

Contents

Key highlights 1

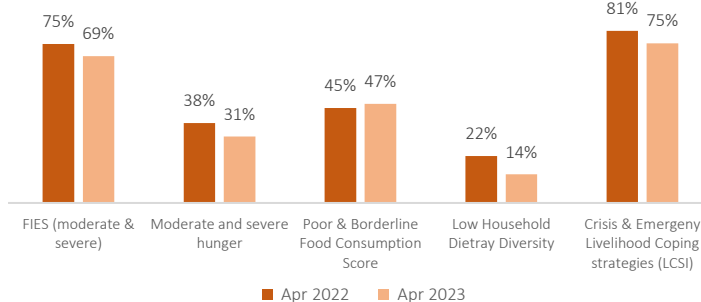
1. Objectives, methodology of HFM 2

2. Food security outcomes 2

3. Food insecure population 7

4. Shocks and change in income 9

Change in Food Outcome Indicators in the last one year



Key highlights

- Nearly four in very ten (39.2 percent) of the surveyed households experienced recent food insecurity equivalent to IPC Phase 3 and above during the month of March 2023 according to the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Hunger Scale (HHS) produced a similar result, with 31.4 percent moderate or severe hunger.
- Around 47 percent of the households have inadequate food consumption and 42 percent of the households consumed less than 4 food groups. The results from the various food security measures confirm a prevalence of around 50 percent food insecurity during the survey period.
- Except for Food Consumption Score (FCS), all other food security indicators improved in March 2023 compared to the monitoring in April 2022. Inadequate food consumption measured by FCS marginally deteriorated by 2 percentage points.
- Al Bayda, Ad Dali and Taiz Governorates have a high prevalence of food insecurity in all five food security indicators. Amran, Lahj, and Hajjah Governorates have been reported to have a higher prevalence of food insecurity in at least three of five food security indicators.
- The prevalence of food insecurity, measured by FIES, HHS and FCS is slightly higher in non-agricultural households than in agricultural households. However, medium, or low Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is higher in agricultural households.
- Households with no income sources, and households deriving main income from agricultural and non-agricultural wages were the most food insecure segment. Amongst the agricultural households, there was a higher prevalence of food insecurity among the livestock producers and sellers.
- Sixty three percent of the households experienced various shocks, predominantly high food and fuel prices and loss of employment. However, the number of households that reportedly experienced shocks decreased by 19 percentage points compared to April 2022.
- Nearly 60 percent of the households reported a decrease in income in the past three months, compared to the same period last year. Agricultural households experienced a decrease in income at a higher proportion than non-agricultural households.
- Twenty percent of the households resorted to emergency livelihood coping strategy. This has reduced compared to the previous quarterly and high-frequency monitoring periods.

1. Objectives, methodology of HFM

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Yemen, as part of FAO's global initiative Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM) and the Yemen Food Security Nutrition Information System (FSNIS) have been conducting **Quarterly Monitoring (QM)** and **High Frequency Monitoring (HFM)** of the food security and agricultural livelihoods. The QM is implemented in the country since 2020, which is an in-depth household survey that collects information on income sources and change in income, shocks, agricultural livelihoods (crop, livestock, fishery), food security outcomes, needs and assistance. Usually, the QM is implemented quarterly within the year. The HFM is a new initiative that started in January 2023. This is a shorter household survey that assesses income change, shocks, and food security outcomes; conducted monthly; however, it does not overlap with QM.

The data on food security and income change derived from HFM and QM feeds into this High-Frequency Monitoring Report of Food Security and to FAO Yemen's Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) dashboard. The current HFM report is based on QM Round 5 survey, which was conducted from 1 – 18 March 2023.

Objectives: The primary objective of the DIEM monitoring systems and the High-Frequency Report is to answer the three central questions.

1. What is the prevalence of food insecurity?
2. Where are the food insecure?
3. Who are the food insecure?

Methodology: The DIEM surveys (QM and HFM) were initially designed with 2,420 households and 110 sample households targeted in each of the 22 governorates. The sample is representative of the population of Yemen and the governorates (Admin 1) with a 95 percent confidence level and a 5 percent margin of error.

During the data collection for QM Round 5 in March 2023, a total of 2,443 households were interviewed, reaching the sample targets in all 22 governorates. Of the total households interviewed 59 percent were agricultural households and 41 percent non-agricultural households. Data were weighted at the analysis stage to ensure a proportionate representation based on population size and wealth proxies (access to drinkable water and education of the heads of household).

2. Food security outcomes

The report presents the major findings from the fifth round of Quarterly Monitoring (QM) at the national and governorate level and compares them to the last two rounds of DIEM monitoring –QM Round 4 conducted from 29 March to 20 April 2022 and HFM Round 1 conducted from 25 Jan to 5 Feb 2023.

Notably, the findings from QM conducted in March 2022 are comparable with the QM of April 2022; according to the agricultural calendar of Yemen, both periods are largely sowing and growing periods of staple crops and coincides with the peak Ramadhan period when generally food consumption improves. At the same time, HFM Round 1 (Jan-Feb 2023) was implemented during a post-harvest season, when agricultural households tend to have better food security from the sales of the crop harvest. The comparisons between the three rounds of DIEM survey considers the similarity and differences in seasonality.

2.1. Prevalence and trend of food security at the national Level

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES):

Based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)¹ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) threshold, the prevalence of moderate or severe recent food insecurity (RFI) in March 2023 is 69.3 percent, and the prevalence of recent food insecurity (RFI) at Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 and above is 39.2 percent (Figure 1). It is worth noting that RFI at IPC Phase 3 and above is a more severe condition than the prevalence of moderate to severe RFI.

Figure 1. Food security measures by DIEM monitoring rounds

Household Hunger Scale (HHS): an estimated that 31.4 percent of the households are experiencing moderate to severe hunger which is at the level of IPC Phase 3 and above.

Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): in the 24 hours preceding the interview, 56.6 percent of the households consumed three to four food groups per day, of which 13.5 percent had very low dietary diversity of less than two food groups per day.

Food Consumption Score (FCS): an estimated 46.8 percent of households had inadequate food consumption (borderline or poor food consumption group/FCG) of which nearly 21 percent were in poor food consumption group (Figure 1).

According to The FIES and HHS, an estimated 30 to 40 percent of the households experienced food insecurity and hunger at the IPC phase 3 (stress) and above. According to FCS and HDDS, the two-food consumption-based measures estimated that around 40 to 50 percent of the households had inadequate food consumption and insufficient dietary diversity during the survey period (Table 1).

Primary food security outcome indicators from the assessment (Figure 1, Table 1) are in line with other recent information sources. The updated IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis from Oct-Dec 2022 estimated 53% of the population of Yemen at IPC Phase 3 + (stress and above). The March 2023 issue of Yemen Food Security Update by WFP reported nearly 50 percent prevalence of

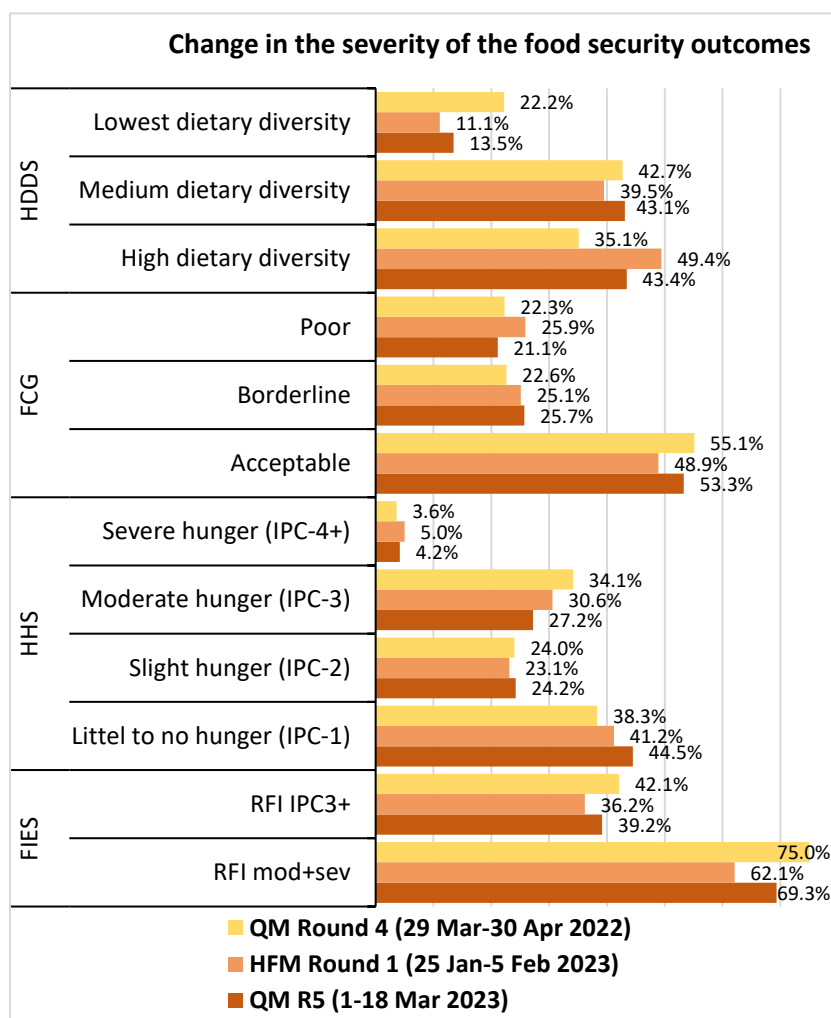


Table 1. Food security prevalence

Food Security Measures	Prevalence
FIES RFI Mod+Sev	69.3%
FIES RFI IPC 3+	39.2%
HHS Mod+Sev	31.4%
HDDS (Medium+Lowest)	41.8%
FCG (Borderline + Poor)	46.8%

¹ FIES results are subject to change. The country scale will continue to evolve over additional rounds of data collection allowing for more consistent comparability across rounds.

inadequate (Borderline + Poor) food consumption, 52% in Southern governorates and 47% in Northern governorates.²

Trend analysis: Based on FIES, food security situation at Stress and above (IPC Phase 3+) level has improved during March 2023 compared to April 2022 (Figure 1) by 2.9 percentage points, however, it deteriorated by 3 percentage points from Jan -Feb 2023. HDDS shows a similar trend, an improvement in dietary diversity in March 2023 by 8.3 percentage points from April 2022, and a deterioration of 6.3 percentage points from Jan-Feb 2023. There was an improvement in hunger compared to both April 2022 and Jan-Feb 2023 according to the HHS. On the contrary, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) showed a marginal deterioration in inadequate food consumption by 1.9 percentage points from April 2022 and an improvement by 4.2 percentage points compared to Jan-Feb 2023.

Except for FCS, all other food security outcome indicators pointed to an improvement in food security in March 2023 compared to the same period last year. **The possible explanation for this could be that QM Round 4 was conducted mainly during April 2022, a month of Ramadan, when households receive food as gifts and assistance. This may have improved food consumption in April 2022 compared to March 2023.**

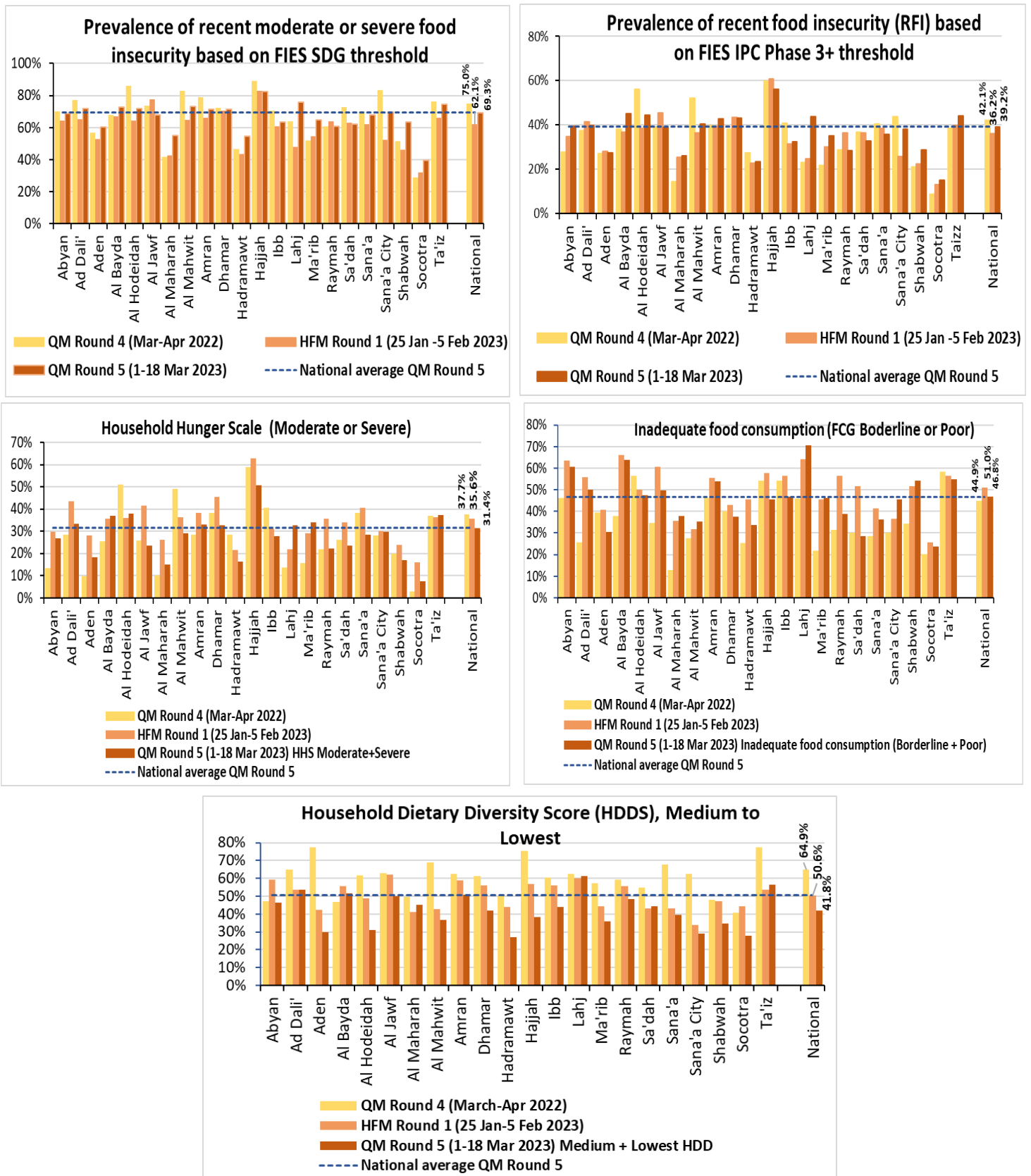
2.2. Prevalence and trend of food insecurity by governorates

Based on March 2023 assessment, Al Bayda, Ad Dali, and Taiz Governorates have high prevalence of food insecurity/hunger in all 5 measures of food insecurity. Amran, Lahj, Hajjah have reported a higher prevalence of food insecurity in at least three out of five food security measures (Figure 3).

The trend in food security outcome indicators at governorate level aligns well with the national trend, that is, in most of the governorates, there is an improvement in food security compared to the previous monitoring rounds (Figure 2). However, in certain governorates food security measures deteriorated in March 2023 compared to previous rounds - the prevalence of Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) at IPC phase 3 and above and HHS deteriorated in Al Bayda and Taiz, similarly inadequate food consumption worsened in Lahj and Shabwah.

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/wfp-yemen-food-security-update-march-2023#:~:text=Following%20the%20increases%20in%20funding,was%20dispatched%20before%20September%202022>

Figure 2. Food security measures by governorates

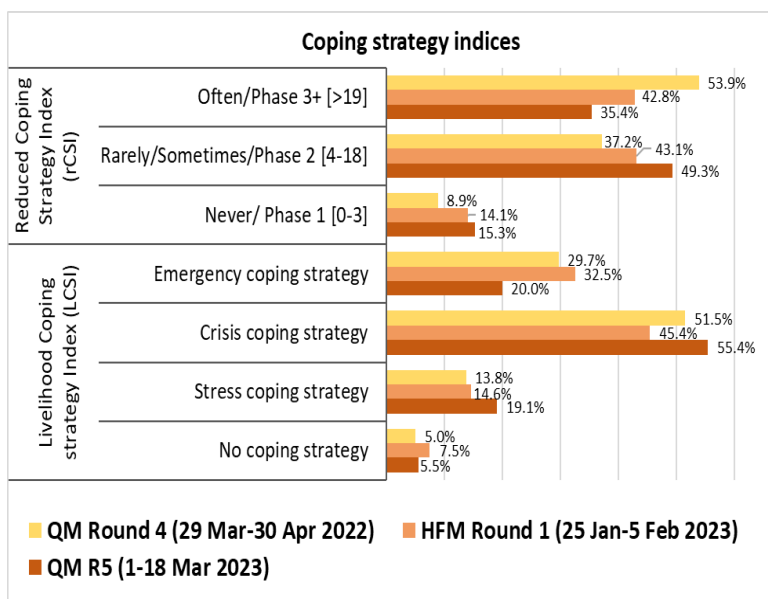


2.3. Prevalence and trend of food consumption based coping strategies and livelihood coping strategies

Slightly over 35 percent of the households experienced hardships due to food shortages and often adopted food consumption-based coping strategies (Figure 3). Frequently adopted food based coping strategies included eating less preferred food. The prevalence of reduced coping strategy Index (rCSI) at IPC Phase 3 and above level improved in March 2023 compared to the previous rounds of the HFM and QM.

According to the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), 55.4 percent of the surveyed households resorted to crisis coping strategies while 20 percent to emergency coping strategies (Figure 3) due to lack of food or money. Borrowing money, buying food on credit, selling household assets, and reducing health expenses were widely practised. The proportion of households resorting to emergency coping strategies reduced from previous surveys conducted in Jan-Feb 2023 and April 2022.

Figure 3. Food and livelihood related coping strategies

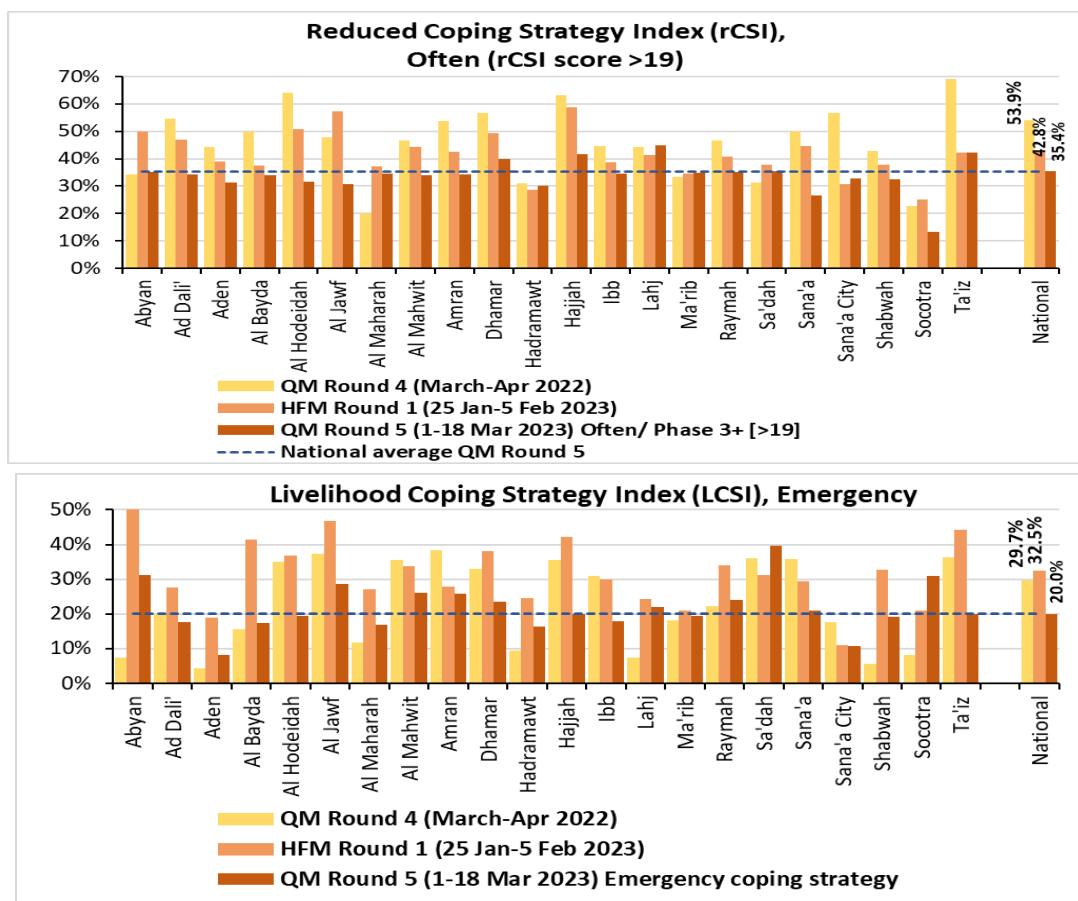


2.4. Food security and livelihood coping strategies at governorate level

Percentage of households often resorting to food-consumption based coping strategies (rCSI) is higher than the national average in Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahj and Taiz (Figure 4). In the March 2023 assessment, Lahj and Taiz have been reported as governorates with a high prevalence of food insecurity in all food security indicators. The trend analysis shows that in majority of the governorates, the severity of rCSI has reduced compared to the previous two rounds of monitoring, with the exception Lahj where there is a deterioration in rCSI in recent times.

Regarding LCSI, over one-third of the households resorted to emergency coping strategies in majority of the governorates. In Abyan Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amran, Sada’h and Socotra, the percentage of households resorting to emergency coping strategies is much higher than the national average (Figure 4). While in most of the governorates, the emergency livelihood coping strategy trend does not raise much concern, in Sada’a and Socotra the situation seems to be worse as adoption of emergency coping strategies has substantially increased compared to the previous two rounds (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Coping strategy indices by governorates



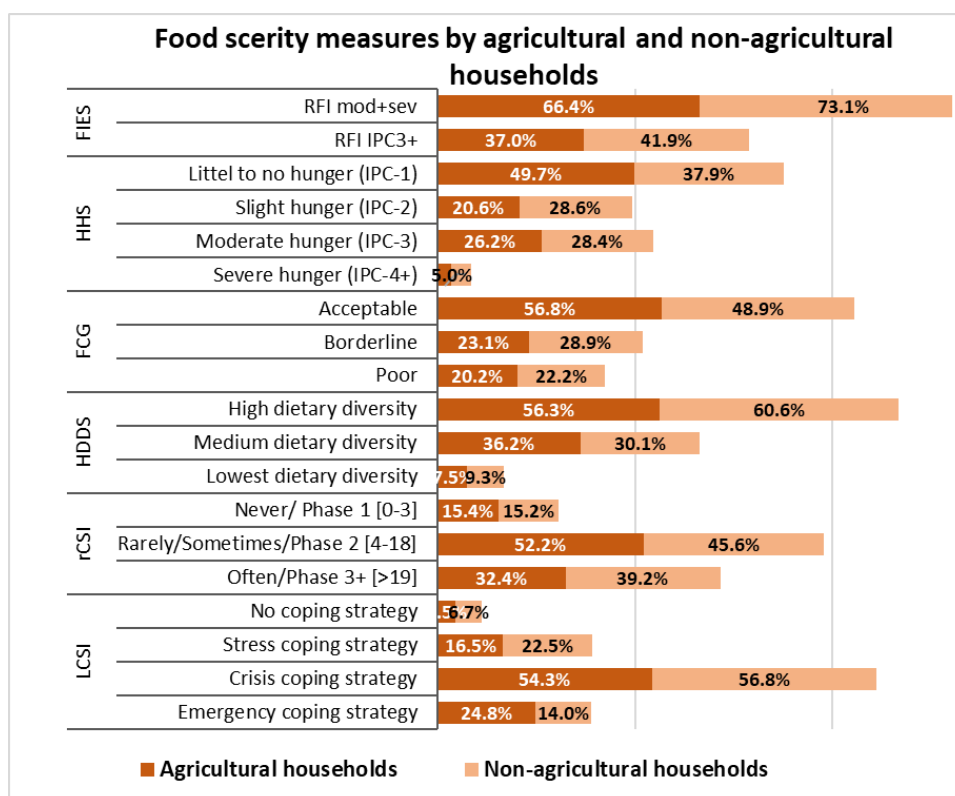
3. Food insecure population

3.1. Comparison of food insecurity: agricultural vs. non-agricultural households

The prevalence of food insecurity, measured by FIES, HHS and FCG is slightly higher in non-agricultural households than in agricultural households. However, medium to low HDDS is higher in agricultural households (Figure 5). HFM conducted in Jan-Feb 2023 reported slightly worse hunger, the food security in agricultural households than in non-agricultural households.

The percentage of households often resorting to food security-related coping strategies (rCSI) and adopting is higher in non-agricultural households than among the agricultural households (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Food insecurity by agricultural and non-agricultural households



3.2. Food insecurity by main income source groups

The QM Round 5 collected data on the household’s main source of income in the past 3 month from the time of the survey. As expected, the households with no income source have a very high prevalence of food insecurity, hunger and inadequate food consumption and dietary diversity. Agricultural and non-agricultural wage labourers are second most vulnerable groups, followed by households living on welfare, charity pension etc. (Table 2). Amongst the farmers, livestock producers experienced higher levels of food insecurity during the survey season. These vulnerable income source groups resort to crisis or emergency coping strategies because of lack of food or money (Table 2).

Table 2. Food insecurity by main income source groups

Main income sources	RFI severe or moderate	RFI IPC 3+	HHS Moderate + Severe	FCG Borderline + Poor	HDDS Medium + Lowest	rCSI Often/ [>=19]	LCSI Crisis or Emergency
No income sources	89.0%	66.0%	60.0%	83.0%	65.9%	64.8%	84.7%
Daily wage in agriculture sector	79.5%	49.7%	42.2%	54.1%	49.5%	42.1%	83.2%
Off farm daily wages	77.5%	46.3%	37.6%	49.1%	46.3%	40.7%	79.6%
Income from charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare transfer, remittance, rent etc	69.6%	41.4%	30.8%	49.2%	39.8%	40.5%	78.0%
Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	70.3%	32.9%	28.1%	50.7%	38.0%	25.6%	87.6%
Production and sale of fish	59.1%	31.8%	32.6%	30.3%	20.8%	40.3%	53.9%
Other agri income (natural resources, honey/bee, ag)	68.2%	31.1%	17.0%	30.8%	42.7%	43.0%	76.2%
Non-agricultural employment (liberal profession, stable employment in non-ag sector, public employment)	60.2%	29.6%	23.1%	45.4%	36.2%	28.1%	64.5%
Production and sale of staple, cash crops and vegetables	47.3%	21.3%	16.3%	23.7%	29.1%	14.8%	71.7%

4. Shocks and change in income

Around 63.3 percent of the interviewed households reported to have experienced various shocks and stresses in the last three months preceding the survey, affecting their ability to earn income or to produce food for their consumption (Figure 6). The households experiencing shocks during the March 2023 assessment has substantially reduced (by around 19 percentage points) compared to the same season last year (April 2022). The most reported shocks largely remained the same as last year, being illness of household members, high food and fuel prices and loss of employment.

Nearly 60 percent of the households reported a decrease in income from the main income source in the past three months preceding the survey, compared to the same period last year. Of the households who reported a decrease in income, 30 percent mentioned that the decrease was more than 50 percent. During the QM in April 2022, 32 percent reported over 50 percent decrease in income (Figure 7).

over 60 percent of the households in Al Mahwit, Amran, Ibb, Lahj, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a and Taiz reported a decrease in income (Figure 3). Agricultural households experienced a decrease in income at a higher proportion than non-agricultural households.

Figure 6. Households experienced shocks

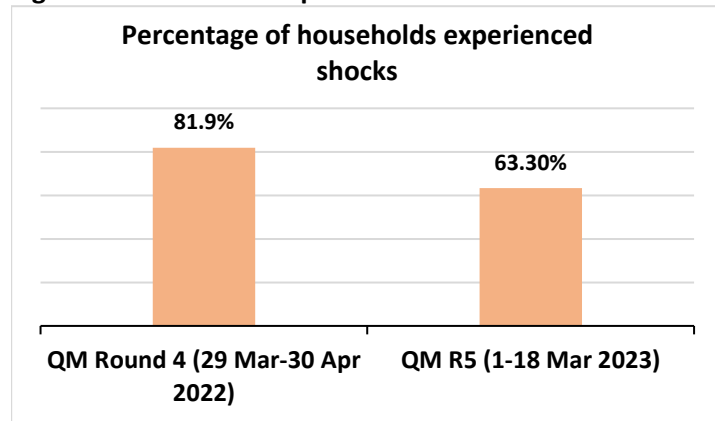


Figure 7. Change in income from the main income source

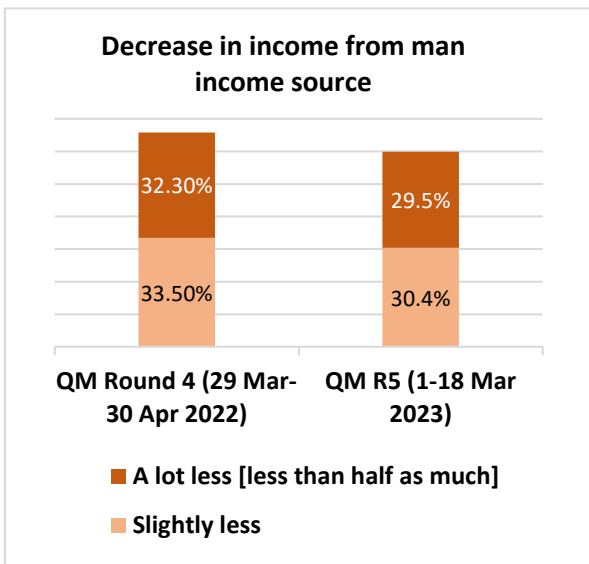
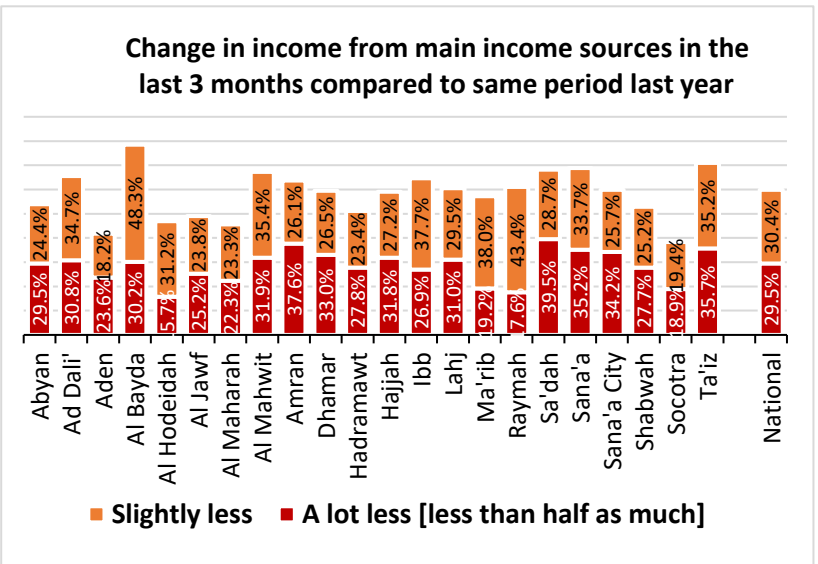


Figure 8. Change in income from main income source, by governorates



Annexes

Annex 1: Food security indicators, findings from Quarterly Monitoring (QM) Round 5 (1 – 18 March 2023)

Governorates	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)					Food Consumption Group (FCG)			Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			rCSI High				Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)			
	RFI moderate or Severe	RFI IPC 3 +	High HDD (FG 5-12)	Medium HDD (FG 3-4)	Low HDD (0-2)	Little to no hunger (IPC-1)	Slight hunger (IPC-2)	Moderate hunger (IPC-3)	Severe hunger (IPC-4)	Severe hunger (IPC-5)	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Never/Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Sometimes/Phase 2 [4-18]	Often/Phase 3+ [>19]	Never/Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Sometimes/Phase 2 [14-18]	Often/Phase 3 [19-42]	Very Often/Phase 4+ [>=43]	No coping strategy	Stress coping strategy	Crisis coping strategy	Emergency coping strategy
Abyan	68.56%	39.51%	53.6%	38.1%	8.3%	52.1%	21.1%	24.6%	1.5%	0.8%	26.7%	33.8%	39.5%	13.9%	51.0%	35.1%	13.9%	51.0%	35.1%	0.00%	4.2%	18.0%	46.8%	31.1%
Ad Dali'	71.88%	39.83%	46.5%	45.5%	8.0%	50.2%	16.6%	28.6%	3.7%	0.9%	30.2%	19.9%	49.9%	12.7%	52.9%	34.4%	12.7%	52.9%	29.5%	4.90%	4.9%	16.3%	61.2%	17.6%
Aden	60.31%	27.23%	70.0%	25.7%	4.3%	60.4%	21.4%	14.0%	1.9%	2.4%	14.2%	16.2%	69.6%	25.2%	43.4%	31.4%	25.2%	43.4%	29.6%	1.90%	8.7%	31.5%	51.6%	8.1%
Al Bayda	72.63%	45.22%	48.3%	40.4%	11.3%	36.5%	26.7%	30.0%	6.1%	0.7%	34.2%	29.6%	36.2%	7.4%	58.7%	33.9%	7.4%	58.7%	31.6%	2.30%	5.9%	16.7%	60.0%	17.4%
Al Hodeidah	71.86%	44.25%	69.1%	23.0%	7.9%	42.3%	19.6%	31.6%	3.5%	2.9%	22.5%	25.1%	52.4%	18.8%	49.6%	31.6%	18.8%	49.6%	30.9%	0.70%	3.3%	24.1%	53.2%	19.4%
Al Jawf	67.92%	38.62%	50.0%	46.8%	3.2%	47.5%	29.0%	16.0%	7.5%	0.0%	23.7%	26.1%	50.2%	13.0%	56.4%	30.6%	13.0%	56.4%	30.5%	0.10%	3.7%	3.8%	64.0%	28.5%
Al Maharah	54.93%	26.12%	54.9%	39.8%	5.3%	66.0%	19.1%	14.6%	0.3%	0.0%	21.7%	16.2%	62.1%	22.1%	43.4%	34.6%	22.1%	43.4%	34.6%	0.00%	4.5%	44.7%	34.0%	16.8%
Al Mahwit	73.35%	40.55%	63.3%	34.2%	2.5%	45.2%	25.7%	27.3%	1.8%	0.0%	10.8%	24.6%	64.6%	9.9%	56.2%	33.9%	9.9%	56.2%	32.5%	1.40%	2.6%	14.5%	56.9%	26.0%
Amran	71.61%	42.65%	49.3%	44.7%	6.0%	36.9%	30.2%	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	20.1%	33.9%	46.0%	12.4%	53.1%	34.4%	12.4%	53.1%	31.3%	3.20%	2.2%	12.2%	59.7%	25.9%
Dhamar	71.24%	43.22%	58.0%	33.6%	8.4%	43.3%	24.0%	28.7%	1.8%	2.2%	19.6%	17.8%	62.6%	13.9%	46.2%	39.9%	13.9%	46.2%	35.5%	4.40%	13.1%	10.2%	53.3%	23.5%
Hadramawt	54.69%	23.22%	73.0%	25.8%	1.2%	66.1%	17.5%	13.1%	1.8%	1.5%	13.4%	20.4%	66.2%	23.1%	46.9%	30.1%	23.1%	46.9%	27.9%	2.20%	11.0%	29.5%	43.2%	16.2%
Hajjah	82.41%	56.17%	61.7%	20.7%	17.5%	26.5%	22.8%	42.8%	5.8%	2.1%	14.9%	30.7%	54.4%	7.7%	50.8%	41.5%	7.7%	50.8%	40.2%	1.20%	1.3%	14.6%	64.2%	20.0%
Ibb	63.59%	32.28%	56.0%	35.0%	9.0%	46.3%	25.8%	23.6%	3.8%	0.5%	21.3%	25.6%	53.1%	15.9%	49.5%	34.6%	15.9%	49.5%	34.1%	0.60%	5.2%	12.2%	64.8%	17.8%
Lahj	75.89%	43.58%	38.8%	51.4%	9.8%	38.4%	28.9%	27.6%	4.5%	0.6%	40.8%	29.7%	29.4%	11.2%	44.0%	44.8%	11.2%	44.0%	42.6%	2.20%	8.1%	14.3%	55.8%	21.9%
Ma'rib	64.96%	35.21%	64.0%	31.3%	4.7%	44.4%	21.4%	30.4%	2.1%	1.6%	17.3%	29.0%	53.7%	16.6%	48.5%	34.9%	16.6%	48.5%	30.1%	4.80%	5.5%	21.0%	54.2%	19.3%
Raymah	60.72%	28.49%	51.4%	41.8%	6.8%	58.9%	18.9%	19.5%	1.4%	1.4%	17.7%	21.1%	61.2%	8.3%	56.5%	35.2%	8.3%	56.5%	33.9%	1.30%	5.5%	17.1%	53.5%	23.9%
Sa'dah	61.97%	32.79%	55.7%	37.1%	7.2%	45.3%	31.0%	21.2%	2.2%	0.2%	14.1%	14.3%	71.6%	16.5%	48.0%	35.5%	16.5%	48.0%	27.0%	8.50%	7.1%	18.3%	34.8%	39.7%
Sana'a	67.77%	35.65%	60.6%	36.0%	3.4%	45.4%	26.0%	26.1%	0.9%	1.5%	17.8%	18.6%	63.6%	14.4%	59.1%	26.5%	14.4%	59.1%	25.4%	1.10%	5.0%	22.4%	51.7%	20.9%
Sana'a City	69.55%	38.21%	71.0%	22.4%	6.6%	42.7%	27.7%	26.9%	2.7%	0.0%	11.6%	34.0%	54.4%	20.1%	47.0%	32.9%	20.1%	47.0%	28.9%	3.90%	7.5%	22.3%	59.5%	10.7%
Shabwah	63.52%	28.57%	65.3%	29.1%	5.6%	60.6%	22.5%	15.7%	0.4%	0.8%	24.5%	29.7%	45.8%	19.7%	47.8%	32.6%	19.7%	47.8%	28.6%	4.00%	11.0%	22.5%	47.3%	19.2%
Socotra	39.54%	15.12%	72.0%	27.4%	0.6%	76.7%	15.6%	5.7%	0.0%	1.9%	7.8%	16.1%	76.1%	37.9%	48.8%	13.4%	37.9%	48.8%	9.6%	3.80%	16.2%	13.6%	39.5%	30.8%
Ta'iz	74.70%	44.04%	43.4%	43.1%	13.5%	37.1%	25.5%	32.9%	3.4%	1.1%	28.5%	26.4%	45.1%	11.8%	46.0%	42.1%	11.8%	46.0%	36.6%	5.50%	1.3%	22.1%	56.8%	19.9%
National	69.34%	39.17%	58.2%	33.5%	8.3%	44.5%	24.2%	27.2%	3.0%	1.2%	21.1%	25.7%	53.3%	15.3%	49.3%	35.4%	15.3%	49.3%	32.7%	2.70%	5.5%	19.1%	55.4%	20.0%

Annex 2: Change in income from main income source, findings from Quarterly Monitoring (QM) Round 5 (1 – 18 March 2023)

	Has your household's income from main income sources changed in the last 3 months compared to a normal year?				
Gov	A lot more [increased by more than 50%]	Slightly more	Same	Slightly less	A lot less [less than half as much]
Abyan	1.1%	9.4%	35.6%	24.4%	29.5%
Aden	1.3%	8.4%	24.8%	34.7%	30.8%
Al Bayda	4.0%	8.2%	46.0%	18.2%	23.6%
Al Dhale'e	2.2%	6.2%	13.0%	48.3%	30.2%
Al Hudaydah	0.7%	6.7%	45.7%	31.2%	15.7%
Al Jawf	1.0%	22.5%	27.4%	23.8%	25.2%
Al Maharah	0.2%	12.1%	42.1%	23.3%	22.3%
Al Mahwit	0.0%	5.1%	27.5%	35.4%	31.9%
Amanat Al Asimah	0.0%	8.9%	27.5%	26.1%	37.6%
Amran	4.0%	6.3%	30.3%	26.5%	33.0%
Dhamar	0.6%	10.7%	37.6%	23.4%	27.8%
Hadramaut	0.0%	4.3%	36.8%	27.2%	31.8%
Hajjah	0.0%	5.8%	29.6%	37.7%	26.9%
Ibb	0.0%	5.2%	34.3%	29.5%	31.0%
Lahj	0.0%	6.1%	36.7%	38.0%	19.2%
Ma'rib	0.0%	6.8%	32.2%	43.4%	17.6%
Raymah	0.2%	6.4%	25.3%	28.7%	39.5%
Sa'ada	0.0%	5.7%	25.4%	33.7%	35.2%
Sana'a	0.0%	4.2%	35.9%	25.7%	34.2%
Shabwah	0.0%	13.1%	34.0%	25.2%	27.7%
Socotra	8.7%	15.3%	37.8%	19.4%	18.9%
Taizz	0.0%	3.2%	25.9%	35.2%	35.7%
National	0.7%	6.6%	32.8%	30.4%	29.5%