WFP
Programme Alimentaire Mondial

FOOD SECURITY HIGHLIGHTS

West and Central Africa

December 2020


WFP
Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial
wfp.org/fr

Introduction

At the close of 2020, the food security situation in Central and Western Africa is a mixed picture. Although COVID-19 infection rates remained low compared to global figures, the impact of the pandemic led to reduced economic growth stemming from national restrictions put in place to slow the spread of the virus. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) [1] is expected to enter recession in 2020, with an expected contraction of 3.6 percent of the regional economy.[2]

The restrictions on movement of people and closure of workplaces limited people's access to income-generating activities and markets, hampering access to food. The number of food-insecure people rose to almost 22 million in 2020, which is an increase of over 70 percent from the same period last year.[3] Some of the highest needs in the region were also countries with active conflict such as Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso. On the other hand, some countries in the Sahel saw less significant hikes, such as Senegal and Chad while Mauritania saw an improvement in the number of food insecure populations. Within the coastal countries Sierra Leone and Liberia were the most impacted, likely explained by the deepening of recession this year, fuelled by food price increases of over 40 percent and persistent depreciation of the local currencies.[4] Without targeted support, the number of food insecure populations is expected to increase to almost 29 million by mid-2021 (lean season).[5]

This worrying trend happened within a context where the region received sufficient rains this year, leading to an overall good agropastoral season. Yet, food supply doesn't always equate to food access. Partly due to the COVID-19 restrictions which disrupted supply chains, an upsurge in food prices was recorded, while closure of work places led to diminishing incomes and purchasing power.[6] Containment measures put in place at the beginning of the pandemic were gradually eased as the first wave was brought under control, however COVID-19 infections are on the rise again,[7] which could lead to further restrictions that slow or limit the ability of the region to recover.

The key drivers of food insecurity expanded beyond conflict this year, affecting countries differently. Countries with chronic vulnerabilities and active conflict were affected more severely by the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 restrictions that were put into place, that disrupted supply chains, led to food price increases and worsened tensions. This document will further detail the food security situation in the region, while providing a closer look into the varied drivers.

Food security outlook: cadre harmonise

There are currently almost 22 million food insecure people in the region (Figure 1). These numbers are projected to increase further to almost 29 million in the 2021 lean season (July-August 2021)– an increase of over 15 percent compared to the projected numbers for June-August 2020 period (Figure 2).[8] These figures include the results of the November 2020 Cadre Harmonisé exercise, as well as the IPC analysis conducted in CAR in September 2020 and the preliminary results of the December 2020 Cadre Harmonisé analysis for Guinea

As the second wave of COVID-19 is hitting the world and the region, further restriction may lead to even more increases than currently projected.

The country with the highest number of food insecure people in 2020 was Nigeria (over 9 million), followed by Cameroon with almost 3 million and Burkina Faso (2 million) – see Figure 1 and Figure 2 (lean season projection). Figure 3 shows the overlap of food insecurity (using the phase classification) with violent events extracted from the ACLED database, highlighting some of the linkages between food insecurity and conflict.

Figure 1 Total number of food insecure population, November 2020.

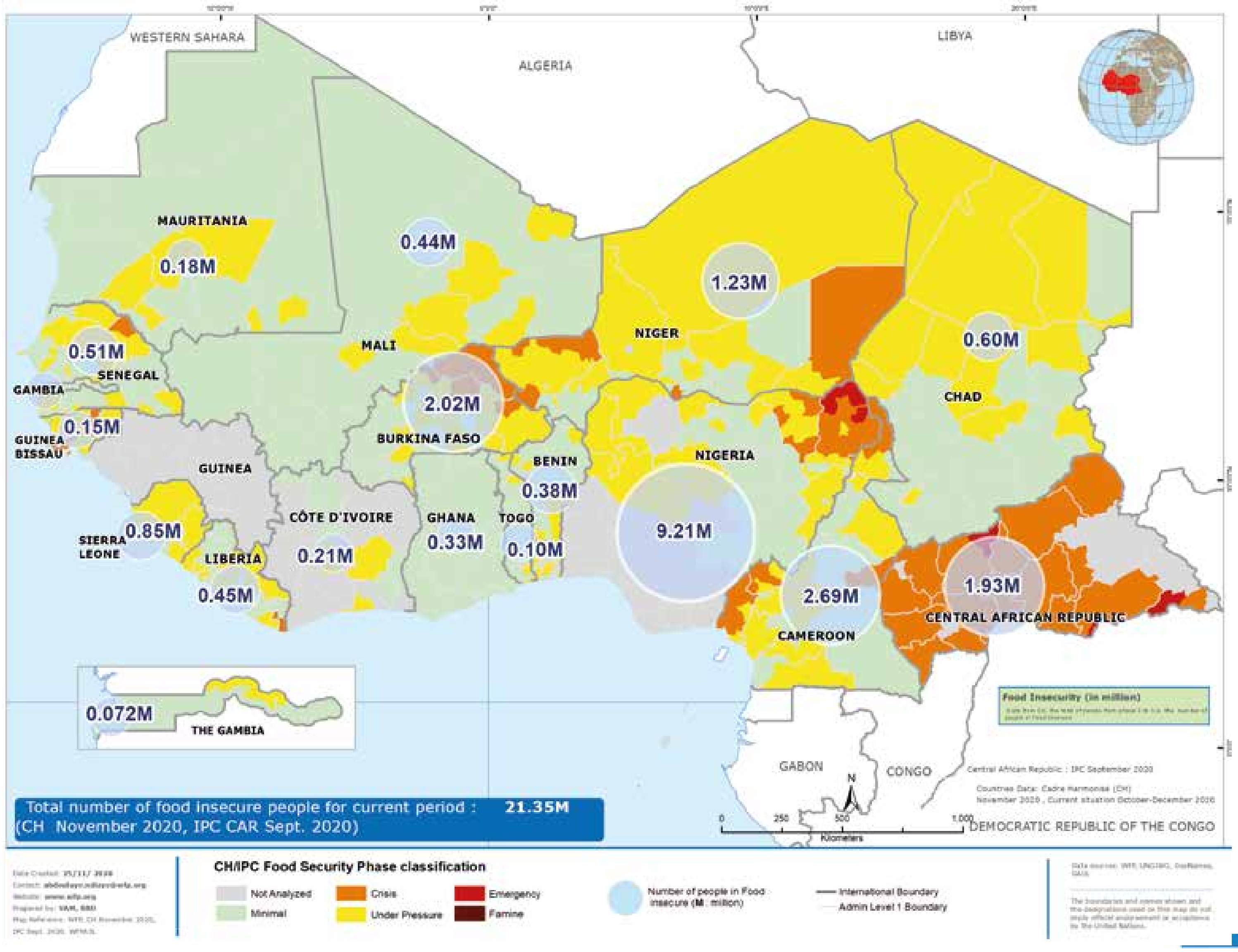
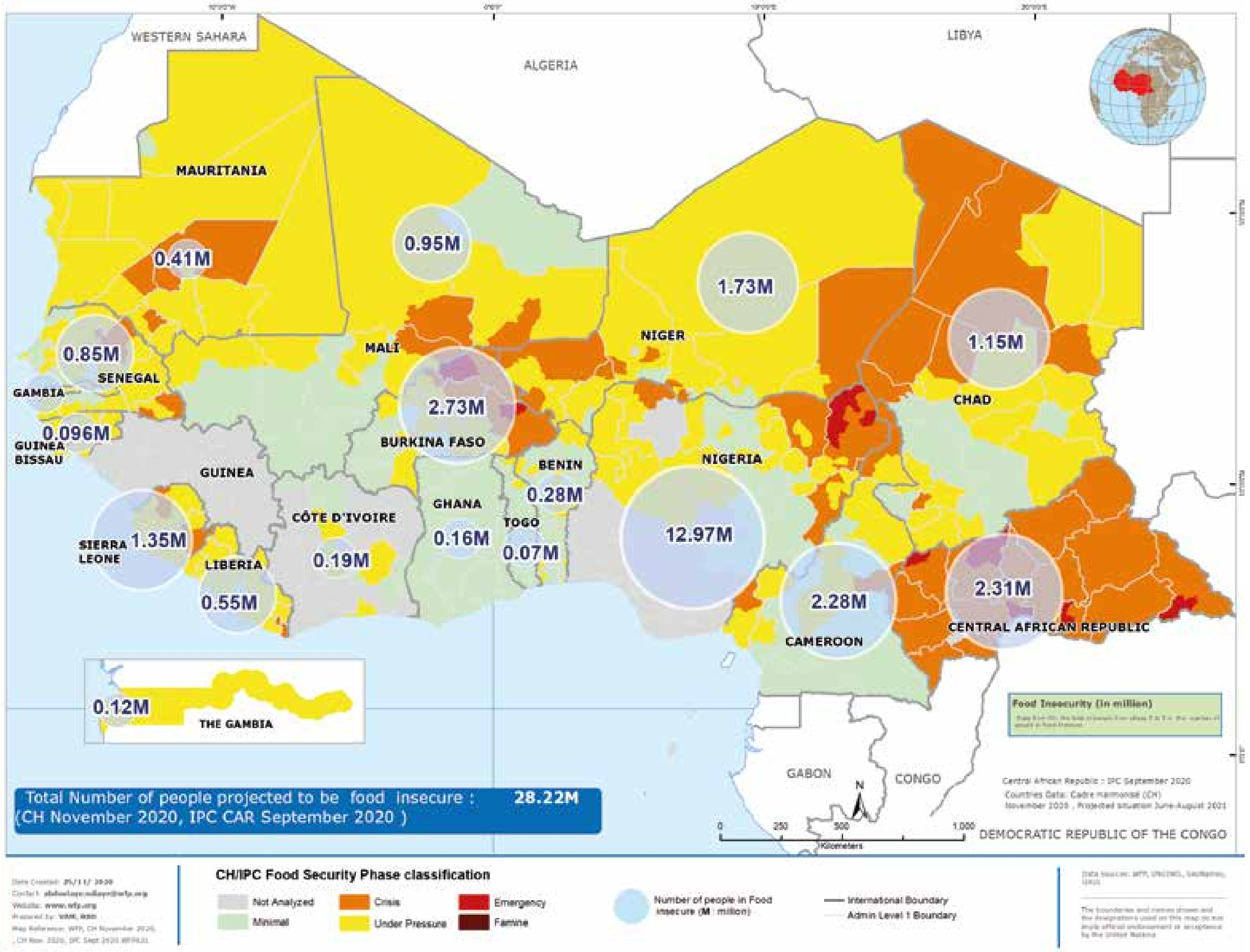
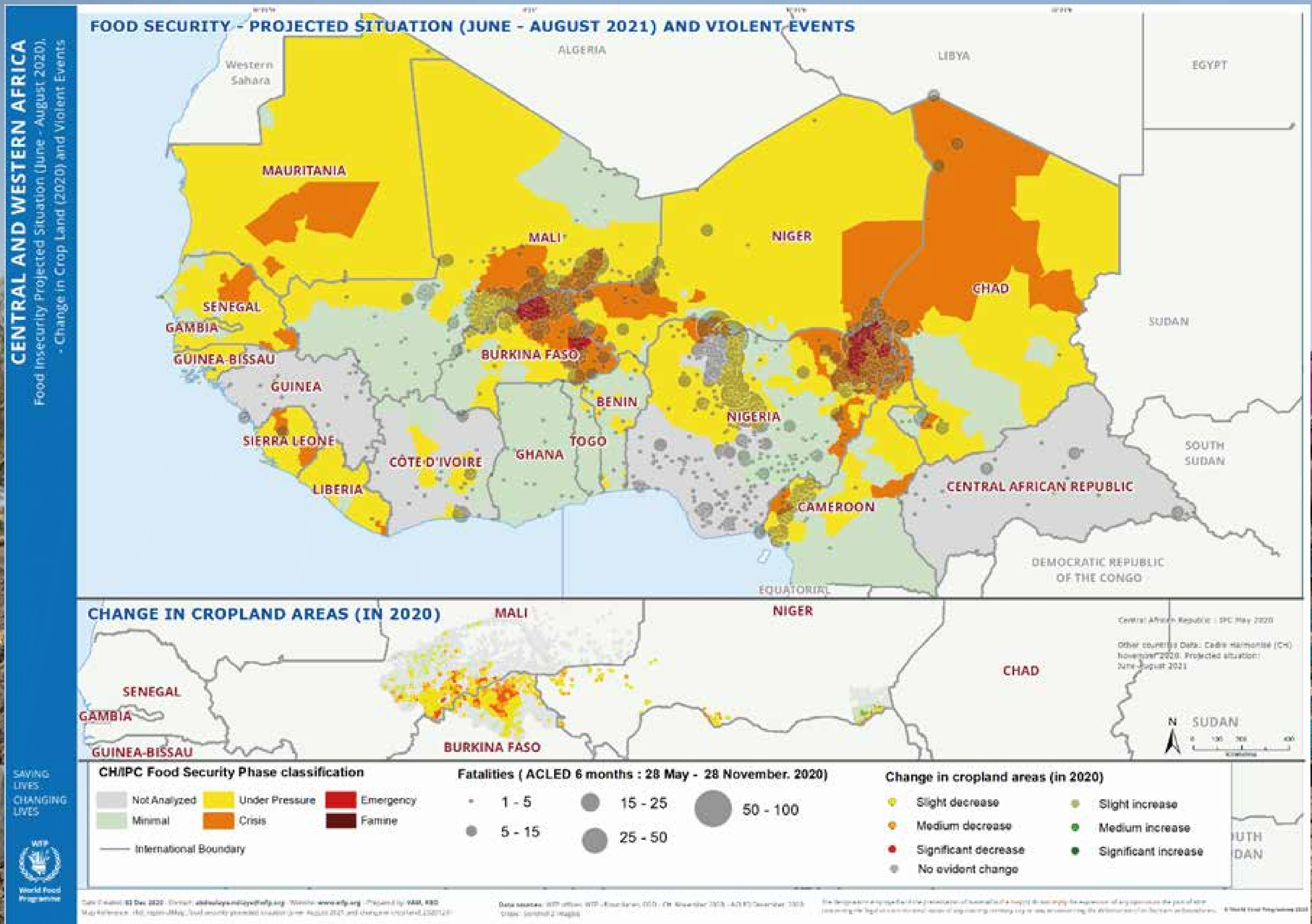


Figure 2: Projected Increase in Food Insecurity in 2021 Lean Season, CH 2020.



* The maps were generated before the CH figures for Guinea were available.

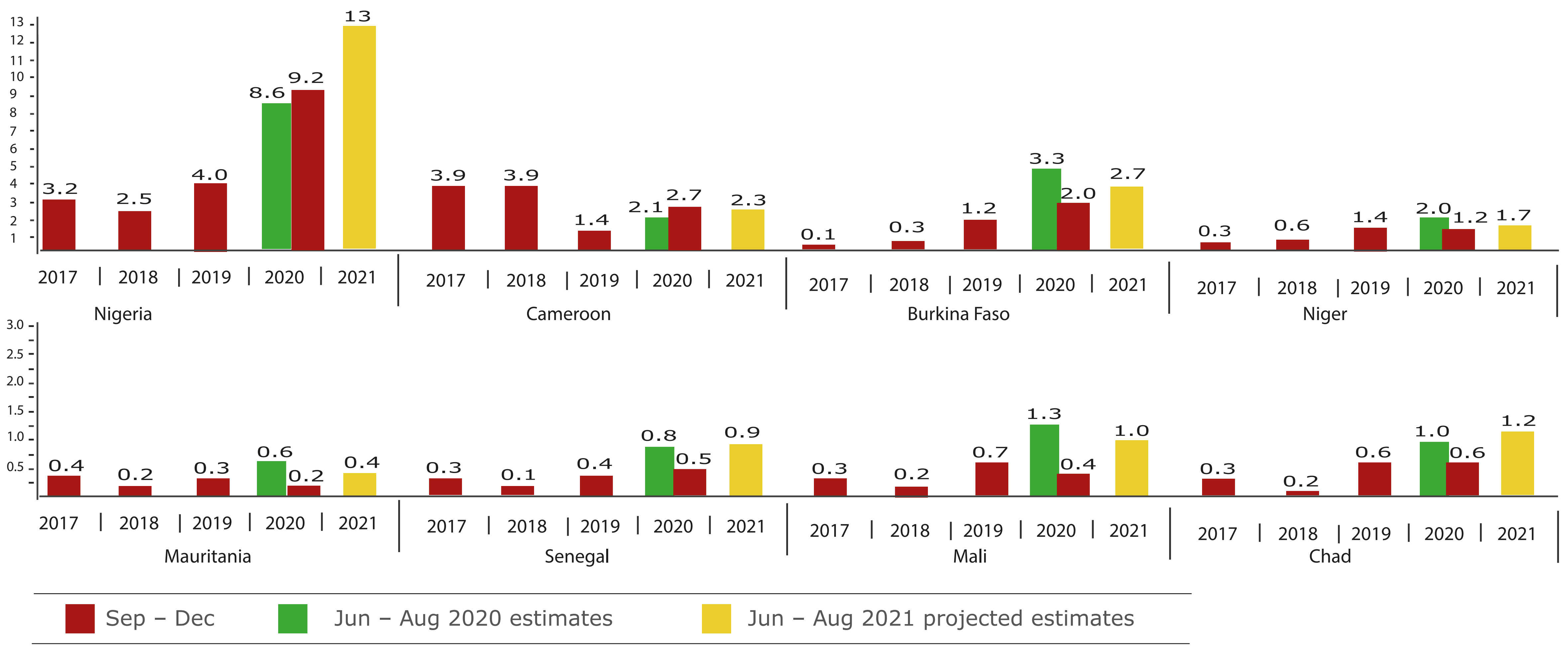
Figure 3: Food Insecurity in Conflict-Affected Areas, CH November 2020

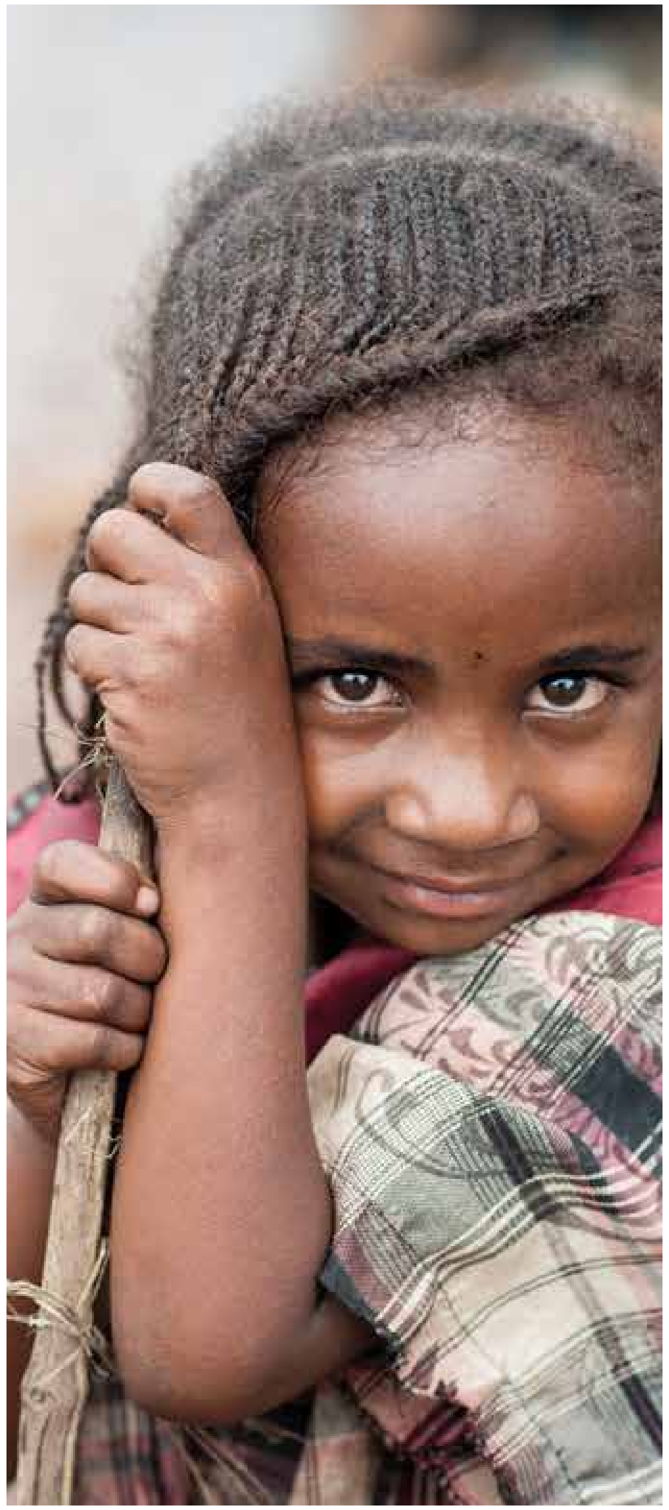


In **Nigeria**, food insecurity increased (+130% increase to over 9 million people compared to November last year – see figure 4) due to the onsets of floods potentially undermining a good agricultural season in a context of prolonged conflict in the North-East, increased violence between herders and farmers in the North West, and higher food prices due to COVID-19. Nigeria is also experiencing the deepest recession in the region with a GDP contraction of 5.4 percent between 2019 and 2020 (Figure 9). Food prices are among the highest in the region, with increases of over 40 percent compared to normal levels. Approximatively 13 million people are expected to face significant food gap during the lean season 2021.

In **Central Sahel** (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger), the compounded impact of escalating conflict, climate change, weather extremes, conflict-induced displacement and COVID-19 has caused an increase of over 11 percent in the estimated number of persons that are food insecure for the current period (Oct-Dec 2020) compared to same time in 2019. However, both Mali (-33%) and Niger (-15%) recorded improvements in food security, which have been linked to an overall good agricultural season. In total, 3.7 million people are estimated to be food insecure in the October-December 2020 period in Central Sahel. This figure is expected to increase to 5.4 million in the next lean season (June-August 2021) – Figure 4.

Figure 4: No of people in phase 3-5 CH (in million) in the Sahel + Cameroon and Nigeria



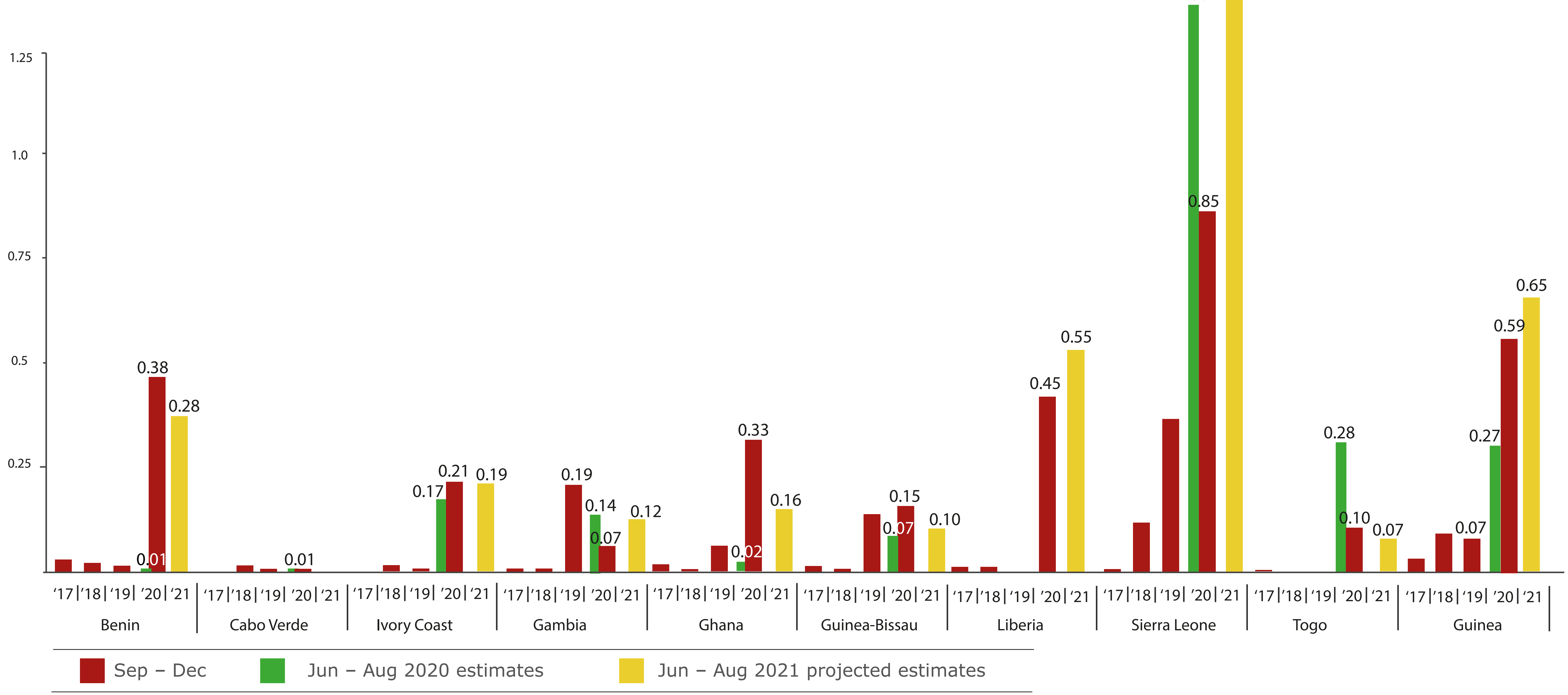


For the full list of CH numbers, by year, please see:

https://analytics.wfp.org/t/Public/views/WestAfricaFoodSecurityTrends_Adm0/RBDFoodSecurityTrends?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&:embed=y

In the **coastal countries,** Sierra Leone and Liberia are particularly vulnerable due to a deepened recession this year, with a projected negative Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of -2.3 percent and Sierra Leone and -2.6 percent in Liberia (Figure 5). Food price increases of over 40 percent were also noted in both countries,[9] further straining the ability of vulnerable households to cope, especially considering the majority of the workforce is employed within the informal sector (77 and 86 percent in Liberia and Sierra Leone respectively).[10] These factors have led to an increase in food insecure populations, with Sierra Leonne seeing a 145 percent increase to almost 0.9 million people in one year. Liberia is particularly affected by socio-economic shocks and has been classified as having high institutional and social fragility according to the World Bank.

Figure 5: Food Insecure Populations in Coastal Countries (CH 2020)



For **Central African Republic** (not part of the CH exercise but covered by an IPC assessment carried out in September 2020), 1.9 million persons are currently estimated to be food insecure, a 19 percent increase compared to September 2019 analysis. An estimated 2.3 million people are projected to be food insecure in the lean season 2021. Key drivers of food insecurity in CAR include an upsurge of violence by armed groups that has caused further displacement of populations, low agricultural production as well as impact of COVID-19 which caused significant increase of food prices.

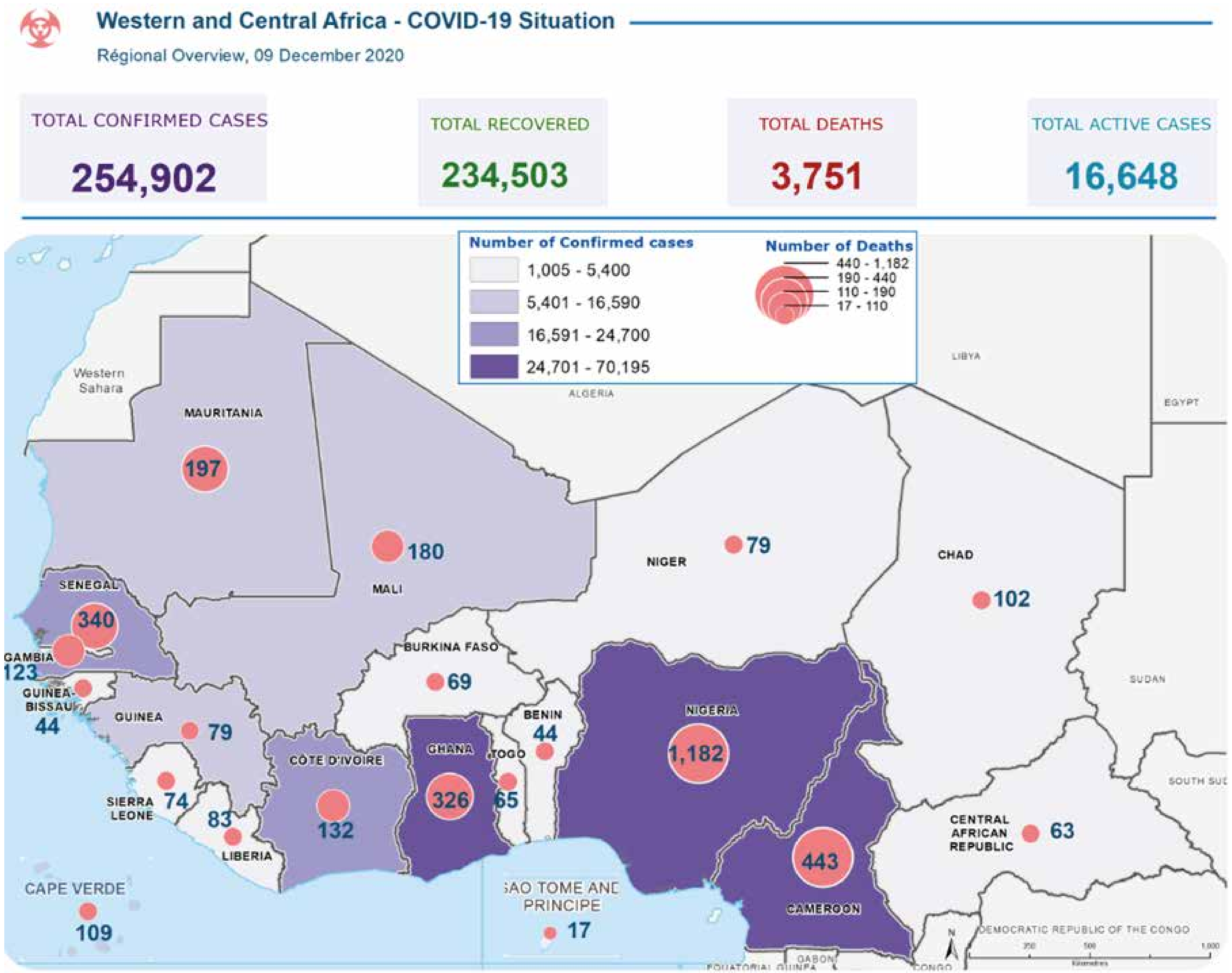
The main drivers of food insecurity in the region diversified this year, expanding beyond conflict (though conflict was a clear driver of Phase 3 and 4 food insecurity – Figure 3), to also include currency depreciations leading to higher food prices, and diminishing incomes brought about by an unfavorable macro-economic environment as well as the socio-economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 restrictions driving food insecurity

The total COVID-19 infections and fatality rates were relatively low compared to global rates at under 260,000 infections and under 4,000 fatalities in the region (Figure 2).[11] Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana and Senegal have the highest recorded cases. After a drop in infection rates for the third quarter of 2020, many countries in the region are beginning to see sharp increase in infection rates again from November. [12] In fears of a second wave, countries will plan to re-start restrictions again to curb the spread of the infection, which could further worsen the socio-economic impact and slow recovery from the first wave earlier this year.

From the beginning of the year, almost all countries in the region put restriction measures into place to slow the spread of COVID-19, limiting movement of people. An analysis conducted by ECOWAS and WFP found that these restrictions impacted access to markets and negative growth trends more than COVID-19 infections.

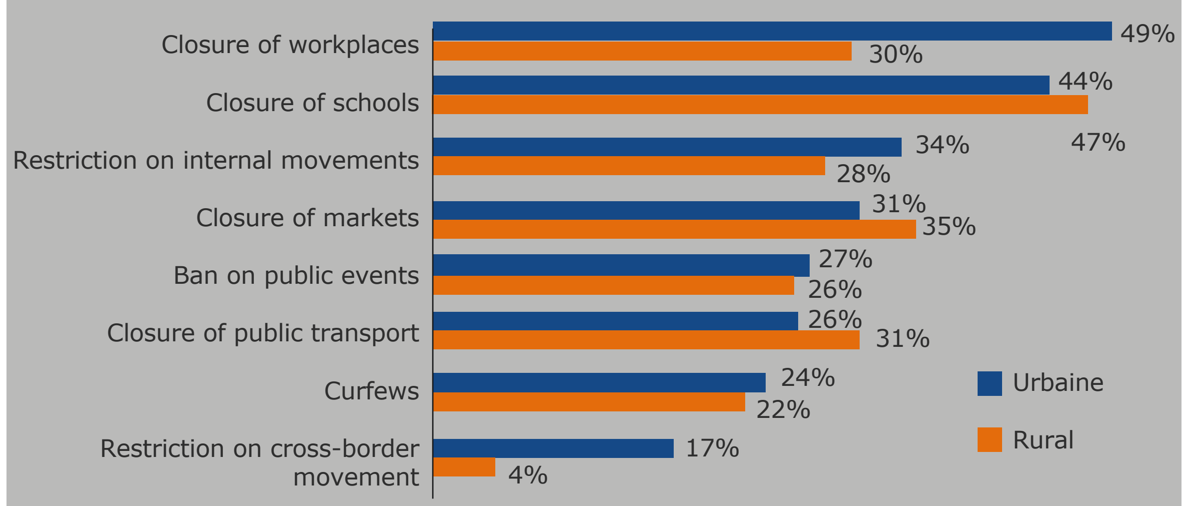
Figure 6: Regional COVID-19 Overview in Western and Central Africa



Measures put in place to curb the spread of the pandemic led to limited access to incomes and markets, which affected the most vulnerable more severely. All types of employment activities were affected, including casual labour, trade and agriculture, with the vast majority of the respondents reporting a reduction in wages or job losses.

A household survey undertaken in July revealed that 46 percent of respondents in urban areas reported to have issues accessing markets, while this figure was higher at 62 percent in rural settings. In cities, the lockdown, fear of contracting COVID-19, and market closures were the main reasons for restricted market access. Restrictions on internal movement and disruption of transport further affected market access in rural areas where markets are more dispersed and often require walking for multiple hours to reach.[3] The types of restrictions that affected livelihoods in the region are shown in Figure 7.

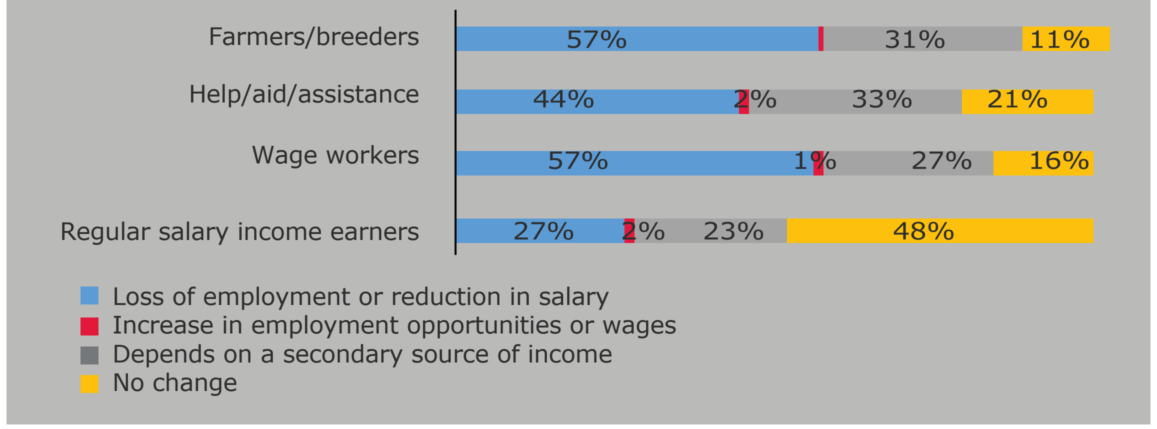
Figure 7: Types of restrictive measures that impacted household livelihoods (ECOWAS 2020)



The subsequent impact of COVID-19 which initially started in urban centres, was also recorded to have spread - through inter-connected markets into rural areas. [14] Disruptions in transportation affected the availability of basic food, hygiene and pharmaceutical products in rural areas where supply chains are longer for imported food products (e.g. rice). With widespread loss of income, food was found to be a major concern for more than half of households interviewed.[15]

Households deriving their income from unstable and precarious sources of income - such as day/wage laborers, small traders and those dependent on remittances or family support as well as farmers or breeders - reported greater reductions in revenue compared to other household categories such as those with regular incomes (see Figure 8).

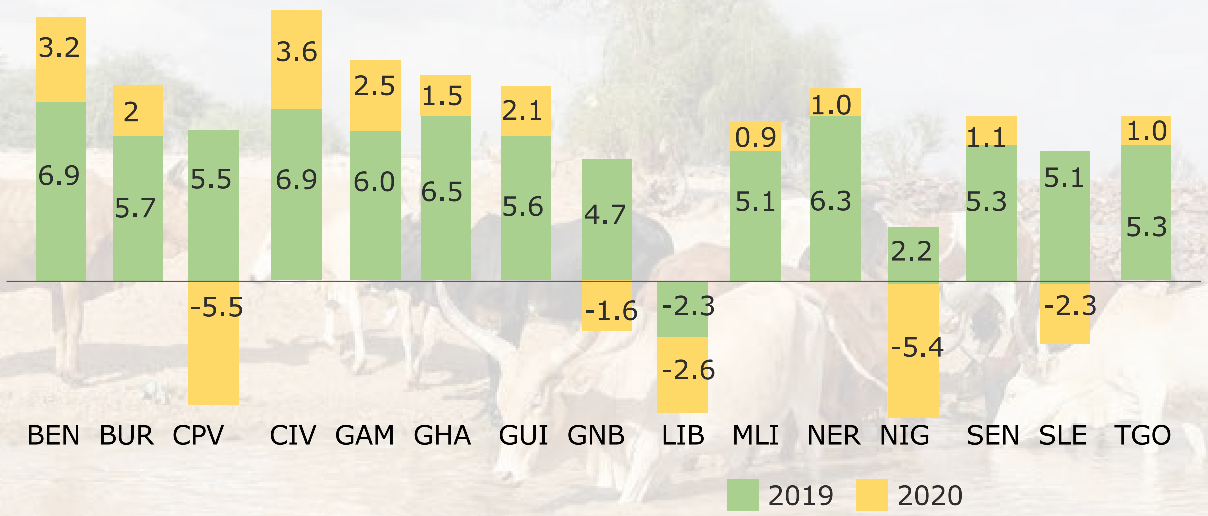
Figure 8: Change in revenues by main sources



Negative macro-economic trends driving food insecurity

A contraction of 3.6 percent of the regional economy is expected for the ECOWAS region by the end of 2020. Nigeria, Liberia Sierra Leone and Cape Verde are expected to experience the largest negative economic growth rates. In Liberia, the economic recession that began in 2019 (2.3%) is expected to deepen in 2020 (2.6%). While in the Sahel, GDP growth is projected to slow but not experience negative growth (Figure 9).

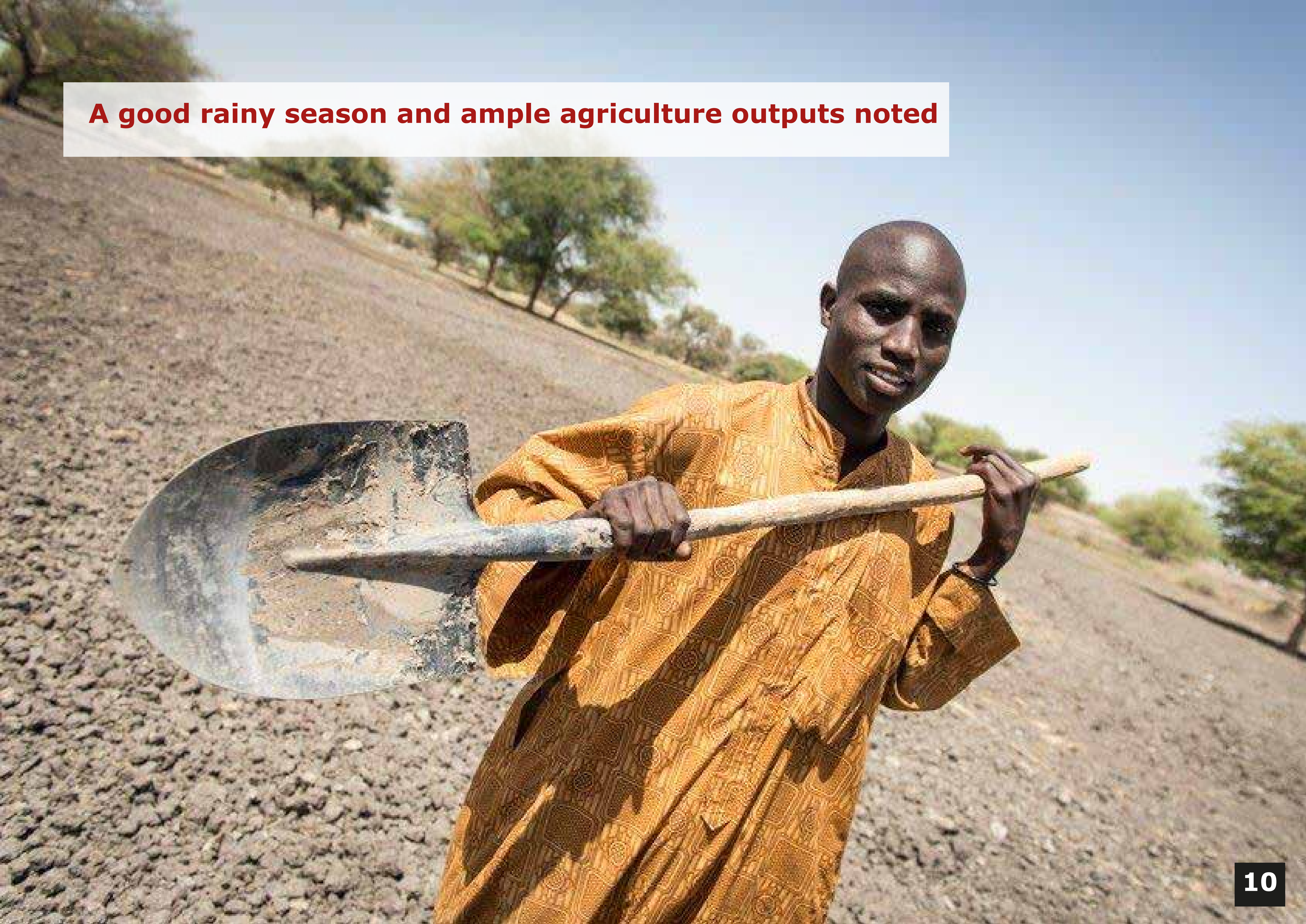
Figure 9: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of ECOWAS Member States – 2019 to 2020 - %



Migrants' workers and informal workers were most significantly impacted – due to the precarious nature of the work involved and the lack of safety nets. Remittances are expected to fall to almost USD26 million in 2020 for the region; their lowest level in the last ten years.

The shock of COVID-19 and the subsequent restrictions hit a region that was already structurally vulnerable. Out the 189 countries, apart from Cape Verde and Ghana - which rank 126th and 142nd respectively - all other ECOWAS member countries had ranked among the last thirty countries in the world with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI) globally. The last place in the world HDI rankings (189/189) is occupied by Niger with an HDI of 0.38.

A good rainy season and ample agriculture outputs noted



The 2020 rainy season recorded enough rainfall, and overall good agriculture and pastoral conditions across the region. There were variations within countries with normal rains noted in parts of Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Chad. The Sahel recorded above normal rain particularly in Northern Chad and Western Niger. Whereas in the coastal countries, rain was below the normal levels especially in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria. Figure 10 below shows the distribution of rain between May and October 2020. [16]

At the close of the rainy season, vegetation conditions were extremely favourable, across the region – Figure 11. Pastoral conditions improved, fed by sufficient rainfall, with a noted excess biomass production seen over almost all of the Sahelian countries with the exception of small pockets of biomass deficits noted parts of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Chad and Niger. [7]

Figure 10: Rainfall Anomalies (May-October 2020)

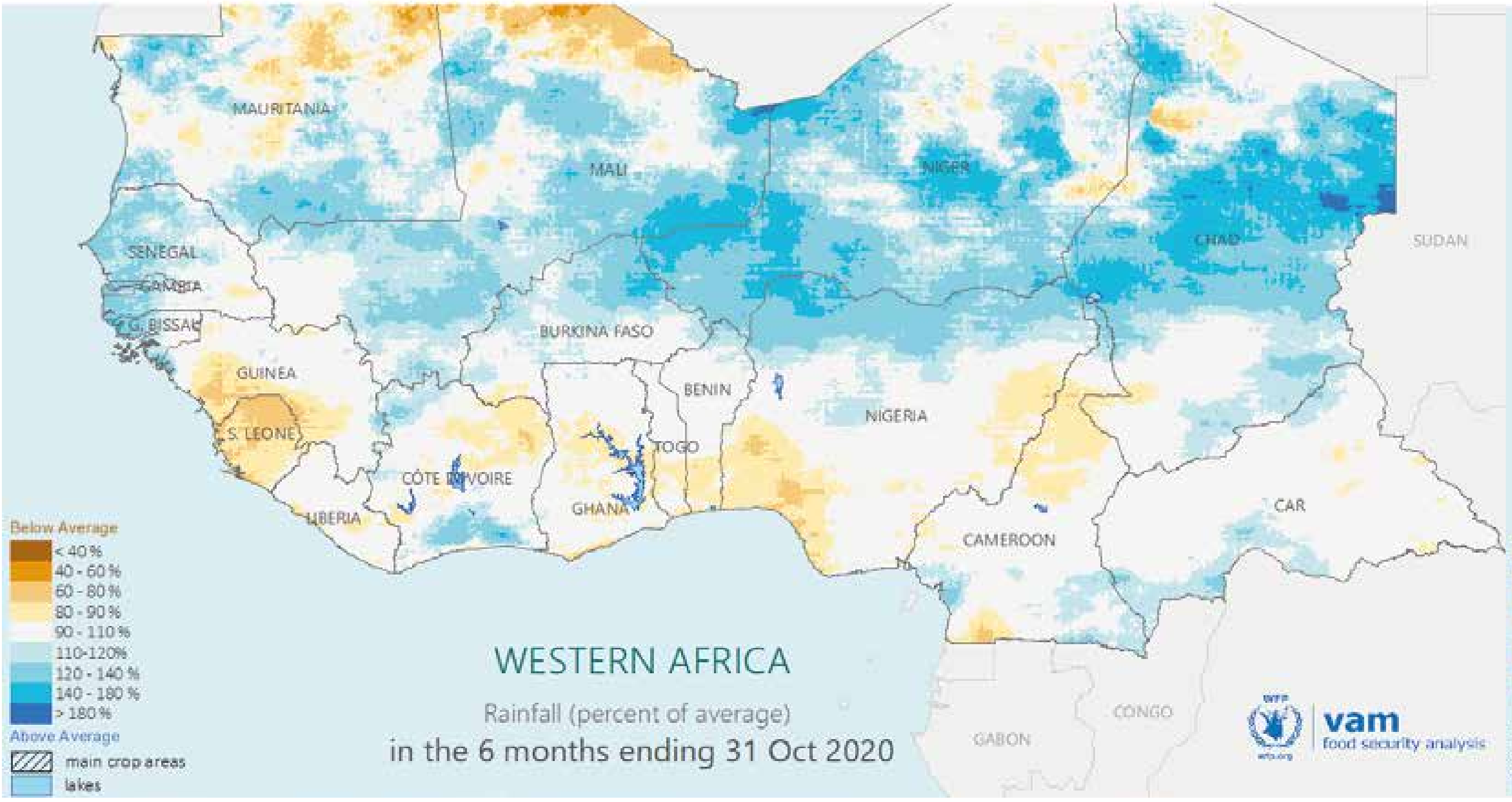
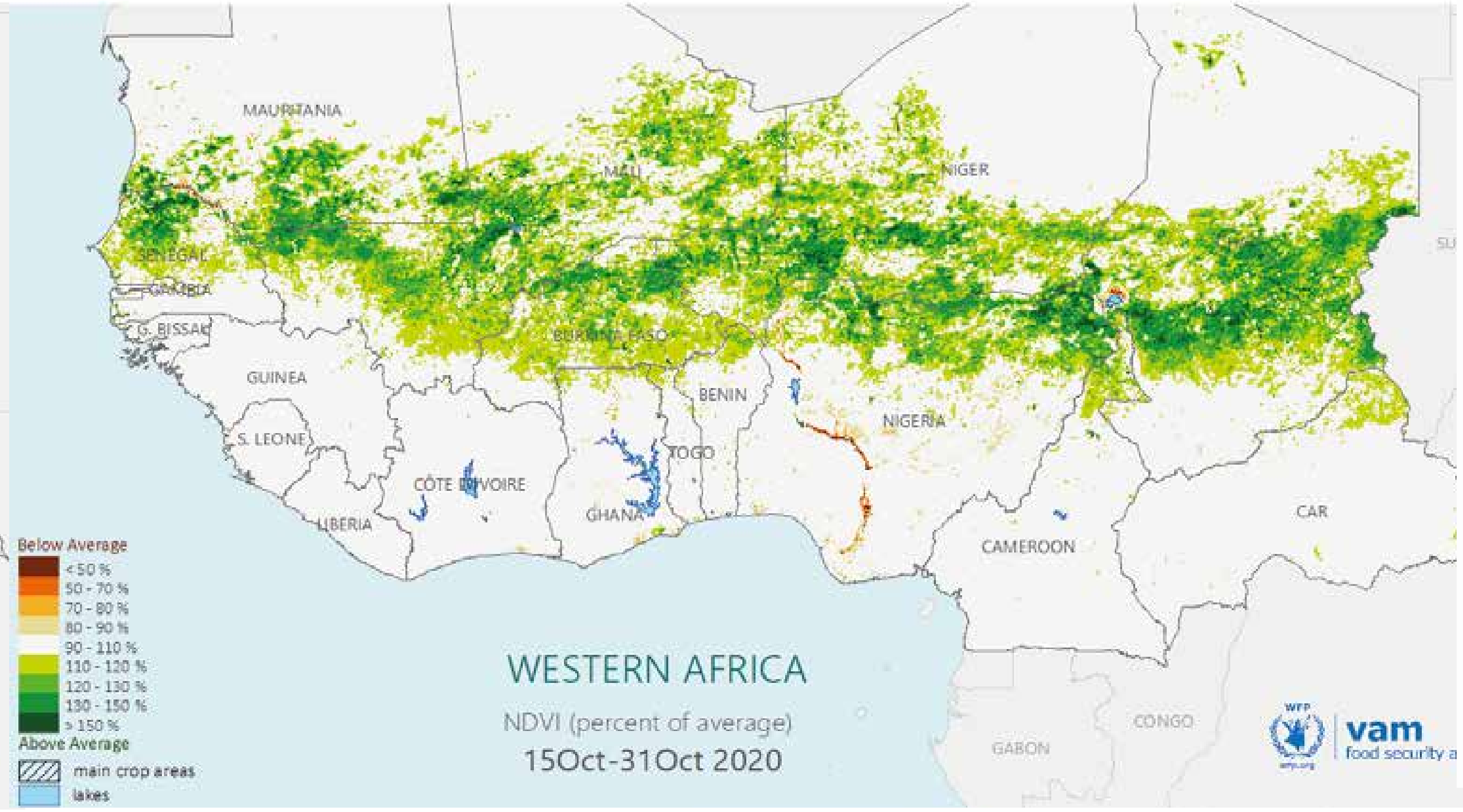


Figure 11. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) mid-September - late September as a percent of average. Greens for above average, browns for below average

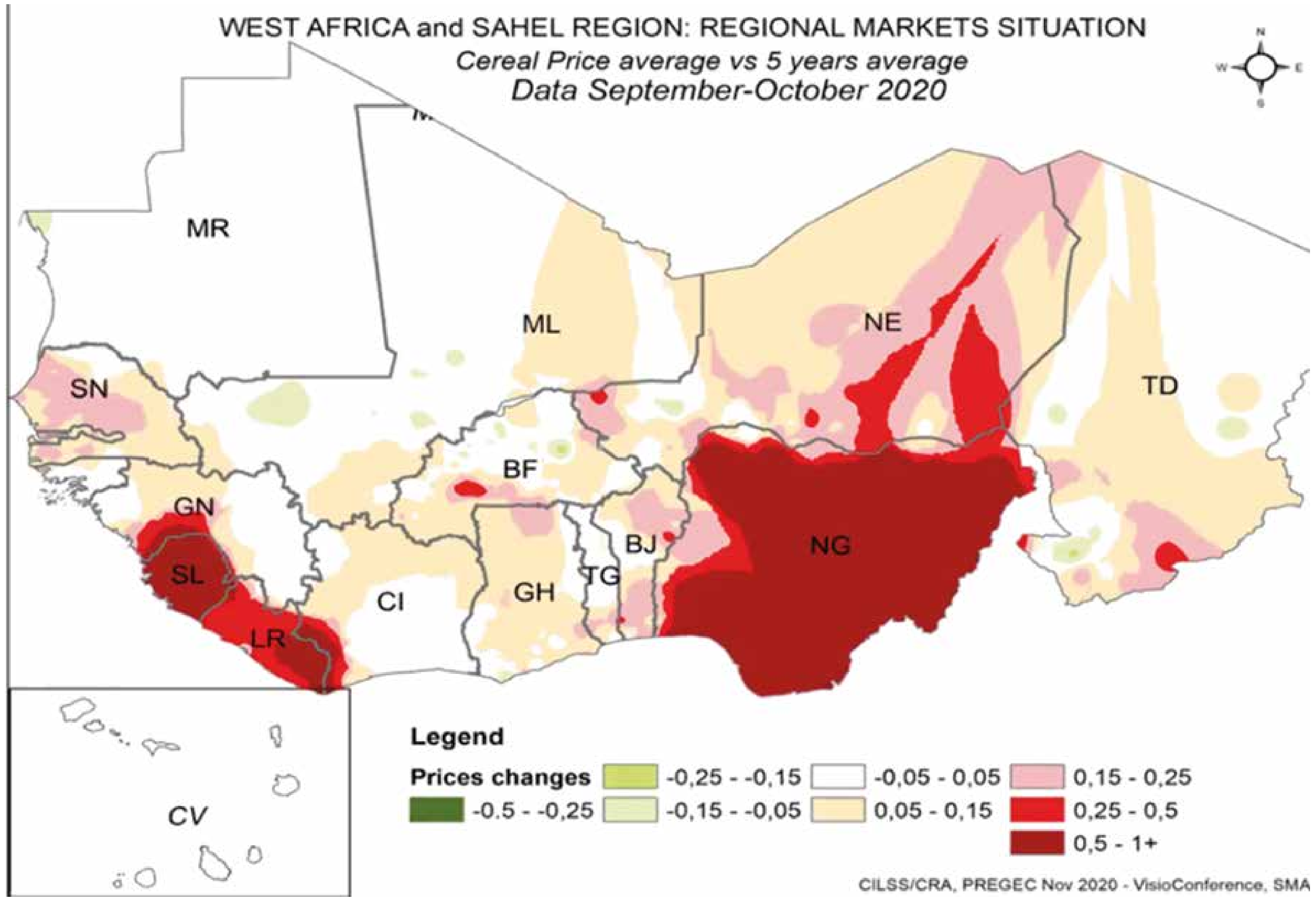


The overall good performance of the rainy season resulted in a higher than normal cereal production of almost 75 million metric tonnes for the 2020/2021 season for the Sahel and West Africa. This represents an increase of 9.3 percent compared to the five-year average. Sahelian countries recorded an increase of almost 11 percent and coastal countries an increase of over 8 percent. Senegal (+62 percent), Mali (+32 percent) and Ghana (+29 percent) recorded the highest increases, while Cabo Verde (-85 percent), and Liberia (-54 percent) recorded the largest decreases. Similar surpluses were noted in tuber production at almost 195 million metric tonnes, which was an almost 12 percent increase from the last five-year average, for the region at large.[18]

Cumulative heavy rainfall by September also caused widespread flooding affecting over 2 million people across the region,[19] which was a 100 percent increase from those impact the previous year by floods. The floods resulted in fatalities, material damage, destruction of livelihood, population displacements and deteriorated access.

Despite good rains and agriculture outputs, food prices remain high

Figure 11: Cereal Prices October 2020 Compared to Five-Year Average (CILLS-PREGEC)



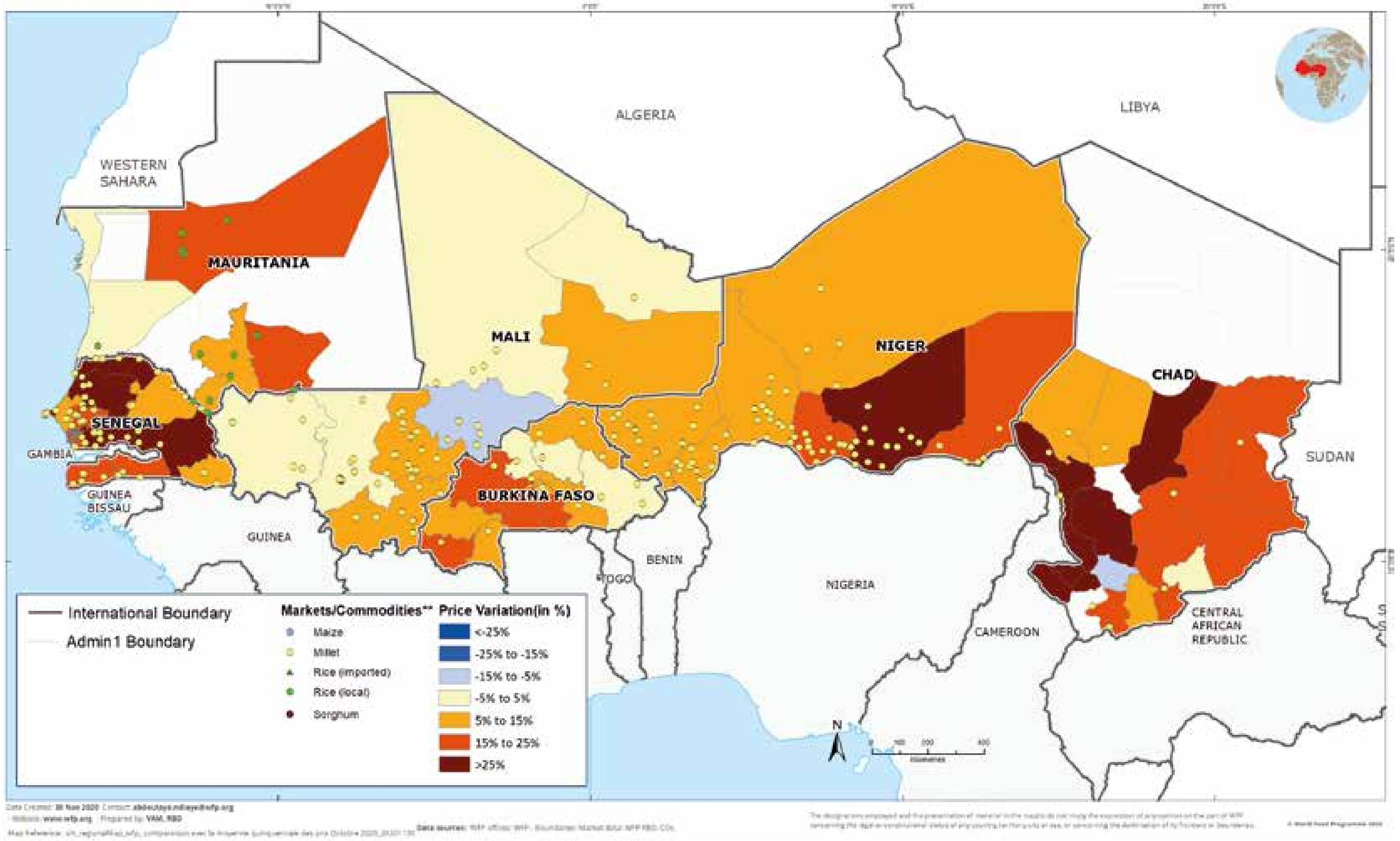
Despite a good agricultural season and harvest, food supplies in the markets are low and food prices are higher than normal across most of the region. The highest increases are seen in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia (of more than 40 percent compared to the five-year average). [20]

In the Sahel, an increase of over 25 percent (annual price comparison from October 2020) were noted in parts of Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, and to a lesser degree in Mali and Senegal (Figure 12).

These price increases are atypical and could in part be due to the panic buying trend observed under the ECOWAS study, which revealed that the majority of the households were concerned with running out of food during COVID-10 restrictions.[21] This could have resulted in stocks being bought in excess or farmers selling less harvest than usual, which would lead to low supplies in markets leading to higher prices. In addition, traders may have increased their profit margins to compensate for losses at the beginning of the year during the containment period, which could also be fuelling a rise in prices. Persistent inflation in some Gulf of Guinea countries, the COVID-19 pandemic, and conflict could also be leading to the current situation.

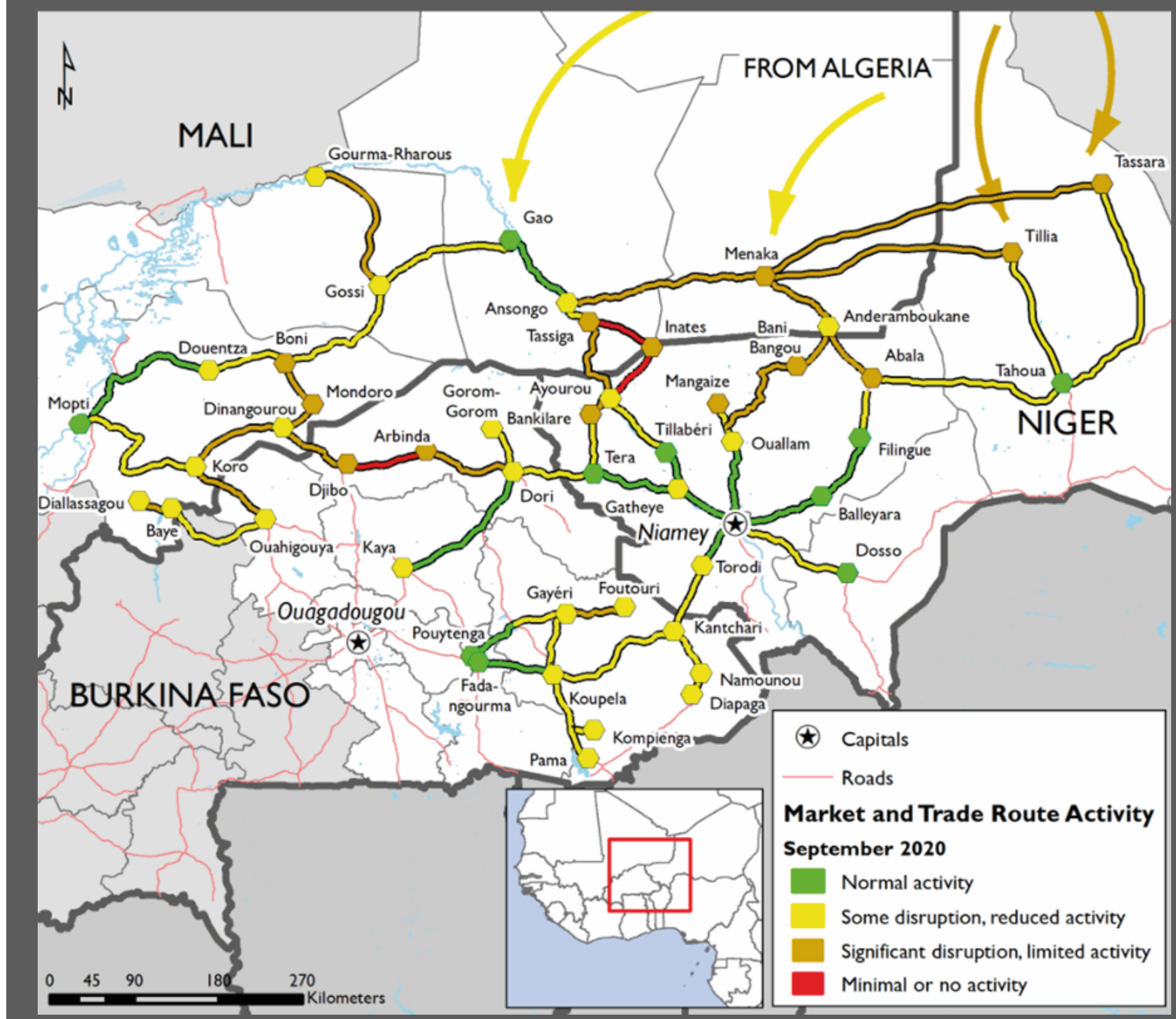
Within in the Liptako Gourma region covering parts of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, Figure 13 below shows constrained market functionality amongst the main trade routes by September 2020. Disruptions are noted amongst many routes, thus further straining movement of food stocks.

Figure 12: Cereal Prices October 2020 Compared to Five-Year Average (WFP)



For a full list of prices by country:
https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/economic_explorer/prices

Figure 13: Market Functionality in Liptako–Gourma Region (FEWS-NET)



Conflict and displacement remain key drivers of food insecurity

West and Central Africa is facing a number of protracted and emerging security crisis resulting in forced displacement. These include armed conflict between security forces and non-state armed groups, remote violence, violence against civilians, communal violence and civil unrest. Conflict and displacement continued to be a major driver of food insecurity in the region, especially in the Central Sahel, comprising Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. In Burkina Faso, there are over 1 million people internally displaced persons, whereas Mali and Niger saw an increase of 30 and 40 percent respectively this year (with over 266,000 IDPs in each country) – see Figure 14. [22] The crisis in the Central Sahel and in particular the Liptako Gourma region, which borders Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, continues to spill-over in the region, spreading to Benin and Côte d'Ivoire this year. In northeast Nigeria, 2.1 million people remain displaced following insurgencies by non-state groups (DTM Round 33, IOM), with an additional 0.7 million Nigerians having fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. [23]

In Cameroon the facing crisis in the Far North regions has displaced over 300,000 people[24] is also hosting over 430,000 refugees from CAR and Nigeria.[25] The high number of people of concern in Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Cameroon correlates to the highest number of severely food insecure populations in the region – see Figure 15.

In addition to the increasing insecurity and expanding operations of non-state armed groups, a number of countries in the region are facing political instability and critical elections. Contested elections and socio-political, often violent, unrest also drive displacement and WFP is closely monitoring and analysing political trends and developments to anticipate situations that may require a humanitarian response.

Figure 14: Increase in number of IDPs from Feb to Nov 2020 (OCHA) in the Sahel

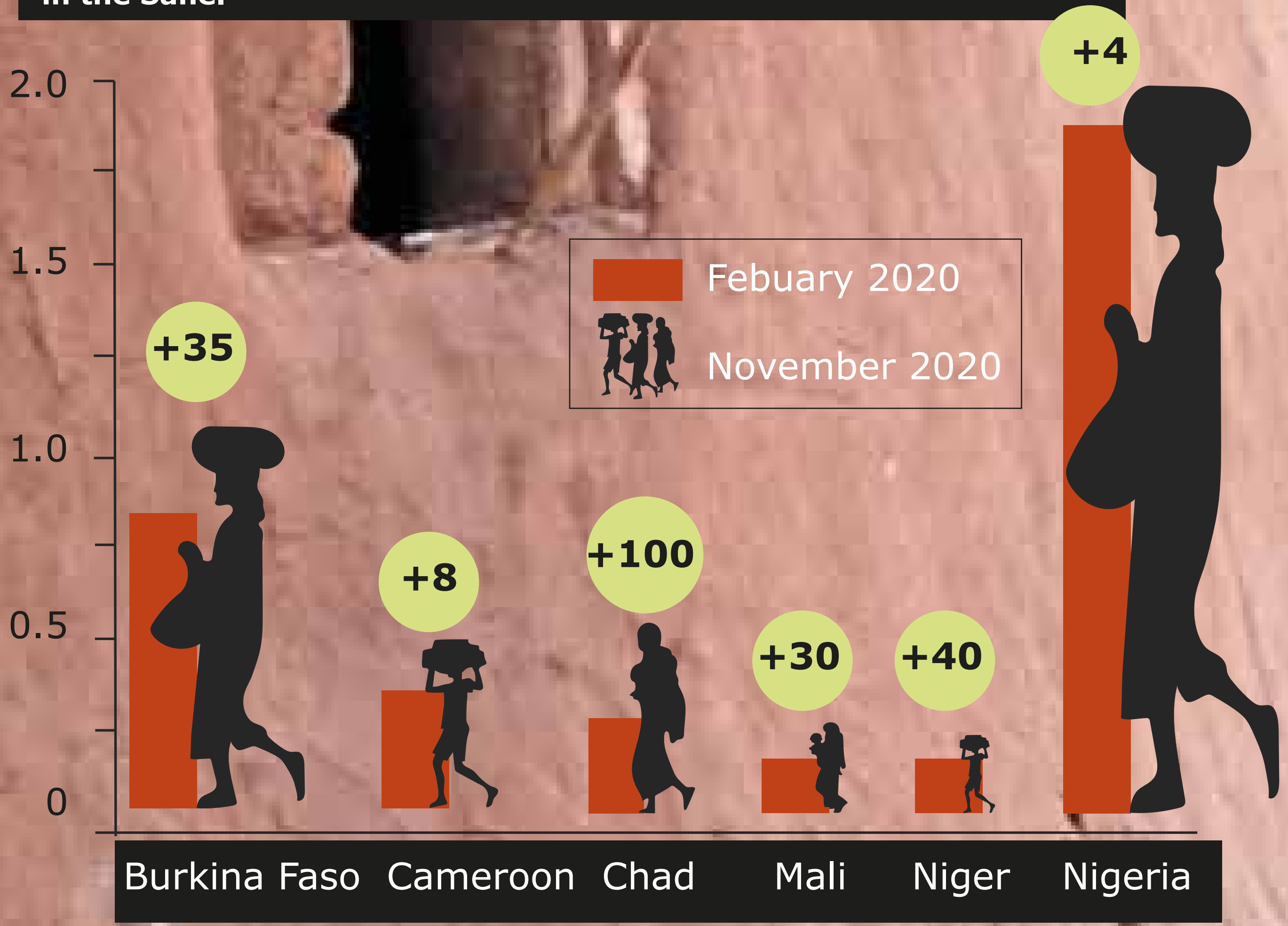
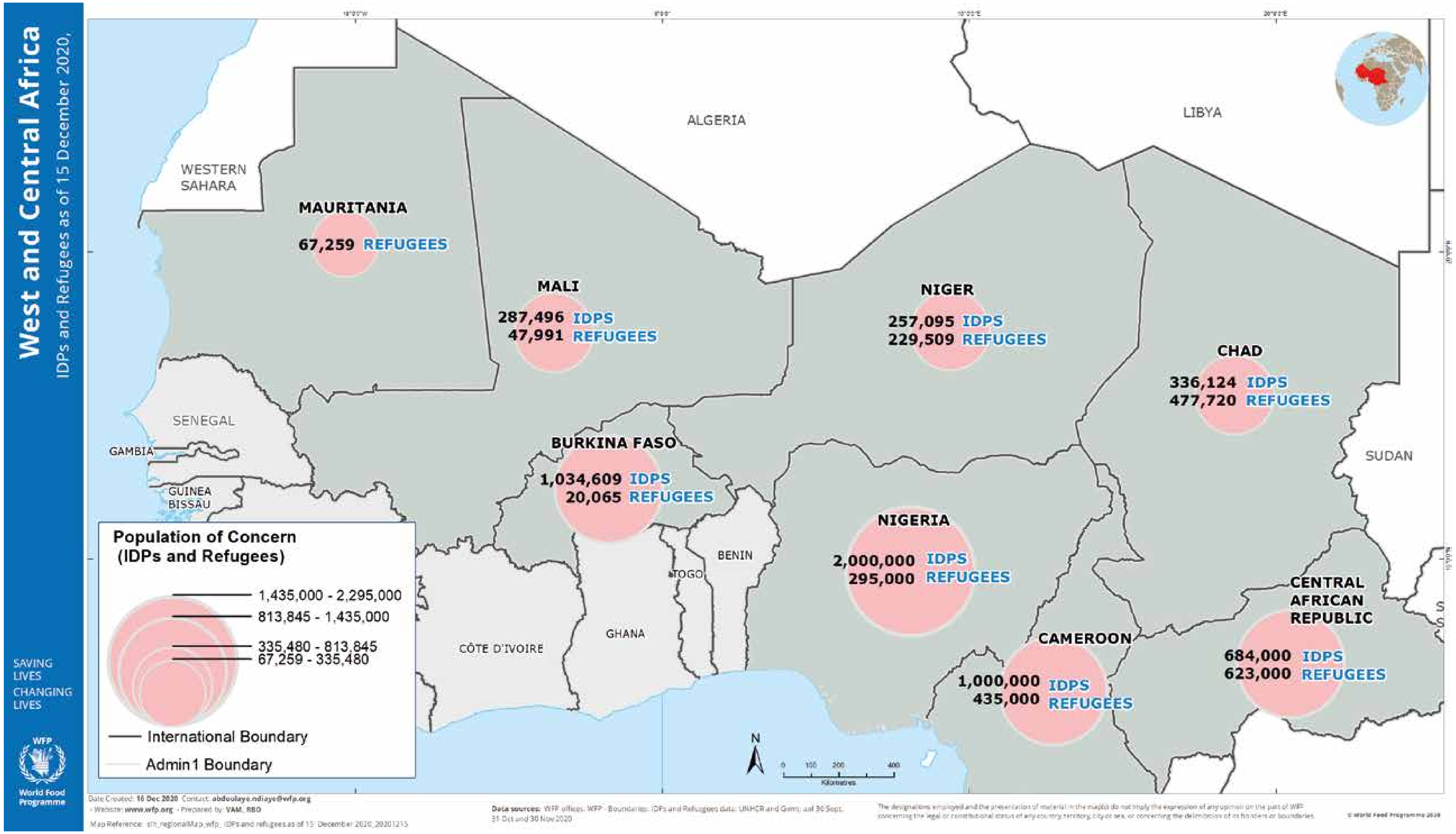


Figure 15: Total population of Concern (IDPs, Refugees and Returnees), UNHCR



Satellite-based analysis provides key insights into hard to access areas

The context of the security crisis in the Sahel is hampering the monitoring of the agricultural season and national food security analyses. Increasingly, some areas are hard to access due to high levels of insecurity. The deteriorating security situation particularly affects the three-border area between Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, as well as the Lake Chad region (NE Nigeria, Diffa region in Niger).

WFP is piloting the use of high-resolution satellite imagery since late 2018 in the Sahel zone, to detect cropland changes in conflict-affected areas. The maps below show cropland changes as detected from space in hard-to-access areas of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria for 2020 (compared to pre-crisis years), overlaid with ACLED data on violent events.[26]

The analysis shows that the areas most affected by the cropland abandonment are:

For **Burkina Faso**, in the provinces of Soum, Loroum and Sanmatenga, and to a lesser extent in the province of Bam. A sharp decline in agricultural activity in 2020 is visible over a very large area straddling these four provinces - this mostly corresponds to a total abandonment of crops (and villages), due to the security crisis that has reached this area in 2019. See Figure 16.

In **Mali**, in the cercles of Bankass and Koro, as well as in the south of Bandiagara and east of Douentza; intercommunal tensions leading to population displacements but also movement restrictions imposed on communities in their villages are the main cause of such significant decreases in cultivated areas. See Figure 17.

n **Niger**, in the départements of Diffa and Ayorou, as well in localized areas of Torodi and Madarounfa communes. More specifically, a total abandonment of cultivated fields and villages was detected in the Diffa region between the RN1 (National Road 1) and Komadougou, at the border with Nigeria. Concurrently, new cultivated areas are visible on the other side of the RN1, to which many communities have moved because it is considered safer. See Figure 18.

A similar product was prepared for northeast **Nigeria** (5 LGAs of Borno state) by the Joint Research Center (JRC), based on the method developed by WFP for cropland change detection. The areas most affected by medium and significant cropland decrease are Kala, Balge and Marte with above 90 percent cropland decrease since the crisis started. The subdivisions of Abadam, Kukawa and Guzamala show less cropland loss compared to the southern ones. Between 2010 and 2020, the largest cropland increases are in western Kukawa, along the Lake Chad in eastern Abadam and northern Guzamala. See Figure 19.

Indicators derived from those results were calculated at administrative levels 2 or 3, from which recommendations were proposed under the form of contributing factors (light / medium / strong), for use in the national CH analyses.

Figure 16: Burkina Faso

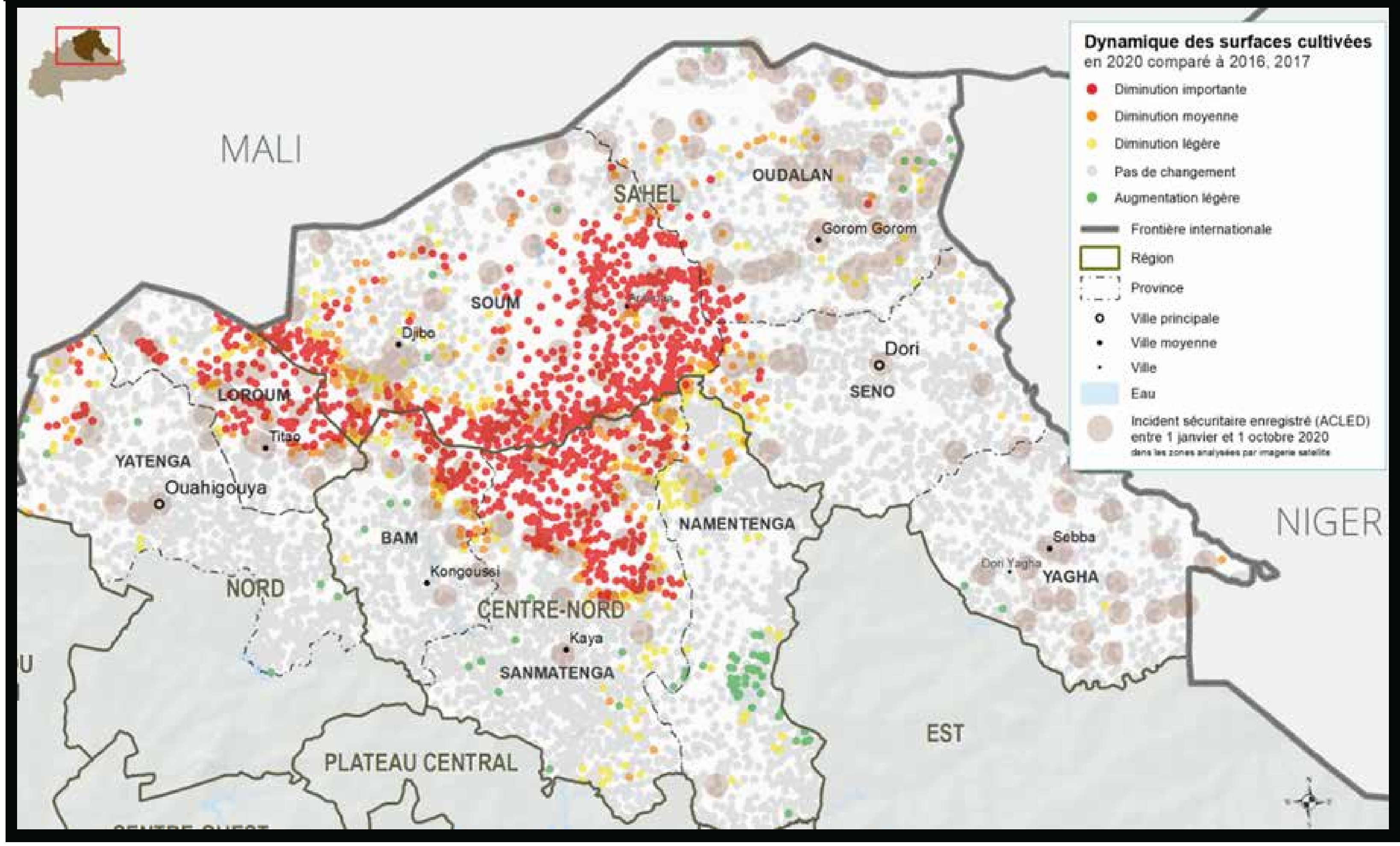


Figure 17: Mali

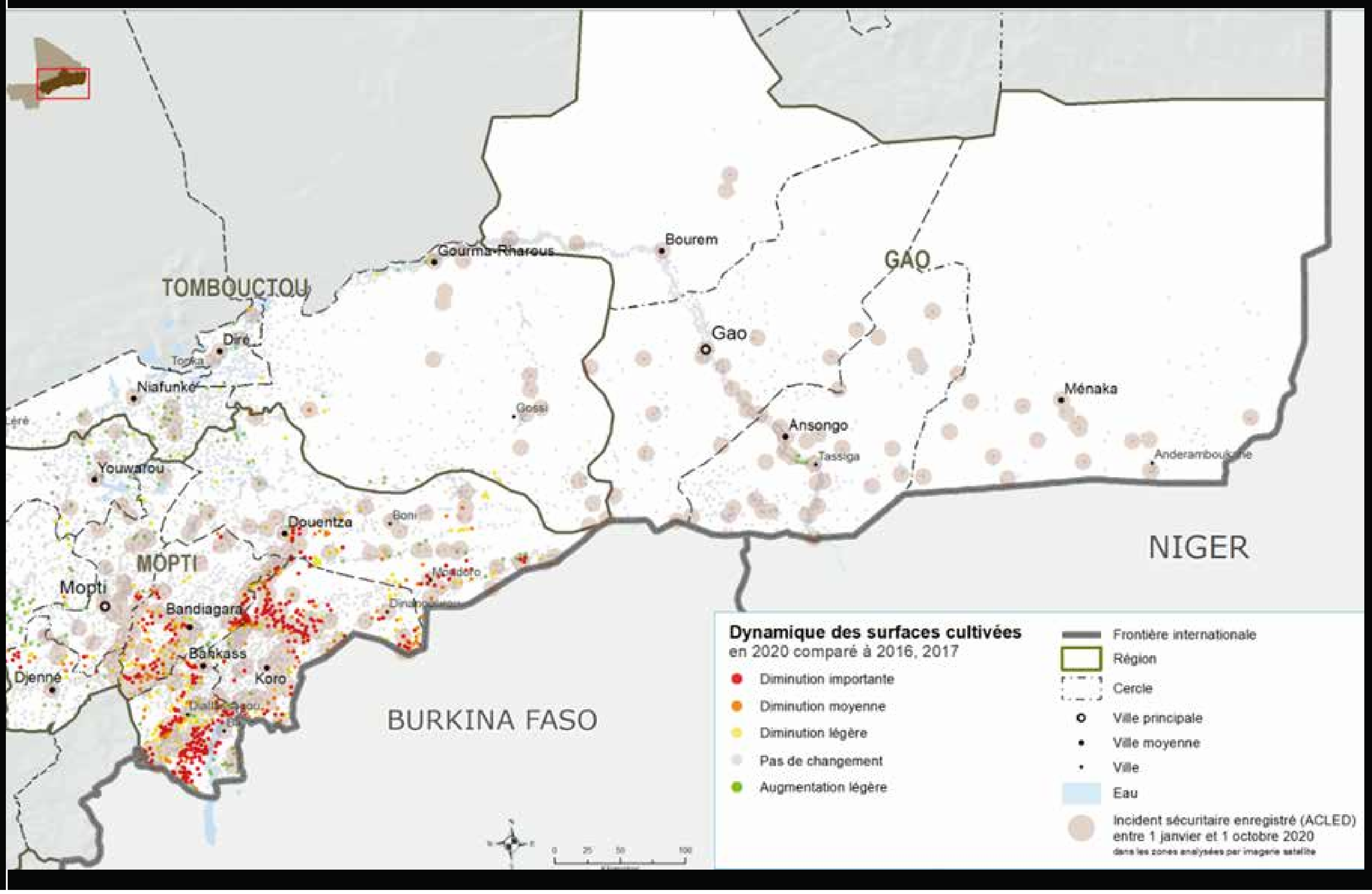


Figure 18:Niger

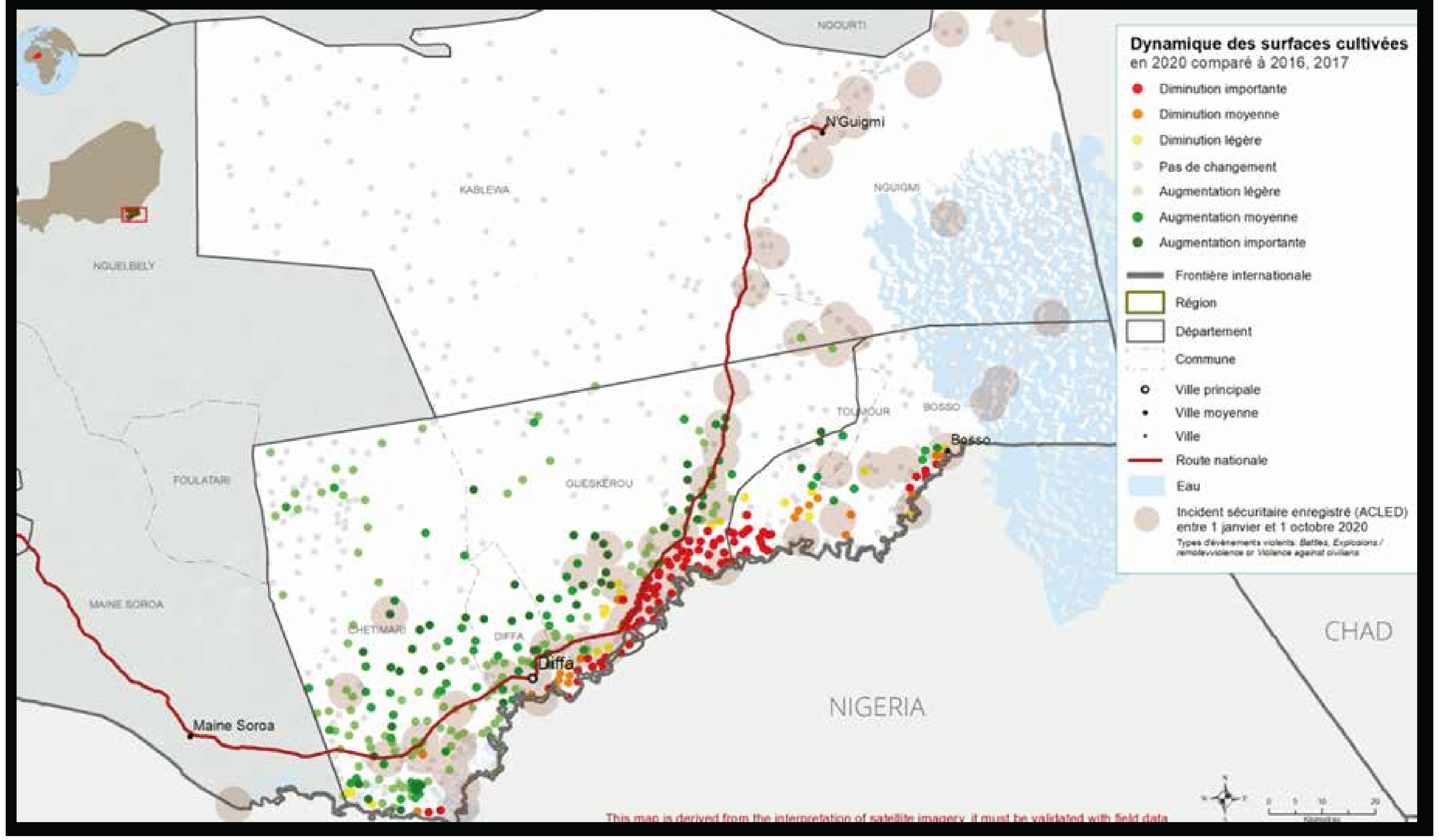
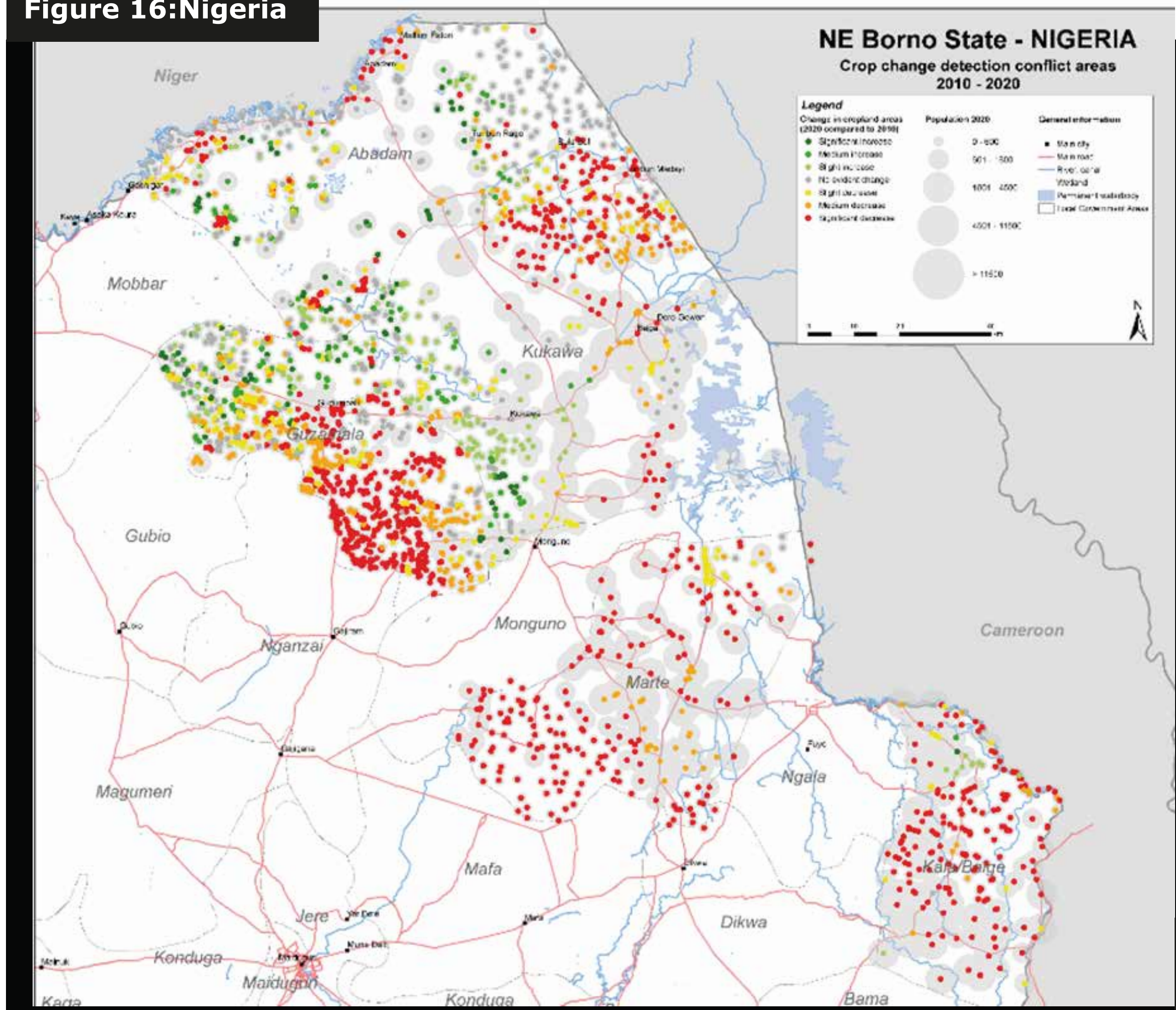


Figure 16:Nigeria



Footnotes

[1] ECOWAS is a regional political and economic union of fifteen countries located in West Africa.
[2] Impact of COVID-19 Restrictions in West Africa, November 2020. Link: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000121691.pdf
[3] The 21.3 million includes CAR which was not part of the formal CH process Considering just the formal CH countries, the value is 19 million. Note: a direct comparison of 2019 and 2020 should factor in the expansion of geographical areas this year, that were not covered in 2019. CH November 2020: Workbook: West Africa Food Security Trends (wfp.org)
[4] Regional Food Crisis Preven¬tion and Management mechanism (PREGEC), Nov 26 2020.
[5] CH November 2020: Workbook: West Africa Food Security Trends (wfp.org)
[6] Ibid 2.
[7] Reuters, 7 December 2020: https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-westafrica/second-covid-19-wave-hits-west-central-africa-as-weather-cools-idUSKBN28R2ZZ
[8] Ibid 5
[9] Press Release: 2020-2021 Agro-pastoral Season Provisional Results and Food and Nutrition Situation in the Sahel and West Africa. (November 2020 PREGEC).
[10] ECOWAS 2020 (World Bank and ILO statistics).
[11] The case-fatality rates are also relatively low at 1.5% (ECOWAS) compared to 2.1% (Africa as a whole) and 3.8% (global). ECOWAS 2020.
[12] https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-westafrica/second-covid-19-wave-hits-west-central-africa-as-weather-cools-idUSKBN28R2ZZ
[13] Ibid 2
[14] 46 percent in cities said they faced difficulted in accessing markets compared to 62 percent in rural areas. ECOWAS 2020
[15] Ibid 2
[16] West Africa Seasonal Monitor, 2020 Season, WFP.
[17] bid 16

[18] Ibid 10. Note: These figures are based on preliminary projections and total production statistics were not available for all countries at the time of the analysis.
[19] Parts of Niger, Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Benin, Cabo Verde and CAR. Source: OCHA
[20] Ibid 10.

Annex

CURRENT SITUATION : October- December 2020 - CH							
Countries	Total population analyzed	Percentage of people affected by each phase					Total population in Phase 3 to 5
		Period :**Oct - Dec 2020**					
		Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	
Benin	9,003,837	6,921,573	1,697,609	384,655	0	0	384,655
Burkina Faso	22,049,277	14,705,746	5,323,492	1,887,022	133,016	-	2,020,039
Cape Verde							
Ivory Coast	6,181,235	5,001,940	969,269	210,027	0	-	210,027
Cameroun	25,931,269	17,064,485	6,181,745	2,586,344	98,695	-	2,685,039
Gambie	2,455,841	1,991,408	392,399	72,035	0	-	72,035
Ghana	30,955,204	28,127,530	2,500,091	327,583	0	-	327,583
Guinea		8,460,176	2,065,830	589,567	0		589,567
Guinea Bissau	1,276,411	658,079	465,200	147,625	5,507	-	153,132
Mauritanie	4,179,676	3,378,133	623,404	174,340	3,799	-	178,139
Liberia	4,568,298	3,003,824	1,113,739	405,076	45,659	-	450,736
Mali	20,875,431	17,755,458	2,683,107	423,090	13,776	-	436,867
Niger	22,777,645	17,293,296	4,255,571	1,167,627	61,151	-	1,228,778
Nigeria	103,248,931	70,161,513	23,881,292	8,543,347	662,778	-	9,206,125
Senegal	17,041,614	13,853,884	2,676,125	498,211	13,394	-	511,605
Sierra Leone	8,100,953	4,729,279	2,519,291	813,136	39,247	-	852,383
Chad	15,191,034	12,476,881	2,113,378	595,159	5,615	0	600,775
Togo	6,037,810	5,148,162	787,298	102,350	0	-	102,350
Total Region (CH)	**299,874,466**	**230,731,366**	**60,248,840**	**18,927,195**	**1,082,638**	**-**	**20,009,833**
C.A.R (not CH)	4,744,003	1,058,611	1,756,783	1,520,734	407,877	-	**1,928,608**
Total Region (RBD)	**304,618,469**	**231,789,977**	**62,005,623**	**20,447,929**	**1,490,515**	**-**	**21,938,441**

PROJECTED ESTIMATES : June to Aug 2021							
Countries	Total population analyzed	Percentage of people affected by each phase					Total population in Phase 3 to 5
		Period:**June to Aug 2021**					
		Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	
Benin	9,003,837	7,285,823	1,436,375	281,638	0	0	281,638
Burkina Faso	22,049,277	12,957,852	6,364,525	2,472,506	254,394	-	2,726,900
Cape Verde							
Ivory Coast	6,181,235	5,013,136	981,428	186,670	0	-	186,670
Cameroun	25,931,269	18,079,167	5,570,467	2,208,971	72,664	-	2,281,635
Gambie	2,455,841	1,849,357	491,072	114,029	1,383	-	115,412
Ghana	30,955,204	28,922,731	1,868,653	163,819	-	-	163,819
Guinea		8,308,608	2,161,860	645,105			645,105
Guinea Bissau	1,276,411	807,617	372,894	94,134	1,766	-	95,899
Mauritanie	4,179,676	2,734,104	1,035,632	389,798	20,142	-	409,940
Liberia	4,568,298	2,482,143	1,532,118	510,820	43,217	-	554,037
Mali	20,875,431	16,165,633	3,754,863	921,087	33,848	-	954,935
Niger	22,777,645	15,680,004	5,366,338	1,648,008	83,296	-	1,731,303
Nigeria	103,248,931	61,509,974	28,766,859	11,742,066	1,230,032	-	12,972,098
Senegal	17,041,614	12,604,053	3,587,866	826,594	23,101	-	849,695
Sierra Leone	8,100,953	3,445,415	3,296,176	1,284,251	75,111	-	1,359,362
Chad	15,191,034	11,187,958	2,854,081	1,094,537	54,458	0	1,148,995
Togo	6,037,810	5,164,571	798,987	74,252	-	-	74,252
Total région (CH)	**299,874,466**	**214,198,147**	**70,240,196**	**24,658,286**	**1,893,410**	**-**	**26,551,696**
C.A.R (not CH)	4,842,192	899,337	1,628,182	1,789,991	524,688	-	**2,314,676**
Total Region (RBD)	**304,716,658**	**215,097,484**	**71,868,378**	**26,448,277**	**2,418,098**	**-**	**28,866,372**