In order to assess the economic vulnerability of Syrian refugee households in Lebanon, several variables were taken into consideration. These included the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets (S/MEB), debt, and the structure and volume of expenditures.

## **Key findings**

- Lebanon's compounded socio-economic crisis has pushed almost the entire Syrian refugee population to below the SMEB, whose value per capita reached LBP 490,028<sup>1</sup> in June 2021. In 2021, nine out of ten households were living in extreme poverty, similar to 2020.
- In 2021, the average monthly per capita expenditure was LBP 316,129, up significantly from LBP 198,981 in 2020. This reflects inflationary trends which significantly impacted food and non-food prices with an increase of 404% and 372%, respectively, since October 2019.
- Nine out of ten households continued to be in debt. However, in 2021, the levels of debt increased by 1.8 times compared to last year (LBP 3.4 million in 2021 vs. LBP 1.8 million in 2020). This indicates that Syrian refugee households were in need of more resources to cover their basic needs.
- The average debt of male-headed households (LBP 3.6 million) was 1.5 times that of female-headed households (LBP 2.4 million).
- Buying food was the main reason reported by respondents for borrowing money at 93%, followed by rent (49%), essential non-food items (34%), and medicines (31%). Friends in Lebanon remained the main source of borrowing (80%), followed by supermarket owners (50%) and landlords (17%).
- Female-headed households borrowed money to buy medicines and essential non-food items more than their men counterparts (40% vs. 32%, and 35% vs. 30% respectively).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The average market rate during the time of data collection (June 7 – July 7) registered at LBP 16,060 to the USD. Source: www.lirarate.org

#### Review of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets

The S/MEB serve as a reference to estimate what a Syrian refugee family in Lebanon would need to survive (SMEB) or live in dignity (MEB), through assessing the components and volume of purchasing conducted by Syrian refugee households. They also help categorize Syrian refugees into different socio-economic vulnerability groups to identify those who are in dire need of humanitarian assistance. The S/MEB inform decisions regarding cash transfer values

for food assistance and multi-purpose cash assistance for basic needs, in order to have meaningful assistance reflecting actual consumption patterns of Syrian refugee households.<sup>2</sup> Since August 2020, the SMEB basket gets updated on a regular basis to reflect the continuous inflation of commodities and services, and depreciation of the Lebanese Lira.

Table 1: SMEB and MEB values per household (in LBP) - June 2021

	SMEB per HH (LBP)	MEB per HH (LBP)
Food	LBP 1,341,290	LBP 1,385,345
Non-food	LBP 1,108,852	LBP 1,383,420
Total	LBP 2,450,142	LBP 2,768,765

As of June 2021, the total cost of the SMEB basket with both its food and non-food components was updated to be LBP 2,450,142 per household, while the reviewed MEB basket was LBP 2,768,765 per household.

#### **Market updates in Lebanon**

There has been a 27% decrease in food imports through the Port of Beirut when comparing June 2021 figures to those of June 2020. This was mainly due to the decreases in the import of edible vegetables (41% decrease), sugar and confectionary (26% decrease), cereals (20% decrease), and live animals (17% decrease). By the end of June 2021, only 12% of WFP contracted shops reported having items from the subsidized food basket (at the rate of LBP 3,900), down from 79% at the beginning of March 2021.3 Fiftyseven percent of the shops also reported scarcity of certain products.4 The depreciation of the Lebanese Lira accelerated in June, with an average of LBP 15,158 registering 51% depreciation compared to August 2020 when the VASyR 2020 data collection took place. This correlates to the revised food SMEB price which recorded a 127% increase between August 2020 and June 2021. When compared to October 2019, the food SMEB recorded an increase of 404%. As traders revise their prices more frequently, the revised food

SMEB weekly price recorded a 28% increase between the first and the last week of June 2021. It is also worth noting that the depreciation of the Lebanese Lira breached the LBP 23,000 mark by mid July 2021.<sup>5</sup>

Starting May 2021, combustible fuel (gasoline, diesel, and cooking gas) became more scarce, with shortage lines forming at petrol stations. Lines extended for several hours, with people waiting for full days to access a limited amount of gasoline. Shortages were mainly due to the rationing strategy by the central bank in opening new lines of credit for the import of fuel, as they rationed the remaining foreign currency reserves. In a bid to limit shortages, a decision was taken to raise the subsidization rate of combustible fuel from the official price of USD/LBP 1,507.5 to USD/LBP 3,900 by end of June 2020. This decision led to a direct price increase of more than 60% for the different fuel commodities. By end of September 2021, all fuel subsidies had been removed.

#### Survival and Minimum Expenditure Basket

The compounded socio-economic crisis that Lebanon is witnessing pushed almost the entire refugee population into extreme poverty. Nine out of ten households were not able to afford essential goods and services that ensure minimum living standards, as defined by the SMEB. Continuously rising prices made essential food and services increasingly unaffordable for Syrian refugees. In fact, 92% of Syrian refugee households were below the food-SMEB (LBP

268,258 per capita), indicating that they were unable to afford essential food items necessary to survive.

Similar to 2020, 91% of Syrian refugee households lived below the MEB of LBP 553,753 per capita as of June 2021. Additionally, 92% of households were below the food-MEB (LBP 277,069 per capita).

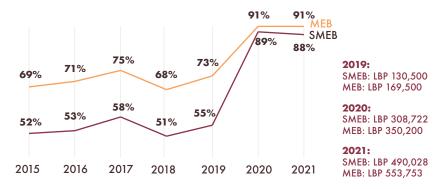
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 'Review of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets in Lebanon' report (November 2020)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> WFP Lebanon RAM Unit Food Security and Markets Situation Analysis – FSSWG Meeting July 2021

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> WFP Lebanon RAM Unit Food Security and Markets Situation Analysis – FSSWG Meeting August 2021

Figure 1: Households below SMEB 2015-2021



Overall, the percentage of households below the SMEB level maintained the same high level as in 2020, and significantly higher than 2019 levels. Akkar, Bekaa, and Baalbek-El Hermel reported the highest share of households below the SMEB at 94%, indicating that these regions host the highest proportions of socio-economically vulnerable households. The North reported an 8 percentage points decrease compared to 2020; it is worth noting that the share of surveyed households in the North that were receiving cash for food and basic needs assistance<sup>6</sup> only at the time of data collection was 81%, three times the figure in 2020 (27%).

Ninety-five percent of households in non-permanent shelters were below the SMEB, more than those in residential (86%) and non-residential (87%) shelters. Female and maleheaded households were equally vulnerable (88% below SMEB). Nine out of ten severely and moderately food insecure households were below the SMEB, compared to 75% of food secure households and 84% of marginally food insecure ones.

Figure 2: Percentage of households below SMEB, by governorate

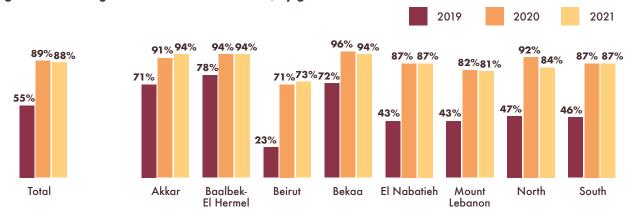
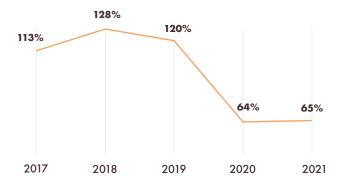


Figure 3: Ratio of monthly expenditures per capita to SMEB per capita 2017 - 2021



On average, the monthly expenditures per capita for Syrian refugee households were two thirds the SMEB (down from 120% in 2019), implying that Syrian refugee households were not meeting the minimum living standards.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Cash for food and basic needs includes multipurpose cash assistance (MCAP), cash for food, food voucher, WFP food payment – ATM, and WFP food payment - POS

### **Debt and borrowing money**

Debt: current amount of accumulated debt that households have from receiving credit or borrowing money.

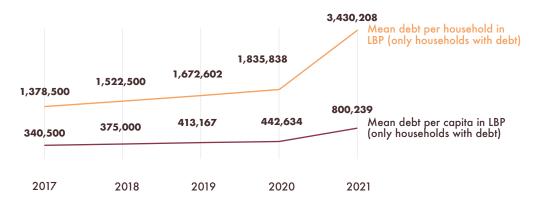
Ninety-two percent of Syrian refugee households continued to incur debt to survive, mostly to buy food (93%), pay rent (49%), essential non-food items (NFI) (34%), and medicines (34%). The mean debt per household increased by 1.8 times compared to last year (from LBP 1,835,838 in 2020 to LBP 3,430,208 in 2021), adding to the burden and vulnerability of Syrian refugee households. On a governorate level, Beirut reported a substantial amount of mean debt per household at LBP 7,097,329 (107% more than the national average), followed by El Nabatieh (LBP 4,336,950) and the South (LBP 3,555,098).

Similarly, the average debt per capita tremendously increased by 1.8 times between 2020 (LBP 442,634) and 2021 (LBP 800,239). Beirut reported the highest debt per

capita (LBP 2,147,788) followed by Bekaa (LBP 881,619), El Nabatieh (LBP 847,842), and Mount Lebanon (LBP 838,850).

The debt amount accumulated by male-headed households was 1.5 times that of female-headed households (LBP 3,633,578 vs. LBP 2,451,948). Marginally food insecure households accumulated debt the most at LBP 3,699,700, followed by moderately food insecure (LBP 3,137,500) and severely food insecure (LBP 2,768,857) households. Households in residential shelters accumulated debt the most (LBP 3,649,086), followed by non-permanent (LBP 3,074,818) and non-residential shelters (LBP 2,726,867). Households in the top expenditure quintile had the highest debt (LBP 4,783,356), and households in the bottom expenditure quintile accumulated the lowest amount of debt (LBP 2,359,788).

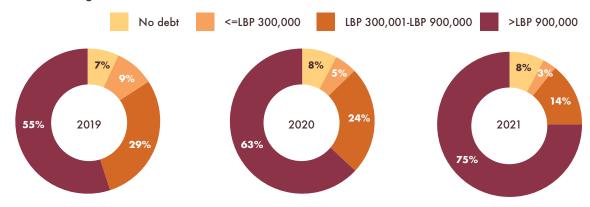
Figure 4: Mean debt per household and per capita 2017-2021



Three out of four households accumulated a considerable amount of debt (greater than LBP 900,000), up from 63% in 2020 and from 55% in 2019, indicating that Syrian refugee households are increasingly relying on debt. Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel reported the highest share of households who accumulated more than LBP 900,000 in debt, at 83% and 82% respectively.

Eighty-three percent of households in non-permanent shelters accumulated debt greater than LBP 900,000, more than those in residential (73%) and non-residential (70%) shelters. Seventy-six percent of male-headed households accumulated debt more than LBP 900,000, more than female-headed ones (67%). Households in the top expenditure quintiles accumulated debt greater than LBP 900,000, at 86%, more than those in the bottom expenditure quintile (61%).

Figure 5: Debt categories 2019-2021



#### Reasons for borrowing

Borrowing: households that borrowed money or received credit in the 3 months prior to the survey.

Buying food remained the top reason for borrowing at 93%, similar to 2020, and up from 75% in 2019. In Baalbek-El Hermel, all respondents (100%) said they had borrowed money to buy food, followed by Bekaa (95%). Ninety-six percent of households in non-permanent shelters borrowed money to buy food, slightly more than those in residential shelters (92%).

Forty-nine percent of households borrowed money to pay rent, similar to last year (48%). Mount Lebanon reported the highest share of households borrowing money to pay rent at 65%, followed by the North (51%), and Bekaa and Beirut (48% each). Fifty-one percent of male-headed households borrowed money to pay rent, more than female-headed ones (42%).

Buying essential NFI was the third top reason for borrowing money at 34%, followed by buying medicine at 31%. Bekaa reported the highest share of households borrowing money to buy NFI (59%) and to buy medicine (50%). Forty-six

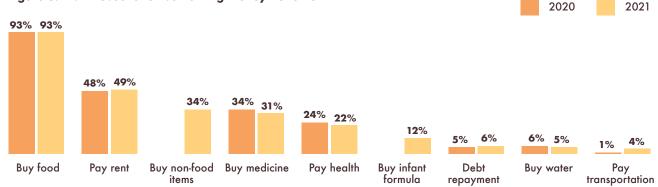
percent of households in non-permanent shelters borrowed money to buy NFI, more than those in residential (31%) and non-residential (32%) shelters.

Borrowing money to pay for health expenses approximately stayed the same compared to last year (22% in 2021 vs. 24% in 2020). Bekaa and Baalbek-El Hermel reported the highest levels of borrowing money to pay for healthcare at 33% and 30% respectively. Households in non-permanent shelters borrowed money to pay for healthcare the most (27%) compared to non-residential (21%) and residential (20%) shelters.

Twelve percent of households borrowed money to buy infant formula, with the highest level reported in the North (18%), and mostly among food insecure households (18%) compared to food secure ones (3%).

Borrowing money to repay debt approximately maintained the same level (6% in 2021 vs. 5% in 2020). Borrowing money to buy water in Beirut (18%) was significantly higher than the overall figure (5%).

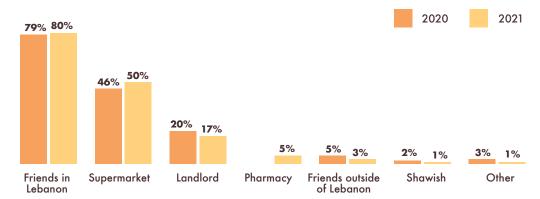
Figure 6: Main reasons for borrowing money 2020-2021



Similar to previous years, friends in Lebanon were the main source of borrowing (80% in 2021 vs. 79% in 2020), followed by supermarkets (50% in 2021 vs. 46% in 2020) and landlords (17% in 2021 vs. 20% in 2020). Severely food insecure households reported the lowest level of borrowing money from friends in Lebanon (63%) but had the highest levels of borrowing money from supermarkets (62%) and landlords (36%) when compared to other food security

classifications. Households below the SMEB reported the highest level of borrowing money from supermarkets (53%) when compared to other S/MEB categories. Female-headed households reported a significantly higher level of borrowing money from supermarkets (62%) compared to their men counterparts (47%), and a lower level of borrowing money from friends in Lebanon (69% vs. 82%).

Figure 7: Sources for borrowing money



#### **Expenditures**

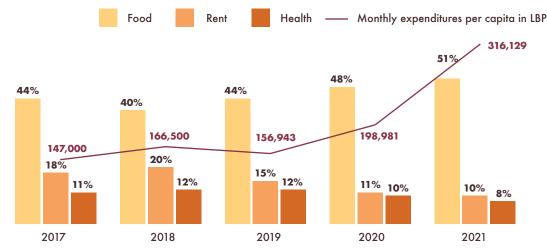
The monthly expenditures per capita substantially increased, by 59%, between 2020 and 2021 (LBP 198,981 in 2020 vs. LBP 316,129 in 2021), reflecting the steep inflation in prices of commodities. Between August 2020 and June 2021, the Consumer Price Index increased by 74%,7 while the cost of the food SMEB increased by 127%.8 Beirut reported the highest monthly expenditure per capita (LBP 444,882), and El Nabatieh reported the lowest (LBP 323,723). Male-headed households reported a slightly higher monthly expenditure per capita compared to female-headed ones (LBP 320,688 vs. LBP 295,023). Households in non-permanent shelters reported the lowest monthly expenditure per capita (LBP 249,084), compared to those in non-residential (LBP 326,125) and residential (LBP 335,990) shelters. Although severely food insecure households per definition have very high food expenditure share, they spent half of what food secure households spent per capita (LBP 229,742 vs LBP 482,862).

The share of expenditures among food, rent, and health followed the same trend as previous years. The monthly expenditure share for food increased to 51% in 2021, up from 48% in 2020 and 44% in 2019. The share of rent and health slightly decreased reaching 10% and 8% in 2021, down from 11% and 10% in 2020, and 15% and 12% respectively in 2019. The highest share of rent was reported in Beirut (16%) and Mount Lebanon (15%), and among households in residential shelters (13%) more than those in non-residential (8%) and non-permanent shelters (4%). The essential NFI expenditure share was 10%, similar to 2020 (11%).

Percentage of households with medium to very high food expenditure share increased to 51% in 2021, up from 45% in 2020 and 36% in 2019, indicating an increase in vulnerability. Baalbek-El Hermel and Akkar reported the highest levels of households with medium to very high food expenditure share at 72% and 65%. Households in non-permanent shelters reported the highest level of medium to very high food expenditure share at 61% compared to residential (47%) and non-residential (59%) shelters. Households below the SMEB had a considerable level of medium to very high food expenditure share (54%) compared to other S/MEB categories (around 30%).

In terms of individual food items, bread and pasta continued to be the most purchased food items at 19%, down from 25% in 2020. It is worth mentioning that bread registered a 50% price increase between August 2020 and June 2021, while pasta registered a 251% price increase during the same period.9 Fruits and vegetables were the second most purchased items at 16% (similar to 2020), followed by oil (13% in 2021 vs. 10% in 2020) and cereals (12% in 2021 vs. 11% in 2020). Bekaa reported the lowest level of purchasing bread and pasta at 15%. Baalbek-El Hermel reported the lowest level of purchasing fresh fruits and vegetables at 12%. Akkar reported the lowest level of purchasing fresh meat/chicken/eggs/fish at 3% and dairy products at 6% compared to the other governorates (overall average being 5% and 8% respectively). Severely food insecure households purchased dairy products (4%) and meat/chicken/eggs/fish (2%) the least compared to other food security classifications (10% and 8% respectively for food secure households).





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Central Administration for Statistics (CAS)

<sup>8</sup> WFP Lebanon RAM Unit Food Security and Markets Situation Analysis – FSSWG Meeting July 2021

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> WFP Lebanon Prices Monitoring

#### Characteristics of economic vulnerability

The details below demonstrate the profiling of the most economically vulnerable households and those falling below S/MEB thresholds.

**Debt:** Ninety-two percent of households under the SMEB were in debt, more than households above 125% MEB (84%). Three out of four households below the SMEB accumulated debt greater than LBP 900,000, higher than the level reported in 2020 (63%). Compared to 2020, the share of households who borrowed money more than LBP 900,000 increased across all S/MEB categories.

**Reason for borrowing:** Borrowing money to buy food approximately stayed at the same level for households below the SMEB compared to 2020 (94% vs. 93% respectively), and up from 79% in 2019. Borrowing money to pay rent stayed at the same level for households below the SMEB and increased for all the other S/MEB categories, compared to 2020.

**Shelter:** Twenty-three percent of households below the SMEB were in non-permanent shelters and 10% in non-residential shelters.

**Food security:** Half of households living below the SMEB (52%) were food insecure, similar to 2020 (51%), and up by 16 percentage points compared to 2019. Forty-six percent of households below the SMEB were marginally food insecure.

**Working members:** Sixty-five percent of households below the SMEB had a working member, up from 52% in 2020. However, the per capita income earned for households below the SMEB was still one fifth of the SMEB, similar to 2020 (LBP 95,184 out of LBP 490,028 in 2021 vs. LBP 48,018 out of LBP 308,722 in 2020).

**Coping strategies:** Sixty-six percent of households below the SMEB adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies, up from 59% in 2020. This share (66%) was also the highest compared to other S/MEB categories applying crisis and emergency coping strategies in 2021.

**Demographics:** The average size of households above 125% MEB was two members, smaller than that of households below the SMEB (five members). One third of households below the SMEB had at least one member with a disability. One fifth of households below the SMEB were female-headed, similar to last year.

Table 2: Economic vulnerability groups, by sector indicators

	>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	< SMEB (LBP 490,028)
Debt and borrowing				
Borrowed money	84%	88%	92%	92%
Debt per household in LBP (mean for households with debt)	LBP 3,289,575	LBP 3,847,038	LBP 4,784,204	LBP 3,290,829
Debt group: >LBP 900,000	65%	78%	78%	76%
Reason for borrowing:				
To buy food	86%	90%	89%	94%
To pay rent	54%	60%	62%	48%
To buy medicine	23%	35%	32%	32%
To cover health expenses	28%	28%	22%	21%
Shelter				
Non-permanent	6%	14%	8%	24%
Non-residential	12%	10%	9%	10%
Residential	82%	76%	83%	67%
Food security				
Food secure	7%	3%	8%	3%
Mild food insecurity	57%	61%	61%	46%
Moderate food insecurity	35%	35%	27%	48%
Severe food insecurity	1%	0.3%	5%	4%
Working members				
Households with working members	73%	74%	77%	65%
Coping strategies				
Crisis and emergency coping strategies	55%	60%	49%	66%
Demographics				
Household size (mean)	1.9	3.1	3.6	5.4
At least one household member has disability	22%	26%	31%	30%
Gender of head of the household				
Women	18%	19%	15%	18%
Men	82%	81%	86%	82%

# ASSISTANCE

#### **Assistance Provision**

Vulnerable Syrian refugees in Lebanon receive two main kinds of assistance aimed to cover basic needs: cash assistance and in-kind support. Most cash assistance was provided through ATM cards whereby refugees could withdraw cash from any ATM or use cards to purchase goods in the local market, where possible. Cash assistance allowed refugee households to meet their basic needs in a dignified manner by allowing them to prioritize their purchases according to their needs.

The three largest cash programs for Syrian refugees were as follows:

- 1. **Multipurpose cash assistance (MCAP).** Recipients of multipurpose cash assistance received a monthly cash transfer via an ATM card. At the time of the survey (June 2021), eligible households were receiving LBP 400,000 per month. Nationally, some 160,000 households were assisted with multipurpose cash in June 2021. This was almost a 70% increase from January 2021.
- 2. Cash for food assistance and food e-card. Beneficiaries of the cash for food assistance could withdraw cash from ATM and redeem the card in the WFP contracted shops or any store equipped with a POS terminal, while recipients of the food e-card could only redeem the card in WFP contracted shops. In terms of the current targeting, 40% of the WFP caseload was within the food e-card modality and 60% with cash for food and multipurpose cash. In the month of June 2021 (data collection period for the VASyR 2021 survey), 40,319 households received cash for food assistance, which overlapped with the recipients of the UNHCR multipurpose cash assistance, and 61,455 households received food e-card assistance. Eligible households received food components amounting to LBP 100,000 per household member per month from WFP for both modalities.
- 3. **Cash for winter needs.** In the 2020/2021 winter season, UNHCR assisted close to 200,000 Syrian households with winter cash assistance to support them meet their additional needs brought about by the winter. Cash assistance was provided via ATM cards to economically vulnerable households.

In order to determine the proportion of assisted households out of total surveyed households, registration numbers collected in the VASyR survey were matched with UNHCR's RAIS (Refugee Assistance Information System). It was checked whether the corresponding households had received any kind of assistance during the month of data collection in both 2020 and 2021, as well as one month prior to the data collection period. Types of assistance were grouped into three categories including:

- 1. **Cash for food and basic needs** includes multipurpose cash assistance, or cash for food, food voucher, WFP food payment ATM, and WFP food payment POS
- 2. Other type of assistance includes ATM financial assistance credited (UNICEF ICWBP), booked for cash (Shelter), cash for education, conditional CFE assistance, CRI blankets, CRI jerry can water, CRI kitchen kit, CRI large menstrual hygiene management kit, CRI mattresses, CRI medium menstrual hygiene management kit, CRI sleeping mat, CRI solar lanterns, CRI winterization/clothing, education internet bundle, emergency financial assistance, hygiene kit, medium repair kit, PCAP (family), PCAP (individual), PCAP 3 (family), protection cash assistance, shelter cash for rent, shelter insulation kit in IS, shelter rehabilitation rent freeze, shelter weatherproofing heavy/ NAK in IS, shelter weatherproofing light/medium in IS, social work (counselling).
- 3. Both cash for food and basic needs and other types of assistance include the above two categories.

Three out of four surveyed households in June 2021 received cash for food and basic needs,<sup>1</sup> up from 47% in August 2020. The share of unassisted households decreased by half, from 47% in 2020 to 23% in 2021. At a governorate level, more than 90% of households in Baalbek-El Hermel (95%, up from 81% in 2020), Bekaa (95%, up from 71% in 2020), and Akkar (93%, up from 76% in 2020) received cash for food and basic needs in 2021. The North recorded the largest increase (54 percentage points) in the level of households receiving cash for food and basic needs, from 34% in 2020 to 88% in 2021.

Eighty-six percent of female-headed households received cash for food and basic needs (up from 54% in 2020), compared to 74% of male-headed households (up from 45% in 2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cash for food and basic needs includes multipurpose cash assistance (MCAP), cash for food, food voucher, WFP food payment – ATM, and WFP food payment - POS

Figure 9: Share of households receiving cash for food and basic needs, in several governorate

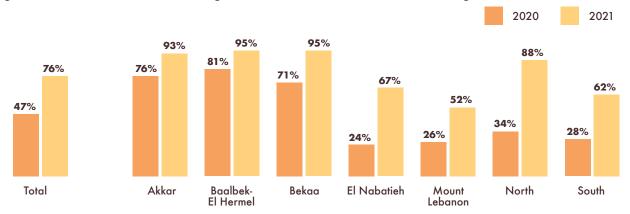


Table 3: Assistance status of surveyed households - VASyR 2021

			2021	
		Assistance statu	s of surveyed hous	ehold
	Not assisted	Receiving other type of assistance	Receiving cash for food and basic needs	Receiving both cash for food and basic needs and other types of assistance
Total	23%	71%	1%	5%
Governorate				
Akkar	7%	85%	0%	8%
Baalbek-El Hermel	5%	91%	0%	4%
Beirut	73%	20%	4%	2%
Bekaa	5%	89%	0%	6%
El Nabatieh	29%	64%	4%	3%
Mount Lebanon	46%	49%	2%	2%
North	12%	81%	1%	7%
South	36%	58%	2%	4%
Gender of the head of household				
Men	25%	70%	1%	4%
Women	13%	79%	2%	7%

Table 3: Assistance status of surveyed households - VASyR 2020

			2020	
		Assistance statu	s of surveyed hous	ehold
	Not assisted	Receiving other type of assistance	Receiving cash for food and basic needs	Receiving both cash for food and basic needs and other types of assistance
Total	47%	40%	6%	7%
Governorate				
Akkar	21%	68%	3%	8%
Baalbek-El Hermel	13%	66%	6%	15%
Beirut	91%	5%	4%	1%
Bekaa	22%	63%	6%	8%
El Nabatieh	68%	21%	8%	4%
Mount Lebanon	70%	23%	4%	3%
North	57%	27%	9%	7%
South	64%	23%	8%	5%
Gender of the head of household				
Men	50%	39%	5%	6%
Women	37%	48%	8%	7%

Annex 1: (S) MEB breakdown and poverty line

		Household	Household MEB/SMEB categories	
	>=125% MEB (>=LBP 692,191)	MEB- 125% MEB (LBP 553,753 - LBP 692,191)	SMEB-MEB (LBP 490,028 - LBP 553,753)	< SMEB (LBP 490,028)
	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %	ROW N %
Total	2%	3%	4%	%88
Governorate				
Akkar	2%	3%	2%	94%
Baalbek-El Hermel	2%	1%	3%	94%
Beirut	15%	%9	%9	73%
Bekaa	2%	3%	2%	94%
El Nabatieh	4%	4%	2%	82%
Mount Lebanon	%6	4%	%9	81%
North	%/	4%	4%	84%
South	2%	4%	3%	82%
Food security classification				
Food secure	12%	4%	%6	75%
Mild food insecurity	%9	4%	2%	84%
Moderate food insecurity	4%	%8	2%	91%
Severe food insecurity	2%	0.3%	2%	63%
Expenditure quintiles				
First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	2%	2%	2%	%46
Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	%9	1%	2%	91%
Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	4%	2%	1%	83%
Fourth quinitle (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	4%	4%	3%	%68
Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	10%	%2	11%	72%
Gender of head of household				
Women	2%	4%	3%	%88
Men	2%	3%	4%	%88
Shelter type				
Residential	%9	4%	4%	%98
Non-residential	%9	4%	%6	%28
Non-permanent	2%	2%	1%	%56

Annex 2: Debt categories and debt per household and per capita

No debt   Debt group;   Debt	Debt group:		Debt hyponomic h	Debt per household (all households) Mean 3,147,883	Debt per capita (all households)	Debt per household (only households with debt)	Debt per capita (only households with debt) Mean 800,239
Now N %   Now N %   Now N %	80W N % 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3% 3		75% 70% 82% 74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 75% 75%	<b>Mean</b> 3,147,883	Megn		<b>Mean</b> 800,239
SME categories   SME (a)   SME (a)		20% 13% 10% 15% 15% 14% 7%	75% 82% 74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 75% 75%	3,147,883		Mean	800,239
rnorate  rnorate  rnorate  rnorate  rnorate  rnorate  rnorate  roll  rel  rel  rel  roll  rel  roll  r		20% 13% 15% 15% 14% 7%	70% 82% 74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 75% 75%		734,374	3,430,208	
2%   4%   2%   2%   2%   2%   2%   2%		20% 13%% 16%% 16%% 17% 18%%	70% 82% 74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 65.0% 75%				
skEl Hermel  skEl Hermel  skEl Hermel  skEl Hermel  13%  2%  2%  2%  2%  4%  11%  2%  4%  11%  2%  4%  11%  5%  11%  5%  11%  5%  11%  5%  125 % MEB (LBP 562,191)  125 % MEB (LBP 553,753, 692,191)  126 % MEB (LBP 490,028)  127 % MEB (LBP 490,028)  128 %  129 % MEB (LBP 490,028)  120 %  120		13% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	82% 74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 75% 75%	2,348,487	517,342	2,512,111	553,386
13%   2%   2%   2%   2%   2%   2%   2%		10 % % 1	74% 83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 65.0%	2,575,661	577,376	2,692,943	603,667
with the brown of the brown		9 % % 15 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	83% 72% 71% 68% 75% 65.0% 78.1%	6,147,059	1,860,218	7,097,329	2,147,788
itieh    11%   3%   3		15% 15% 13% 70% 14%	72% 71% 68% 75% 65.0%	3,310,074	830,214	3,515,026	881,619
11%   3%   18%   5%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6%   6		15% 16%% 17% 7% 8,6%	71% 68% 75% 65.0% 78.1%	3,934,097	789,087	4,336,950	847,842
WEB categories       6%         MEB (>= LBP 692,191)       16%       5%       1         MEB (>= LBP 692,191)       12%       5%       1         15.8 MEB (LBP 553,753 - 692,191)       12%       3%       1         15.9 MEB (LBP 490,028 - 553,753)       8%       5%       1         16 MEB (LBP 490,028)       8%       3%       1         16 LBP 490,028)       8%       3%       1         10 ceurity classification       23%       3%       1         10 ceurity classification       2%       3%       1         10 ceurity classification       2%       3%       1         10 ceurity classification       6%       3%       1         10 ceurity classification       6%       3%       1         11 ceurity classification       6%       3%       1         12 ceurity classification       110       10       1         12 ceurity classification       10       10       1         12 ceurity classification		16% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	68% 75% 65.0% 78.1%	3,239,504	747,048	3,637,599	838,850
WEB categories       6%       6%         MEB (>= LBP 692,191)       16%       5%       1         15.5 MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191)       12%       3%       1         15.5 MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191)       8%       5%       1         15.5 MEB (LBP 490,028-553,753)       8%       5%       1         REB (LBP 490,028)       8%       3%       1         scurity classification       23%       3%       1         scurity classification       9%       2%       1         d insecurity       6%       3%       1         e food insecurity       6%       3%       1         inite - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)		% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	75% 65.0% 78.1%	2,808,486	642,911	3,144,194	719,760
WEB categories       16%       5%       1         MEB (>= LBP 692,191)       12%       5%       1         15 % MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191)       8%       5%       1         MEB (LBP 490,028-553,753)       8%       5%       1         (LBP 490,028)       8%       3%       1         scurity classification       23%       3%       1         cure       9%       2%       1         d insecurity       6%       3%       1         e food insecurity       6%       3%       1         intile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)		7 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	65.0%	3,347,158	661,883	3,555,098	703,002
16%   25%   191   15%   25%   195		7% 9%	65.0% 78.1%				
15 % MEB (LBP 553,753 - 692,191)		%6	78.1%	2,765,839	1,707,597	3,289,575	2,030,945
WEB (LBP 490,028-553,753)       8%       5%         (LBP 490,028)       8%       3%         scurity classification       23%       3%       1         ed insecurity       6%       2%       1         e food insecurity       6%       3%       1         sod insecurity       6%       3%       1         and insecurity       8%       4%       1         sod insecurity       11%       5%       2         initile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)		%6		3,399,089	1,147,781	3,847,037	1,299,041
(LBP 490,028)  scurity classification  cure  d insecurity e food insecurity  cod insecurity  if ure quintiles  title - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)  quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)  intile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  intile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  intile - Highest expenditure (LBP 4,425,000)  intile - Highest expenditure (LBP 4,425,000)  intile - Highest expenditure (LBP 4,425,000)		140/	78.3%	4,418,675	1,330,823	4,784,204	1,440,913
ecurity classification  23% 3% d insecurity e food insecurity bod insecurity sold insecurity if three quintiles filter equintiles filter by 1,174,137 filter Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000) fullie (LBP 1,000,000 - LBP 1,174,137) fullie (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000) fullie (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000) fullie - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000) fullie - Highest expenditure (LBP 4,425,000)		o/ <del>1</del>	75.5%	3,040,936	615,309	3,290,829	665,873
d insecurity e food insecurity e food insecurity bood insecurity  so d insecurity  bood insecurity  ifure quintiles  ifure qu							
d insecurity e food insecurity bod insecurity  and insecurity  bod insecurity  col insecurity  liture quintiles  liture LBP 800,000  liture (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)  litures (LBP 1,174,137)  litures (LBP 1,174,137)  litures (LBP 1,500,000)  litures (LBP 1,500,000)  litures (LBP 1,900,000)  li		18%	%95	1,482,899	455,998	1,921,950	591,008
e food insecurity ood insecurity  ilture quintiles  liture quintiles  liture quintile (LBP 800,000)  quintile (LBP 1,174,137)  quintile (LBP 1,174,137)  little (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)  little (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  little - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  of head of household  10% 5%		13%	%92	3,363,063	748,154	3,699,700	823,042
obd insecurity  if ure quintiles  if ure quintiles  title - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)  quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)  squintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)  intile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  title - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  of head of household  10%  10%  10%  10%  10%  10%  10%  10		15%	%9/	2,943,114	681,212	3,137,500	726,204
liture quintiles       11%       5%         title - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)		17%	%02	2,522,058	626,173	2,768,857	687,448
write - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)							
quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)  13%  13%  14,137 - LBP 1,500,000)  15,000,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  16 - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  17%  10%  10%  10%  10%  10%		23%	%19	2,101,176	763,675	2,359,788	857,668
infile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)  wintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  ntile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  of head of household  10%  5%		17%	72%	2,413,906	673,387	2,624,964	732,264
uintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)  7% 2%  18		13%	%92	3,256,071	678,417	3,542,111	738,015
ntile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)  of head of household  10%  5%		12%	%62	3,124,925	651,517	3,382,622	705,244
of head of household		%9	%98	4,446,774	813,167	4,783,356	874,717
10%							
		16%	%29	2,213,831	621,301	2,451,948	688,128
3%	%8	14%	%9/	3,345,922	758,348	3,633,578	823,545
3%		14%	73%	3,304,888	782,161	3,649,086	863,621
. ~ ~		%61	%02	2,540,651	658,556	2,726,867	706,825
Non-permanent 5% 2% 11%	_	11%	83%	2,919,932	616,372	3,074,818	649,067

Annex 3: Monthly expenditure per capita, food expenditure share and expenditure share (monthly average ) (1/3)

Macan   Row N%   Row		Total expenditures per month per capita in LBP	Foo	d expenditur	Food expenditure share category	gory	Expendit	ure share	Expenditure share - monthly average	average
Near			% 05>	>=50- 65%	>=65 -75%	<b>&gt;=75</b> %	Food	Rent	E	Health
LBP 255, 291   28%   32%   17%   14%   56   5   10     LBP 255, 291   28%   43%   17%   14%   56   5   5     LBP 255, 291   28%   43%   17%   14%   56   5   5     LBP 255, 291   28%   43%   17%   14%   56   5   5     LBP 255, 291   28%   43%   17%   14%   56   5   5     LBP 255, 291   28%   23%   18%   4%   47   16     LBP 323, 723   34%   30%   11%   6%   4%   7   16     LBP 323, 723   54%   23%   14%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   27%   14%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   27%   14%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48   15     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48     LBP 342, 331   52%   37%   7   7   48     LBP 342, 331   52%   33%   13%   18     LBP 342, 331   18   24%   33%   13     LBP 342, 331   18   24%   33%   13     LBP 342, 331   18   24%   33%   13     LBP 342, 331   18   24%   33%   34%		Mean	Row N%	Row N%	Row N%	Row N%	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
NEEI Hermel         LIB 255,231         35%         35%         17%         14%         56         5           KEI Hermel         LIB 255,231         28%         43%         17%         14%         56         5           AEI Hermel         LIB 255,231         28%         43%         17%         14%         56         5           Inchel         LIB 244,882         63%         25%         8%         43%         7         16           Inchel         LIB 244,882         63%         27%         11%         9%         51         16           Inchel         LIB 24,223         54%         37%         11%         9%         43         17           Inchel         LIB 253,733         52%         37%         7%         4%         43         17           AME ILL BOOLOGO         LIB 400,28         37%         37%         7%         4%         43         15           AME ILL BOOLOGO         LIB 400,28         37%         37%         37%         4%         43         15           AME ILL BOOLOGO         AME ILL BOOLOGO         AME ILL BOOLOGO         AME ILL BOOLOGO         4%         4%         17           AME ILL BOOLOGO <th< td=""><td>Total</td><td>LBP 316,129</td><td>46%</td><td>32%</td><td>12%</td><td>%8</td><td>51</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>8</td></th<>	Total	LBP 316,129	46%	32%	12%	%8	51	10	10	8
LBP 255,291   35%   35%   17%   14%   56   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Governorate									
kEl Hermel         LB P259, 611         28%         43%         17%         13%         58         5           tel Hermel         LB P444,882         63%         33%         17%         13%         58         5           tel bunnon         LB P232,723         54%         30%         11%         6%         48         7           tel bunnon         LB P35,427         54%         37%         11%         6%         48         7           MMB categories         LB P36,423         57%         10%         4%         46         7           AMB (LP b 62,191)         LB P34,331         52%         37%         7%         4%         4         15           128 AMB (P - LB 602,191)         LB P34,331         LB P34,331         52%         37%         4%         4         16         7           128 AMB (P - LB 602,191)         LB P34,331         LB P34,331         LB P34,331         18         27%         4%         4%         4         11           128 AMB (P - LB 602,191)         LB P34,333         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18         18	Akkar	LBP 255,291	35%	35%	17%	14%	99	5	12	٥
LBP 272,860   59%   25%   8%   4%   47   16	Baalbek-El Hermel	LBP 259,611	28%	43%	17%	13%	58	5	8	Ξ
Page 127,860   30%   11%   9%   51   10	Beirut	LBP 444,882	%89	25%	%8	4%	47	16	10	9
tebonon tebono	Bekaa	LBP 272,860	20%	30%	11%	%6	51	10	8	6
Lab 249,423   47%   22%   10%   4%   48   15     Lab 249,434   47%   32%   14%   7%   48   15     Lab 243,943   47%   32%   14%   7%   48   15     Lab 243,943   47%   32%   14%   7%   48   15     Lab 612,607   70%   24%   24%   33%   44   14     Lab 612,607   71%   24%   58%   33%   44   14     Lab 618,935   18   18   257,234   46%   33%   13%   8%   52   10     Lab 618,935   18   18   257,234   46%   33%   13%   8%   52   10     Lab 257,234   46%   33%   13%   8%   35%   44   14     Lab 24,0038   18   257,234   46%   33%   13%   8%   52   10     Lab 29,631   18   34,779   58%   35%   6%   13%   34     Lab 29,631   18   13,74,137   18   1,74,137   18   1,74,137   18   1,50,000   18   4,425,000     Lab 256,003   18   25,734   24%   34%   13%   36%   3	El Nabatieh	LBP 323,723	24%	30%	11%	%9	48	6	10	∞
SAME betregories         SAME (per pagories)         14% 343,943         47% 32%         14% 7% 4%         52 11           ** MEB (per pagories)         ** MEB (per pagories)         18P 342,331         52% 37% 7%         7% 4%         4% 4%         7           ** MEB (per pagories)         18P 612,607         70% 20%         6% 4%         4% 42         15           ** MEB (per pagories)         18P 612,607         70% 24%         2% 3%         4% 42         15           ** MEB (per pagories)         18P 612,607         70% 24%         2% 3%         4% 44         16           ** MEB (per pagories)         18P 400,028)         18P 513,34         4% 33%         3% 43         4% 11         4         16         17           ** Accordinate (per pagories)         18P 422,923         4% 33%         4% 33%         4% 12         17         4         11           ** Accordinate (per pagories)         18P 349,779         39% 35%         6% 0% 0%         6% 0% 0%         6% 33%         4         11           ** Accordinate (per pagories)         18P 349,779         39% 35%         4% 35%         5% 37         12           ** Accordinate (per pagories)         18P 320,742         0% 15%         30% 15%         30% 15%         30% 15%         30% 15% </td <td>Mount Lebanon</td> <td>LBP 359,427</td> <td>%65</td> <td>27%</td> <td>10%</td> <td>4%</td> <td>48</td> <td>15</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td>	Mount Lebanon	LBP 359,427	%65	27%	10%	4%	48	15	12	9
1,91]  1,	North	LBP 343,943	47%	32%	14%	%/	52	11	11	∞
2,191]  1,191,1044,956  2,185,2733)  1,19 1,19 1,19 1,19 1,19 1,19 1,19 1,1	South	LBP 342,331	25%	37%	%/	4%	48	7	11	10
5% MEB (Þ= LBP 692,191)         LBP 1,044,956         70%         20%         6%         4%         4.2         1.5           1-125 % MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191)         LBP 612,607         71%         24%         22%         3%         4.3         1.5           1-125 % MEB (LBP 553,753-692,191)         LBP 612,607         71%         24%         22%         3%         4.4         1.4           2. M.M.B. (LBP 400,028)         LBP 400,028         13%         8%         5.2         1.0           1 security dassification         LBP 402,028         46%         6%         0%         0%         3.9         1.7           secure         LBP 400,028         1BP 422,031         38%         46%         1.2         47         1.2           food insecurity         LBP 220,431         38%         46%         1.2         47         1.2           indivirue quintiles         LBP 120,4318         34%         18%         1.2         5.2         9           indivirue (LBP 800,000)         LBP 120,4318         34%         1.8         2.1         5.2         9           indivirue (LBP 800,000)         LBP 14,413         46%         34%         1.8         4.9         1.1           indivirue	MEB/SMEB categories									
1.12.5 % MEB (LBP 553,753, 692,191) LBP 518,354 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,234 LBP 257,434 LBP 257,435 Rod insecurity strate food insecurity and funding (LBP 1,174,137) LBP 227,412 LBP 276,185 LBP 137,154 LBP 137,0000 LBP 1,174,137 LBP 257,000 LBP 131,164 LBP 131,154 LBP 257,000 LBP 131,164 LBP 257,000 LBP 131,164 LBP 257,000 LBP 131,164 LBP 320,000 LBP 132,0000 LBP 133,0000 LBP 133,0	>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	LBP 1,044,956	%02	20%	%9	4%	42	15	7	15
1. BP 518,354         68%         24%         3%         3%         44         14	MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	LBP 612,607	71%	24%	2%	3%	43	15	6	Ξ
EB (LBP 490,028)         LBP 257,234         46%         33%         13%         8%         52         10           security classification         security classification         LBP 482,862         94%         6%         0%         0%         39         17           food insecurity         LBP 282,631         39%         35%         6%         1%         47         12           food insecurity         LBP 229,743         39%         31%         18%         12%         36         9           re food insecurity         LBP 229,743         39%         31%         18%         12%         37         3           anditure quintiles         LBP 194,318         34%         28%         18%         21%         3           quintile (LBP 800,000)         LBP 194,318         34%         28%         18%         27%         3           quintile (LBP 10,000,000)         LBP 194,318         34%         34%         34%         34%         3           quintile (LBP 10,000,000)         LBP 44,25,000         LBP 44,25,000         LBP 44,25,000         LBP 44,25,000         22%         34%         34%         34%         34%         34%         34%         34%         34         34         34 <td>SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)</td> <td>LBP 518,354</td> <td>%89</td> <td>24%</td> <td>2%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>44</td> <td>14</td> <td>10</td> <td>Ξ</td>	SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028- 553,753)	LBP 518,354	%89	24%	2%	3%	44	14	10	Ξ
security dassification         LBP 482,862         94%         6%         0%         0%         17           secure         LBP 349,779         58%         35%         6%         1%         47         12           robod insecurity         LBP 222,631         39%         31%         18%         12%         55         9           reford insecurity         LBP 222,431         39%         31%         18%         12%         55         9           anditure quintles         LBP 800,000         LBP 194,318         34%         28%         18%         21%         55         3           quintle (LBP 800,000)         LBP 174,137         LBP 226,185         44%         34%         11%         5%         55         10           rd quintle (LBP 1,700,000)         LBP 1,500,000         LBP 1,700,000         LBP 1,700,000         LBP 4,25,000         1BP 47,207         62%         34%         11%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 245,000         LBP 245,000         1BP 335,990         53%         11%         12         11           en         LBP 326,125         41%         32%         11%         7%         51         11           <	< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	LBP 257,234	%97	33%	13%	<b>%8</b>	52	10	11	∞
secure         LBP 482,862         94%         6%         0%         0%         39         17           food insecurity         LBP 349,779         58%         35%         6%         1%         47         12           food insecurity         LBP 192,631         39%         31%         18%         12%         55         9           anditure food insecurity         LBP 194,318         34%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           anditure quintile         LBP 1,174,137         LBP 194,318         34%         18%         11%         57         3           apq unitile (LBP 1,174,137)         LBP 276,185         44%         34%         13%         5%         51         11           apd unitile (LBP 1,174,137)         LBP 31,160         52%         34%         11%         3%         49         12           apd unitile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)         LBP 447,207         62%         34%         11%         3%         49         12           b quintile (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 1,900,000)         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         5%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 326,908         49%         32%	Food security classification									
food insecurity         LBP 349,779         58%         35%         6%         1%         47         12           erate food insecurity         BP 229,431         39%         31%         18%         12%         55         9           e food insecurity         BP 229,422         0%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           anditure quintiles         BP 229,742         0%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           quintile Lowest expenditure ( <lbp 800,000)<="" th="">         LBP 1,74,137         LBP 194,318         34%         24%         34%         5%         51         11           quintile LBP 1,700,000         LBP 1,74,137         LBP 375,150         52%         34%         34%         5%         51         11           devintile (LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 1,700,000         LBP 31,500,000         LBP 31,500,000         1BP 275,000         34%</lbp>	Food secure	LBP 482,862	%76	%9	%0	%0	39	17	11	∞
e food insecurity         LBP 292,431         39%         31%         18%         12%         55         9           e food insecurity         LBP 229,742         0%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           anditure quintles         LBP 194,318         34%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           quintile Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)         LBP 194,318         34%         28%         18%         21%         59         6           quintile Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)         LBP 1,74,137         LBP 276,185         44%         34%         13%         5%         51         11           quintile (LBP 1,74,137 · LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 1,500,000 · LBP 1,74,137 · LBP 1,500,000         LBP 447,207         62%         34%         11%         3%         46         12           quintile (LBP 1,704,000)         LBP 44,25,000         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         5%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 205,023         47%         30%         11%         7%         51         11           en mitial         LBP 320,688         49%         32%         10%         5%         49         11	Mild food insecurity	LBP 349,779	28%	35%	%9	1%	47	12	11	٥
e food insecurity         LBP 229,742         0%         15%         30%         55%         75         3           and iture quintiles         and duintile LBP 800,000)         LBP 194,318         34%         28%         18%         21%         55         10           quintile LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 276,185         44%         34%         13%         9%         52         10           quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 312,154         49%         34%         11%         3%         4%         5         11           quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000         LBP 321,164         49%         34%         11%         3%         4%         12           quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,900,000)         LBP 447,207         62%         34%         11%         3%         4%         12           der of head of household         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         11%         7%         54         11           en         LBP 250,023         47%         30%         11%         7%         51         11           ter type         ential         LBP 249,084         33%         11%         7%         4         1	Moderate food insecurity	LBP 292,631	36%	31%	18%	12%	55	6	10	80
and functions       LBP 194,318       34%       28%       18%       21%       59       6         quintile - Lowest expenditure ( <lbp 800,000)<="" td="">       LBP 276,185       44%       34%       13%       9%       52       10         and quintile (LBP 1,174,137)       LBP 312,154       49%       34%       13%       9%       52       10         quintile (LBP 1,174,137)       LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 312,154       49%       34%       13%       5%       51       11         quintile (LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 1,500,000       LBP 447,207       62%       34%       11%       3%       49       12         quintile (LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 447,207       62%       30%       5%       3%       46       12         der of head of household       LBP 447,207       62%       30%       11%       12%       54       10         en       LBP 295,023       47%       30%       11%       7%       51       11         ter type       LBP 320,688       49%       32%       16%       7%       7%       1         ential       LBP 249,084       39%       34%       16%       10%       4       1         ential       LBP 249,0</lbp>	Severe food insecurity	LBP 229,742	%0	15%	30%	25%	75	က	7	က
quintile LBP 1/74/137)       LBP 194,318       34%       28%       18%       21%       59       6         nd quintile (LBP 1/174,137)       LBP 276,185       44%       34%       13%       9%       52       10         quintile (LBP 1/174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 312,154       49%       34%       11%       5%       51       11         h quintile (LBP 1,700,000)       LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 351,160       52%       34%       11%       3%       49       12         quintile (LBP 1,500,000)       LBP 1,900,000       LBP 447,207       62%       30%       5%       3%       49       12         der of head of household       LBP 295,023       47%       30%       11%       12%       54       10         en       LBP 320,688       49%       32%       12%       7%       51       11         ter type       LBP 335,990       53%       31%       10%       5%       49       13         ential       LBP 249,084       39%       34%       10%       54       8         permanent       LBP 249,084       39%       34%       14%       13%       6       4	Expenditure quintiles									
nd quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)         LBP 276,185         44%         34%         13%         9%         52         10           quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 312,154         49%         34%         13%         5%         51         11           quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 351,160         52%         34%         11%         3%         49         12           quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         5%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 247,207         62%         30%         5%         5%         46         12           en         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           ter type         Fer type         LBP 335,990         53%         41%         5%         49         13           entid         LBP 249,084         39%         34%         10%         5%         49         13	First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	LBP 194,318	34%	28%	18%	21%	59	9	10	7
quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)         LBP 312,154         49%         34%         13%         5%         51         11           h quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)         LBP 351,160         52%         34%         11%         3%         49         12           der of head of household         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         5%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           en         LBP 320,688         49%         32%         17%         7%         51         11           ter type         entid         LBP 335,990         53%         41%         5%         49         13           entid         LBP 249,084         39%         41%         16%         10%         5         4           fer type         entid         LBP 249,084         39%         41%         16%         49         4	Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	LBP 276,185	44%	34%	13%	%6	52	10	11	_
h quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)         LBP 351,160         52%         34%         11%         3%         49         12           der of head of household         LBP 447,500         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           en         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           en         LBP 320,688         49%         32%         12%         7%         51         11           ter type         ential         LBP 335,990         53%         41%         5%         49         13           ential         LBP 326,125         41%         33%         10%         5%         49         13           permanent         BBP 326,125         41%         33%         16%         10%         54         8	Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	LBP 312,154	46%	34%	13%	2%	51	11	11	_
quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)         LBP 447,207         62%         30%         5%         3%         46         12           der of head of household         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           en         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           ter type         ter type         ential         LBP 335,990         53%         31%         10%         5%         49         13           residential         LBP 326,125         41%         33%         16%         10%         54         8           permanent         LBP 249,084         39%         34%         14%         13%         56         4	Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	LBP 351,160	52%	34%	11%	3%	49	12	10	∞
der of head of household         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           en         LBP 320,688         49%         32%         11%         7%         51         11           ter type         ential         LBP 335,990         53%         31%         10%         5%         49         13           residential         LBP 326,125         41%         33%         16%         10%         54         8           permanent         LBP 249,084         39%         34%         14%         13%         56         4	Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	LBP 447,207	%29	30%	2%	3%	46	12	10	12
en         LBP 295,023         47%         30%         11%         12%         54         10           ter type         ter type         49%         32%         11%         7%         51         11         11           ential         LBP 335,990         53%         31%         10%         5%         49         13           residential         LBP 326,125         41%         33%         16%         10%         54         8           permanent         LBP 249,084         39%         34%         14%         13%         56         4	Gender of head of household									
ter type         LBP 320,688         49%         32%         12%         7%         51         11           ential         LBP 335,990         53%         31%         10%         5%         49         13           residential         LBP 326,125         41%         33%         16%         10%         54         8           permanent         LBP 249,084         39%         34%         14%         13%         56         4	Women	LBP 295,023	47%	30%	11%	12%	54	10	10	٥
LBP 335,990 53% 31% 10% 5% 49 13 18 10% 10% 54 8 11 LBP 249,084 39% 34% 14% 13% 56 4	Men	LBP 320,688	%67	32%	12%	%/	51	1	11	80
LBP 326,125     41%     33%     10%     5%     49     13       Inient     LBP 249,084     39%     34%     14%     13%     56     4	Shelter type									
LBP 326,125 41% 33% 16% 10% 54 8 LBP 249,084 39% 34% 14% 13% 56 4	Residential	LBP 335,990	23%	31%	10%	2%	49	13	11	7
LBP 249,084 39% 34% 14% 13% 56 4	Non-residential	LBP 326,125	41%	33%	%91	10%	54	∞	10	∞
	Non-permanent	LBP 249,084	36%	34%	14%	13%	26	4	10	Ξ

Annex 3: Expenditure share (monthly average) (2/3)

Participation   Participatio				Expe	nditure sh	are - mo	Expenditure share - monthly average		
Mean		Electricity: private generators	Τοβαςςο	Communication	Water	Gas	Transportation	Debt Repayment	Electricity: Electricite du Liban (EDL)
New Horizontale   Section   Sectio		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
AkEl Hermel         2         1         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         3         3         3         2         2         3         3         4         3         2         2         2         1         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2 <th< td=""><td>Total</td><td>м</td><td>3</td><td>m</td><td>က</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>-</td></th<>	Total	м	3	m	က	2	2	2	-
KEH Fermel         2         4         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         2         3         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         3         3         2         2         2         3         4	Governorate								
kEl Hermel         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         2         1         3         3         4         5         5         6         3         3         2         2         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         2         2         2         3         3         2         2         2         3	Akkar	ဇ	4	2	2	2	2	2	0
Security classification	Baalbek-El Hermel	2	-	2	-	က	2	က	-
interior (LBP 1,174,137)  interior (LBP 1,174,137)  interior (LBP 1,200,000)  interior (LBP 1,120,000)  interior (LBP 1,200,000)  interior (LBP 1,20	Beirut	2	4	4	5	2	-	-	-
tebenon  teb	Bekaa	2	က	8	2	2	က	4	က
SAME categories   SAME (IPE 962(1)91)   SAME (IP	El Nabatieh	5	9	က	က	2	2	-	-
SAME cregories         3         3         3         3         2         3         1           % ME (P = LB 692,191)         3         4         4         4         4         3         2         2         2           AME (LB P692,191)         3         4         4         4         4         3         2         2         2           AME (LB P692,191)         4         4         4         4         4         3         2         2         2           AME (LB P692,191)         4         4         4         4         4         3         2         2         2           AME (LB P690,028-53,73-692,191)         3         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         3         2         2         3           AME (LB P60,028-53,73-692,191)         3         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         3         3         2         2         3         3         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4<	Mount Lebanon	4	က	က	4	2	2	0.4	-
000) 000) 000) 000	North	က	က	က	2	က	-	-	-
000)  000)  000 · LBP 4,425,000)  000 · LBP 4,425,000  0000 · LBP 4,425,000  000 · LBP 4,425,000  0000 · LBP 4,425,000  0000 · LBP 4,42	South	9	4	က	က	2	2	-	-
000 - LBP 4,425,000)  3 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	MEB/SMEB categories								
000)  1000 - LBP 4,425,000)  200 - LBP 4,425,000)  201 - Carried Market	>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	က	4	က	2	2	2	2	-
000)  1	MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	4	4	က	က	2	က	-	-
000)  1	SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028-553,753)	4	4	က	2	2	က	2	-
000)  1	< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	က	က	က	က	2	2	2	-
000) 000 - LBP 4,425,000) 000 - LBP 4,425,000	Food security classification								
00) 000 - LBP 4,425,000) 0 - A - A - B - B - B - B - B - B - B - B	Food secure	4	4	က	2	2	2	က	2
00)  00)  4 4 4 4 25,000)  3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Mild food insecurity	4	က	က	က	2	2	2	-
00) 00) 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Moderate food insecurity	က	2	8	ო	က	2	2	-
00) 3 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Severe food insecurity	2	-	က	2	2	-	0	-
0) 000LBP 4,425,000)  4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Expenditure quintiles								
0) 4 4 4 6 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 7,000 - LBP 4,425,000) 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	First quintile - Lowest expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	က	2	က	ო	က	-	-	-
0) 4 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 2  000 - LBP 4,425,000)  4 4 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2  3 3 2 2 2 2 2  3 3 3 3 3	Second quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	က	2	က	က	က	2	2	2
(LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)     4     2     2     2     2     2     2       ead of household     3     2     2     3     3     3     3     2     2       3     3     3     3     3     3     3     2     2       4     3     3     3     3     3     2     2       1     3     4     3     2     2     2       1     3     4     3     2     2     2       1     3     4     3     2     2     2       1     3     4     3     2     2     2       1     3     4     3     3     2     2       2     3     3     3     3     3     3	Third quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	က	က	က	2	2	2	2	-
ead of household       4       3       2	Fourth quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	4	4	က	က	2	2	2	-
ad of household  3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 1 3 2 2 2 1 3 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Fifth quintile - Highest expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	-
3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Gender of head of household								
3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Women	က	2	2	2	က	2	2	2
1 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	Men	က	က	8	က	2	2	2	-
3 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Shelter type								
3 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Residential	4	က	က	က	2	2	-	-
2 3 2 2 3 3	Non-residential	က	4	က	2	2	2	2	-
	Non-permanent	2	က	2	2	က	က	က	2

Annex 3: Expenditure share (monthly average) (3/3)

				Expendi	ture share - m	Expenditure share - monthly average		
	Clothing	Household	Entertainment	Fuel	Registration	Other expenditures	Education	Shelter
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Total	0.2	0.05	0.01	90.0	0.03	0.08	0.19	0.13
Governorate								
Akkar	0.2	0.04	0	0.05	0	0.11	0.15	0
Baalbek-El Hermel	0.7	0.03	0	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.38	0.02
Beirut	0.2	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.28	0.31	0.21
Bekaa	0.1	0.04	0	0.00	0	0.02	0.24	0.24
El Nabatieh	0.3	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.31
Mount Lebanon	0.1	0.07	0	0.04	0	0.12	0.05	0.14
North	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.20	0	0.02	0.20	0.02
South	0.3	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.27	0.12	0.24	0.15
MEB/SMEB categories								
>=125% MEB (>= LBP 692,191)	0.4	0.08	90.0	0.12	0.05	0.63	0.17	0.16
MEB - 125 % MEB (LBP 553,753- 692,191)	0.1	0.00	0.02	0.04	0	0.13	0.29	0.05
SMEB - MEB (LBP 490,028-553,753)	0.5	0.04	0	0.08	0.11	0	0.19	0.02
< SMEB (LBP 490,028)	0.2	0.05	0.01	90.0	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.13
Food security classification								
Food secure	0.4	0.34	0	0.12	0	96:0	0.28	0.19
Mild food insecurity	0.3	90.0	0.02	0.08	0.03	20.0	0.21	0.22
Moderate food insecurity	0.1	0.02	0	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.03
Severe food insecurity	0	0	0	0.04	0	90.0	0.01	0.05
Expenditure quintiles								
First Quintile - Lowest Expenditure (< LBP 800,000)	0.2	0.01	0	90.0	0	0.05	0.02	0.02
Second Quintile (LBP 800,000 - LBP 1,174,137)	0.1	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02	00.00	0.22	0.03
Third Quintile (LBP 1,174,137 - LBP 1,500,000)	0.2	0.01	0	90.0	0.02	0.02	0.18	0.21
Fourth Quintile (LBP 1,500,000 - LBP 1,900,000)	0.2	0.14	0	0.03	0.09	0.18	0.29	0.15
Fifth Quintile - Highest Expenditure (LBP 1,900,000 - LBP 4,425,000)	0.3	90.0	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.19	0.20
Gender of Head of Household								
Women	0.4	0.07	0	90.0	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.02
Men	0.2	0.04	0.01	90.0	0.04	60.0	0.17	0.15
Shelter type								
Residential	0.1	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.15
Non-residential	0.2	0.22	0	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.09	90.0
Non-permanent	0.4	90.0	0.01	0.04	0.02	80.0	0.28	60.0
	_				_			_