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The southeast region's economy showed mixed results. Oil production declined due to low international prices, labor hiring difficulties, and blockades related to security issues. The agricultural segment contracted, influenced by a reduction in planted areas and excessive rainfall, while livestock activity expanded thanks to higher consumption and animal availability. Domestic trade showed a slight recovery, driven by an increase in household spending, and construction improved in both the effectively constructed area and approved area. In Villavicencio, inflation increased due to the rise in the prices of perishable foods, while the unemployment rate declined.

The agricultural and livestock output declined due to reduced planted areas and excessive rainfall in some zones, although an increase was observed in processed palm fruit. Livestock activity expanded due to stronger demand for cattle, while pig production contracted due to lower animal supply and higher costs.



Average oil production in the southeast region remained on a downward trend, affected by the fall in exploitation in the key fields of the departments of Meta and Casanare. This performance emerged within the context of hydrocarbon oversupply and weak demand, which put downward pressure on prices.



Construction showed signs of recovery in the effectively constructed area and licensed area. In the licensed area, residential projects predominated in both Yopal and Villavicencio. In the new housing market, sales increased in both low-income housing (LIH) and non-LIH segments, supported by departmental subsidies and improved credit conditions.

