# Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

1-10 December 2018

# Libya Cash Working Group

#### **REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

# INTRODUCTION

In an effort to inform cash-based interventions and better understand market dynamics in Libya, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was created by the Libya Cash Working Group (CWG) in June 2017. The initiative is guided by the CWG Markets Taskforce, led by REACH and supported by the CWG members. It is funded by OFDA and UNHCR.

Markets in key urban areas across Libya are assessed on a monthly basis. In each location, field teams record prices and availability of basic food and non-food items (NFI) sold in local shops and markets.

This factsheet presents an overview of price ranges and medians for key food items and NFIs in the assessed areas, as well as the costs associated with key elements of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

## **ASSESSED LOCATIONS** Albayda Derna Benghazi Tobruk Nalu Almar Sirt Ejdabia Ghadamis Aljufra Brak Sebha Ubari Murzua Ghat Algatroun Alkufra Tripoli Area Sabratha Tripol Alkhums Bani Waleed

# METHODOLOGY

- Field staff familiar with the local market conditions identified shops representative of the general price level in their respective locations.
- At least four prices per assessed item were collected within each location. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the price of the cheapest available brand was recorded for each item.
- Enumerators were trained on methodology and tools by REACH. Data collection was conducted through the KoBoCollect mobile application.
- Following data collection, REACH compiled and cleaned all partner data, normalising prices, cross-checking outliers and calculating the median cost of an MEB in each assessed market.
- More details are available in the Methodology section of the Appendix.

# **KEY FINDINGS**

- In December, the value of the Libyan dinar (LYD) appreciated against the US dollar (+10.0%) and the Euro (+9.5%) on the parallel market, compared to November. Between September and December, the gap between USD/LYD official and parallel market exchange rates narrowed by 30.6%<sup>1</sup>. Since the introduction of economic reforms in mid-September 2018, the increased supply of hard currency has resulted in the appreciation of the LYD<sup>2</sup>. It also allowed merchants to import goods from abroad at a lower price<sup>3</sup>, and consequently to sell products in Libyan shops more cheaply.
- The overall median cost of the MEB continued to decrease in December, reaching 830.56 LYD, 10.17 LYD less than in November. The decrease in MEB cost was greatest in the East (-4.1%) and the South (-3.7%), compared to the West (-1.0%).
- In the East, while the median price of cooking fuel (LPG) remained unchanged, food and hygiene items decreased in price, by 4.3% and 2.3% respectively. In the South, the median price of cooking fuel dropped by 13.6% between November and December, notably in Brak. In the West, while food items decreased in price (-2.3%), the median price of LPG and hygiene items rose by 5.0% and 12.3% respectively.
- The overall increase in the price of hygiene items (+8.4%) was driven by prices in the West (+12.2%), which is disproportionately represented in the dataset, while hygiene item prices decreased in the East (-2.3%) and the South (-0.8%).
- In December, while the median price of bread remained unchanged in the West and the East, it continued to decrease in the South, marking a 27.0% drop since October. In December 5 pieces of bread cost 1.00 LYD in the East, 1.25 LYD in the West, and 1.46 LYD in the South.

## **JMMI KEY FIGURES**

Data collection from 1-10 December 2018

- 5 participating agencies (ACTED, DRC, Mercy Corps, REACH, WFP)
- 28 assessed cities
- 34 assessed items
- 446 assessed shops

## **EXCHANGE RATES<sup>3</sup>**

1.399	5.090	5.770
USD/LYD	USD/LYD	EUR/LYD
official	parallel market	parallel market
<b>4</b> +0.1%	▼ -9.1%	▼ -8.7%

## **KEY MONTHLY CHANGES IN MEB**

Median cost of overall MEB			
830.56 LYD	▼ 10.17 LYD	-1.2%	
Food items	Hygiene items	Cooking fuel	
-21%	<b>▲</b> +8.4%	▼ -1 1%	

#### **MEDIAN COST OF MEB BY REGION**

West	801.14 LYD	-1.0%	▼
East	760.38 LYD	-4.1%	▼
South	1045.57 LYD	-3.7%	▼

## **MARKET SHORTAGES**

None reported

Reported changes are month-on-month

Access the JMMI online dashboard

#### MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

Key E	lements:	Food	ltems
-------	----------	------	-------

Bread	38 kg	Tomatoes	12 kg
Rice	12.5 kg	Potatoes	14 kg
Pasta	11 kg	Onions	8 kg
Couscous	6.5 kg	Peppers	5 kg
Beans	7 kg	Tomato paste	7 kg
Chicken	9 kg	Black tea	2 kg
Tuna	4.5 kg	Vegetable oil	6 L
Eggs	4.5 kg	Sugar	2 kg
Milk	10 L	Salt	1 kg

#### **Key Elements: Non-Food Items**

Bathing soap	1.5 kg (10 150-g bars)
Toothpaste	0.6 kg (6 100-g tubes)
Laundry detergent	1.5 L
Dishwashing liquid	1.5 L
Sanitary pads	4 packs of 10
Cooking fuel (LPG)	22 kg (2 11-kg refills)

#### **Optional Elements**<sup>4</sup>

2,790 L
1 month
20% of key elements

#### The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a six-person Libyan household for one month. The cost of the MEB can be used as a proxy for the financial burdens facing households in different locations. The MEB's contents were defined by the CWG in consultation with relevant sector leads.

Only the MEB's key elements (food and non-food items) were incorporated into the calculations in this factsheet.

# **COST OF MEDIAN OVERALL MEB** 830.56 LYD

Change since	Change since
November 2018	May 2018
▼ 10.17 LYD	▲ 48.10 LYD
(-1.2%)	(+6.1%)

2

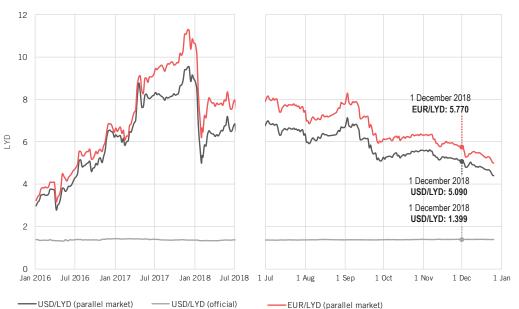
## **MEDIAN MEB COST BY LOCATION**

Location	Cost of key elements (LYD)	Change since Nov 2018	Change since May 2018
Nalut	837.15	-3.7%	-3.2%
Tarhuna	833.19	-2.8%	No data
Zwara	833.04	-1.1%	+0.7%
Alkhums	824.87	+0.5%	+15.8%
Sabratha	819.43	-0.6%	+5.6%
Bani Waleed	799.69	-3.5%	No data
Al Aziziya	798.06	-2.3%	+2.5%
Azzawya	796.03	-1.0%	+1.3%
Zliten	781.31	-2.0%	+4.3%
Ghadamis	776.38	-14.3%	+2.6%
Ghiryan	775.50	+2.2%	+4.4%
Misrata	770.35	-8.2%	+13.9%
Tripoli	766.75	-10.1%	+7.4%
Sirt	730.19	-4.8%	+4.7%
Median West	801.14	-1.0%	+7.8%
Alkufrah	979.05	-10.7%	+1.0%
Almarj	790.00	+0.1%	+0.9%
Albayda	787.75	-0.3%	-4.3%
Tobruk	786.38	-0.8%	-1.0%
Derna	775.56	-1.1%	-22.3%
Ejdabia	748.88	-4.8%	+9.3%
Benghazi	714.12	-4.3%	-5.3%
Median East	760.38	-4.1%	-3.5%
Ghat	1386.75	+8.6%	+36.1%
Algatroun	1311.64	-2.9%	+16.4%
Murzuq	1160.27	-4.6%	+8.7%
Ubari	1064.24	-8.8%	-3.6%
Aljufra	986.63	-2.4%	+11.8%
Sebha	955.03	+0.6%	-0.3%
Brak	876.51	-6.5%	+2.2%
Median South	1045.57	-3.7%	+5.5%
Median Overall	830.56	-1.2%	+6.1%

## EXCHANGE RATES OVER TIME<sup>3</sup>

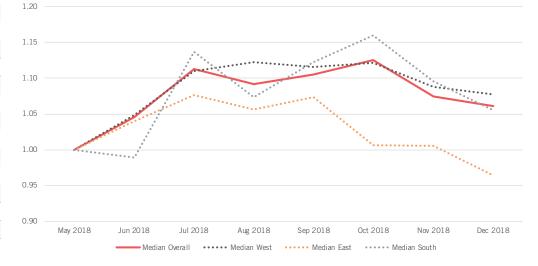
#### January 2016-July 2018

#### Since July 2018



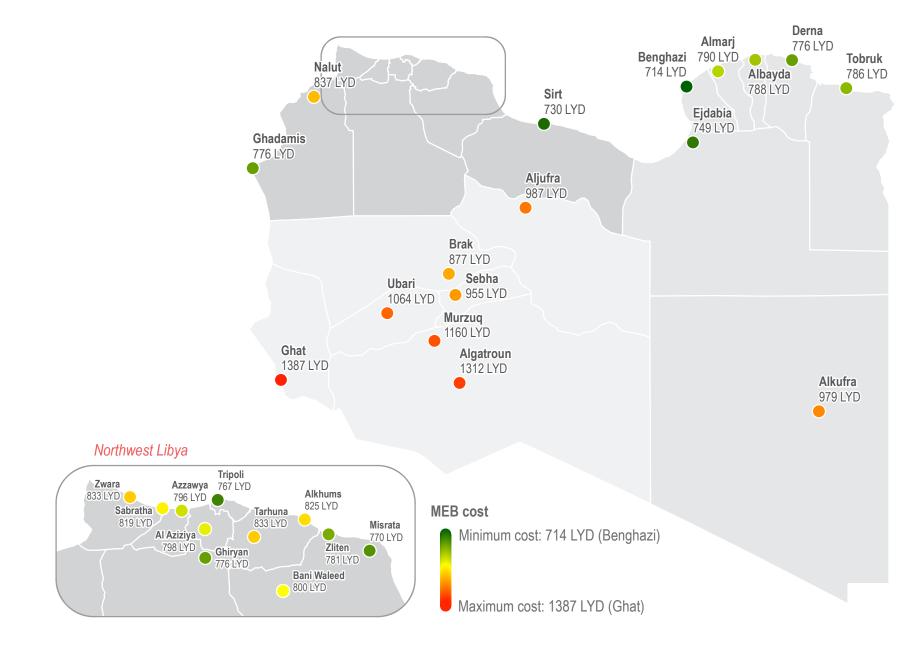
# **MEB PRICE INDEX**

#### Since May 2018 (normalised, May 2018 = 1.00)<sup>6</sup>



Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI): 1–10 December 2018

# **Cost of MEB Key Elements by Location**





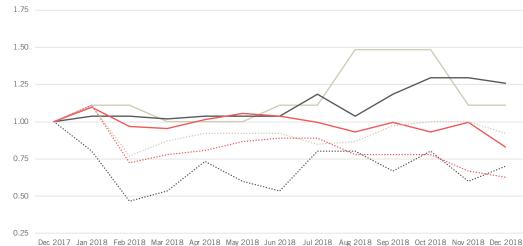
## **PRICES OF MONITORED ITEMS**

FOOD PRICES OVER TIM
----------------------

Selected items (normalised, December  $2017 = 1.00)^7$ 

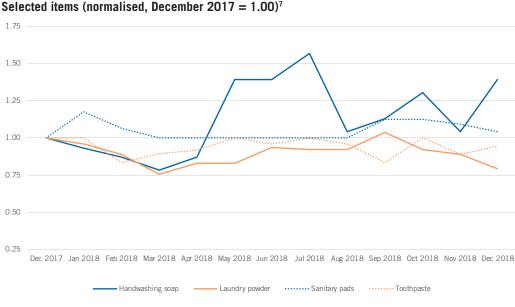


4

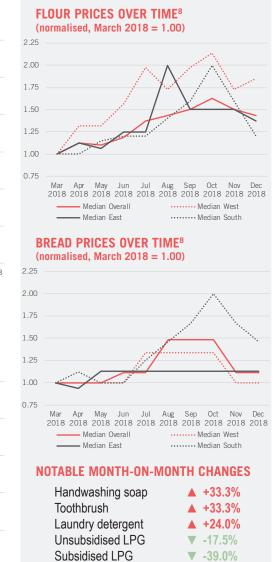


HYGIENE ITEM PRICES OVER TIME

Libya Cash Working Group



Bread —— Rice —— Chicken …… Eggs …… Tomatoes …… Sugar



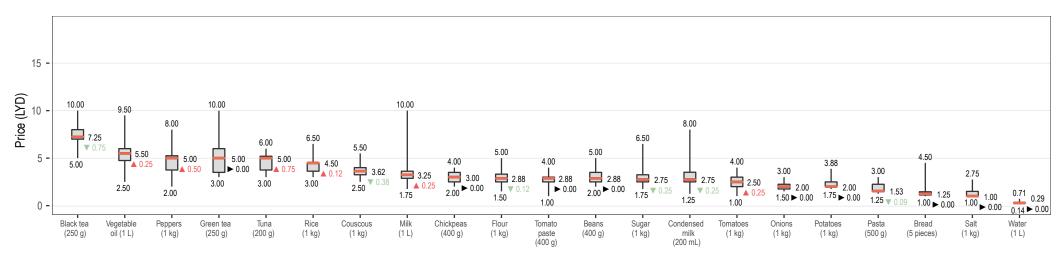
**MARKET SHORTAGES** 

None reported

Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI): 1–10 December 2018

# **Distribution of Prices in Libya**

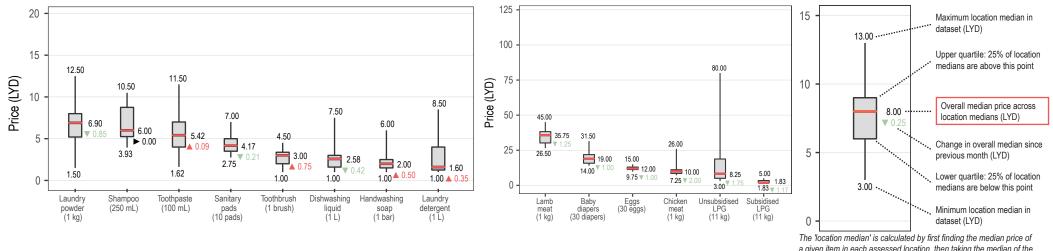
## **FOOD ITEMS**



## **HYGIENE ITEMS**

# **ITEMS WITH HIGHEST PRICES**

# How to read a boxplot



a given item in each assessed location, then taking the median of the resulting set of median prices.



# Appendix

#### **PREVIOUS JMMI OUTPUTS**

Factsheets	Datasets	
2018		
November October September August July June May April March February	November October September August July June May April March February	
January	January	
2017		
December November October September	December November October September	

December	Decem
November	Novem
October	Octobe
September	Septerr
August	August
July	July
June	June

#### **Trends Analyses**

January–June 2018 June–December 2017

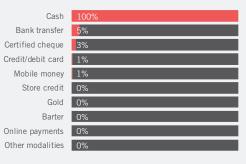
## What is the CWG?

The Libya Cash Working Group (CWG), established in August 2016, is a community of humanitarian actors that support and coordinate cash-based interventions in Libya. The CWG, based jointly in Tripoli and Tunis, is currently led by UNHCR and co-led by Mercy Corps.

## Methodology (cont. from page 1)

The methodology for the JMMI is based on purposive sampling. In each assessed market, at least four prices

## PAYMENT MODALITIES ACCEPTED IN ASSESSED SHOPS (% of shops)



Modality accepted Modality not accepted

## MARK-UPS FOR ALTERNATIVE MODALITIES

E-cards (credit, debit)	0-40%
Certified cheques	10-40%
Mobile money	0%

per item need to be collected from different shops to ensure the guality and consistency of collected data. Partner field teams, in coordination with the CWG, identify shops to assess based on the following criteria:

1. Shops need to be large enough to sell all or most assessed items.

2. Prices in these shops need to be good indicators of the general price levels in the assessed area.

3. Shops should be located in different areas within the assessed city or baladiya.

In locations where it is not possible to identify four large markets that fulfil criterion (1), smaller shops, such as grocery shops, vegetable vendors, butchers and bakeries, are added to the shop list, as long as they fit criteria (2) and (3), in order to guarantee at least four prices per item of interest. Each month, price data is collected from the same shops whenever possible to

ensure comparability across months.

The CWG primarily targets urban areas throughout Libya, aiming to ensure coverage of markets that serve as commercial hubs for surrounding regions.

Data is collected via the KoBo mobile data collection application. The CWG maintains a joint KoBo account for the JMMI. The data collection tool is published alongside the dataset every month and disseminated to the humanitarian community.

## Analyses

The median prices reported in this factsheet are 'location medians', designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. First, the median prices of all assessed items are calculated within each assessed location (city or mahalla); then, REACH calculates the median of this list of medians. All boxplots, as well as MEB and price index calculations, are created using this method.

The cost of the MEB is calculated by multiplying the median price of each item in the MEB's 'Key Elements' section by the quantity listed in the table on page 2. In cases where no median price is available for an item in a particular location, the median price for that item across the region (west, east, or south) is substituted.

**Challenges and limitations** 

- Price data is only indicative for the time frame within which it was collected. Prices may vary during the weeks between adjacent data collection rounds.
- The data is only indicative of the general price levels in each assessed location. Representativeness on the mantika (district) level cannot be claimed. Even on the city level, price data must be interpreted with caution, particularly in larger cities with substantial variation in neighbourhoods' socioeconomic levels.
- The JMMI data collection tool requires enumerators to record the cheapest available price for each item. but does not require a specific brand, as brand

availability may vary. Therefore, price comparisons across regions may be based on slight variants of the same product.

 The JMMI does not intend to measure general inflation levels on Libvan markets. As per JMMI methodology, only the cheapest available price per item is collected, meaning that changes in middlemarket and upmarket goods are not captured.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> In September 2018, the USD/LYD gap between official and parallel market exchange rates was 5.322 LYD (retrieved from the September JMMI factsheet) against a gap of 3.691 LYD in December.

<sup>2</sup> Libva Humanitarian Access Team Monthly Report: November 2018, p.4.

<sup>3</sup> For further details, see: https://www.libvaherald.com/2018/12/04/ libvan-dinar-gains-value-as-economic-reforms-take-effect/

<sup>3</sup> Official rate: Central Bank of Libya (1 December 2018), retrieved from www.cbl.gov.ly. Parallel market rates: Ewan Libya (1 December 2018), retrieved from www.ewanlibya.ly. The rates from 1 November and 1 December 2018 were used for the calculation of the monthly changes.

<sup>4</sup> The 'Optional Elements' section of the MEB includes basic expenditures that are incurred by some, but not all, Libyan households, as well as expenditures that extend beyond basic survival and dignity needs. They are not included in the JMMI's MEB calculations.

<sup>5</sup> The 20% float includes expenses on healthcare, medicine. education, utilities, transportation, and communications.

<sup>6</sup> The MEB price index was normalised by setting May 2018 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in May.

<sup>7</sup> The food and hygiene prices were normalised by setting December 2017 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in December.

<sup>8</sup>Trends in flour and bread prices have been analysed from March 2018 onward to capture volatility that began roughly around that time.

Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI): 1–10 December 2018