



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Market Monitor

WFP RAM | Food Security Analysis

Photo: WFP/ Edmond KHOURY - March 2023

Lebanon | October 2023

S/MEB (September 2023)



Food and non-food for a family of five

Full SMEB

LBP31.8M (+1 percent since Aug-23)

USD355 (+1 percent since Aug-23)

Full MEB

LBP39.9M (+2 percent since Aug-23)

USD446 (+2 percent since Aug-23)



Food per person

Food SMEB

LBP2.9M (+1 percent since Aug-23)

USD33 (+1 percent since Aug-23)

Food MEB

LBP4.2M (+3 percent since Aug-23)

USD46.4 (+2 percent since Aug-23)



Non-food for a family of five

Non-Food SMEB

LBP17M (+1 percent since Aug-23)

USD190 (+1 percent since Aug-23)

Non-Food MEB

LBP19.1M (+1 percent since Aug-23)

USD213 (+1 percent since Aug-23)

Key Figures



Inflation (Sep-23)

+1.4 percent (up from +0.9 percent in Aug-23)



Informal exchange rate (Oct-23)

LBP89,700/USD (+0.1% since Sep-23)



Currency depreciation

The Lebanese pound has appreciated by **10 percent** since March 2023 but remains depreciated by **57 percent** compared to October 2022.



The cost of the **Food SMEB per person in USD** has surpassed its October 2019 level.

Domestic Food Supply



Current wheat stocks are enough to cover domestic consumption of flatbread for the next two months.



Stock levels of essential items remained stable in October, with the supply chain running smoothly except for some challenges in sourcing products and supply disruptions in the South and El Nabatiyeh governorates.

Economy, Markets and Energy



Lebanese pound records its most stable month on the informal exchange rate market since October 2019



World Bank forecasts 0.3 percent growth for 2023



Draft budget for 2024 projects 5.8 percent deficit



PMI index for October reports a fall in private sector activity due to security concerns

Cash Assistance (TV coverage of SMEB- Sep 2023)

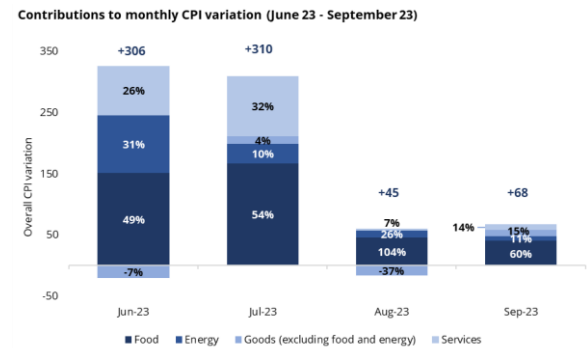
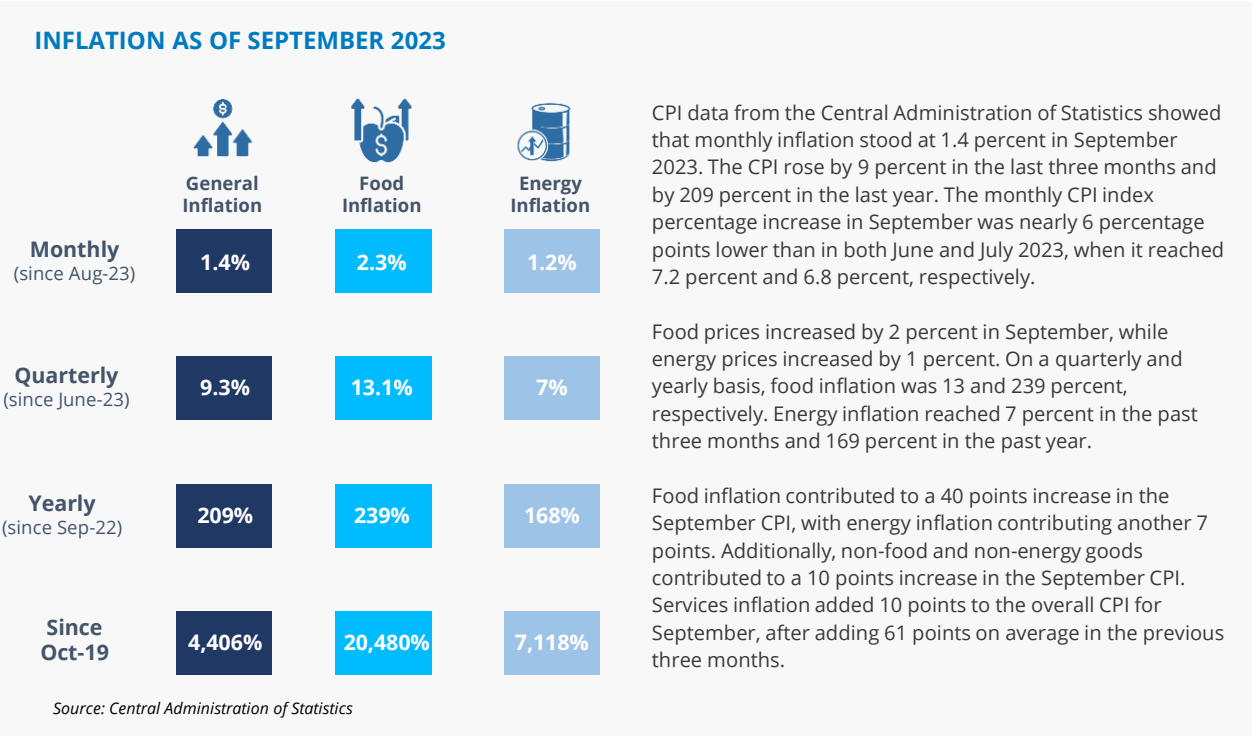


Lebanese beneficiaries and Syrian refugees

Food: 61 percent (same as Aug-23)

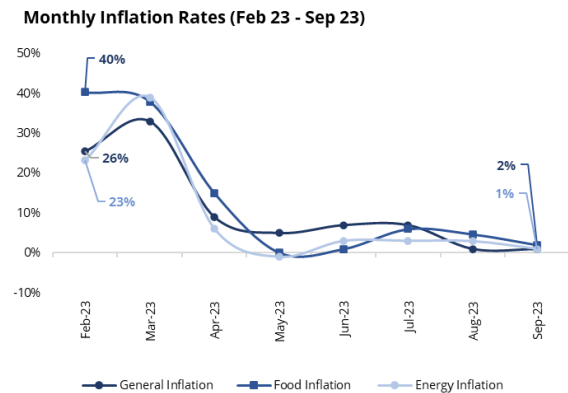
Non-Food: 13 percent (same as Aug-23)

1. Consumer Price Index (CPI)



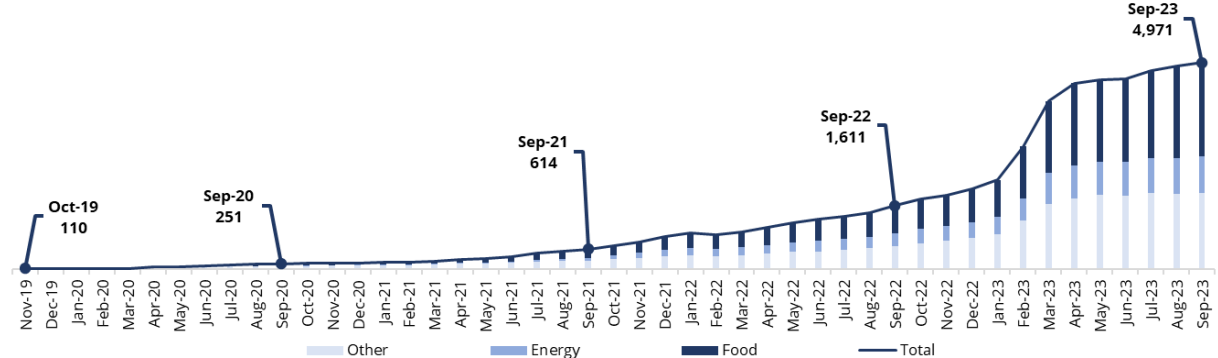
Source: Central Administration of Statistics; WFP VAM Analysis

*The above stacked columns represent the monthly share of food, energy, other goods, and services in the CPI over the past quarter.



Source: Central Administration of Statistics

CPI Evolution (Oct 19 - Sep 23)



Source: Central Administration of Statistics

*The above stacked columns represent the cumulative share of food, energy and other sectors in the CPI since October 2019

**The CPI Base Month is December 2013

2. Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets (S/MEB)

In Lebanon, S/MEBs were established in 2014 and serve as a benchmark to estimate the cost of food and other basic needs of a Syrian refugee family in Lebanon. While the MEB is defined as what a household requires to meet its essential needs, the SMEB is the absolute minimum amount required to cover lifesaving needs. The S/MEBs are composed of three sub-baskets: food, non-food items, and non-food services.

The cost of the SMEB for a family of five reached USD355 in September 2023, with the food basket per person reaching USD33 and the non-food basket per household USD189. This represents a 1 percent monthly increase and a 17 percent quarterly increase of the cost of the full SMEB, the latter driven by a combination of prices dollarisation, the gradual appreciation of the LBP against the US dollar observed since March, and the increase in the customs exchange rate since April 2023. The cost of the Food SMEB has increased by 1 percent compared to August, and by 9 percent since June. The cost of the Food SMEB per person in USD has surpassed the level it recorded in October 2019 (USD32.6), while that of the Non-Food SMEB per household in USD remains depreciated by 58 percent since October 2019 (USD456).

The cost of the full MEB reached USD446 in September, including USD46 for the Food MEB per person and USD213 for the Non-Food MEB per household. The cost of the MEB has increased by USD7 (1.7 percent) since August and by USD76 (21 percent) since June, driven by the same factors as the SMEB. The cost of the Food MEB per person has increased by USD1 (2.3 percent) since August and by USD7 (17 percent) since June. The cost of the Non-Food MEB per household has risen by USD2 (1 percent) since August and by USD42 since June.

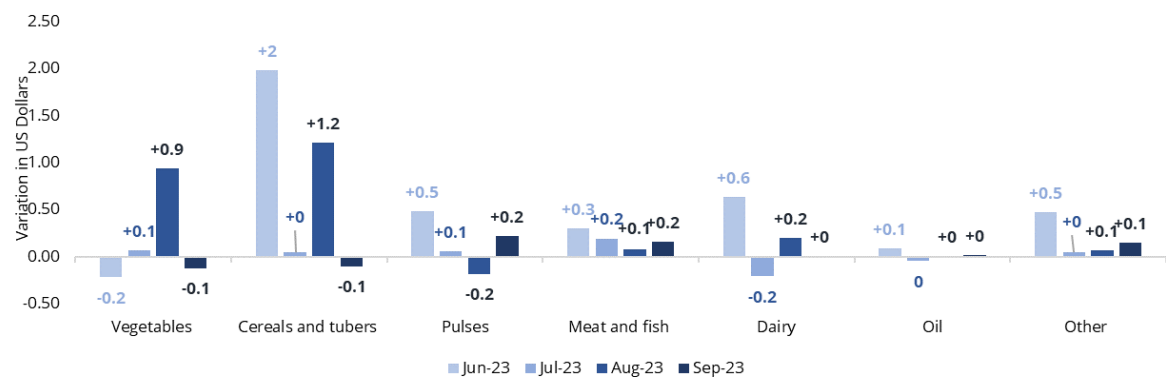
In LBP terms, the cost of the SMEB was LBP31.8 million for a family of five in September, up by LBP370,000 (1 percent) since August and by

LBP3.4 million (12 percent) since June. The cost of the food component of the SMEB per person in LBP increased by 1 percent monthly and by 5 percent quarterly to reach LBP2.96 million per person in September. The Non-Food SMEB reached LBP17.0 million per household in September, up by 1 percent since August and by 19 percent since June. The Non-Food Services (NFS) sub-basket stabilised at LBP12.2 million per household (0.1 percent monthly increase), while the Non-Food Items (NFI) reached LBP4.8 million per household, up by 4 percent since August. The cost of the full MEB was LBP39.9 million in September for a household of five, up by LBP700,000 (2 percent) since August and by LBP5.4 million (16 percent) since June. The cost of the food component of the MEB per person was recorded at LBP4.2 million in August 2023, up by LBP100,000 (2.5 percent) since July and by LBP460,000 (12 percent) since June.

Despite more stable food prices this month, variations in the Food SMEB over the past four months have been caused mainly by changes in the prices of cereals and tubers and (in August) vegetables. Prices of the basket of cereals and tubers necessary per person increased by USD3.1 (31 percent increase) between June and September, while that of the meat and fish, vegetables, pulses and dairy baskets taken together increased by USD2.6 (10 percent increase).

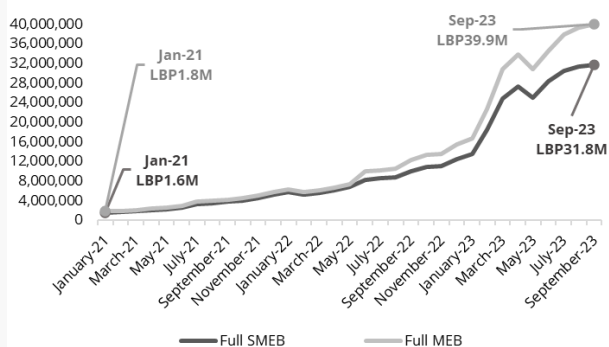
The cost of the Food SMEB per person has increased by nearly USD6.5 between May and September 2023. The last three months have seen significant price adjustments due both to retail shops correcting their prices in LBP and the exchange rate appreciating since March 2023. This has particularly affected the prices of the Food and Non-Food Items SMEBs. In addition to these price fluctuations, the informal exchange rate has gradually decreased from LBP97,800/USD in April to LBP89,700/USD in September.

Variation of the Food SMEB components per person in USD (Jun 23 - Sep 23)

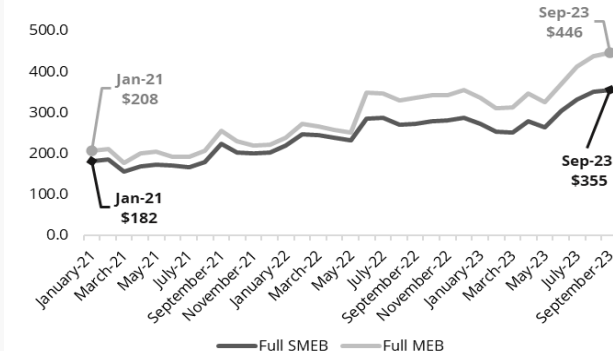


Cost of S/MEB components

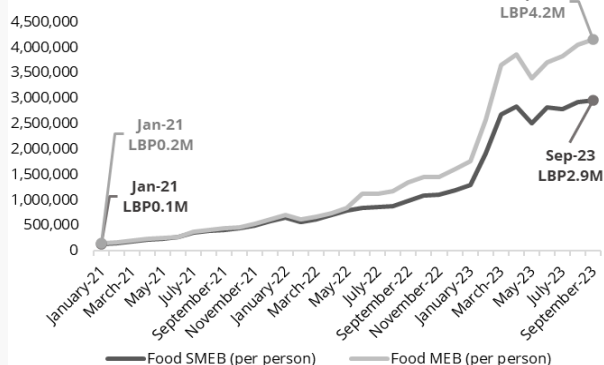
Full SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



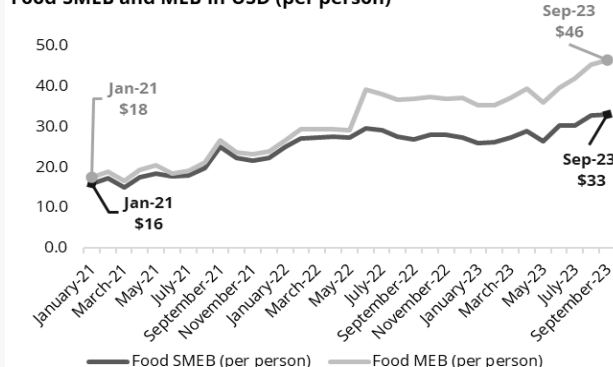
Full SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



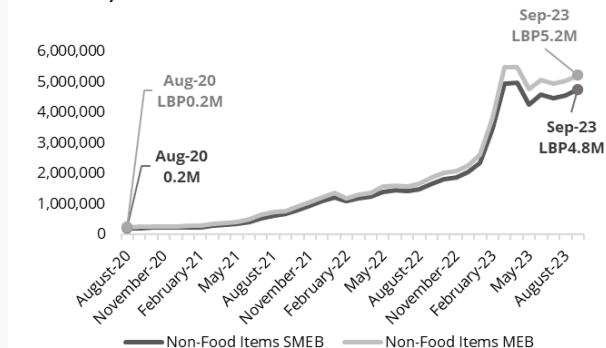
Food SMEB and MEB in LBP (per person)



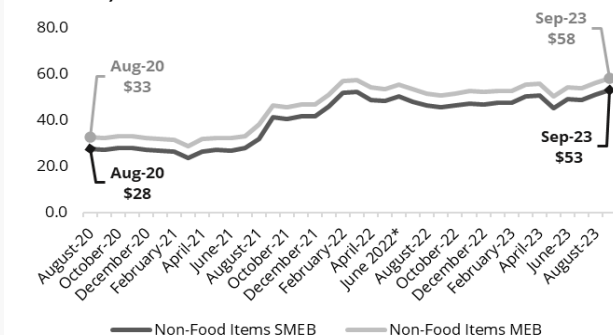
Food SMEB and MEB in USD (per person)



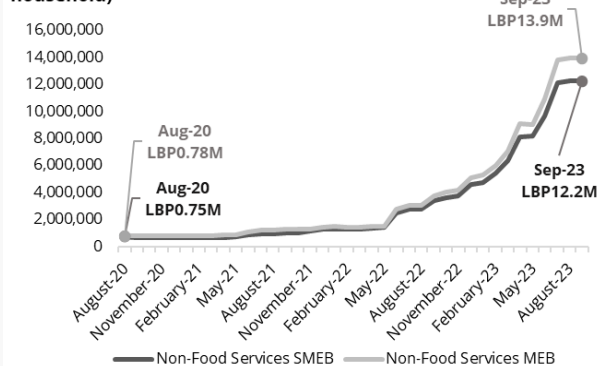
Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



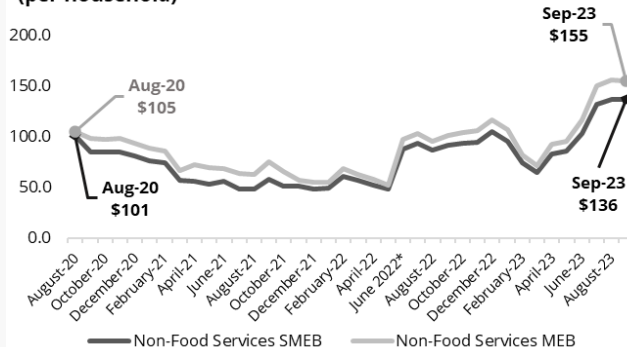
Non-Food Items (NFI) SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



Non-Food Services (NFS) SMEB and MEB in LBP (per household)



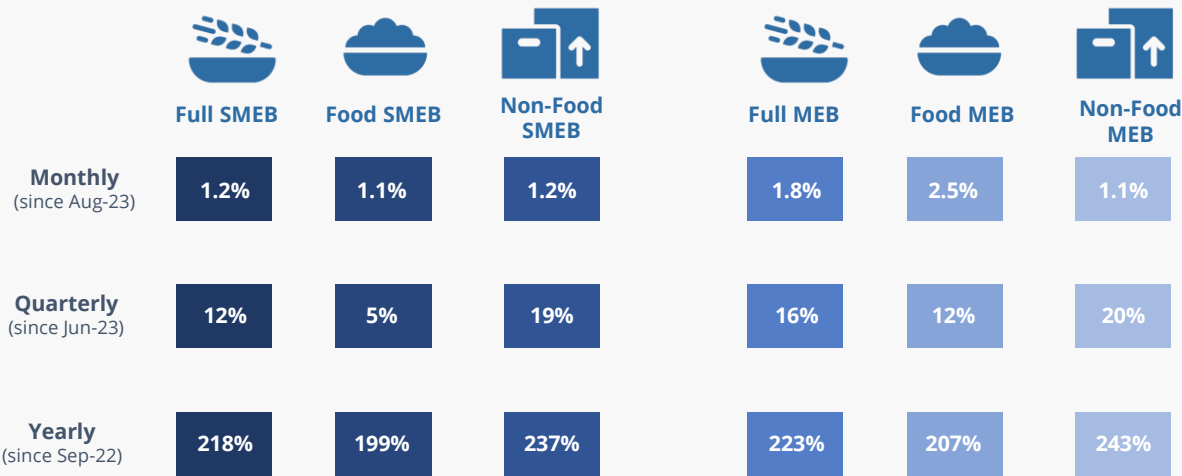
Non-Food Services (NFS) SMEB and MEB in USD (per household)



*Compositions of the food MEB components and the Services SMEB and MEB components were revised in June 2022. The costs of the SMEB/MEB prior to June 2022 were kept as they were before the revision of components.

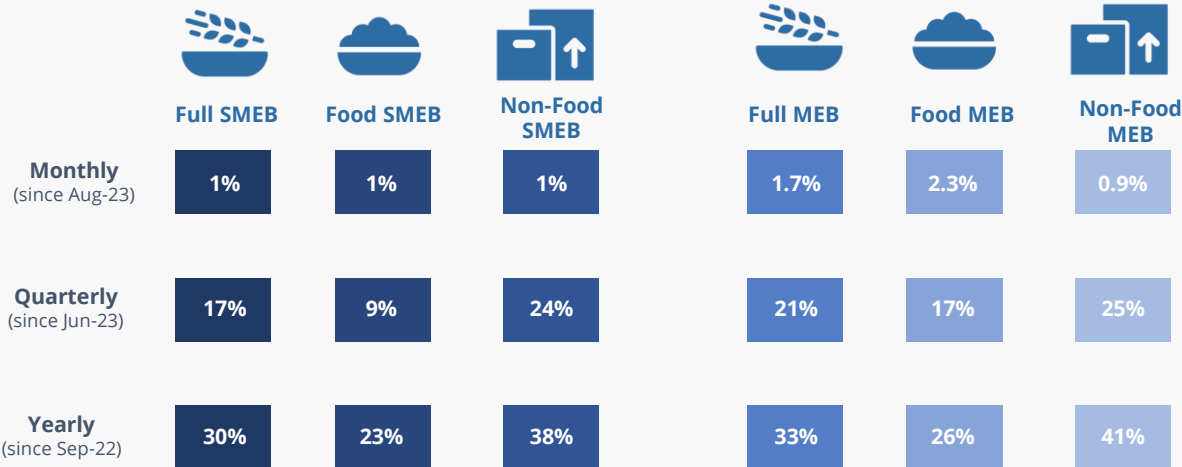
Source: WFP VAM Unit

VARIATION OF S/MEB COST IN LBP



Source: WFP RAM

VARIATION OF S/MEB COST IN USD



Source: WFP RAM

Value of Cash Assistance

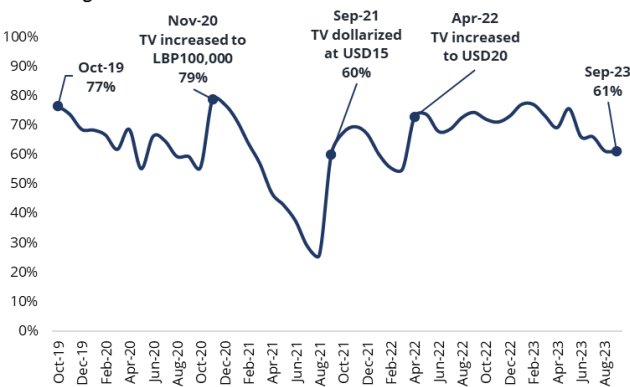
In Lebanon, vulnerable populations receive assistance mainly through unconditional cash transfers for food and other needs. The ratio between the cash transfer value and the SMEB provides an indication of the purchasing power of families receiving assistance.

Lebanese residents receive cash assistance mainly through two large-scale national safety net programs: The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP) and AMAN/ESSN, both implemented by WFP, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Currently, Lebanese households receive USD 20 for food assistance per person and USD 25 per family for other essential needs per month. In September 2023, the portion of the transfer value intended for food covered 61 percent of the food SMEB, same as August 2023 and down from 76 percent in May 2023, while the portion intended for other essential needs was 13 percent of the SMEB, down from 14 percent in July 2023 and from 19 percent in May 2023.

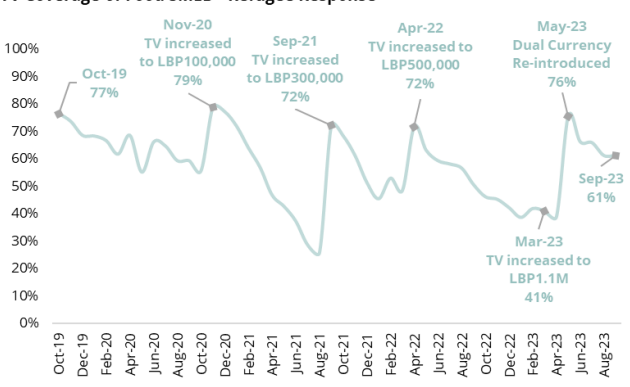
Syrian refugees receive cash-based transfers to meet their food and other essential needs. This is done through different modalities, including restricted food vouchers or unrestricted cash for food and non-food needs.

As of May 2023, following the re-introduction of the dual currency withdrawal mechanism, similar to what was implemented prior to the start of the crisis in October 2019, Syrian refugees received USD20 per person and USD25 per household per month for other essential needs. However, not all Syrian refugee households receive the full assistance package covering food and non-food needs. In September 2023, the value of cash assistance received by Syrian refugees intended for food covered 61 percent of the SMEB. Coverage of food needs increased from 39 percent in April 2023 to 76 percent in May 2023 but then gradually decreased to 61 percent by September 2023. The non-food portion of the transfer value was sufficient to cover only 13 percent of the non-food SMEB in September, down from 19 percent in both April and May 2023.

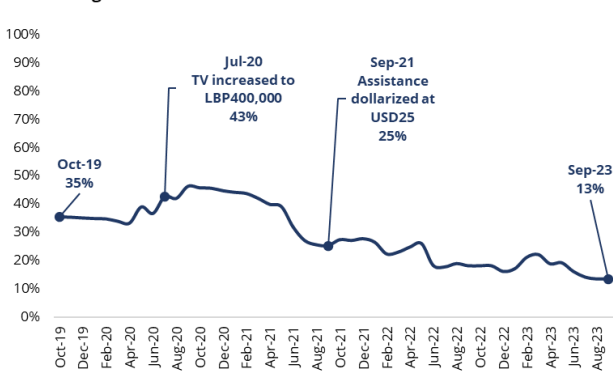
TV Coverage of Food SMEB - NPTP



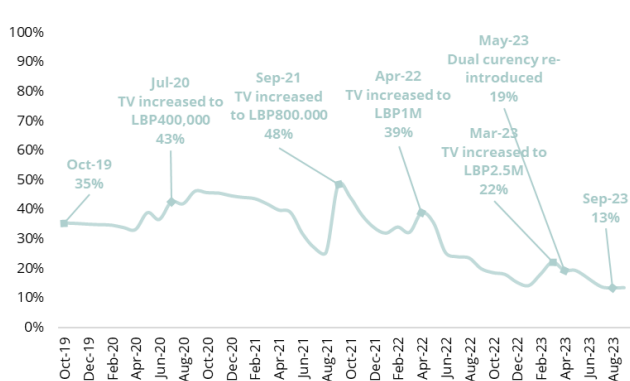
TV Coverage of Food SMEB - Refugee Response



TV Coverage of Non-Food SMEB - NPTP



TV Coverage of Non-Food SMEB - Refugee Response



Source: WFP VAM Unit

Box 1- S/MEB Methodology

Essential Needs

Essential needs are defined as “the essential goods and services required on a regular or seasonal basis by households to ensure survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihoods assets”.

What is a S/MEB?

The Survival and the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (S/MEB) set monetary thresholds for what is needed to cover essential needs and are conceptually equivalent to a poverty line.

The MEB is defined as what a household requires to meet its essential needs on a regular or seasonal basis and its cost. It includes both food- and non-food needs. The SMEB is the absolute minimum amount required to maintain existence and cover lifesaving needs.

How are S/MEB used?

Households with economic capacity below the SMEB are likely unable to access the minimum required to survive. Households with economic capacity below the MEB are unable to access all the essential needs they need to live a dignified life. The S/MEB informs programmatic decisions such as transfer values in situations requiring immediate lifesaving assistance.

S/MEB in Lebanon

Both the SMEB and MEB were first introduced in Lebanon in 2014 by the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group (FSAWG) and the Basic Assistance Working Group (BAWG) in collaboration with the Cash Transfer Working Group (CTWG). The goal was to estimate the value of cash assistance for food and other essential needs targeting the most vulnerable households in Lebanon.

The SMEB and MEB are composed of three sub-baskets: food, non-food items, and non-food services (Table 1). S/MEB were reviewed in 2020, while the food sub-basket of the MEB was further reviewed in 2022.

S/MEB 2020 Revision

The SMEB is composed of three sub-baskets. The **Food SMEB** comprises 19 products providing a 2,100 Kcal minimum intake of vitamins and macronutrients. The **Non-Food SMEB** tracks hygiene items based on SPHERE standards, diapers, and cooking gas. The

Non-Food Services SMEB clothes, rent, communication, water, electricity, health, and education.

MEB 2022 Revision

The **Food MEB**, which provides 2,100 Kcal per person per day, was revised in December 2022 to reflect current food needs better and optimise the basket's nutritional component at a low budget. The revision was conducted by the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAS) and the Basic Assistance Working Group (BAWG). The food component in the 2022 version includes more fresh fruits and vegetables locally produced and available through the local market.

The **Non-Food MEB** includes ten core hygiene items based on SPHERE standards, as well as blankets, mattresses, and cooking gas. **The Non-Food Services MEB** is constructed following a hybrid approach and defines a set of services related to household needs such as transportation, rent, and education.

Monthly Price Monitoring

WFP is currently tracking the monthly changes in prices of the SMEB and MEB food and non-food items components. The prices of the food and non-food items are updated using the WFP price monitoring system. Since October 2022, WFP price monitoring has been based on a representative sample of 987 non-contracted shops across the eight governorates. A total of 315 municipalities were randomly selected. Three different shops of varying sizes are visited bi-weekly in each municipality to collect prices of food and non-food items.

Prices for blankets and mattresses are estimated through an initial market assessment by UNHCR, while the cost of cooking gas is estimated using official gas prices in Lebanon.

The services SMEB and MEB are updated by the Basic Assistance Working Group every year. Different associated costs for each non-food service follow a hybrid approach between rights-based and expenditure-based. The primary source of expenditure data comes from the annual Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), and the costs are then updated monthly primarily using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) released by the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), as well as other data sources.

Reference Documents:

- [WFP – Minimum Expenditure Baskets Guidance Note- December 2020](#)
- [WFP - Review of the Survival and Minimum Expenditure Baskets in Lebanon](#)
- [Inter- Agency Lebanon - Basic Assistance Non-Food SMEB Update Summary – 2022](#)
- [WFP - Minimum Expenditure Baskets: Guidance Note, December 2020](#)
- [Sphere Association - The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response](#)

MEB (2022 revision)		SMEB (2020 revision)
 Food Right-based	Composition	31 food products providing 2,100 Kcal higher in vitamins and macronutrient
	Price monitor	Prices of food items are tracked on a monthly basis through WFP Price Monitoring System
 Non-food items Right-based	Composition	• 9 hygiene items based on SPHERE standards • Mattress • Cooking gas • Blanket • 9 hygiene items based on SPHERE standards • Cooking gas • Blanket
	Price monitor	Prices for hygiene items are tracked on a monthly basis through WFP market monitor and official prices from CAS
 Non-food services Expenditure and right-based	Composition	Clothes¹, rent¹, communication², water¹, transportation¹, electricity¹, health³, education¹, legal residency² Clothes¹, rent¹, communication², water¹, transportation¹, electricity¹, health³, education¹
	Price monitor	Expenditure data from VASyR updated monthly using the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1. Expenditure-based | 2. Rights-based | 3. Expenditure and right-based

MEB & SMEB composition and revisions since 2020

Component	SMEB (2020 revision)		MEB (2020 revision)		MEB (2022 revision)	
	Per month for a family of 5 (Kg)	Per person per day (in gr)	Per month for a family of 5 (in kg)	Per person per day (in gr)	Per month for a family of 5 (in kg)	Per person per day (in gr)

FOOD ITEMS

Bread	35.1	234	33	220	27	180
Pasta	9	60	9.75	65	6	40
Brown Bulgur	9.75	65	9	60	6	40
Rice	12	80	13.5	90	10.5	70
Potatoes	10.5	70	9	60	10.5	70
Lentils	3.75	25	4.5	30	3.75	25
Beans	1.5	10	1.5	10	2	13
Chickpeas	4.5	30	3	20	4.5	30
Powdered Milk	3	20	1.5	10	2	13
Canned Cheese	-	-	1.5	10	-	-
Sunflower Oil	2.55	17	2.55	17	3	20
Sugar	3	20	3	20	3.75	25
Tomato Paste	3	20	3	20	3.75	25
Eggs	2.25	15	1.5	10	3	20
Canned Beef	-	0	1.5	10	-	-
Fresh Chicken	-	0	1.5	10	3.75	25
Canned Green Peas	-	0	1.5	10	-	-
Oranges	-	0	3	20	9	60
Cabbage	13.5	90	15	100	12	80
Apples	7.5	50	6	40	9	60
Salt	0.6	4	0.75	5	0.75	5
Tea	0.6	4	0.75	5	0.75	5
Carrots	3	20	3	20	5.25	35
Sardine	2.25	15	1.5	10	3	20
Tomato	-	-	-	-	7.5	50
Onion	-	-	-	-	3	20
Tahini	-	-	-	-	0.75	5
Yogurt	-	-	-	-	6	40
Thyme	-	-	-	-	1.5	10
Garlic	-	-	-	-	0.45	3
Cucumber	-	-	-	-	6	40
Zucchini	-	-	-	-	4.5	30
Dark green leafy vegetables	-	-	-	-	4.5	30
Banana	-	-	-	-	9	60

NON-FOOD ITEMS

	Per month for a family of 5	Per month for a family of 5	Per month for a family of 5
Toilet Paper	4 rolls/packet	4 rolls/packet	4 rolls/packet
Toothbrush	5 (changed every three months)	5 (changed every three months)	5 (changed every three months)
Toothpaste	2 tubes/ 75ML	2 tubes/ 75ML	2 tubes/ 75ML
Laundry soap/detergent	Bubbles 900 Grams	Bubbles 900 Grams	Bubbles 900 Grams
Liquid Dishes detergent	750 ML	750 ML	750 ML
Sanitary napkins	3 packets of 20 pads per packet	3 packets of 20 pads per packet	3 packets of 20 pads per packet
Individual soap	5 pieces of 125 Grams	5 pieces of 125 Grams	5 pieces of 125 Grams
Shampoo	500 ML	500 ML	500 ML
Diapers	90 per packet	90 per packet	90 per packet
Disinfectant fluid/Bleach	500 ML	500 ML	500 ML
Blanket	5 (changed every year)	5 (changed every year)	5 (changed every year)
Cooking gas	12.73 KG	12.73 KG	12.73 KG
Mattress	-	5 (changed every year)	5 (changed every year)

NON-FOOD SERVICES

	Per month for a family of 5	Per month for a family of 5	Per month for a family of 5
Communication	Market cost of opening one phone line without internet for 30 days in USD	Market cost of opening one phone line with internet for 30 days in USD	Market cost of opening one phone line with internet for 30 days in USD
Health	Transportation costs based on the minimum required visits to health facilities Medicine costs based on an expenditure approach	Transportation costs based on the minimum required visits to health facilities Medicine costs based on an expenditure approach	Transportation costs based on the minimum required visits to health facilities Medicine costs based on an expenditure approach
Residency permit	-	Cost of renewing residency for one person per year	Cost of renewing residency for one person per year
Clothes, Rent, Water, Transportation, Electricity	Expenditure-based calculation using VaSyR data	Expenditure-based calculation using VaSyR data	Expenditure-based calculation using VaSyR data

3. Monthly Market Prices

SMEB Food and Non-Food Items (September 2023)

SMEB Components		Price (Sep 23)		Percentage Variation (LBPs)			Percentage Variation (USDs)		
		LBP	USD	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly
Food SMEB per individual	Bread (7.02 Kg)	329,000	3.7	+2%	0%	+160%	+2%	+5%	+7%
	Pasta (1.8 Kg)	338,000	3.8	-4%	+19%	+252%	-4%	+24%	+44%
	Brown Bulgur (1.95 Kg)	185,000	2.1	-1%	-4%	+172%	-1%	0%	+12%
	Egyptian Rice (2.4 Kg)	227,000	2.5	-2%	-5%	+185%	-3%	-1%	+17%
	Potatoes (2.1 Kg)	102,000	1.1	+7%	+30%	+249%	+7%	+36%	+43%
	Lentils (0.75 Kg)	110,000	1.2	+4%	-6%	+155%	+4%	-2%	+4%
	White Beans (0.3 Kg)	45,000	0.5	+6%	-3%	+150%	+6%	+1%	+3%
	Chickpeas (0.9 Kg)	151,000	1.7	+10%	+4%	+215%	+9%	+8%	+29%
	Powder Milk (0.6 Kg)	406,000	4.5	0%	-4%	+195%	0%	0%	+21%
	Sunflower Oil (0.51 L)	79,000	0.9	+2%	-6%	+90%	+2%	-2%	-22%
	Sugar (0.6 Kg)	54,000	0.6	0%	-1%	+181%	0%	+3%	+15%
	Tomato Paste (0.6 Kg)	123,000	1.4	+6%	-2%	+213%	+6%	+3%	+28%
	Eggs (0.45 Kg)	78,000	0.9	+6%	+17%	+136%	+6%	+22%	-3%
	Cabbage (2.7 Kg)	209,000	2.3	+44%	+406%	+478%	+44%	+427%	+137%
	Apples (1.5Kg)	121,000	1.3	-16%	-34%	+364%	-16%	-31%	+90%
	Salt (0.12 Kg)	3,000	0.03	+17%	-22%	+208%	+17%	-19%	+26%
	Tea (0.12 Kg)	123,000	1.4	+5%	+14%	+184%	+5%	+18%	+17%
	Carrots (0.6 Kg)	20,000	0.2	-72%	-66%	+62%	-72%	-64%	-34%
	Sardine (0.45 Kg)	254,000	2.8	+4%	+6%	+182%	+4%	+11%	+16%
Non-Food Items SMEB per Household	Toilet Paper (4 PCs)	74,000	0.8	0%	+2%	+207%	0%	+6%	+26%
	Toothbrush (5PCs)	138,000	1.5	+3%	0%	+364%	+3%	+4%	+90%
	Toothpaste (150 MI)	204,000	2.3	+16%	+21%	+184%	+16%	+26%	+16%
	Laundry soap/detergent (900 G)	195,000	2.2	+2%	+5%	+335%	+2%	+9%	+78%
	Liquid Dish detergent (750 MI)	204,000	2.3	0%	+17%	+630%	0%	+22%	+199%
	Sanitary napkins (60 PCs)	613,000	6.8	+2%	+3%	+199%	+1%	+8%	+23%
	Individual soap (5 PCs of 125 G)	285,000	3.2	+5%	0%	+222%	+5%	+4%	+32%
	Shampoo (500 MI)	363,000	4.1	0%	+6%	+246%	0%	+10%	+42%
	Diapers (90 PCs)	1,194,000	13.3	+6%	-6%	+150%	+5%	-2%	+2%
	Disinfectant fluid / Bleach	53,000	0.6	+1%	+13%	+159%	+1%	+18%	+6%
	Blanket (5 PCs per Year)	246,000	2.7	0%	-4%	+144%	0%	0%	0%
	Cooking gas (12.73 Kg)	1,187,000	13.3	+6%	+12%	+151%	+6%	+17%	+3%
Non-Food Services SMEB per Household	Clothes	126,000	1.4	0%	-1%	+134%	0%	+3%	-4%
	Communication	385,000	4.3	0%	-1%	+195%	0%	+3%	+21%
	Rent	6,324,000	70.6	0%	+42%	+406%	0%	+48%	+107%
	Water	486,000	5.4	0%	0%	+121%	0%	+4%	-9%
	Transportation	1,566,000	17.5	+1%	+8%	+234%	0%	+12%	+37%
	Electricity	1,205,000	13.5	0%	0%	+259%	0%	+4%	+47%
	Health	1,884,000	21.0	0%	+47%	+127%	0%	+53%	-7%
	Education	241,000	2.7	0%	0%	+191%	0%	+4%	+19%

Source: [WFP VAM DataViz](#)

Other Food Commodities (September 2023)

Items	Price (Sep-23)		Price variation (LBP)			Price variation (USD)		
	LBP	USD	Monthly	Quarterly	Since Nov 22*	Monthly	Quarterly	Since Nov 22*
Beef Luncheon Meat 200g (Al Taghziah)	81,000	0.9	+14%	+1%	+123%	+14%	+5%	-2%
Bouillon Cubes 20g (Al Taj & Maggi)	18,000	0.2	+1%	-2%	+197%	+1%	+2%	+30%
Butter 400g (Plein Soleil & Lurpak)	407,000	4.5	-3%	-5%	+149%	-3%	-1%	+9%
Canned Tuna 160g (Fancy & La Bella)	125,000	1.4	+32%	-2%	+144%	+32%	+2%	+7%
Cheese Triangles 360g (Bella GO!, Picon & Smeds)	288,000	3.2	+23%	-2%	+148%	+23%	+2%	+9%
Chicken Breast 900g (Tanmia)	581,000	6.5	+1%	+5%	+151%	+1%	+10%	+10%
Chicken Luncheon Meat 200g (Al Taghziah)	74,000	0.8	+10%	-2%	+114%	+10%	+3%	-6%
Chicken Whole 1kg (Tanmia)	314,000	3.5	+5%	+13%	+162%	+5%	+18%	+15%
Chicken Whole Legs 900g (Tanmia)	209,000	2.3	-3%	+2%	+137%	-3%	+7%	+4%
Coffee 400g (Best Café & Daniel Café)	357,000	4.0	+12%	-3%	+155%	+12%	+2%	+11%
Fava Beans 400g (Chtaura)	55,000	0.6	+4%	-2%	+155%	+4%	+2%	+12%
Flour 900g (Plein Soleil)	74,000	0.8	-2%	-8%	+85%	-1%	-4%	-19%
Hummus Tahini 400g (Chtaura)	63,000	0.7	+5%	-3%	+152%	+6%	+1%	+10%
Ketchup 340g (X-Tra)	70,000	0.8	+2%	-3%	+161%	+2%	+1%	+14%
Laban 1kg (LibanLait)	158,000	1.7	+1%	0%	+125%	+1%	+5%	-1%
Labneh 450g (LibanLait)	220,000	2.4	-3%	-1%	+126%	-3%	+3%	-1%
Mayonnaise 500ml (Dolly's)	197,000	2.2	-14%	-3%	+185%	-14%	+1%	+25%
Mustard 250g (Dolly's)	139,000	1.5	-18%	+1%	+206%	-18%	+5%	+34%
Nescafe 3 in 1 sachet	17,000	0.2	+1%	-2%	+137%	+2%	+2%	+4%
Noodles 70g (Indomie & Maggie)	38,000	0.4	0%	-3%	+142%	0%	+1%	+6%
Olive Oil 500ml (Zaytouna)	226,000	2.5	-44%	-8%	+138%	-44%	-4%	+4%
Pomegranate Molasse 270ml (Yamama)	135,000	1.5	0%	-4%	+150%	0%	0%	+10%
Sweet Corn 340g (Chtaura)	100,000	1.1	+21%	0%	+171%	+21%	+5%	+18%
Tahina 800g (Al-Yamani)	413,000	4.6	+1%	-4%	+199%	+1%	0%	+31%
Vegetable Ghee 2kg (Aseel, Crystal & Rawaby)	505,000	5.6	-20%	-20%	+85%	-20%	-17%	-19%
White Vinegar 950ml (Yamama)	67,000	0.7	-2%	-2%	+148%	-2%	+3%	+9%
Yerba Mate 250g (Pipore)	130,000	1.4	+2%	-5%	+164%	+2%	-1%	+15%
Zaatar 454g (Al Osrah & Osрати)	132,000	1.5	+11%	-1%	+164%	+12%	+3%	+15%

*Price monitoring of other food commodities started in November 2022.

4. Domestic Food Supply

Domestic Food Supply

In response to rumours of a potential scarcity of essential products due to spill-overs from regional conflicts, key stakeholders have clarified that stocks of goods critical for the daily lives of individuals, including wheat, remain replenished.

The Syndicate of Millers clarified in early November that private mills were fully replenished and enough to cover local wheat consumption for two months. The Syndicate also reported that shipments were arriving at regular intervals, ensuring a proper influx of wheat for the near future. So far, the Syndicate assures, that the conflict in the South has not had any effect yet on suppliers' orders or insurance policies.

The Syndicate of Bakery Owners in Beirut and Mount Lebanon clarified in late October that it had formed an emergency body within the Ministry of Economy and Trade to anticipate the deterioration of the security situation in terms of wheat supplies.

In early November, the Ministry of Economy announced it had ordered a shipment of 30,000 of wheat and expected the shipment to arrive within two weeks. The Ministry also said it did not expect disruptions in wheat imports over the short term. Nevertheless, the wheat supply chain remains vulnerable to disruptions of wheat supply from Ukraine and Russia, a lack of strategic stocks that could serve as a buffer and high energy costs.

The Wheat Supply Emergency Response Project, funded by a loan from the World Bank, has allowed the country to import 30,000 tonnes of subsidised wheat per month on average, enough to cover the domestic consumption of flatbread fully. The World Bank loan is expected to last until April 2024.

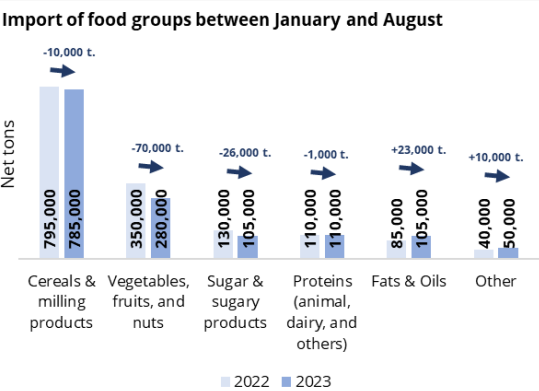
The prices of the different bread bundles, as set by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, were increased in early October 2023, following the increase of the exchange rate applied for subsidisation of imported wheat from LBP15,000/USD to LBP30,000/USD. The price of a large bundle (1 kilogram) was increased from LBP47,000 to LBP57,000, while that of a medium

bundle of bread (800 grams) was increased from LBP37,000 to LBP47,000.

As of September 2023, downward pressures on wheat prices in global markets stabilised at their lowest point in two years. This decrease in global prices originated from an unexpected boost in yield from key producers such as Russia and the United States, with the latter announcing a higher forecast in terms of both winter wheat production and stockpiles in early October.

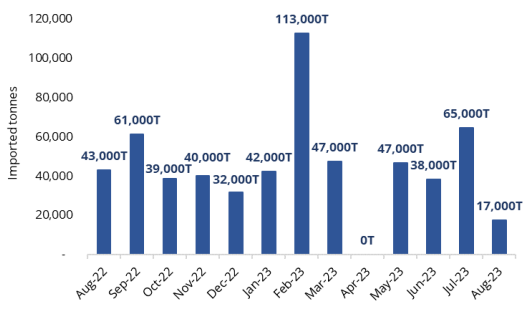
Food imports between January and August 2023 saw an overall drop when compared to the same period last year. Food groups with the most important decreases in imports were vegetables, fruits, and nuts, with soya beans (-40,000 tons), potatoes (-11,000 tons), and oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (-10,000 tons) dropping the most. Imports of fats and oils, on the other hand, increased by 28 percent, driven by a 25,500 tons increase in the imports of sunflower-seed oil.

Sources: World Bank, Lebanese Customs, FAO, An-Nahar

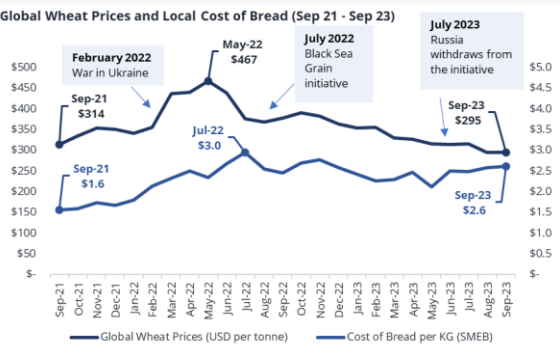


Sources: Lebanese Customs

Imported Wheat in Volume (Aug 22 - Aug 23)



Sources: Lebanese Customs



Sources:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (average of six types of wheats sold on international markets)
- WFP Price Monitoring

WFP - MONTHLY RETAIL ASSESSMENT

The retail assessment survey is conducted by WFP on a monthly basis, covering over 300 shops in all Lebanese governorates every month. The assessment covers various dimensions, including shop functionality, supply chain (disruptions in receiving orders, product scarcity, delivery of full ordered quantities), stock coverage and, payment methods (acceptance of cheques/bank transfers, USD payment).

Supply Chain

Stock levels in October 2023 continued to register high levels at WFP-contracted shops despite security concerns at the border. Some 86 percent of shops reporting to have enough stock to last two weeks or more, up from 81 percent in June 2023. Only 1 percent of shops reported product scarcity, down from 9 percent in October 2022. Almost all contracted shops reported complete delivery of all quantities and items ordered (96 percent), and nearly all reported product delivery within one week (98 percent). Three in four shops said that suppliers were always able to adjust orders based on demand fluctuations in October 2023, while 12 percent reported either occasionally or often receiving products that are either damaged, defective or expired.

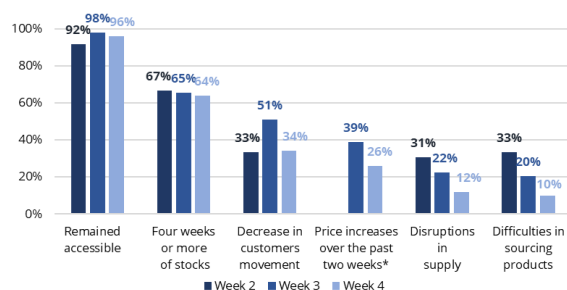
Payment method

Almost all surveyed WFP-contracted shops (99 percent) reported that at least one of their suppliers was requesting payment in USD during October 2023. Some 12 percent said at least one supplier accepted cheques or bank transfer payments, down from 23 percent in August. The average USD/LBP exchange rate applied by suppliers decreased by almost LBP1,100 monthly to reach LBP90,500/USD in October. The resulting spread between the rate applied by suppliers and the informal rate was LBP900/USD in October, down from LBP2,200/USD in September.

Rapid Assessments – South & El Nabatiyeh Governorates – October 2023

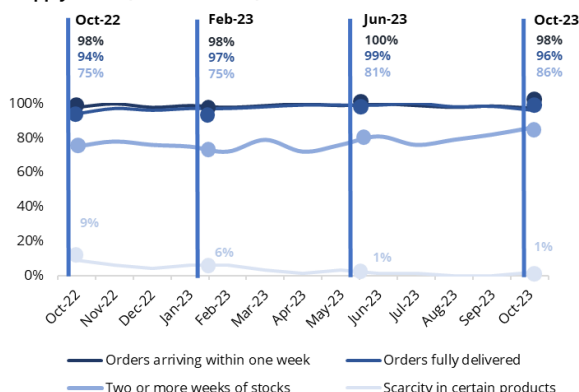
WFP conducted weekly rapid assessments of contracted shops in the South and El Nabatiyeh governorates since mid-October to assess the impact of recent tensions at the southern border on the supply of essential items to the market. Almost all shops said they remained accessible throughout the recent events, with around two-thirds saying they had enough stocks to cover demand for four weeks or more in case suppliers were no longer able to deliver essential items. Between a third and half of shops were witnessing decreases in customers movement between one week and the next, while a quarter of shops reported recent price increases on the fourth week of October, down from 40 percent of shops during the third week of the month. Disruptions in supply and difficulties in sourcing products gradually decreased, affecting one in ten shops during the fourth week of October, down from a third of shops during the second week of the month.

Status of shops in South & El Nabatiyeh Governorates - Oct-23

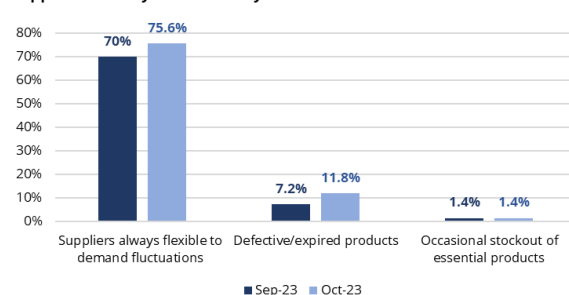


*Not asked in Week 2

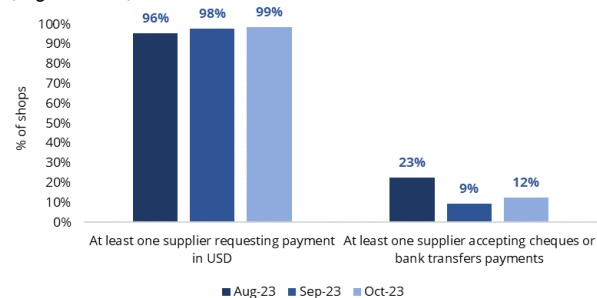
Supply Chain (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



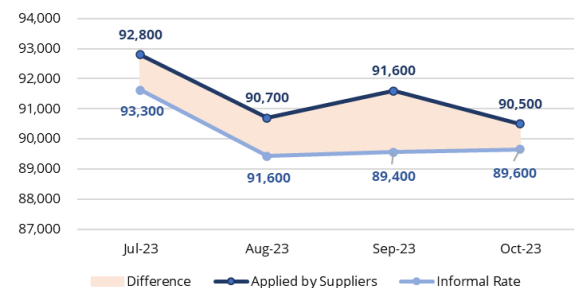
Supplier flexibility and reliability



Payment methods accepted or requested by suppliers (Aug 23 - Oct 23)



Exchange rate applied by suppliers (Jul 23 - Oct 23)



Source for all the above: WFP Retail Unit shop Assessment

5. Exchange Rate

Multiple factors have consolidated the gradual decrease in the LBP/USD rate observed since March 2023 and buffered the rate against rising tensions on the Southern border. Contrary to expectations of instability, October was the most stable month on the informal market in both average daily percentage variation and average daily monetary variation since October 2019. Throughout the month, the exchange rate averaged a value of LBP89,700/USD, and daily variations averaged LBP7.7/USD, or 0.01 percent of the exchange rate value. The exchange rate has recorded seven successive months of stability since March 2023, when the average monthly rate reached LBP98,700/USD, and the rate swung on average by LBP2,200 or 2.2 percent of its value per day. The lira is still depreciated by 57 percent compared to October 2022 and by 83 percent compared to the official exchange rate of LBP15,000/USD.

The key factor contributing to this prolonged stability has been the gradual reduction in local currency in circulation. As of October 2023, the local currency in circulation stood at LBP58.8 trillion, a 19 percent decrease over the past 12 months and a 27 percent decrease since June 2023, when it reached a monthly average of LBP80.4 trillion. In USD value, the local currency in circulation is currently estimated at USD660 million, down by USD20 million from last month and by USD1.2 billion since October 2022.

Experts have noted the discontinuation of the Sayrafa platform, the Central Bank's primary tool to intervene in the exchange rate market from July 2021 until August 2023, as another stabilising

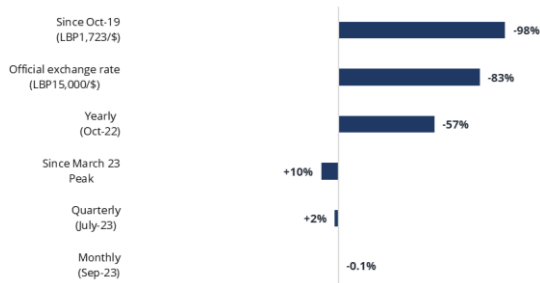
factor, since the platform was reportedly subject to daily arbitrage and speculation. The latter caused extreme fluctuations in the rate, especially between January and March 2023. As of mid-September 2023, the Central Bank was developing the contract that would be signed with the US-based financial information company Bloomberg LP to set up a platform replacing Sayrafa, where dollars would be traded transparently between buyers and licensed sellers. Once an agreement is reached, authorities believe the platform could be rolled out in a month's time.

Another commonly reported factor is the increased dollarisation of the economy, which has picked up since March 2023, following the decision to allow supermarkets to display their prices in US dollars. This dollarisation has led to significant segments of the economy currently trading almost exclusively in US dollars and large segments of the labour force being paid either partly or entirely in hard foreign currency. The latter is, therefore, reported to be used to a much greater extent than before the crisis, thereby maintaining supply levels at par with real demand.

A final factor contributing to the exchange rate stability has been the Central Bank's continuing, albeit subdued, intervention to disburse hard foreign currency into the economy through the implementation of Circular 158 (estimated at USD1 billion worth of cash per year) and the payment of public employees' salaries in US dollars.

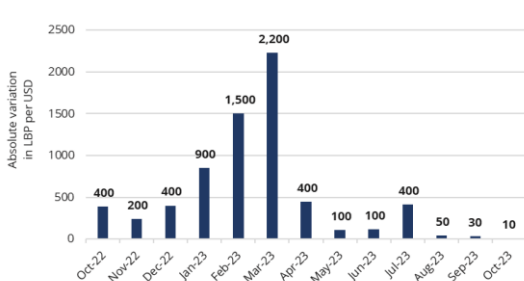
Source: An-Nahar, BDL, L'Orient Today

LBP Summary Value Variation on Informal Exchange Rate Market (As of October 23)



*The monthly average informal exchange rate in October 2019 was LBP1,723/USD
Source: Lira Rate

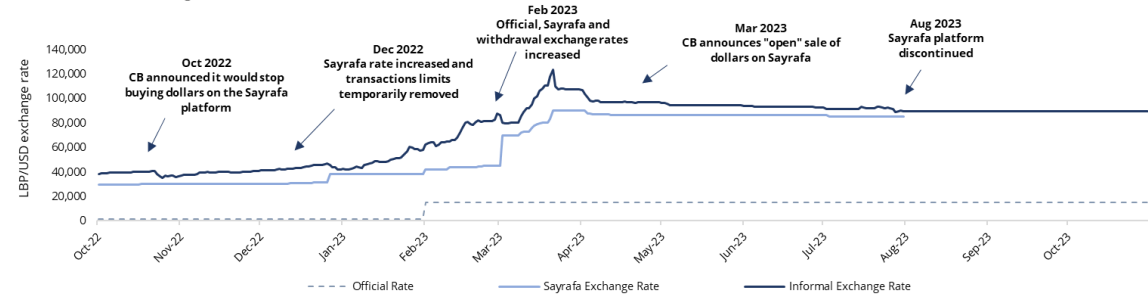
Average daily variation of the informal exchange rate in LBP/USD (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



*The above represents the average daily variation in the informal LBP/USD exchange rate irrespective of whether the variation represented an increase or decrease in the rate.

Source: Lira Rate

Timeline of the Exchange Rates' Variations and Central Bank interventions (Oct 22 - Oct23)



Source: Lirarate.org; Central Bank

6. Economy and Markets

In its October 2023 World Economic Outlook, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated Lebanon's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2022 at USD21.8 billion in current prices, while the GDP per capita stood at USD 3.28 thousand. The fiscal balance (i.e. the difference between government revenues and expenditures) in 2022 was estimated at a deficit of 4.9 percent of GDP, following a recorded surplus of 0.6 percent of GDP in 2021, while the current account deficit (i.e. the gap between money outflow and money inflow in an economy) increased to 28.8 percent of GDP in 2022, up from 17.3 percent of GDP in 2021.

To curb these structural imbalances, the IMF stressed the need to implement the measures included in the staff-level agreement (SLA) signed in April 2022, with a particular emphasis on enacting a capital law, passing a banking resolution framework legislation, and voting for the 2023 and 2024 budgets.

The World Bank on its part revised its estimates for 2022 GDP, from a contraction of 2.6 percent to a 0.6 percent one. In addition, it forecasted Lebanon's economy to grow by 0.3 percent in 2023, the first positive rate in five years, on the back of a strong tourism season, remittances inflows, and stabilization in the private sector activity. However, those projections were announced on October 5th, two days before the eruption of the war in the Gaza strip.

The repercussions of the regional developments on the economic situation in Lebanon, along with the ongoing daily clashes on the Southern border are starting to materialize. While Lebanon registered an arrival of over 3 million people through the Beirut Airport in the first 10 months of 2023, an increase of nearly 18 percent compared to 2022, October 2023 registered an arrival of 208 thousand, a 15 percent decrease from October 2022. In addition, the number of departing passengers through the airport in October this year registered 308 thousand, a 13 percent increase from last year figure.

Losses from the ongoing clashes have already affected farmers as well in the Southern region, causing assets losses. The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that more than 40 thousand non harvested Olive trees were burned due to fires caused by the daily shelling.

The PMI index published by BLOM Bank showed a worsening decline in private sector activity in October (48.9). Driving the slowdown in activity was the increase in order cancellations (the highest since February) due to security concerns, leading to decreases in export sales and input purchasing. Moreover, supplier performance worsened for the first time since May 2023 and business confidence decreased to a three-month low.

However, the full effects of the regional developments are still early to be fully assessed. Standard Chartered Bank (SCB) projected Lebanon's real GDP to contract by 0.5 percent in 2023 and to grow by 1.5 percent in 2024, relative to its previous forecasts of a zero percent growth rate for this year and a 3.5 percent expansion next year. It attributed its downward revisions of its growth projections to the recent military escalation on

Lebanon's border with Israel, which it anticipated would further weigh on tourism activity and domestic demand. In a similar fashion, the Institute of International Finance (IIF) projected Lebanon's real GDP to contract by 0.5 percent in 2023 and by 1 percent in 2024 due to regional conflicts escalating, having projected a slow growth for both years before the eruption of the conflict in Gaza. S&P Global ratings on its part noted that any escalation of the war will have detrimental effects on Lebanon, as the country is highly reliant on the tourism sector activities. It indicated that a 70 percent fall in tourism, which it categorized as the most severe scenario, could shrink Lebanon's GDP by 23 percent and cut foreign currency reserves by 14 percent.

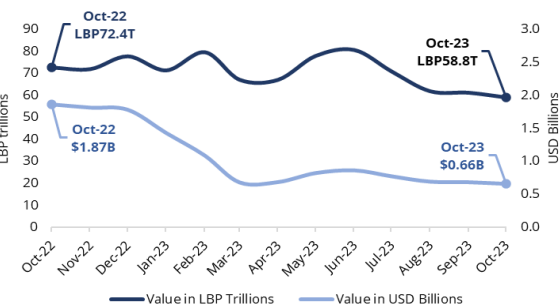
Gross foreign currency reserves held by the Central Bank stood at \$9.11 billion at the end of October 2023, up by USD179 million from the end of September 2023, however down by 1.5 billion since October 2022. When subtracting foreign currency liabilities as of September 2023 (USD1.3 billion), foreign currency assets stood at USD7.8 billion. Foreign currency liabilities are composed of current accounts in 'fresh' dollars held by banks and residents, loans and deposits from Arab countries, open credit lines held by the Central Bank, and Lebanon's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) account. The latter decreased to USD76 million by September 2023, down from USD260 million in April 2023 and USD1.139 billion in September 2021. Finance Ministry sources say that most of the funds were spent on purchasing fuel for EDL, financing subsidies on drug imports, subsidising wheat, and repaying outstanding international loans.

Central Bank figures showed that the value of Letters of Credit (LCs) opened to finance imports during the first six months of 2023 totalled LBP1.2 trillion, or what amounts to USD98.8 million at the official exchange rate. In comparison, opened LCs for imports in the first six months of 2022 amounted to LBP223.5 billion, or USD148.3 million at the official exchange rate. Customs data shows that food imports during the first eight months of 2023 reached around 1.6 million tons, a four percent decrease from the same period in 2022. Imports of goods other than food decreased as well during the same period compared to last year, driven by drops in imports of petroleum oil (-150,000 tons), natural calcium phosphates used to produce fertilisers (-160,000 tons), electric accumulators for energy storage (-63,000 tons), semiconductor devices (-52,000 tons), and motor cars (-50,000 tons). This drop came after the recorded surge in imports last year, prior to the custom fees increase.

The draft budget for 2024 prepared by the Ministry of Finance showed budget expenditures reaching LBP295 trillion and revenues LBP277 trillion, leading to a deficit of 5.8 percent. The latter figure is down from a projected deficit of 25.9 percent in the 2023 draft budget and a deficit of 23.6 percent in the 2022 budget. The ministry indicated that the main objective of the 2024 budget is to reduce the fiscal deficit by raising public revenues through increasing tax collection and fees, and by reducing non-essential expenditures through corrective measures.

Sources: An-Nahar, L'Orient Today, BLOM Bank, Byblos Bank, Reuters

Local Currency in Circulation (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



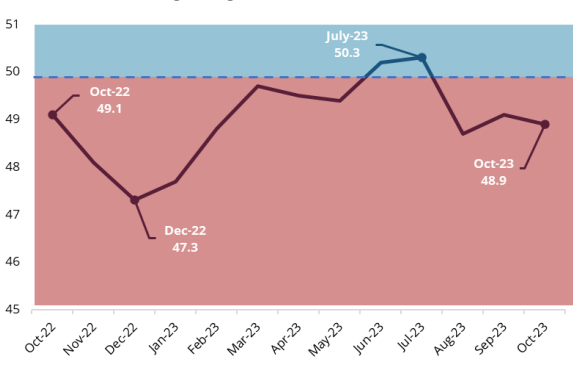
Source: Central Bank of Lebanon - The above represents the monthly average of the figures that are published twice a month by the Central Bank.

Net Variations in Local Currency in Circulation As of End of October 2023

Period	Variation in LBP value (LBP trillions)	Variation in LBP value (%)	Variation in USD value (USD billions)	Variation in USD value (%)
Monthly (Sep 23)	-2.1	-4%	-0.02	-4%
Quarterly (Jul 23)	-11.8	-17%	-0.1	-15%
Yearly (Oct 22)	-13.6	-19%	-1.2	-65%

Source: Central Bank of Lebanon - The above is based on the monthly average of the figures published twice a month by the Central Bank.

BLOM Bank's Purchasing Managers Index (Oct 22 - Oct 23)

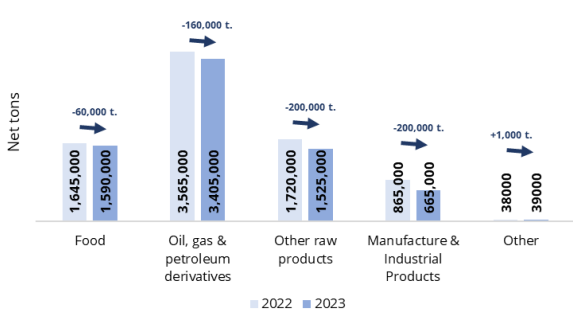


Source: BLOM Bank Analysis



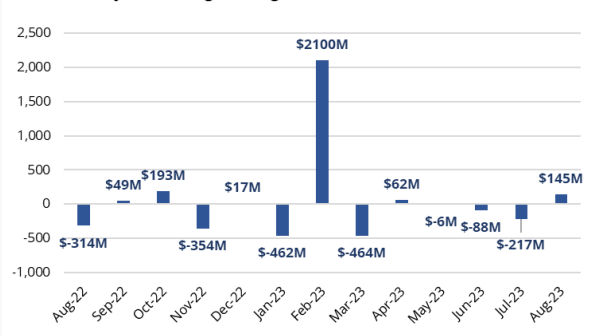
The **Purchasing Managers Index** is calculated as a weighted average of five components: new orders, output, employment, suppliers' delivery times and stocks of purchases. A reading below 50 indicates that the economy is generally declining, a reading of 50 signals no change, and a reading above 50 indicates an overall improvement. The greater the divergence from 50, the greater the rate of change.

Imports between January and August



Source: Lebanese Customs

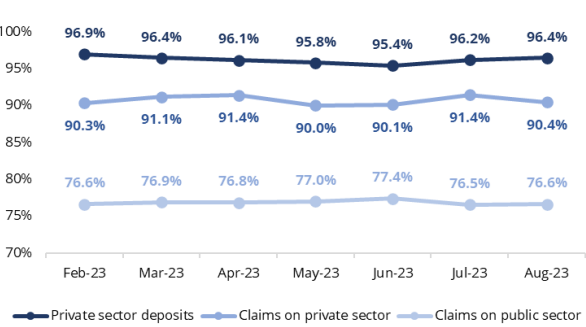
Balance of Payments (Aug 22 - Aug 23)



The **balance of payments (BOP)** is the method by which countries measure all of international monetary transactions within a certain period. The BOP is a metric commonly used to determine how much money is going in and out of a country. A country's balance of payments is said to be in surplus (equivalently, the balance of payments is positive) by a specific amount if sources of funds (such as export goods sold and bonds sold) exceed uses of funds (such as paying for imported goods and paying for foreign bonds purchased) by that amount.

Source: BLOM Bank Analysis

Dollarization rates of deposits and loans* (Feb 23 - Aug 23)



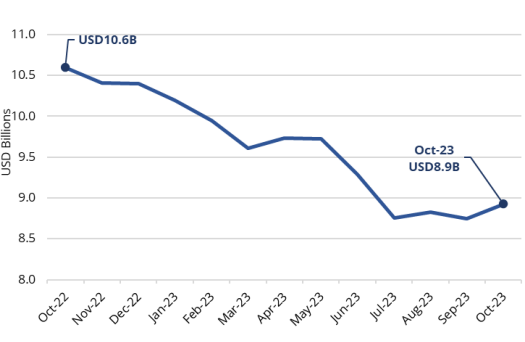
***Private sector deposits:** Percentage of commercial banks' private sector deposits (non-government) that are denominated in USD.

Claims on Private Sector: Loans from the financial system to individuals, enterprises, nonfinancial public entities and financial institutions.

Claims on Public Sector: Loans from the financial system to central government institutions.

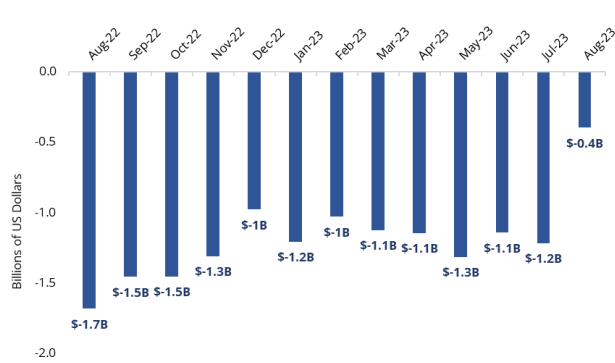
Sources: BLOM Bank; BDL

BDL Foreign Currency Reserves (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



Source: Central Bank of Lebanon

Balance of Trade (Aug 22 - Aug 23)



The **balance of trade (BOT)** is the method by which countries calculate the difference between the value of exports and the value of imports in a given period. A negative trade balance means that the country is importing more than it is exporting and vice versa. The metric includes trade in goods through any of the country's Customs offices on the border with Syria, any ports, and airports.

Source: BLOM Bank Analysis; Lebanese Customs

7. Energy

In mid-October, the Lebanese Petroleum Administration (LPA) addressed several talking points following media disclosures about the absence of gas discoveries in the Lebanese Block 9. The administration said that it was waiting for the detailed technical report that TotalEnergies will prepare following the end of drilling activity in the Qana well in Lebanon's Exclusive Economic Zone. It clarified that current exploratory operations are occurring in a previously unexplored basin and that, as such, it would require additional time to configure the extent of geological layers where gas has been discovered. Results show nonetheless that the layers where gas has been discovered in neighbouring reservoirs extend to Lebanese waters, thus indicating that gas is present on Lebanese territory.

In addition, the TotalEnergies-led consortium has recently relinquished its rights for exploration in Block 4, deciding to withdraw and cease its operations on this site. This was the first block that underwent exploratory drilling back in 2020, with the Ministry of Energy stating that the results indicated the presence of gas, though not necessarily a commercially exploitable deposit. The rights of exploration for this block will now return to the Lebanese state and could be put back on the table in the next round of bidding.

Average prices of diesel in USD stabilised at USD19.2 for 20 litres in October, while that of motor engine fuels (Octanes 95 & 98) decreased by 9 percent to reach USD18.7 for 20 litres. The cost of a 10KG canister of gas for domestic use averaged USD10.8, up by 4 percent monthly and by 26 percent quarterly. Average prices of diesel in USD have increased by 22 percent over the past quarter, yet have decreased by 12 percent since October 2022 (USD21.8). The price of motor engine fuels in USD has been more stable, increasing by 3 percent quarterly and by 1 percent yearly. The average price of gas is still below its year-high record of USD12.3 for

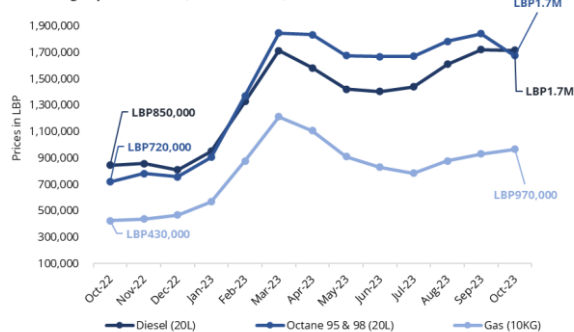
a 10 KG canister of gas reached in March 2023. In LBP terms, the average price of 20 litres of diesel also stabilised at LBP1.7 million while that of motor engine fuels decreased by 9 percent monthly to LBP1.67 million for 20 litres. The price of a 10kg can of gas averaged LBP970,000 in October, a 4 percent increase from last month and 23 percent from the past quarter. Prices in LBP had continuously decreased between March 2023 and June 2023, but this decrease was almost solely due to the declining LBP/USD exchange rate on the informal market.

The price in LBP of every kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity supplied by private generators set by the Ministry of Energy and Water reached LBP36,600/kWh in October, a 1 percent monthly increase and a 16 percent quarterly increase. In parallel, the fixed price of 5 Amperes in urban and coastal regions remained around the same figure since June 2023, set at LBP385,000 in October.

In USD, the price of every kWh reached 41 cents in October 2023, its highest cost since November 2022. The fixed price of 5 Amperes in USD was USD4.29, a figure that has only slightly varied since July 2023, but that has risen by 33 percent since October 2022 (USD3.22).

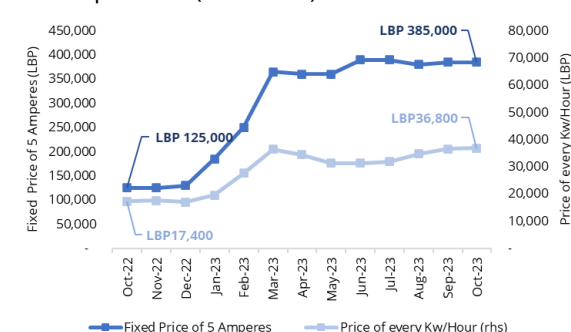
The local increase in energy prices in USD followed rising prices of oil on the international markets observed since June 2023. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude benchmark reached \$85.4 in October 2023, down by 4 percent over the past month but still 18 percent higher than in June 2023. Oil prices increased due to Saudi Arabia cutting production by 1 million oil barrels per day in July and deciding to extend the cut until the end of the year, while Russia also extended its cut of 300,000 barrels per month through 2023. The decreasing supply came as transportation and energy demand from China and the US increased throughout 2023.

Fuel and gas prices in LBP (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



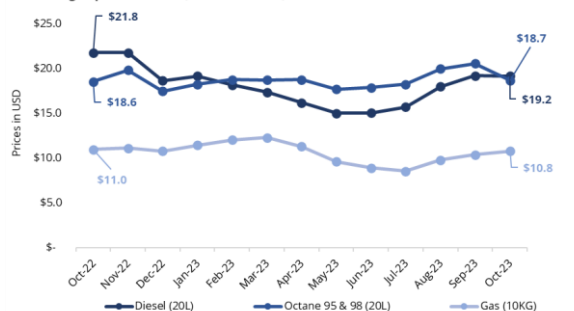
Source: IPT Group Data

Generator prices in LBP (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



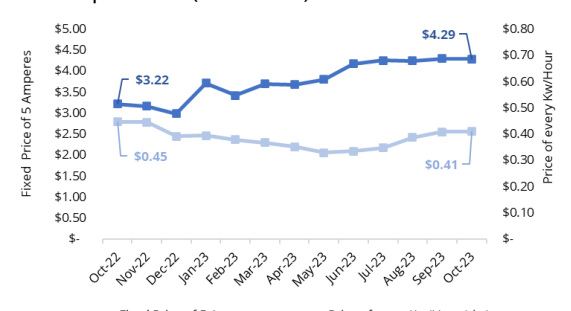
Source: Ministry of Energy and Water

Fuel and gas prices in USD (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



Source: IPT Group Data

Generator prices in USD (Oct 22 - Oct 23)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Water

8. Electricity supply

Electricity Supply

The past six months showed a significant increase in people relying on EDL as an electricity source despite stagnating electricity supply by the public utility. As of September 2023, 80 percent of Lebanese residents reported receiving electricity from EDL for at least one hour per day, up from 64 percent in April 2023. The share of households relying on private generators that they do not own slightly decreased to 45 percent in September 2023 from 48 percent in April, while that of households resorting to private generators that they own notably increased from 2 percent in April to 8 percent in September 2023. Households relying on relatives for electricity supply slightly increased from 2 percent to 4 percent in six months, while those equipping their dwelling with solar panels increased from 6 to 9 percent during the same period.

Solar electricity users are reportedly those with the greatest average hours of electricity, reaching 16 hours per day in September 2023, up from 13 hours per day in April. This is compared to subscribers of not-owned private generators that received 13 hours per day in September 2023, one hour more than in April. When getting the support of relatives to get electricity, households said that electricity was provided on average 8 hours per day in September, while households with a private generator that they own said they relied on their generator for 5 hours of electricity per day, down by one hour since April. Electricity from EDL, finally, was received on average 4 hours per day in September,

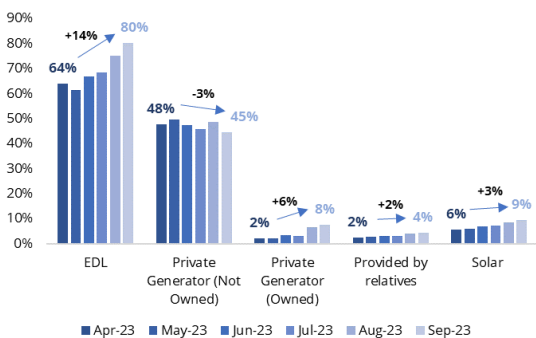
down from 5 hours per day in April.

EDL announced in late September that it would increase the electricity supply of several Beirut neighbourhoods by two hours. These areas would thus receive 6 hours of electricity per day instead of the usual 4. Areas were selected based on having a network violation rate of less than 10 percent.

EDL has recently been pushing to dollarize its tariffs in order to ensure fuel purchases and maintenance work without having to rely on the Central Bank to have access to US dollars. The only option subscribers currently have for paying invoices is in LBP, with the amount calculated at the Sayrafa rate plus a 20 percent markup. The Ministry of Energy and Water announced that it has received the consent of the Legislation and Consultation Committee at the Ministry of Justice for citizens to pay their electricity bills in cash, either in US dollars or in Lebanese pounds.

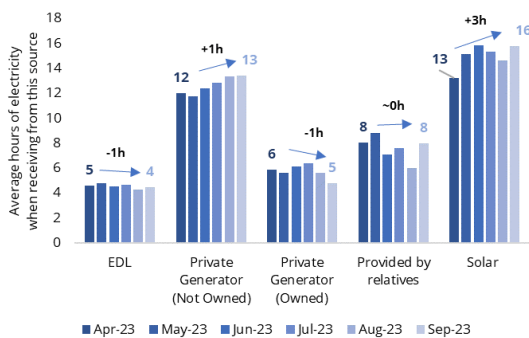
Statistics by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) reported Lebanon's total renewable energy capacity at 732 megawatts in 2022. This represents a 52 percent increase since 2021 and a 99 percent increase since 2019, positioning the country as one of the fastest growing in renewable energy capacity in the region.

Electricity sources - Multiple choice



Source: mVAM survey

Average hours of electricity



mVAM assessments

WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) surveys monitor household food security through mobile phone interviews. mVAMs provide regular access to up-to-date household food security data in a rapidly changing environment.

Approximately 1,200 unique respondents are surveyed every month throughout all governorates, with the number of respondents proportionate to each governorate population. Household numbers are dialled through random digit dialling.

mVAM surveys cover both Lebanese resident and Syrian refugee populations and are carried out on a monthly basis. These surveys provide information on food security, employment and livelihoods, amongst other many other fields. mVAM data are used by WFP and its partners to estimate the needs for social assistance, to design assistance programmes, and to draw the profile of food insecure households.

Annex 1 – Monthly S/MEB Evolution (September 21 – September 23)

Month	SMEB (2020 revision)					MEB (2022 revision)				
	Food and non-food	Food	Non-Food	Non-food Items	Non-food Services	Food and non-food	Food	Non-Food	Non-food Items	Non-food Services
	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP
	HH of 5	Per person	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5	Per person	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5
Sep-21	3,730,000	416,000	1,653,000	689,000	964,000	4,245,000	443,000	2,031,000	775,000	1,256,000
Oct-21	4,002,000	439,000	1,807,000	799,000	1,009,000	4,527,000	465,000	2,201,000	901,000	1,300,000
Nov-21	4,553,000	490,000	2,101,000	950,000	1,151,000	4,990,000	524,000	2,368,000	1,067,000	1,300,000
Dec-21	5,284,000	584,000	2,363,000	1,091,000	1,271,000	5,779,000	624,000	2,661,000	1,227,000	1,435,000
Jan-22	5,806,000	660,000	2,506,000	1,216,000	1,290,000	6,327,000	704,000	2,806,000	1,353,000	1,453,000
Feb-22	5,186,000	567,000	2,353,000	1,085,000	1,268,000	5,684,000	613,000	2,619,000	1,194,000	1,425,000
Mar-22	5,576,000	619,000	2,483,000	1,189,000	1,294,000	6,057,000	664,000	2,735,000	1,308,000	1,427,000
Apr-22	6,061,000	697,000	2,576,000	1,244,000	1,332,000	6,562,000	744,000	2,839,000	1,378,000	1,461,000
May-22	6,775,000	792,000	2,814,000	1,404,000	1,410,000	7,297,000	846,000	3,067,000	1,558,000	1,509,000
Jun-22*	8,157,000	843,000	3,942,000	1,443,000	2,499,000	9,974,000	1,122,000	4,364,000	1,591,000	2,773,000
Jul-22	8,492,000	861,000	4,189,000	1,422,000	2,767,000	10,214,000	1,120,000	4,612,000	1,575,000	3,037,000
Aug-22	8,685,000	884,000	4,266,000	1,483,000	2,783,000	10,570,000	1,173,000	4,706,000	1,650,000	3,056,000
Sep-22	9,983,000	988,000	5,042,000	1,670,000	3,372,000	12,343,000	1,352,000	5,582,000	1,861,000	3,721,000
Oct-22	10,834,000	1,083,000	5,419,000	1,807,000	3,612,000	13,283,000	1,448,000	6,041,000	2,008,000	4,032,000
Nov-22	11,126,000	1,105,000	5,599,000	1,871,000	3,728,000	13,494,000	1,452,000	6,236,000	2,076,000	4,161,000
Dec-22	12,510,000	1,185,000	6,585,000	2,040,000	4,545,000	15,395,000	1,612,000	7,336,000	2,265,000	5,071,000
Jan-23	13,575,000	1,293,000	7,108,000	2,358,000	4,749,000	16,688,000	1,755,000	7,911,000	2,616,000	5,295,000
Feb-23	18,434,000	1,910,000	8,886,000	3,470,000	5,416,000	22,699,000	2,574,000	9,829,000	3,849,000	5,979,000
Mar-23	24,747,000	2,686,000	11,317,000	4,960,000	6,357,000	30,805,000	3,656,000	12,523,000	5,472,000	7,051,000
Apr-23	27,215,000	2,831,000	13,059,000	4,965,000	8,094,000	33,823,000	3,860,000	14,523,000	5,472,000	9,067,000
May-23	24,925,000	2,505,000	12,399,000	4,269,000	8,130,000	30,757,000	3,395,000	13,783,000	4,777,000	9,006,000
Jun-23	28,315,000	2,817,000	14,229,000	4,592,000	9,637,000	34,473,000	3,702,000	15,962,000	5,076,000	10,886,000
Jul-23	30,472,000	2,782,000	16,564,000	4,458,000	12,106,000	37,844,000	3,830,000	18,693,000	4,934,000	13,760,000
Aug-23	31,385,000	2,922,000	16,773,000	4,565,000	12,209,000	39,200,000	4,056,000	18,920,000	5,028,000	13,891,000
Sep-23	31,750,000	2,955,000	16,973,000	4,756,000	12,217,000	39,909,000	4,157,000	19,121,000	5,221,000	13,900,000

Month	SMEB (2020 revision)					MEB (2022 revision)				
	Food and non-food	Food	Non-Food	Non-food Items	Non-food Services	Food and non-food	Food	Non-Food	Non-food Items	Non-food Services
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
	HH of 5	Per person	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5	Per person	HH of 5	HH of 5	HH of 5
Sep-21	223.9	24.9	99.2	41.3	57.9	254.8	26.6	121.9	46.5	75.4
Oct-21	202.9	22.3	91.6	40.5	51.1	229.5	23.6	111.6	45.7	65.9
Nov-21	200.5	21.6	92.5	41.8	50.7	219.8	23.1	104.3	47.0	57.3
Dec-21	202.4	22.4	90.5	41.8	48.7	221.3	23.9	101.9	47.0	54.9
Jan-22	219.8	25.0	94.9	46.0	48.8	239.5	26.7	106.2	51.2	55.0
Feb-22	247.8	27.1	112.4	51.8	60.6	271.6	29.3	125.1	57.0	68.1
Mar-22	245.6	27.2	109.4	52.4	57.0	266.7	29.3	120.5	57.6	62.8
Apr-22	238.6	27.4	101.4	49.0	52.4	258.3	29.3	111.8	54.2	57.5
May-22	232.9	27.2	96.8	48.3	48.5	250.9	29.1	105.4	53.6	51.9
Jun-22*	285.2	29.5	137.8	50.4	87.4	348.7	39.2	152.6	55.6	96.9
Jul-22	287.8	29.2	142.0	48.2	93.8	346.1	38.0	156.3	53.4	102.9
Aug-22	270.8	27.6	133.0	46.3	86.8	329.6	36.6	146.8	51.4	95.3
Sep-22	271.7	26.9	137.2	45.5	91.8	336.0	36.8	151.9	50.7	101.3
Oct-22	279.0	27.9	139.6	46.5	93.0	342.1	37.3	155.6	51.7	103.9
Nov-22	281.9	28.0	141.9	47.4	94.5	342.0	36.8	158.0	52.6	105.4
Dec-22	288.1	27.3	151.7	47.0	104.7	354.6	37.1	169.0	52.2	116.8
Jan-23	273.0	26.0	142.9	47.4	95.5	335.6	35.3	159.1	52.6	106.5
Feb-23	252.4	26.1	121.7	47.5	74.1	310.8	35.2	134.6	52.7	81.9
Mar-23	250.8	27.2	114.7	50.3	64.4	312.2	37.1	126.9	55.5	71.5
Apr-23	278.2	28.9	133.5	50.8	82.7	345.8	39.5	148.5	55.9	92.7
May-23	263.3	26.5	131.0	45.1	85.9	325.0	35.9	145.6	50.5	95.2
Jun-23	303.5	30.2	152.5	49.2	103.3	369.6	39.7	171.1	54.4	116.7
Jul-23	332.6	30.4	180.8	48.7	132.1	413.0	41.8	204.0	53.8	150.2
Aug-23	351.0	32.7	187.6	51.0	136.5	438.3	45.4	211.6	56.2	155.3
Sep-23	354.5	33.0	189.5	53.1	136.4	445.6	46.4	213.5	58.3	155.2

*Compositions of the food MEB components and the Services SMEB and MEB components were revised in June 2022