

# Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

1 - 18 June 2022

Libya Cash Working Group

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

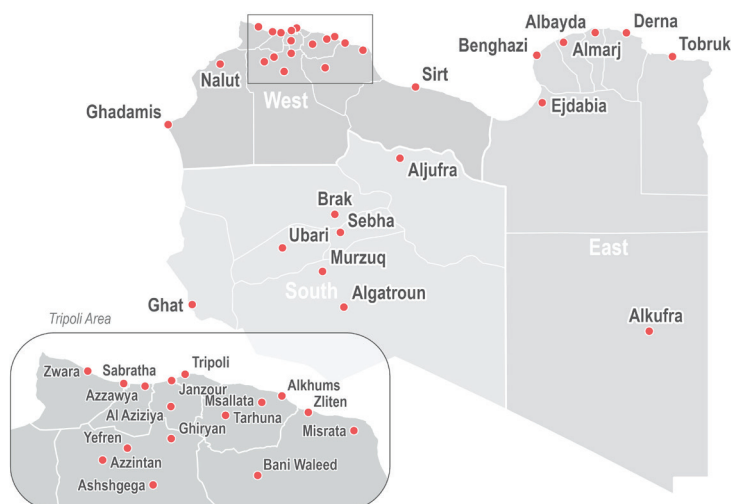
## INTRODUCTION

- 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 & Markets Working Group (CMWG) in June 2017. The initiative is led by REACH and supported by the CMWG members. It is funded by the Office of U.S. Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (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 (NFIs) 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).

## 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.
- During the June 2022 round, a collection of liquidity items was done. Enumerators have surveyed both vendors and customers from a number of shops to ask questions focused on access to cash and alternative payment modalities.
- Following data collection, REACH compiled and cleaned all partner data, normalised prices, cross-checked outliers and calculated the median cost of the MEB in each assessed market. Qualitative information was also gathered from both local sources and economic experts through key informant (KI) interviews.
- REACH also extracted rent prices on a daily basis from the website "Open Souq" and conducted KI interviews with property market professionals to better understand the rental market in Libya.
- More details are available in the Methodology section of the Appendix.

## COVERAGE



## JMMI KEY FINDINGS

- The cost of the MEB across Libya increased overall by +0.4% between May and June 2022 (see page 6). This overall slight increase was mainly driven by the increase in the cost of food proportion of the MEB (+0.8%) balanced out by the decrease of fuel (-3.3%) and hygiene proportion of the MEB (-1.9%). The cost of the MEB in June 2022 was +44.1% higher than pre-COVID-19 levels in March 2020.
- The cost of the MEB showed a decrease in the East (-2.1%), while, it showed an increase in both west (+1.6%) and south (+4.4%).
- Between May and June 2022, the cost of the food proportion of the overall MEB showed a slight increase of +0.8%. This overall increase was driven by the increase in prices of black tea (+12.0%), tomatoes (+12.0%), milk (11.1%), vegetable oil (4.9%), chicken (+2.0%) and tomato paste (+3.3%). Other food items, showed a decrease in prices, such as chickpeas (-13.0%), salt (-11.1%) (see page 3).
- Between May and June 2022, the prices of hygiene items decreased by -1.9%. The decrease was mainly driven by the considerable decrease in prices of dishwashing liquid (-35.6%), laundry powder (-7.0%), sanitary pads (-3.1%) and shampoo (-2.2%). The cost of the hygiene proportion of the MEB in June 2022 was +28.2% higher than pre-COVID-19 levels in March 2020.
- Between May and June 2022, most of the pharmaceutical items showed a decrease in price, such as ibuprofen (-9.3%), vitamin B (-6.5%), amoxicillin (-2.4%) and paracetamol (-1.5%) (see page 3).
- The cost of the cooking fuel portion of the overall MEB showed a monthly decrease of -3.3%. The price of the cooking fuel component of MEB shifted from 22.5 LYD in May 2022 to 21.75 LYD in June 2022. The cost of unofficial gasoline showed a decrease in price from May to June 2022 (-12.5%). The price of privately-retailed gasoline (unofficial gasoline) component of the MEB decreased from 1 LYD to 0.88 LYD per litre.

## JMMI KEY FIGURES

Data collection from 1 - 18 June 2022

3 participating agencies: (REACH, WFP, DRC)  
40 assessed cities  
45 assessed items  
656 assessed shops

## EXCHANGE RATES<sup>1</sup>

<b>4.779</b> USD/LYD official ▼ -0.1%	<b>5.040</b> USD/LYD parallel market ▼ -0.4%	<b>5.330</b> EUR/LYD parallel market ▲ +0.8%
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## KEY MONTHLY CHANGES IN MEB

### Median cost of overall MEB

907.12 LYD ▲ +3.9 LYD ▲ +0.4%

<b>Food items</b> ▲ +0.8%	<b>Hygiene items</b> ▼ -1.9%	<b>Fuel</b> ▼ -3.3%
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## MEDIAN COST OF MEB BY REGION

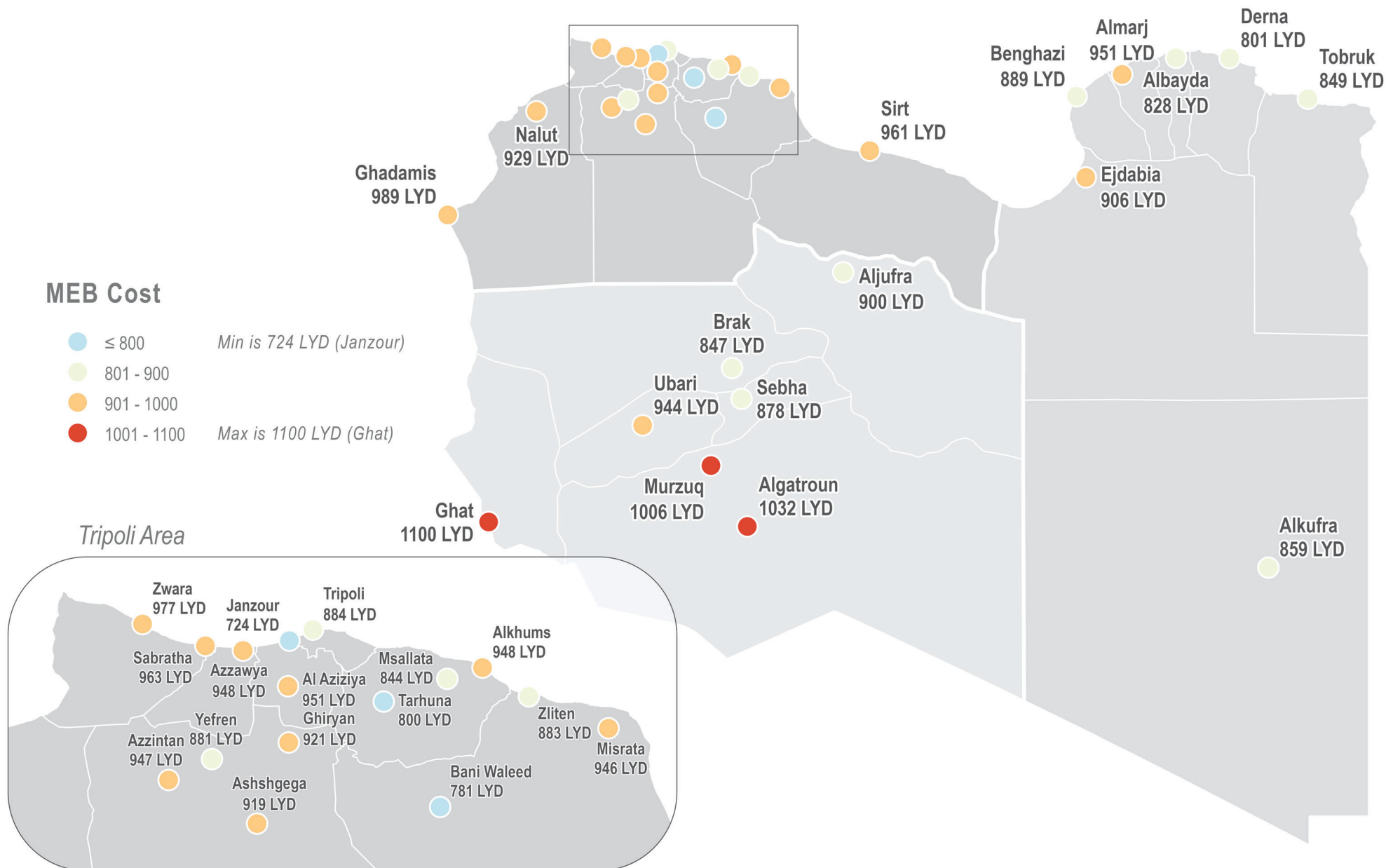
<b>West</b>	942.08 LYD	▲ +1.6%
<b>East</b>	856.96 LYD	▼ -2.1%
<b>South</b>	967.40 LYD	▲ +4.4%

## MARKET SHORTAGES

- None reported

Reported changes are month-on-month

## Cost of MEB Key Elements by Location

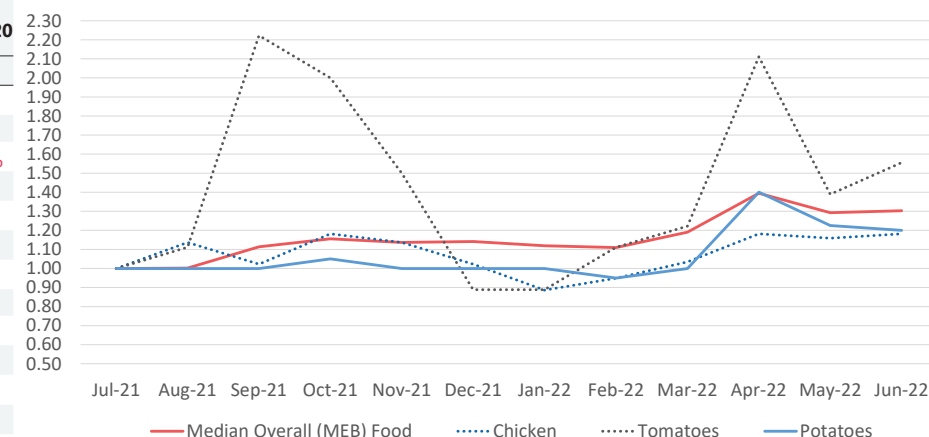


## PRICES OF MONITORED ITEMS

Item	Unit	Median price	Change since May 2022	Change since March 2020
<b>Food items</b>				
Tomatoes	1 kg	3.50	+12.0%	+75.0%
Green tea	250 g	5.00	-1.2%	+66.7%
Vegetable oil	1 L	12.00	+4.9%	+166.7%
Black tea	250 g	7.00	+12.0%	+40.0%
Onions	1 kg	2.44	-7.1%	-18.8%
Rice	1 kg	5.00	+5.3%	+53.8%
Eggs	30 eggs	10.50	-2.9%	+5.0%
Pasta	500 g	2.52	-5.3%	+67.7%
Milk	1 L	5.00	+11.1%	+42.9%
Beans	400 g	2.50	-9.1%	+53.8%
Bread	5 pieces	1.67	0.0%	+48.4%
Chickpeas	400 g	2.50	-13.0%	+66.7%
Peppers	1 kg	4.50	-10.0%	+12.5%
Potatoes	1 kg	3.00	-2.0%	0.0%
Sugar	1 kg	4.00	-1.5%	+68.4%
Tomato paste	400 g	3.88	+3.3%	+93.8%
Tuna	200 g	5.28	-2.9%	+76.1%
Condensed Milk	200 mL	2.08	-7.6%	4.0%
Couscous	1 kg	6.88	-4.3%	+96.4%
Lamb meat	1 kg	47.00	0.0%	+32.4%
Flour	1 kg	3.50	0.0%	+75.0%
Chicken meat	1 kg	13.00	+2.0%	+38.7%
Salt	1 kg	1.00	-11.1%	0.0%
<b>Hygiene items</b>				
Toothbrush	1 brush	3.00	0.0%	+50.0%
Laundry detergent	1 L	6.35	+5.8%	+182.2%
Toothpaste	100 mL	6.13	0.0%	+53.1%
Baby diapers	30	19.17	+6.5%	+27.8%
Handwashing soap	1 bar	2.25	0.0%	+50.0%
Laundry powder	1 kg	7.75	-7.0%	+19.2%
Sanitary pads	10 pads	3.88	-3.1%	+10.7%
Shampoo	250 mL	5.63	-2.2%	+10.8%
Bleach	1 L	8.75	+6.1%	No data
Hand Sanitiser	1 L	25.00	-1.0%	No data
Dishwashing liquid	1 L	2.01	-35.6%	-24.8%
<b>Other items</b>				
Water	1 L	0.29	0.0%	0.0%

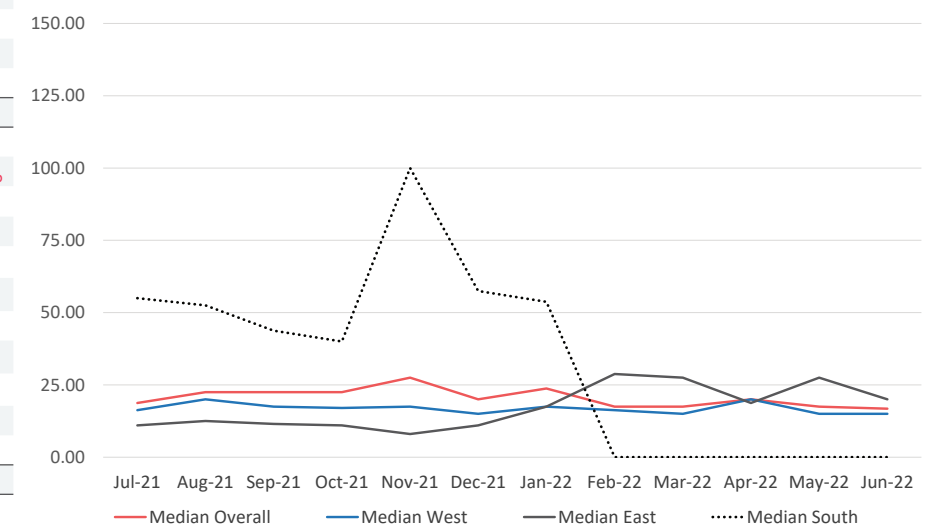
## FLUCTUATION OF FOOD PRICES OVER TIME

Selected items (normalised, July 2021 = 1.00)<sup>2</sup>



## PRICES FROM UNOFFICIAL COOKING FUEL VENDORS (11 KG LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) CYLINDER)

(Since July 2021, non-normalised)

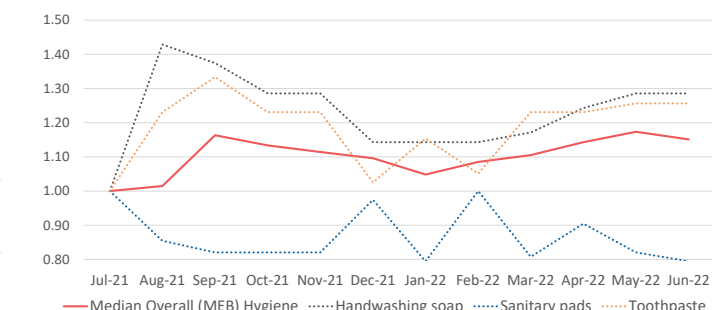


## PRICES OF FUEL AND HEALTH ITEMS

Item	Unit	Median price (LYD)	Change since May 2022	Change since March 2020
<b>Fuel items</b>				
Unofficial LPG	11 kg	16.75	-4.3%	-59.7%
Unofficial Gasoline	1 Litre	0.88	-12.5%	No data
Official LPG	11 kg	5.00	0.0%	0.0%
Official Gasoline	1 Litre	0.15	0.0%	No data
<b>Pharmaceutical items</b>				
Paracetamol	400mg [20 pack]	8.00	-1.5%	+15.3%
Vitamin B	[40 pack]	15.50	-6.5%	+51.2%
Amoxicillin	500mg [21 pack]	10.25	-2.4%	+13.9%
Metoclopramide	10mg [40 pack]	15.50	+3.3%	+55.0%
Ibuprofen	400mg [20 pack]	6.69	-9.3%	+21.6%

## FLUCTUATION OF HYGIENE ITEM PRICES OVER TIME

Selected items (normalised, July 2021 = 1.00)<sup>3</sup>

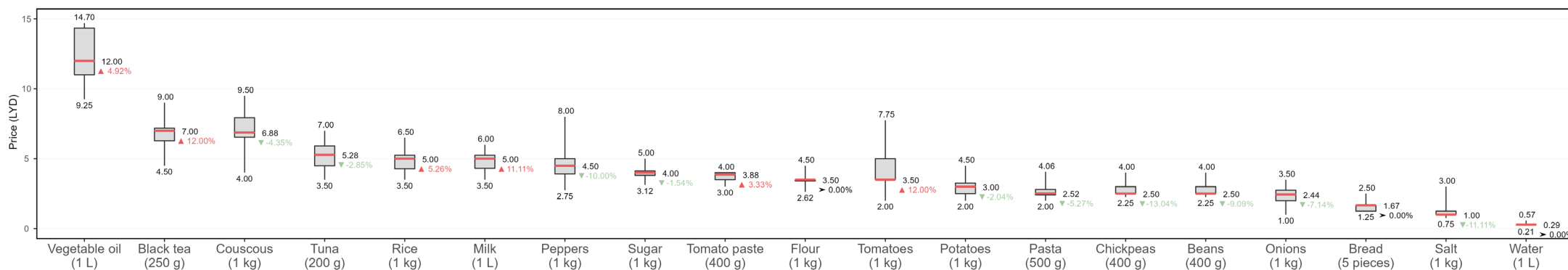


## NOTABLE MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGES

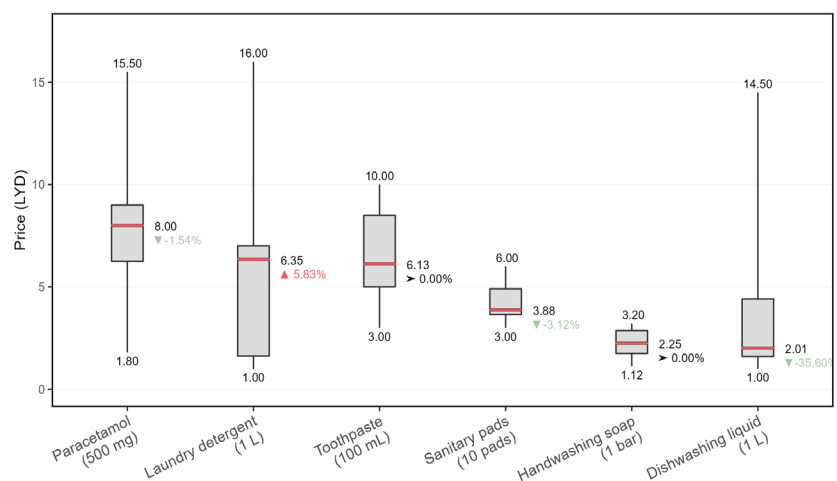
Dishwashing liquid	▼ -35.6%
Tomatoes	▲ +12.0%
Black tea	▲ +12.0%

# Distribution of Prices in Libya

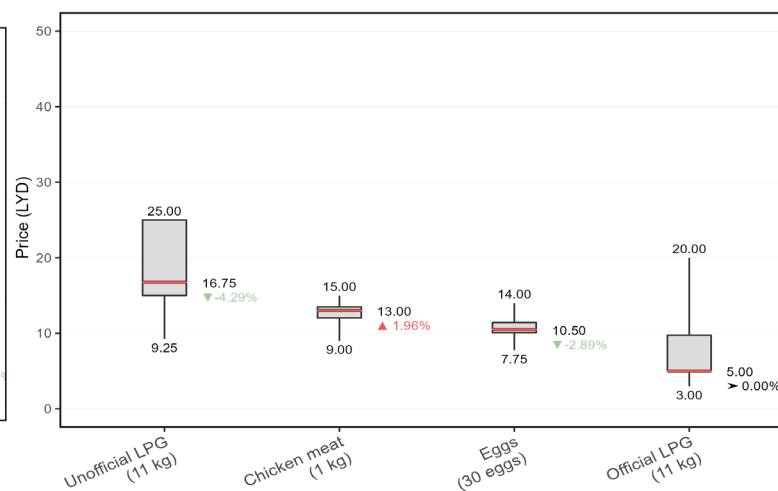
## FOOD ITEMS



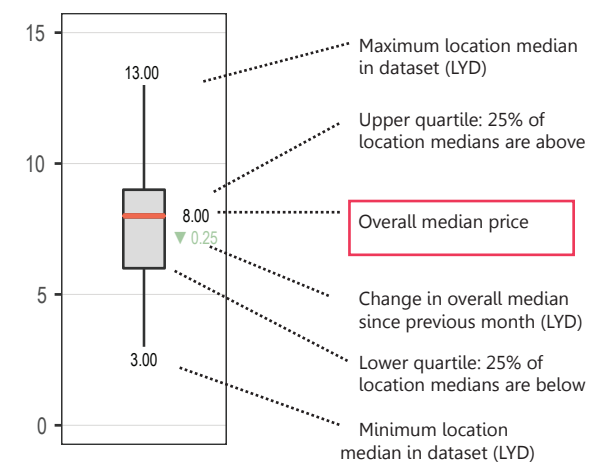
## HYGIENE AND HEALTH ITEMS



## ITEMS WITH HIGHEST PRICES



## How to read a boxplot



The 'location median' is calculated by first finding the median price of a given item in each assessed location, then taking the median of the resulting set of median prices.

# Rent Monitoring

## Introduction

- Ever since the onset of the conflict in and around Tripoli and Murzuq in April 2019, Tripoli has been a key displacement destination for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Furthermore, conflict-related political tensions in West Libya have led large numbers of IDPs to move to eastern cities, especially Benghazi.
- REACH is therefore including rent monitoring as part of the JMIMI, in order to provide humanitarian actors with a more accurate overview of key expenditures faced by IDPs in Tripoli and Benghazi.

## Methodology

- From May 2020 onwards, in addition to the price monitoring of key items (MEB), REACH began analyzing rental prices, which were extracted on a daily basis from the website 'Open Souq'. In June 2022, **2423** rental prices were collected in Tripoli and Benghazi. The price change findings are indicative.
- In order to standardise property prices, key features were isolated through consultation with KIs to identify the average apartment specification for typical HHs in Tripoli and Benghazi. The average apartment for typical HHs was found to be a furnished, three-bedroom apartment, one bathroom. All rental prices presented in this report have been standardised to this accommodation type.

## Key Findings

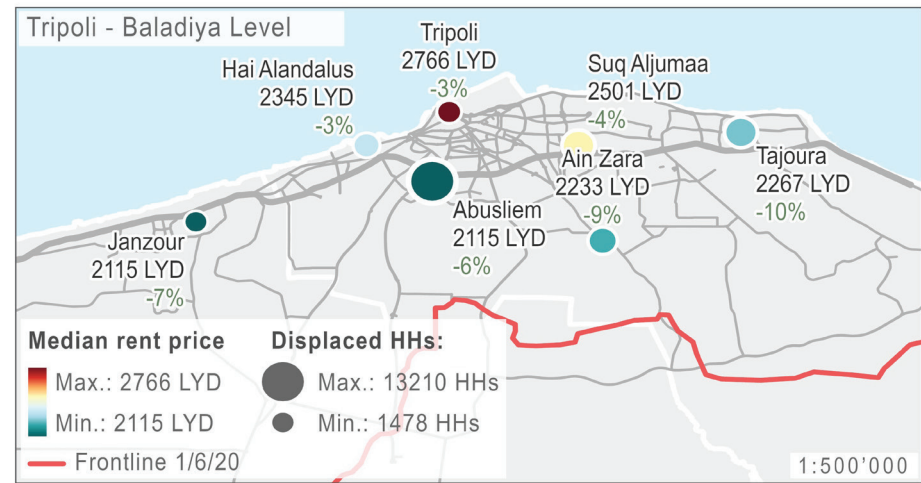
- Rental prices have decreased since May 2022 in Tripoli (-7.2%). They have also decreased compared to May 2020 (-15.4%) in this area. In Benghazi, rental prices have increased (+1.4%) between May and June 2022. Compared to May 2020, the prices in Benghazi also have increased (+2.0%).
- The most recent data on IDP numbers\* in Benghazi and Tripoli is from February and April 2022. Between February and April 2022, IDP numbers\* decreased by - 29% in Tripoli, while remained stable in Benghazi. No change was recorded in the number of returnees\*\* in Tripoli or Benghazi.

\* Change in the number of IDPs and returnees are derived from the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) (Round 41) from the International Organization for Migration (IOM).  
\*\* Numbers based on IOM-DTM numbers as well.

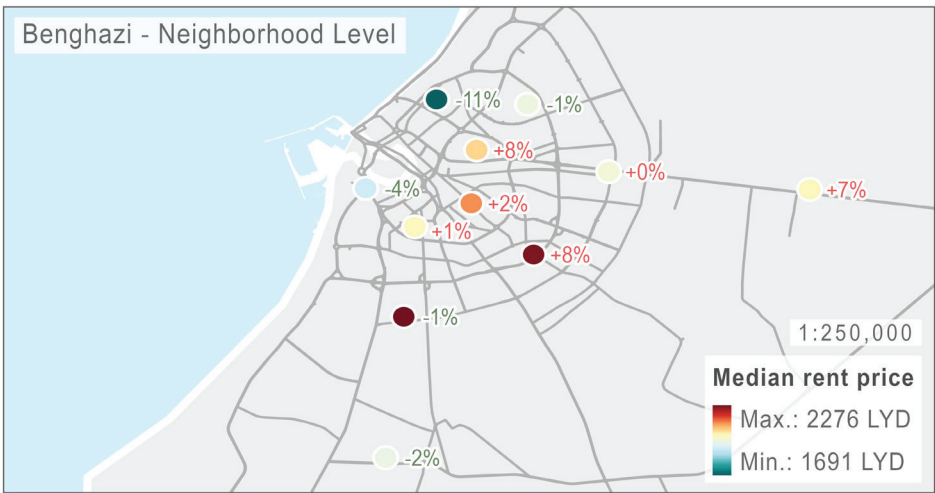
## Standardised rental prices, June 2022

Location	Standard price (LYD)	Since May 2022	Since May 2020
<b>Municipality</b>			
Abusliem	2115	-5.7%	-21.1%
Ain Zara	2233	-8.6%	-23.5%
Hai Alandalus	2345	-2.7%	-12.5%
Janזור	2115	-6.6%	-8.1%
Suq Aljumaa	2501	-4.5%	-6.7%
Tajoura	2267	-10.0%	-3.7%
Tripoli Center	2766	-3.1%	-7.3%
<b>Tripoli Overall</b>	<b>2267</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>	<b>-15.4%</b>
<b>Benghazi Overall</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>+1.4%</b>	<b>+2.0%</b>

% rental price changes in June from May 2022, Tripoli



% rental price changes in June from May 2022, Benghazi





## MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

### Key Elements: Food Items

Bread	32 kg	Tomatoes	10 kg
Rice	10.5 kg	Potatoes	12 kg
Pasta	9.5 kg	Onions	7 kg
Couscous	5.5 kg	Peppers	4.5 kg
Beans	6 kg	Tomato paste	6 kg
Chicken	7.5 kg	Black tea	2 kg
Tuna	4 kg	Vegetable oil	5 L
Eggs	4 kg	Sugar	2 kg
Milk	8.5 L	Salt	1 kg

### Key Elements: Non-Food Items

Bathing soap	1.4 kg (9 150-g bars)
Toothpaste	0.5 kg (5 100-g tubes)
Laundry detergent	1.3 L
Dishwashing liquid	1.3 L
Sanitary pads	4 packs of 10
Cooking fuel (LPG)	22 kg (2 11-kg refills)

### Optional Elements

Water (drinking use only)	458 L
Median rent for 3-rm flat	1 month

The **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)** represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a five-person Libyan household (HH) for one month. The cost of the MEB can be used as a proxy for the financial burdens faced by households in different locations. The MEB's contents were defined by the CMWG 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

**907.12 LYD**

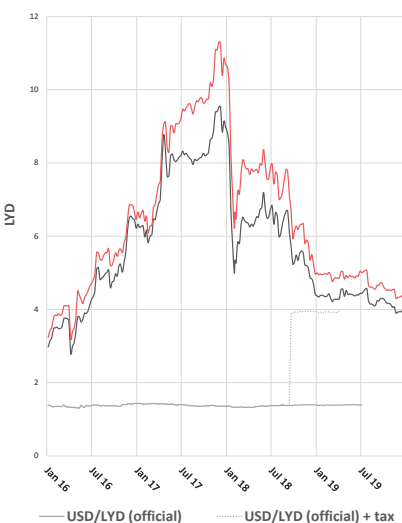
Change since May 2022	Change since March 2020
<b>▲ +3.91 LYD (+0.4%)</b>	<b>▲ +277.66 LYD (+44.1%)</b>

## MEDIAN MEB COST BY LOCATION

Location	Cost of MEB (LYD)	Since May 2022	Since March 2020
Nalut	929.48	-2.3%	+27.0%
Azzintan	946.84	-4.3%	+39.2%
Ghiryan	920.66	-4.2%	+32.0%
Zwara	976.68	+0.4%	+78.5%
Ghadamis	988.72	+2.1%	+44.7%
Sabratha	963.49	+1.6%	+72.9%
Azzawya	947.52	-1.6%	+73.5%
Sirt	961.19	+1.0%	+58.8%
AlKhums	947.86	-1.8%	+75.5%
Misrata	946.49	-3.6%	+68.8%
Al Aziziya	950.59	+2.8%	+73.7%
Ashshgega	918.59	+1.6%	+42.2%
Zliten	882.90	+0.6%	+43.5%
Yefren	880.66	-1.6%	+34.3%
Tripoli	884.21	-5.2%	+35.0%
Msallata	843.92	-1.7%	+41.6%
Tarhuna	799.82	+1.0%	+35.9%
Bani Waleed	781.13	-1.9%	+30.8%
Janzour	724.48	+3.1%	+22.2%
<b>Median West</b>	<b>942.08</b>	<b>+1.6%</b>	<b>+50.8%</b>
Benghazi	889.45	-2.6%	+45.3%
Ejdabia	905.64	-0.3%	+39.5%
AlMarj	951.16	+1.6%	+48.7%
AlKufra	859.11	-3.1%	+31.6%
Tobruk	849.43	+0.6%	+35.1%
AlBayda	827.53	+4.1%	+28.3%
Derna	801.08	+0.1%	+31.6%
<b>Median East</b>	<b>856.96</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>+36.0%</b>
Algatroun	1032.07	+3.2%	-8.8%
Ghat	1099.70	+6.4%	-3.9%
Ubari	943.78	+3.5%	-13.5%
Aljufra	900.38	+5.7%	+16.7%
Brak	846.92	+0.7%	+16.2%
Sebha	878.02	+2.9%	+16.2%
<b>Median South</b>	<b>967.40</b>	<b>+4.4%</b>	<b>+10.1%</b>
<b>Median Overall</b>	<b>907.12</b>	<b>+0.4%</b>	<b>+44.1%</b>

## EXCHANGE RATES OVER TIME <sup>4</sup>

January 2016-January 2020

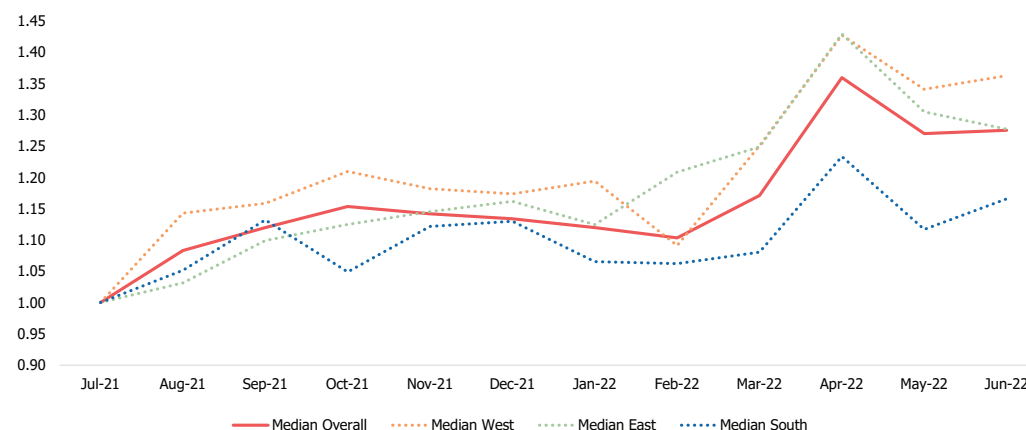


Since February 2020



## MEB PRICE INDEX

Since June 2021 (normalised, July 2021 = 1.00)<sup>5</sup>



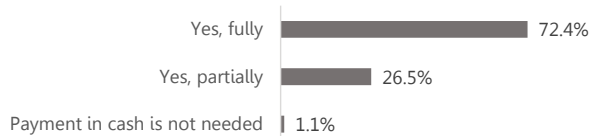
## Methodology

- In June 2022, data was collected on the ability to access cash and payment modalities from 656 vendors and 591 customers.
- Due to non-probability sampling, findings are indicative only. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the **appendix**.

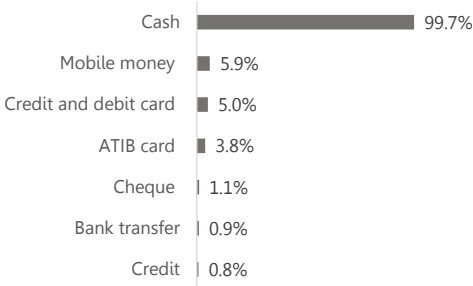
## Vendor KIs

- In June 2022 most vendors (72.4%) reported being fully able to access enough cash to make their necessary payments. Other vendor KIs reported being partially able to access enough cash (26.5%).
- When asking the interviewed vendors about the payment modalities available in their shops, almost all interviewed vendors (99.7%) reported the cash modality, similarly to December 2021, April and May 2022 (100%). Only 5.9% reported the mobile money, credit and debit card (5.0%), ATIB card (3.8%), cheque (1.1%), bank transfers and credit (7.1%) modalities in June 2022.
- When asking the interviewed vendors about the barriers to using multiple payment modality types, most vendor KIs preferred not answering the question (37.5%). Other vendor KIs reported not knowing the financial service providers (24.7%), preferring to receive cash only and not preferring any other modalities (23.3%), lack of customers' demand (12.8%), power cuts, multiple payment modalities being too expensive (2.7%) and lack of internet (1.1%).
- In June 2022, when asking vendor KIs about how often they deposit sales revenues in the bank, most interviewed vendors reported never (60.2%). The rest of the vendor KIs reported every month (12.0%), every three months (4.9%), every six months (1.8%) and once a year (1.4%). Most interviewed vendors that reported never depositing sales' revenues in the bank reported, as reasons, buying merchandise (19.2%) and preferring to always to hold on to cash (13.4%). The rest preferred not to answer (12.8%) and reported the lack of trust in the banking system (7.9%).<sup>6</sup>

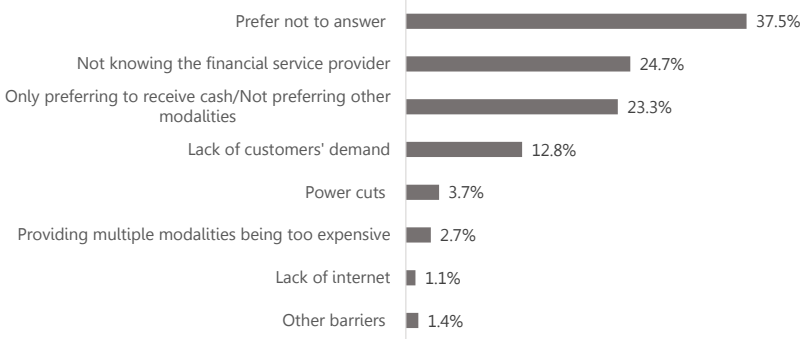
% of vendor KIs that reported the following ability accessing enough cash making their payments



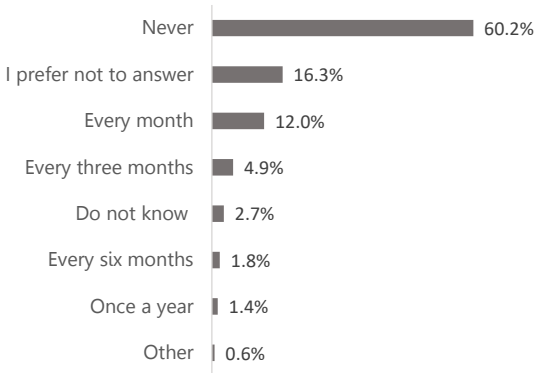
% of vendor KIs that reported the following available payment modalities in their shops \*



% most commonly reported barriers to supporting multiple payment modalities by vendor KIs \*



Frequency of depositing sales revenues in the bank, as reported by vendor KIs

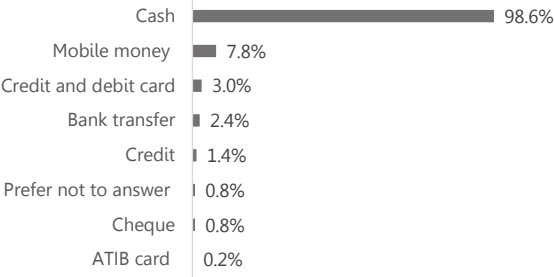


\* This was a multiple choice question.

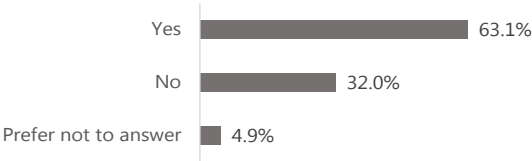
## Customer KIs

- Of the interviewed customers, 98.6% said they most commonly used cash as payment modality when buying everyday items. Other customer KIs reported using mobile money (7.8%), credit and debit cards (3.0%), bank transfer (2.4%), credit (1.4%), cheques (0.8%) and ATIB cards (0.2%).
- The banks primarily used by the interviewed customers were Al Jumhuria bank (37.2%), Shamal Afrika bank (28.3%), Al Wehda bank (10.8%), Al Tijari Al Watani bank (10.2%), Al Sahara (6.8%), Al Tijara Al Watania bank (1.7%), Al Aman bank (1.7%) and Al Wafaa bank (1.4%).<sup>7</sup>
- Similarly to April (83.8%) and May 2022 (84.1%), of the interviewed customers, most reported being able to withdraw cash in the 30 days prior to data collection in June 2022 (63.1%). The rest of the customer KIs reported being unable to withdraw cash in the 30 days prior to data collection (32.0%) and preferred not answering the question (4.9%).
- Asking the interviewed customers whether the cash withdrawn was sufficient to meet their needs for the month's expenses, most customer KIs (44.5%) preferred not answering the question. The rest of the interviewed customers reported the cash withdrawn being sufficient (35.2%) or not being sufficient (20.3%).
- Most of the interviewed customers preferred not answering the question regarding alternative ways to attain cash, outside of the banking system (36.7%), when other customer KIs reported getting cash from their workplaces (32.8%), selling cheques on the parallel market (23.0%), paying with credit card (2.9%), other ways (2.2%) and borrowing cash from vendors (1.7%).<sup>8</sup> The high percentage of customer KIs preferring not to answer may be explained by the fact that most alternatives are most likely to be outside of the banking system.

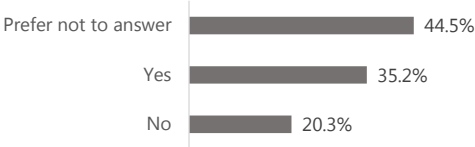
% most common payment modalities reported to be used by customers in transactions with vendors when buying everyday items



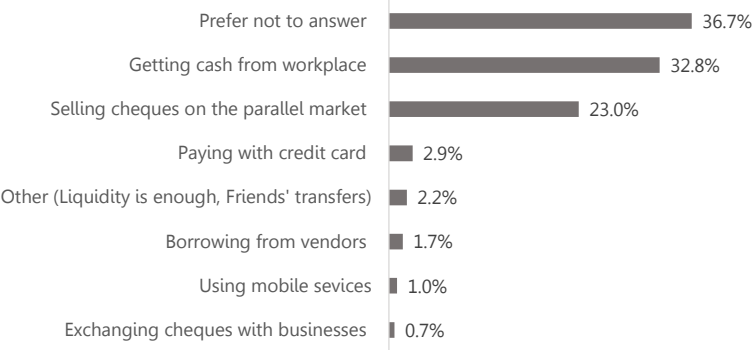
% of customers reporting on their ability to withdraw cash in the 30 days prior to data collection



Proportion of customers reporting on the sufficiency of the cash withdrawn to meet their needs for the month's expenses



Proportion of customers reporting on their use of ways to attain cash outside of the banking system\*



\* This was a multiple choice question.



PREVIOUS JMMI OUTPUTS

Factsheets

Datasets

2022

May  
April  
March  
February  
January

May  
April  
March  
February  
January

2021

December  
November  
October  
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2019

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What is the CMWG?

The Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG), established in September 2016, is a community of humanitarian actors that support and coordinate cash-based interventions in Libya. The CMWG, based jointly in Tripoli and Tunis, is currently led by UNHCR.

Methodology (cont. from page 1)

The methodology for the JMMI is based on purposive sampling. In each assessed market, at least four prices per item need to be collected from different shops to ensure the quality and consistency of collected data. Partner field teams, in coordination with the CMWG, 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 CMWG 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 CMWG 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.

In addition, in order to obtain a median price for an item in Tripoli, an aggregation of the median prices of that specific item in Abuselim, Ain Zara, Tajoura and Suq Aljumaa is done when Hai Alandalus, Tripoli center and Qasr ben Ghashir are excluded temporarily.

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 muhalla); then, REACH calculates the median of this list of medians. All boxplots, as well as the 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 6.

In cases where no median price is available for an item in a city then the price from the nearest city is imputed (using google maps). For example, for a city X, if the median cost of salt is missing, imputation happens: in other words, X takes the value of the median price of salt of the geographically closest city.

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 where there is 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 Libyan markets. As per JMMI methodology, only the cheapest available price per item is collected, meaning that changes in middle-market and upmarket goods are not captured.

Rent Price Monitoring

Benghazi consists of only one municipality, therefore neighbourhoods across the city were grouped together into 11 area units.

Limitations: the data collected are new offers presented by Open Souq, therefore they may not represent the rental expenses of all IDPs, as tenants may receive cheaper offer through informal channels.

Liquidity Crisis

The respondents were vendors and customers from market places already monitored by the JMMI.

Respondents were selected purposively, with an average number of 8 customers and 4 vendors per region. The findings are indicative and not statistically representative.

Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Official rate: Central Bank of Libya (1 May 2022). Parallel market rates: Ewan Libya (1 May 2022). The rates from 1 May and 1 June 2022 were used for the calculation of the monthly changes.

<sup>2</sup> The food prices were normalised by setting July 2021 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in July 2021.

<sup>3</sup> The hygiene prices were normalised by setting July 2021 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in July 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Official rate: Central Bank of Libya (1 January 2021). Parallel market rates: Ewan Libya (1 January 2021). Both the official and the parallel market rates from January 2021 were used for the calculation of the monthly changes.

<sup>5</sup> The MEB price index was normalised by setting July 2021 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in July 2021.

<sup>6</sup> The rest of vendor KIs reported the following reasons to never depositing sales' revenues in the bank:

Not knowing (interviewed vendor not being the shop's owner) (2.9%); Preferring, simply, Not to deposit (2.3%); Unofficial selling (0.6%); Management/Administration agreement (0.5%).

<sup>7</sup> The rest of customer KIs, reported Al Wahaa bank (0.7%), Al Saraya bank (0.7%) or preferred not to answer the question (0.7%).

<sup>8</sup> The rest of customer KIs reported other ways attaining cash outside of the banking system (liquidity being enough, friends transfers) (2.2%), using mobile services and exchanging cheques with businesses (0.7%).

REACH is a program of ACTED. It strengthens evidence based decision-making by humanitarian actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis in contexts of crisis.

ACTED is an international NGO. Independent, private and non-profit, ACTED respects a strict political and religious impartiality, and operates following principles of non-discrimination, and transparency. Since 2011, ACTED has been providing humanitarian aid and has supported civil society and local governance throughout Libya, from its offices in Tripoli, Sebha and Benghazi.