

HungerMap^{LIVE}: Colombia insight and key trends

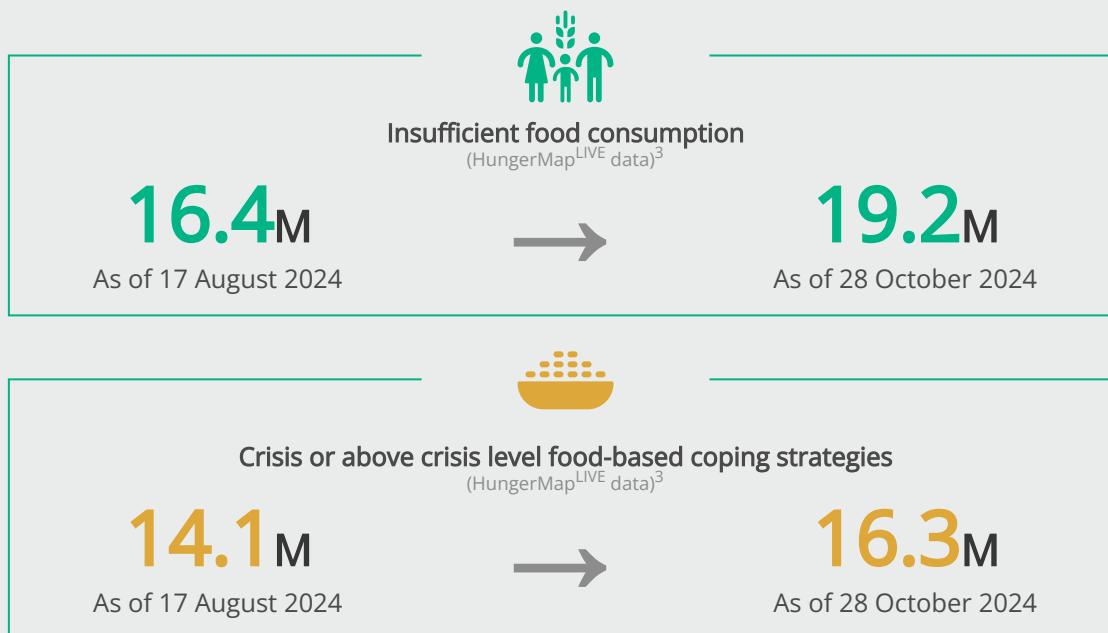
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 28 October 2024

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE



The HungerMap^{LIVE} tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.



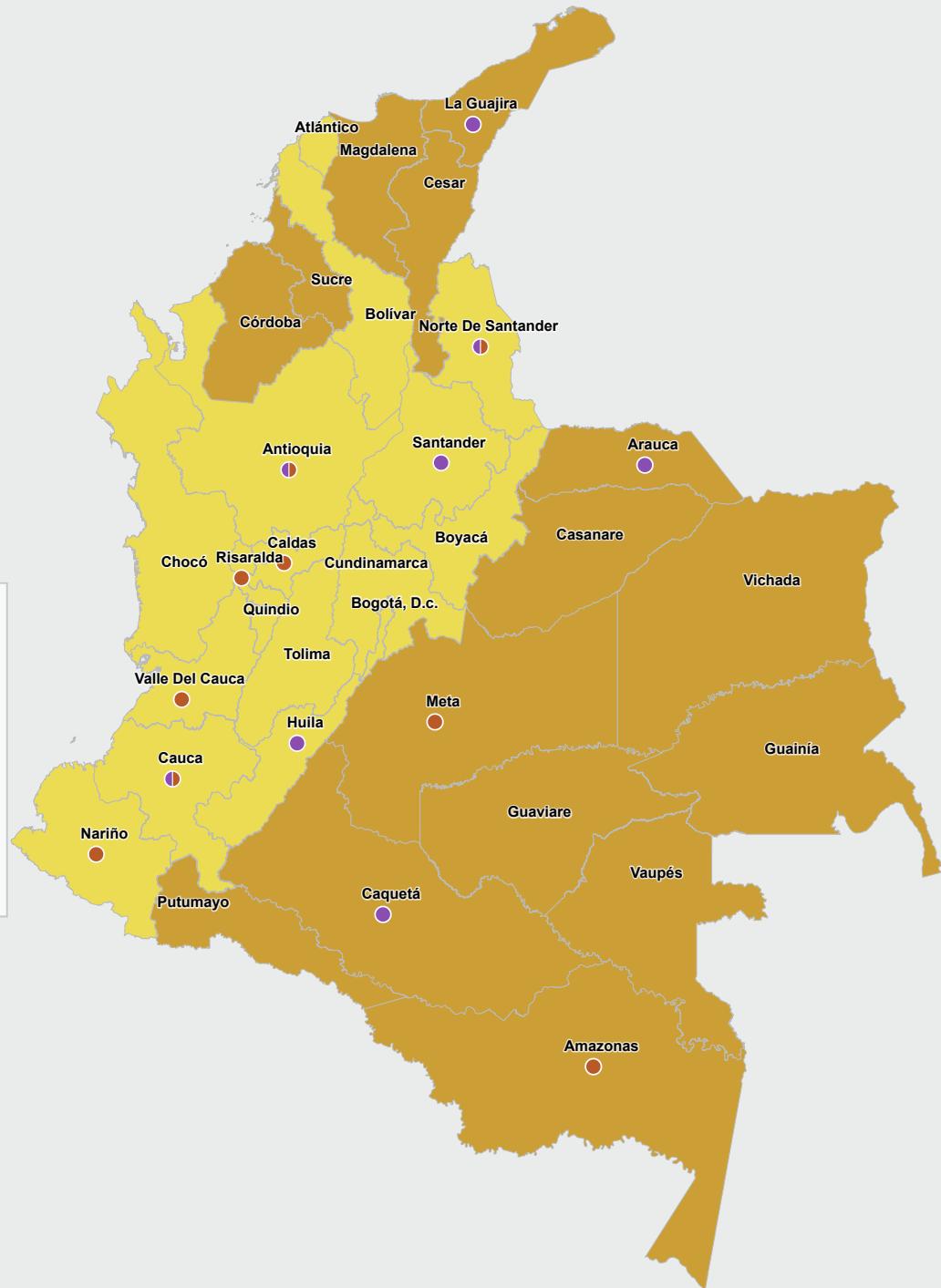
Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

³ Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 16 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Colombia

Archipiélago De San Andrés



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (30 July 2024) until now (28 October 2024). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

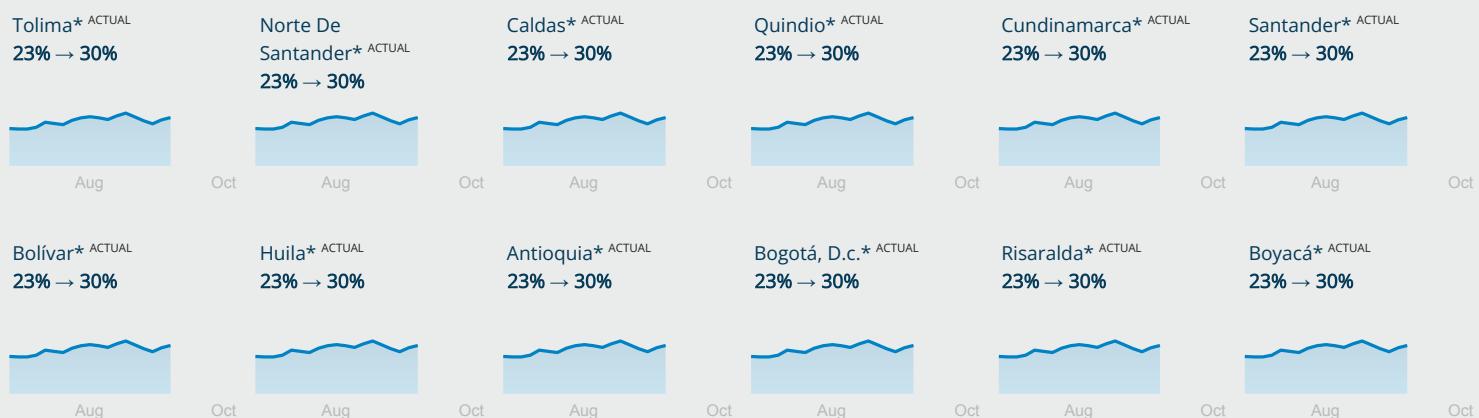
Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Valle Del Cauca* ACTUAL, Atlántico* ACTUAL, Cauca* ACTUAL, Nariño* ACTUAL, Chocó* ACTUAL, Caquetá* ACTUAL, Meta* ACTUAL, Arauca* ACTUAL, Putumayo* ACTUAL, Casanare* ACTUAL, Guainía* ACTUAL, Guaviare* ACTUAL.

These regions account for 38% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Colombia—amounting to approximately 7.35M people, increasing by 815k (12%) compared to 72 days ago.

		PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Valle Del Cauca* <small>ACTUAL</small>	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	4.41M	2.44M
Atlántico* <small>ACTUAL</small>	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	2.42M	1.34M
Cauca* <small>ACTUAL</small>	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	1.45M	800k
Nariño* <small>ACTUAL</small>	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	1.72M	949k
Chocó* <small>ACTUAL</small>	55%	<div style="width: 55%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	542k	300k
Caquetá* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	522k	244k
Meta* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	1.01M	472k
Arauca* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	355k	166k
Putumayo* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	427k	200k
Casanare* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	712k	333k
Guainía* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	91.6k	42.9k
Guaviare* <small>ACTUAL</small>	47%	<div style="width: 47%; background-color: #007bff; height: 10px;"></div>	144k	67.5k

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 72 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 72 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 72 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



*Admin 1 areas have been grouped into regions for analysis, therefore share the same trend. See methodology note for more details.

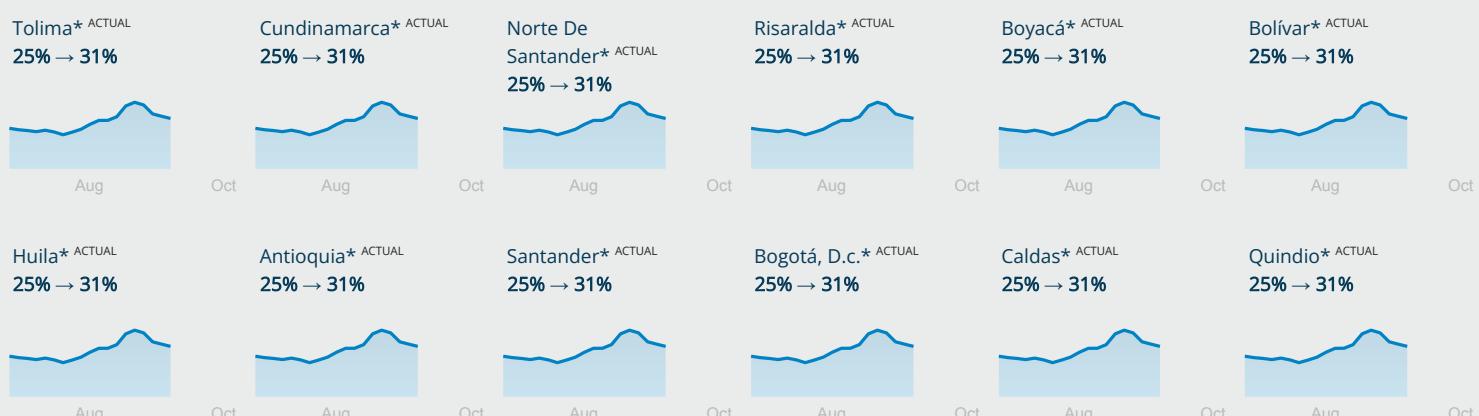
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Colombia. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 32% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Colombia—amounting to approximately 5.20M people.

		PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Cauca*	ACTUAL	38%	1.45M	556k
Valle Del Cauca*	ACTUAL	38%	4.41M	1.69M
Nariño*	ACTUAL	38%	1.72M	660k
Atlántico*	ACTUAL	38%	2.42M	930k
Chocó*	ACTUAL	38%	542k	208k
Guaviare*	ACTUAL	36%	144k	51.3k
Putumayo*	ACTUAL	36%	427k	152k
Meta*	ACTUAL	36%	1.01M	358k
Casanare*	ACTUAL	36%	712k	253k
Caquetá*	ACTUAL	36%	522k	185k
Arauca*	ACTUAL	36%	355k	126k
Vaupés*	ACTUAL	36%	80.7k	28.7k

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 72 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 72 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 72 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



*Admin 1 areas have been grouped into regions for analysis, therefore share the same trend. See methodology note for more details.

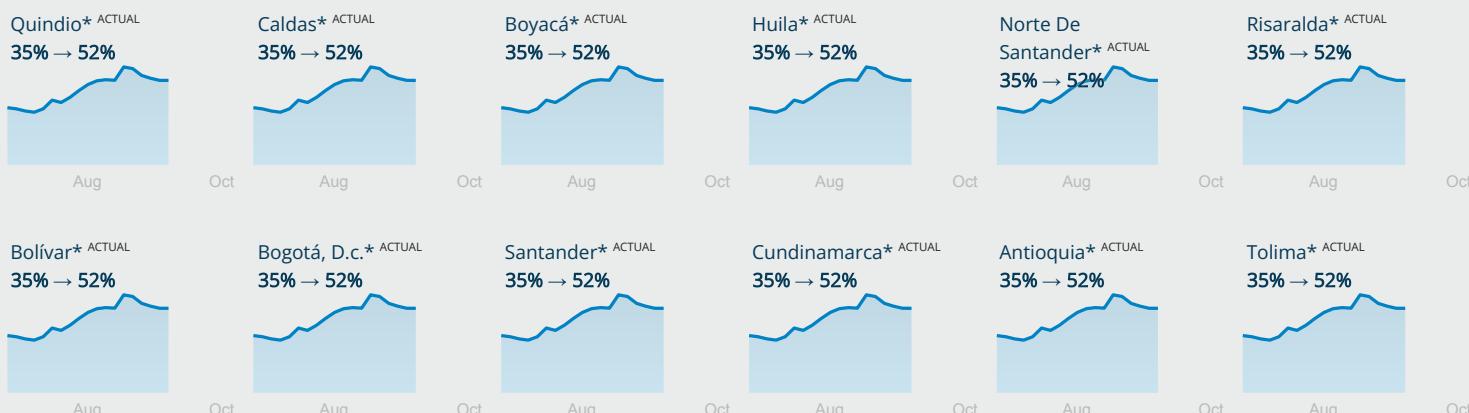
Regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in Colombia. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These regions account for 23% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access in Colombia—amounting to approximately 5.89M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Guaviare* ACTUAL	65%	124k	80.9k
Caquetá* ACTUAL	65%	447k	292k
Meta* ACTUAL	65%	864k	565k
Vaupés* ACTUAL	65%	69.1k	45.2k
Arauca* ACTUAL	65%	304k	199k
Putumayo* ACTUAL	65%	365k	239k
Casanare* ACTUAL	65%	610k	399k
Guainía* ACTUAL	65%	78.5k	51.3k
Amazonas* ACTUAL	65%	95.8k	62.7k
Vichada* ACTUAL	65%	65.4k	42.8k
Valle Del Cauca* ACTUAL	65%	3.92M	2.53M
Atlántico* ACTUAL	65%	2.15M	1.39M

Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 72 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 72 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 72 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of challenges accessing markets.



¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

*Admin 1 areas have been grouped into regions for analysis, therefore share the same trend. See methodology note for more details.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Colombia, 28 October 2024

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Amazonas ^{ACTUAL}	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.06
Antioquia ^{ACTUAL}	6.23	1.90	1.91	3.10
Arauca ^{ACTUAL}	0.35	0.17	0.13	0.20
Archipiélago De San Andrés ^{ACTUAL}	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04
Atlántico ^{ACTUAL}	2.42	1.34	0.93	1.39
Bogotá, D.C. ^{ACTUAL}	7.90	2.41	2.42	3.93
Bolívar ^{ACTUAL}	2.56	0.78	0.78	1.27
Boyacá ^{ACTUAL}	1.16	0.35	0.36	0.58
Caldas ^{ACTUAL}	0.84	0.26	0.26	0.42
Caquetá ^{ACTUAL}	0.52	0.24	0.19	0.29
Casanare ^{ACTUAL}	0.71	0.33	0.25	0.40
Cauca ^{ACTUAL}	1.45	0.80	0.56	0.83
Cesar ^{ACTUAL}	0.97	0.42	0.31	0.47
Chocó ^{ACTUAL}	0.54	0.30	0.21	0.31
Córdoba ^{ACTUAL}	1.99	0.87	0.63	0.97
Cundinamarca ^{ACTUAL}	3.20	0.98	0.98	1.59
Guainía ^{ACTUAL}	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05
Guaviare ^{ACTUAL}	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.08
Huila ^{ACTUAL}	1.14	0.35	0.35	0.56
La Guajira ^{ACTUAL}	1.16	0.51	0.37	0.56
Magdalena ^{ACTUAL}	1.38	0.60	0.43	0.67
Meta ^{ACTUAL}	1.01	0.47	0.36	0.56
Nariño ^{ACTUAL}	1.72	0.95	0.66	0.98
Norte De Santander ^{ACTUAL}	1.23	0.38	0.38	0.61
Putumayo ^{ACTUAL}	0.43	0.20	0.15	0.24
Quindío ^{ACTUAL}	0.55	0.17	0.17	0.28
Risaralda ^{ACTUAL}	0.88	0.27	0.27	0.44
Santander ^{ACTUAL}	2.12	0.65	0.65	1.06
Sucre ^{ACTUAL}	0.81	0.35	0.25	0.39
Tolima ^{ACTUAL}	1.37	0.42	0.42	0.68
Valle Del Cauca ^{ACTUAL}	4.41	2.44	1.69	2.53
Vaupés ^{ACTUAL}	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.05
Vichada ^{ACTUAL}	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04

Methodology: Administrative level 1 analysis in Colombia

Results have been computed grouping administrative level 1 (ADM1) areas into strata, as specified in the table below. All ADM1 belonging to the same region will contain the same prevalence of households with insufficient food consumption or utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.

To compute the number of people with insufficient food consumption or utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping for a specific ADM1, the ADM1 population is multiplied by the regional prevalence.

Relationship between administrative level 1 and analysis strata

ADMIN 1	ANALYSIS STRATA
Amazonas	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Arauca	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Casanare	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Caquetá	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Guainía	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Guaviare	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Meta	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Putumayo	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Vaupés	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Vichada	Amazonia y Orinoquia
Antioquia	Andina
Bogotá, D.c.	Andina
Bolívar	Andina
Boyacá	Andina
Caldas	Andina
Cundinamarca	Andina
Huila	Andina
Norte De Santander	Andina
Quindío	Andina
Risaralda	Andina
Santander	Andina
Tolima	Andina
Cesar	Caribe
Córdoba	Caribe
La Guajira	Caribe
Magdalena	Caribe
Archipiélago De San Andrés	Caribe
Sucre	Caribe
Atlántico	Pacífico
Cauca	Pacífico
Chocó	Pacífico
Nariño	Pacífico
Valle Del Cauca	Pacífico

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

