets.

Cameroon's energy landscape has been shaken by the suspension of national liquefied natural gas production, following the departure of the floating plant Hilli Episeyo. This disruption, compounded by a decline in domestic gas output, is expected to slash

public revenues by an estimated CFAF 250–300 billion. More critically, it heightens the country’s reliance on imports, raising concerns over national consumption security. The risk of shortages and speculative practices looms large, prompting calls for stronger regulatory measures to safeguard supply and stabilise the market.

ANNEXES

Annex I. Number of JMR alerts per region

Table 3 shows the number of JMR divisional alerts for each indicator by region.

Table 3. Number of JMR divisional alerts and region from April to June 2026

	Drought-NDVI		Drought-Rainfall		Exchange rate		Food prices		Volatility-Exchange rate		Volatility-Food price	
Region	Critical	heightened	Critical	heightened	Critical	heightened	Critical	heightened	Critical	heightened	Critical	heightened
Adamawa												01
Center	01	01										24
East												03
Far-North	01	01						01				02
Littoral	02	04						02				03
North								01				08
North-West		02						04			01	05
West		01										02
South	01							06				02
South-West	06	03						01				03
Total	11	12						15			01	53

Annex II. JMR alerts by division with a higher risk of food and nutrition security deterioration

Table 4 shows JMR alerts by division. The divisions with the highest alert level, between 3 and 5, are included. The table highlights critical alerts (red), heightened alerts (orange), and typical status (white) per food security risk indicator by division.

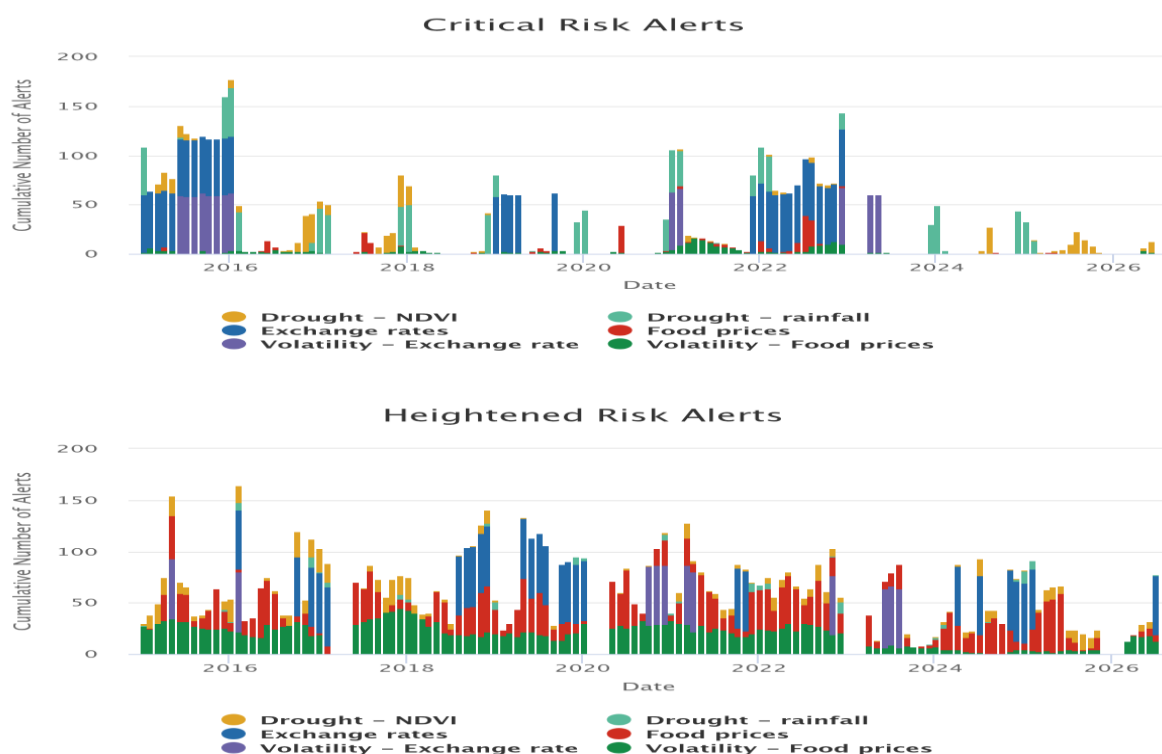
Table 4. JMR alerts by division showing a higher risk of deterioration in food and nutrition security between April and June 2026

Region	Division	Alert level	Drought - NDVI	Drought-Rainfall	Exchange rate	Food prices	Volatility-Exchange rate	Volatility-Food price
Centre	Haute-Sanaga	03						03
Centre	Lékié	03						03
Centre	Mbam-et-Kim	03						03
Centre	Mefou-et-Afamba	03						03
Centre	Mefou-et-Akono	03	01					02
Centre	Nyong-et-Ekellé	03						03
Centre	Nyong-et-So'o	03	01					02
Littoral	Moungo	05	01					
			01			01		02
Littoral	Nkam	03	02			01		
Littoral	Wouri	03	01					
			01					01
North	Bénoué	03						03
North	Mayo-Louti	03						03
North-West	Donga-Mantung	04				02		02
North-West	Mezam	04				01		03
South-West	Meme	03	01					
			01					01
South-West	Ndian	03	01					
			01			01		

Annex III. JMR historical heightened and critical risk alerts

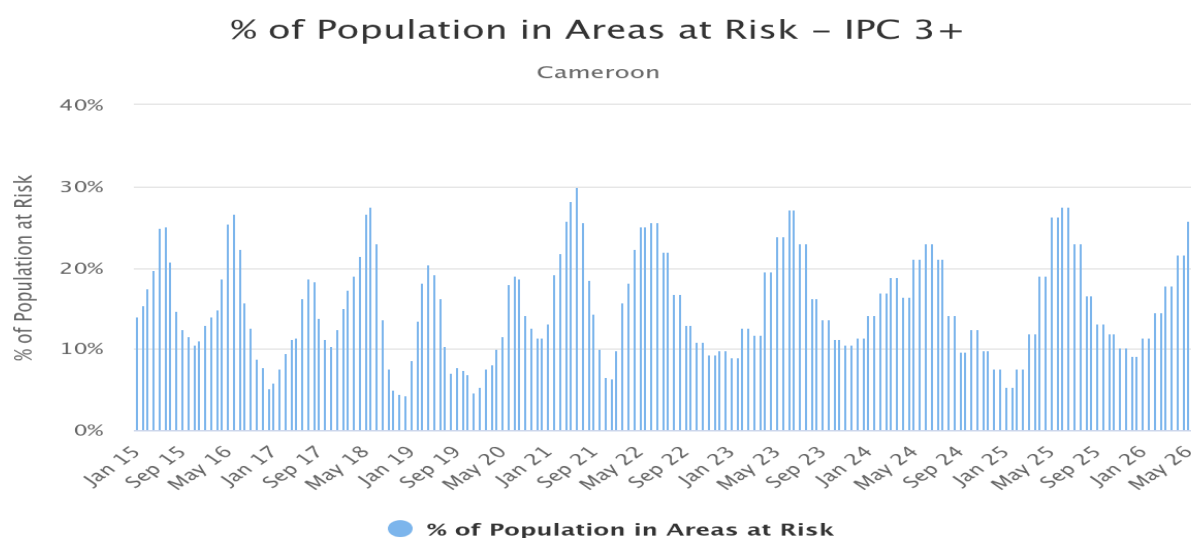
The figure 11 below shows the historical breakdown of JMR food and nutrition security risk alerts by indicator for all 58 divisions. The graphs show the percentage of the total possible heightened and critical risk alerts for all six food and nutrition security crisis risk indicators. The higher the score, the worse the deterioration in food and nutrition security.

Figure 11. Historical percentage of total JMR heightened and critical risk alerts (January 2015 to June 2026)



Annex IV. Historical overview of the population at risk of experiencing IPC/CH 3 or worse food insecurity levels

Figure 12. Percentage of the population living in areas at risk of experiencing IPC/CH levels of food insecurity 3 or worse (January 2015 to June 2026)



Annex V. Sources and periods of risk indicators and target variables of the JMR

Table 5. Indicators sources and time frames

	SOURCE	LINK	DATA FROM	DATA TO
Risk indicator				
Drought-NDVI	WFP	https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cmr-ndvi-subnational	01/01/2010	01/06/2026
Drought-Rainfall	WFP	https://data.humdata.org/dataset/cmr-rainfall-subnational	01/01/2010	01/06/2026
Exchange rate	World Bank	https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/6139	01/01/2010	01/06/2026
Food prices	World Bank	https://microdata.worldbank.org/catalog/4487	01/01/2010	01/06/2026
Target Variable				
Famine Early Warning Systems Network	World Bank	https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0064614	07/01/2009	10/01/2024

Table 6. Method of indicators and alert thresholds

Risk indicator	Method of indicators	Heightened Risk Threshold	Critical Risk Threshold
Drought-NDVI	The original value represents the averaged normalized difference vegetation index. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a zscore with median for all data over the last 1 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is below the threshold.	-1.07	-1.69
Drought-Rainfall	The original value represents the average rainfall per dekad in mm. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a Standard Precipitation Index over the last 1 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is below the threshold.	-1.39	-1.5
Exchange rate	The original value represents the exchange rate in CFA Francs to usd. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a percentual change over the last 13 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is above the threshold.	0.02	0.06
Food prices	The original value represents the index is based on all food commodities. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a percentual change over the last 13 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is above the threshold.	0.06	0.16
Volatility-Exchange rate	The original value represents the exchange rate in CFA Francs to usd. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a Relative Strength Index of the volatility (Yang Zhang method) over the last 11 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is above the threshold	66.23	72.34
Volatility-Food price	The original value represents the index is based on all food commodities. The indicator value was constructed from the original value using a Relative Strength Index of the volatility (Yang Zhang method) over the last 12 month(s). An alert is raised when the indicator value is above the threshold.	57.1	72.1

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) combines quantitative modeling and qualitative analysis to provide robust quarterly food and nutrition security monitoring that identifies emerging crisis risks. The report aims to complement the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) or the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses and facilitate early recognition and coordinated responses to emerging major food and nutrition security crises among humanitarian and development stakeholders. The JMR is the product of a core development team comprising members from the government of Cameroon (through MINADER, MINEPIA, NIS, MINSANTE, MINAT, MINAS and ONACC), FAO, WFP, IOM, ACF, FEWSNET, and the World Bank.

A detailed explanation of the empirical underpinnings of the JMR model is available in this World Bank [Policy Research Working Paper](#). A Policy Research Working Paper with the JMR methodology and additional FNS indicators adapted to the context of Cameroon is being finalised.

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