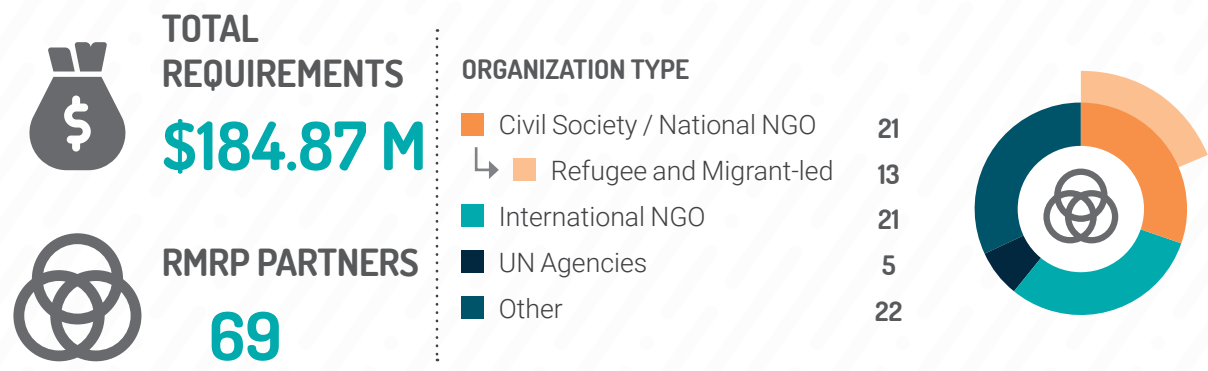
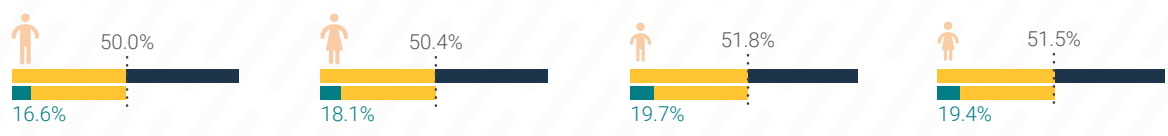
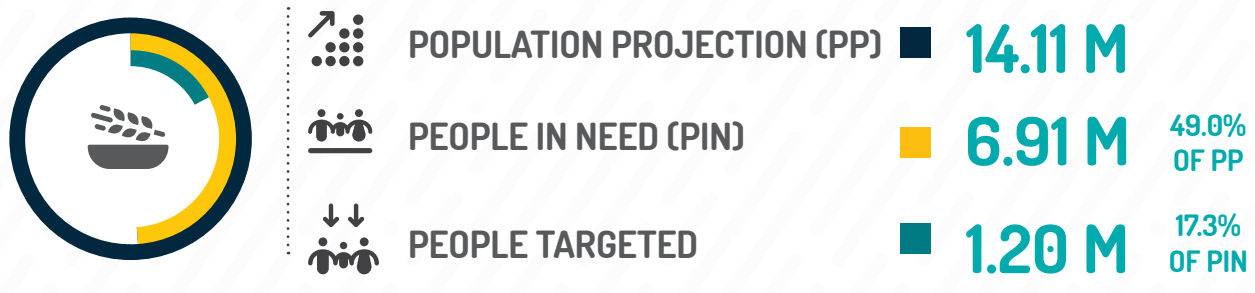


# FOOD SECURITY

## OVERALL REGIONAL FIGURES



The food security response in some countries, particularly Brazil, will **increase the use of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) as an assistance modality**, while in-kind support continues to be the most significant component of the response. In others, such as Guyana, there will be a **greater emphasis on agricultural livelihoods** through capacity-building and training in food production and gardening, including innovating agriculture solutions, which is part of the transition to supporting longer-term food security and integration. There are also greater efforts to include more inter-sectoral response strategies to use limited resources more efficiently and have a more articulated and holistic approach with other sectors.

Although the updated 2024 Food Security PiN is almost identical to that for 2023, this does not reflect diverging trends among the different population groups covered by the response: the **PiN for the population in-destination and affected host communities has**

**decreased** (including thanks to reduced needs due to successful past interventions of partners and host countries) while the **PiN for populations of other nationalities in-transit has more than doubled from the original 2024 plan** (reflecting both the increased number of refugees and migrants in-transit, and their greater food insecurity). There is a 10 per cent decrease in financial requirements for the Sector compared to the original 2024 plan (a 24 per cent decrease compared to 2023) which is consistent with the 23 per cent reduction in the target population for 2024 (compared to 2023). Nevertheless, the Food Security Sector has the **third largest target population** of any sector in the updated 2024 response. The biggest change in financial requirements is observed in Ecuador, where the Food Security budget dropped over 30 per cent compared to the original 2024 plan, due largely to a reduction in the in-destination refugee and migrant population in that country.

## FOOD SECURITY SECTOR: KEY FIGURES BY COUNTRY

Population  
ProjectionPeople in  
Need (PiN)PiN  
PercentagePeople  
TargetedTarget Percentage  
of PiNTotal  
RequirementsRMRP  
Partners

COUNTRY							
<b>BRAZIL</b>	776.0 K	403.5 K	52.0%	51.1 K	12.7%	8.90 M	16
<b>CHILE</b>	996.5 K	238.6 K	23.9%	22.1 K	9.3%	4.78 M	2
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	7.63 M	4.15 M	54.4%	841.1 K	20.3%	104.43 M	20
<b>ECUADOR</b>	994.8 K	593.7 K	59.7%	303.7 K	51.2%	42.89 M	12
<b>PERU</b>	3.46 M	1.96 M	56.7%	221.6 K	11.3%	18.26 M	15
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>							
ARUBA	21.0 K	12.7 K	60.5%	550	4.3%	138.5 K	1
CURAÇAO	19.6 K	11.6 K	59.2%	1.6 K	13.8%	274.4 K	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	139.8 K	50.1 K	35.8%	8.2 K	16.3%	176.4 K	2
GUYANA	30.0 K	19.5 K	65.0%	300	1.5%	85.8 K	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	44.8 K	26.9 K	60.0%	5.0 K	18.6%	2.00 M	6
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA &amp; MEXICO</b>							
COSTA RICA	506.4 K	337.5 K	66.6%	5.0 K	1.5%	420.0 K	3
MEXICO	598.9 K	129.3 K	21.6%	11.9 K	9.2%	765.8 K	2
PANAMA	513.6 K	153.0 K	29.8%	2.5 K	1.6%	320.0 K	2
<b>SOUTHERN CONE</b>							
ARGENTINA	456.5 K	125.7 K	27.5%	5.9 K	4.7%	192.6 K	3
BOLIVIA	142.3 K	89.4 K	62.8%	16.5 K	18.5%	746.4 K	3
PARAGUAY	13.3 K	3.5 K	26.1%	500	14.4%	200.0 K	1
URUGUAY	99.8 K	23.0 K	23.0%	7.8 K	33.9%	263.3 K	5

Please note that these country figures cannot be summed to create regional totals, as they include populations in-transit in each country.