In the 2019 Global Hunger Index, Colombia ranks 27th out of 117 qualifying countries.

With a score of 6.7, Colombia suffers from a level of hunger that is low.

The GHI score incorporates four component indicators: undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality. Using this combination of indicators to measure hunger offers several advantages.

The indicators included in the GHI formula reflect caloric deficiencies as well as poor nutrition. The undernourishment indicator captures the nutrition situation of the population as a whole, while the indicators specific to children reflect the nutrition status within a particularly vulnerable subset of the population for whom a lack of dietary energy, protein, and/or micronutrients (essential vitamins and minerals) leads to a high risk of illness, poor physical and cognitive development, and death.

The inclusion of both child wasting and child stunting allows the GHI to document both acute and chronic undernutrition. By combining multiple indicators, the index reduces the effects of random measurement errors.

**Global Hunger Index 2019: Colombia**

The image includes a pie chart illustrating the composition of the GHI with four components: inadequate food supply, undernourishment, child wasting, and child mortality. Each component is represented by a different color and includes notes on its significance and implications.

### Trend for Indicator Values - Colombia

The graph shows the trend for indicator values in Colombia from 2000 to 2019. The indicators include:
- Proportion of undernourished in the population
- Prevalence of wasting in children
- Prevalence of stunting in children under five years
- Under-five mortality rate