

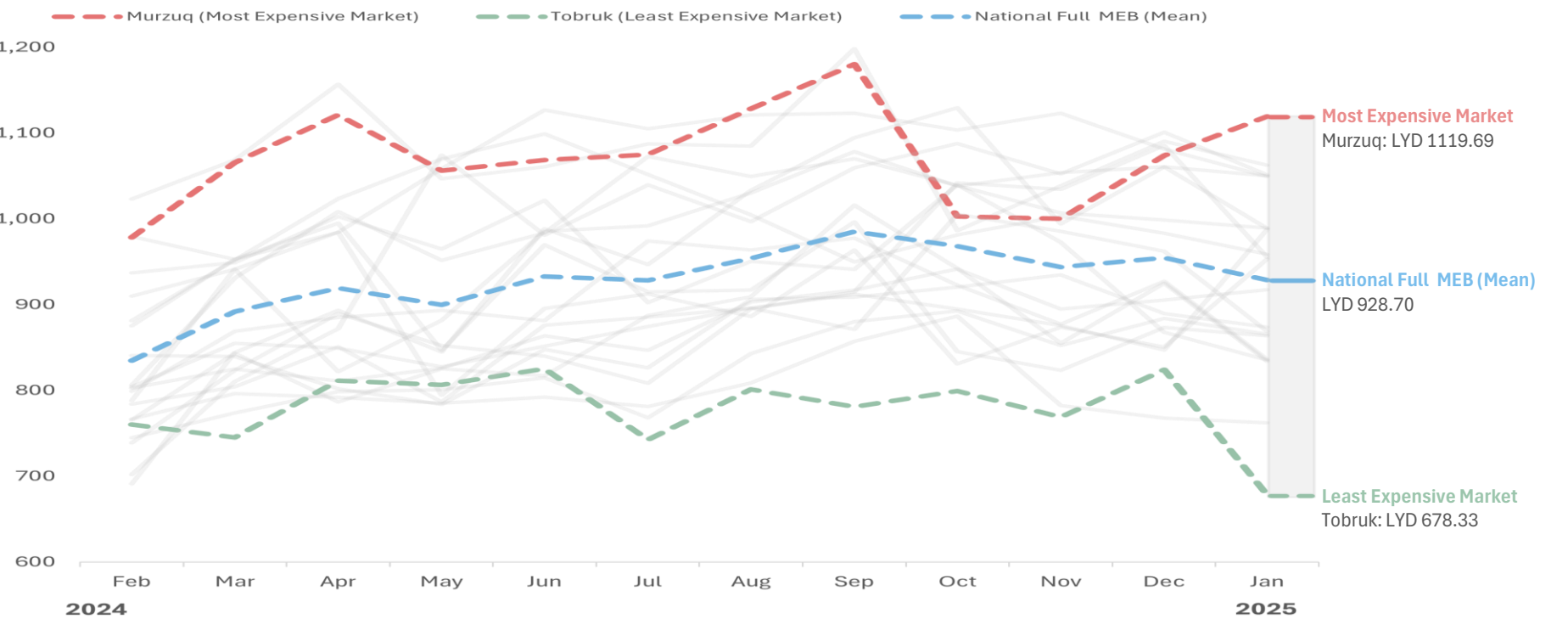
Market Price Monitoring

Issue: January 2025

Key Highlights

- In January 2025, the Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) declined by -2.7 percent to LYD 928.7. This decrease was driven by a stable political and economic landscape. The Central Bank of Libya (CBL) maintained smooth foreign currency transactions, while the National Oil Corporation (NOC) reported continued growth in oil production, supported by the activation of a new field in the Sirte Basin. These factors contributed to a relatively steady market environment, which played a role in the reduction of MEB prices.
- The eastern region saw a -5.2 percent decline, bringing the Full MEB to LYD 866.8, making it the least expensive region nationally. Al Kufra continues to show a decreasing trend in prices despite remaining the most expensive market in the region at LYD 1049.63. The city faces pressure from a large refugee population and limited resources, with minimal support from the two governments, worsening the economic strain – according to a statement by municipality officials.
- The western region remains the most expensive in Libya, despite a -2.1 percent decrease in the Full MEB, which dropped to LYD 970.4. Tripoli and Azzawiya recorded the highest prices at approximately LYD 1051.43 and LYD 1050.41, respectively, showing a slight decline from previous month.
- The Full MEB in the southern region dropped by -1.6 percent, reaching LYD 934.4. Despite this, Murzuq recorded the highest basket price in Libya at LYD 1119.69. The city has been experiencing rebuilding efforts, and with the resumption of oil exploration activities in the Murzuq Basin, the influx of foreign workers has likely boosted market demand.

Figure 1: Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost over 12 months, with most and least expensive market for January highlighted



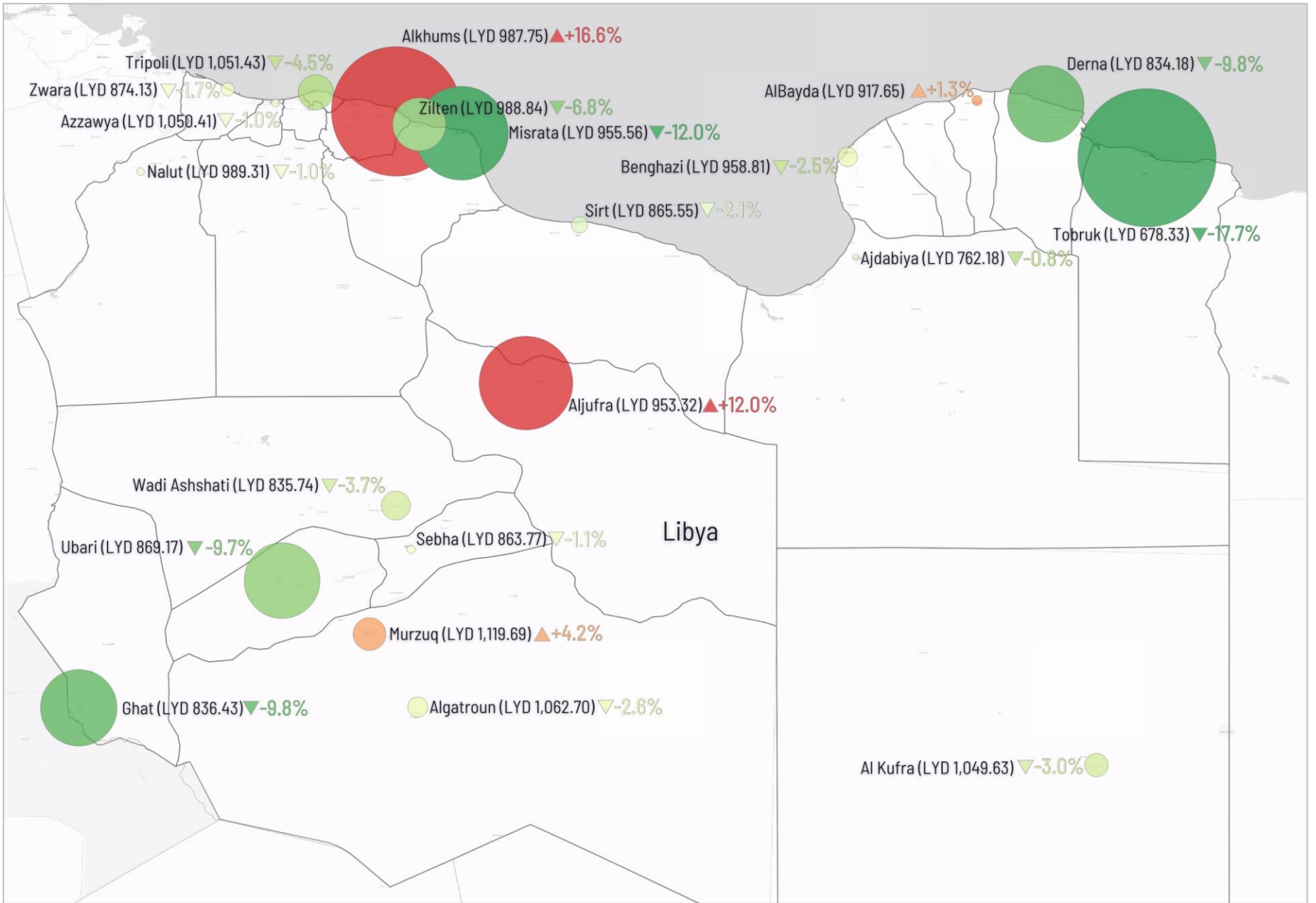
Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

Table 1: Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) Month on Month (MoM) percent change nationally and in each region

	National	November 2024	December 2024	January 2025
Full MEB		LYD 943.8 ▼ -2.5%	LYD 954.9 ▲ +1.2%	LYD 928.7 ▼ -2.7%
Food MEB		LYD 841.4 ▼ -1.4%	LYD 844.8 ▲ +0.4%	LYD 821.3 ▼ -2.8%

Region	November 2024	December 2024	January 2025
East	LYD 904.7 ▼ -4.0%	LYD 914.7 ▲ +1.1%	LYD 866.8 ▼ -5.2%
West	LYD 975.7 ▼ -3.0%	LYD 991 ▲ +1.6%	LYD 970.4 ▼ -2.1%
South	LYD 938.9 ▼ -0.9%	LYD 949.5 ▲ +1.1%	LYD 934.4 ▼ -1.6%

Figure 2: Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in LYD at each Municipality with the percent change from December 2024 to January 2025



Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

National Overview – Food and Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

- Libya’s Food MEB decreased by -2.78 percent in January 2025, reaching LYD 821.31. This decline was largely due to price reductions in sixteen of the twenty-one municipalities monitored across the three regions.
- The eastern region experienced a -6.41 percent drop in the Food MEB, reaching LYD 763.89, with Al Kufra remaining the most expensive municipality at LYD 913.04, +11.17 percent higher than the national food basket. The large concentration of Sudanese refugees in Al Kufra, combined with limited financial support from both governments, has intensified pressure on the city's market.
- The western region decreased by -1.25 percent, reaching LYD 874.90. The region remains the most expensive in Libya, largely due to Azzawya, where prices are +16.52 percent above the national food basket.
- Food MEB prices in the south decreased by -1.73 percent to LYD 809.54. Murzuq emerged as the most expensive city at LYD 955.07, marking a sharp increase of +16.29 percent above the national food basket.
- Similar to the food prices, Non-Food MEB prices fell by -2.42 percent to LYD 107.39. However, the eastern region stood out with a notable +4.56 percent increase, contrasting the overall decline observed nationally and across the other regions.

Figure 3: Regional Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends

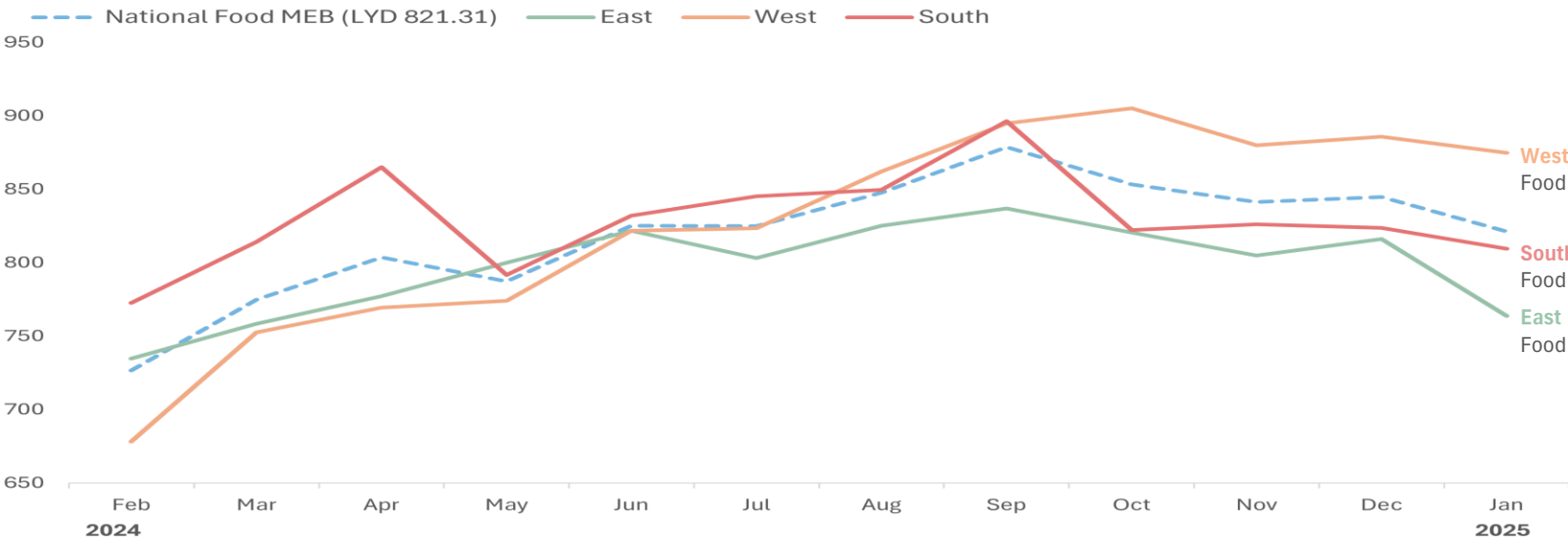
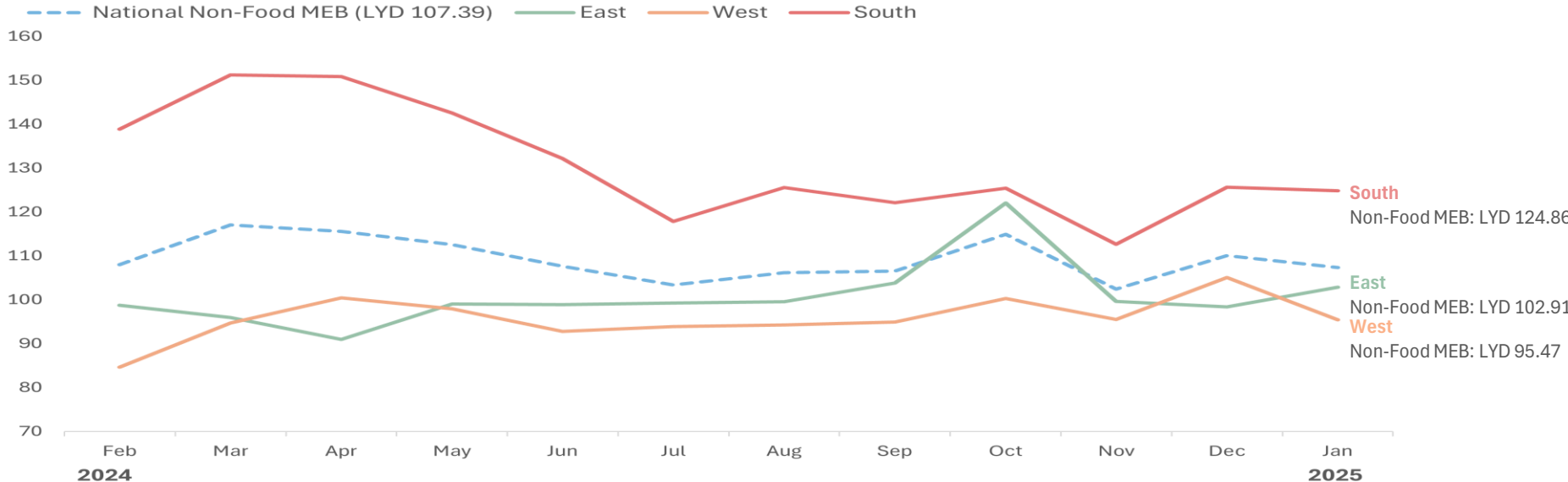


Figure 4: Regional Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends



Commodity Prices

Table 2: National unit price Month on Month (MoM) percent change

	December 2024	January 2025
Food Basket		
Bread (5Pc)	LYD 1.47 ▲ +1.0%	LYD 1.45 ▼ -0.9%
Rice (Kg)	LYD 5.67 ▲ +2.5%	LYD 5.6 ▼ -1.2%
Couscous (Kg)	LYD 7.34 ▲ +2.9%	LYD 7.55 ▲ +2.8%
Pasta (500g)	LYD 2.78 ▼ -1.6%	LYD 2.73 ▼ -1.6%
Potatoes (Kg)	LYD 4.58 ▼ -15.7%	LYD 4.52 ▼ -1.3%
Tomatoes (Kg)	LYD 3.7 ▲ +8.3%	LYD 3.31 ▼ -10.5%
Pepper (Kg)	LYD 5.13 ▼ -0.2%	LYD 5.02 ▼ -2.2%
Onions (Kg)	LYD 3.49 ▲ +7.0%	LYD 3.41 ▼ -2.4%
Tomato Paste (400g)	LYD 4.67 ▲ +0.4%	LYD 4.77 ▲ +2.2%
Chicken (Kg)	LYD 20.14 ▼ -1.0%	LYD 18.07 ▼ -10.3%
Eggs (30Pc)	LYD 19.25 ▲ +8.9%	LYD 19.35 ▲ +0.5%
Tuna (200g)	LYD 4.82 ▼ -1.9%	LYD 4.71 ▼ -2.4%
Milk (L)	LYD 5.84 ▼ -1.3%	LYD 5.79 ▼ -0.8%
Oil (L)	LYD 8.35 ▲ +1.8%	LYD 8.34 ▼ -0.1%
Salt (Kg)	LYD 1.5 ▲ +5.1%	LYD 1.43 ▼ -4.3%
Sugar (Kg)	LYD 5.06 ▼ -2.5%	LYD 5.18 ▲ +2.4%
Black Tea (250g)	LYD 7.24 ▲ +6.7%	LYD 7.14 ▼ -1.3%
Non-Food Basket		
Handwash Soap (Pc)	LYD 3.18 ▲ +12.2%	LYD 2.92 ▼ -8.4%
Dishwashing Liquid (L)	LYD 4.21 ▲ +5.5%	LYD 4.38 ▲ +3.9%
Laundry Detergent (L)	LYD 7.49 ▲ +23.7%	LYD 6.38 ▼ -14.8%
Toothpaste (Pc)	LYD 5.67 ▲ +3.1%	LYD 5.75 ▲ +1.4%
Sanitary Pads (10Pc)	LYD 4.44 ▼ -6.7%	LYD 4.52 ▲ +1.8%
Fuel		
Public Cooking Fuel (11Kg)	LYD 10.05 ▲ +16.3%	LYD 10.17 ▲ +1.2%

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

Eastern Libya – Food and Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

- The Food MEB in eastern Libya dropped by -6.41 percent in January 2025, reaching LYD 763.89, making it the least expensive region in the country. This decline was primarily driven by a significant -19.65 percent drop in food prices in Tobruk.
- Al Kufra remained the most expensive municipality in the eastern region, despite a second consecutive monthly decrease of -3.87 percent, bringing the Food MEB to LYD 913.04. Derna continues to experience volatility in food prices, with a notable -10.5 percent decline this month, bringing the Food MEB down to LYD 747.12. Meanwhile, Tobruk recorded the least expensive food basket at LYD 606.75.
- In contrast to food prices, the Non-Food MEB increased by +4.56 percent to LYD 102.9, with Al Kufra recording the highest value at LYD 136.59. This rise was primarily driven by a +21.1 percent increase in laundry detergent prices compared to the previous month.
- Although January 2025 showed some price improvements, market stability remains uncertain, particularly in Al Kufra, which continues to face pressure as the main entry point for Sudanese refugees without adequate support to accommodate the influx.

Figure 4: Eastern Libya Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends

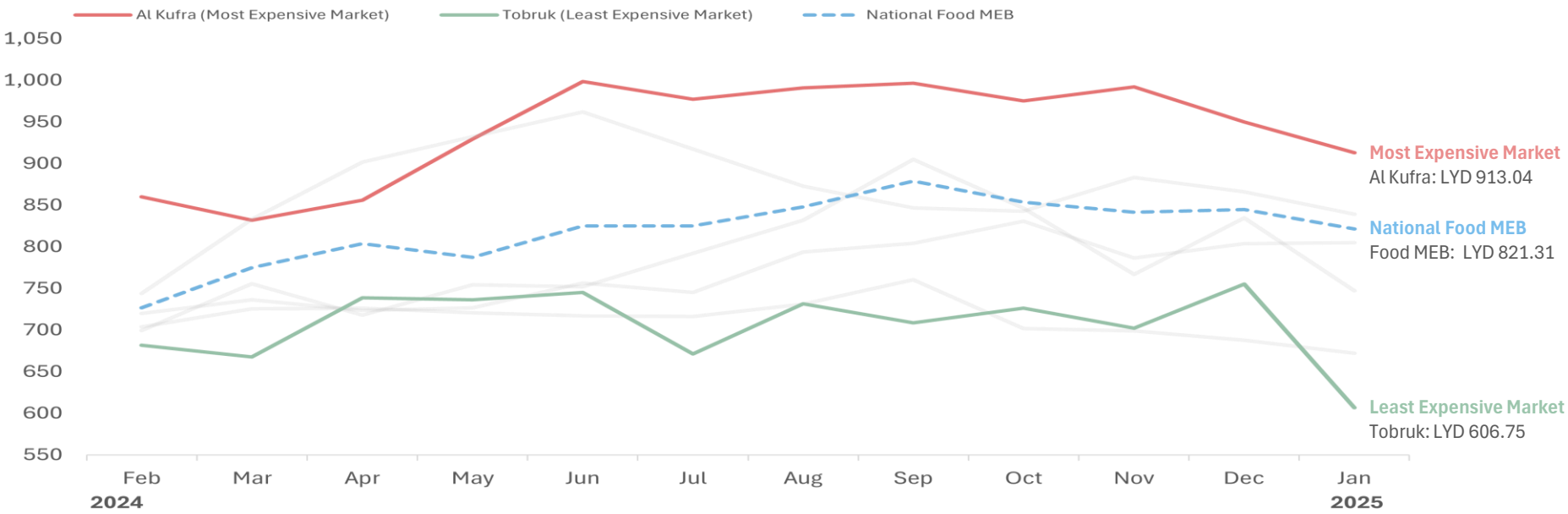
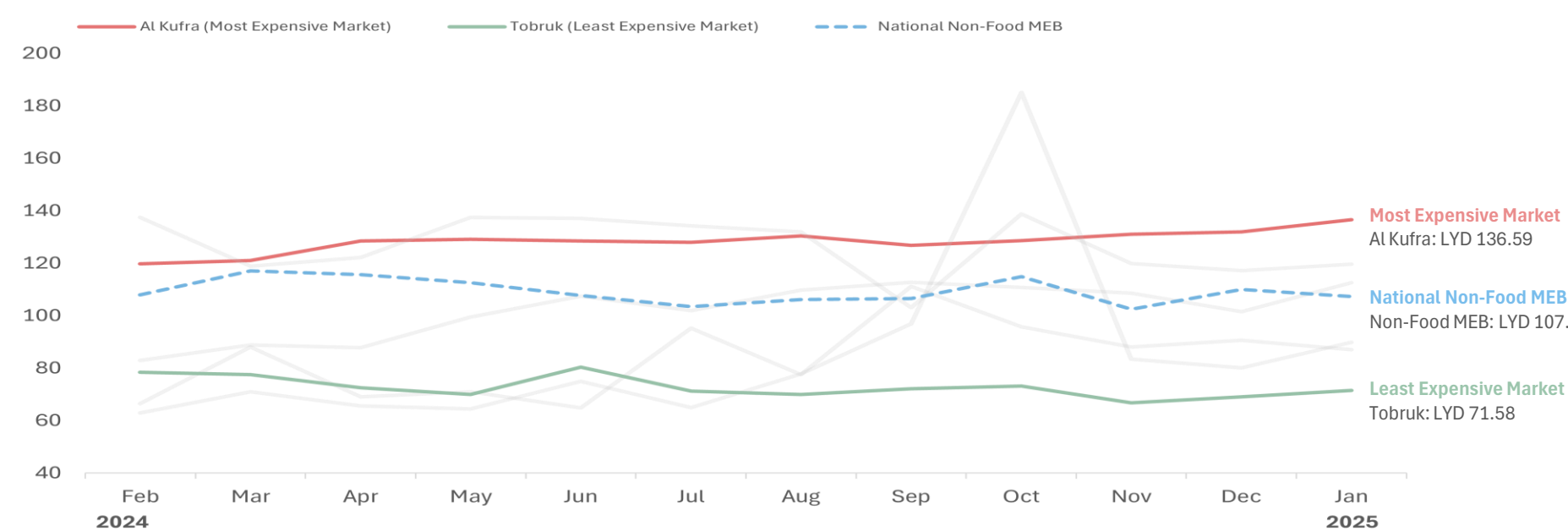


Figure 6: Eastern Libya Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends



Commodity Prices

Table 3: Eastern Libya price per unit Month on Month (MoM) percent change

	December 2024	January 2025
Food Basket		
Bread (5Pc)	LYD 1.49 ▼ -0.9%	LYD 1.34 ▼ -10.0%
Rice (Kg)	LYD 5.41 ▲ +4.6%	LYD 4.93 ▼ -8.9%
Couscous (Kg)	LYD 7.56 ▲ +8.0%	LYD 6.26 ▼ -17.3%
Pasta (500g)	LYD 2.51 ▼ -3.4%	LYD 2.17 ▼ -13.8%
Potatoes (Kg)	LYD 4.81 ▼ -3.8%	LYD 4.5 ▼ -6.5%
Tomatoes (Kg)	LYD 2.54 ▼ -9.3%	LYD 2.27 ▼ -10.7%
Pepper (Kg)	LYD 5.1 ▼ -7.2%	LYD 5.27 ▲ +3.3%
Onions (Kg)	LYD 3.04 ▼ -1.0%	LYD 3 ▼ -1.4%
Tomato Paste (400g)	LYD 4.14 ▲ +1.3%	LYD 4.25 ▲ +2.8%
Chicken (Kg)	LYD 19.25 ▲ +7.5%	LYD 16.8 ▼ -12.7%
Eggs (30Pc)	LYD 17.98 ▲ +9.5%	LYD 17.88 ▼ -0.6%
Tuna (200g)	LYD 5.29 ▼ -3.9%	LYD 5.2 ▼ -1.8%
Milk (L)	LYD 5.54 ▼ -0.2%	LYD 5.38 ▼ -3.0%
Oil (L)	LYD 8.19 ▲ +5.4%	LYD 7.43 ▼ -9.3%
Salt (Kg)	LYD 2.17 ▲ +2.0%	LYD 2.08 ▼ -3.8%
Sugar (Kg)	LYD 5.1 ▲ +0.3%	LYD 4.84 ▼ -5.0%
Black Tea (250g)	LYD 6.86 ▼ -1.7%	LYD 6.77 ▼ -1.3%
Non-Food Basket		
Handwash Soap (Pc)	LYD 2.37 ▲ +2.8%	LYD 2.27 ▼ -4.3%
Dishwashing Liquid (L)	LYD 5.03 ▼ -2.1%	LYD 5.54 ▲ +10.2%
Laundry Detergent (L)	LYD 7.32 ▼ -21.9%	LYD 8.86 ▲ +21.1%
Toothpaste (Pc)	LYD 6.29 ▼ -2.9%	LYD 6.48 ▲ +3.0%
Sanitary Pads (10Pc)	LYD 4.64 ▲ +1.3%	LYD 5.09 ▲ +9.6%
Fuel		
Public Cooking Fuel (11Kg)	LYD 5.5 ▲ +17.9%	LYD 5.5 0.0%

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

Western Libya – Food and Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

- The Food MEB in western Libya dropped by -1.26 percent in January 2025, reaching LYD 874.90, making it the most expensive region in the country. A significant rise in the Food MEB price in Alkhums (+15.5 percent to LYD 888.07) was offset by decreases in the Food MEB in Misrata (-11.84 percent to LYD 856.00) and Zilten (-7.56 percent to LYD 880.88).
- Azzawya was the most expensive municipality in the region, with a Food MEB of LYD 957.00, followed closely by Tripoli with with a Food MEB of LYD 955.13. Despite the price decreases, ongoing security incidents in the western region involving clashes among militia groups continue to impact market supply and market prices.
- In January, Non-Food MEB prices decreased by -9.60 percent in the west, falling to LYD 95.47, primarily due notable decreases in Tripoli(-46.03 percent to LYD 96.30), and Misrata (-20.36 to LYD 99.56).
- Food MEB prices in the western region are +28.03 percent higher year-over-year (YoY) (LYD 657.95 in January 2024 vs LYD 874.90 in January 2025), highlighting the ongoing economic challenges and sustained pressure on Libyan households' cost of living.

Figure 7: Western Libya Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends

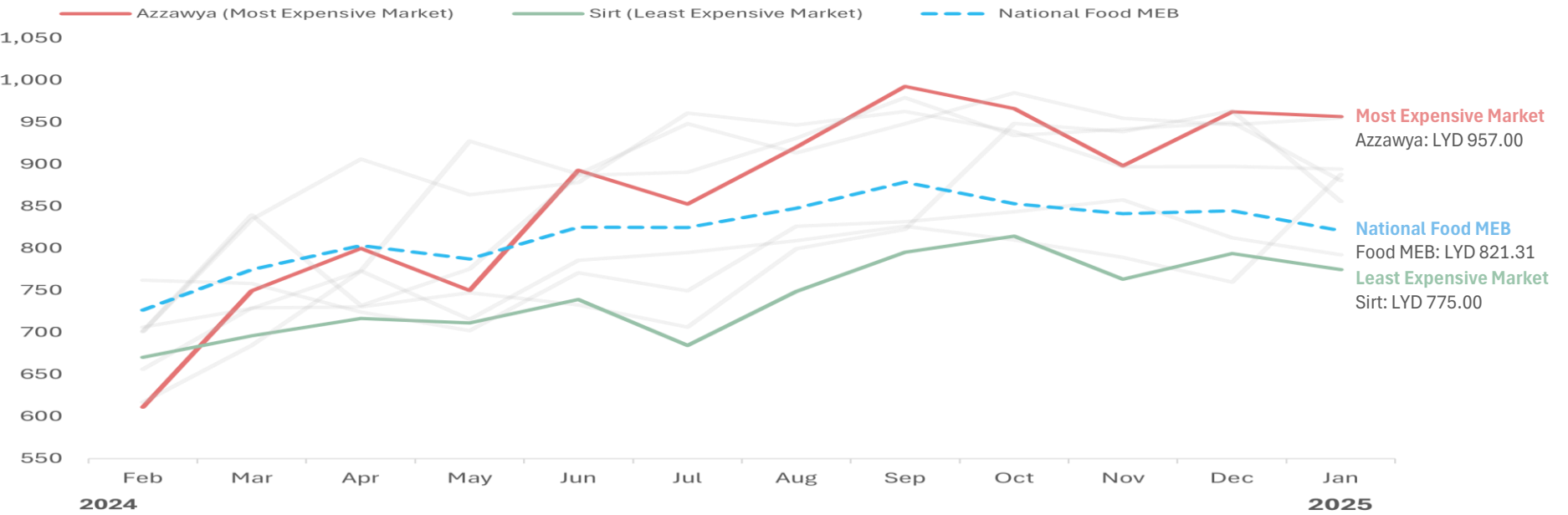
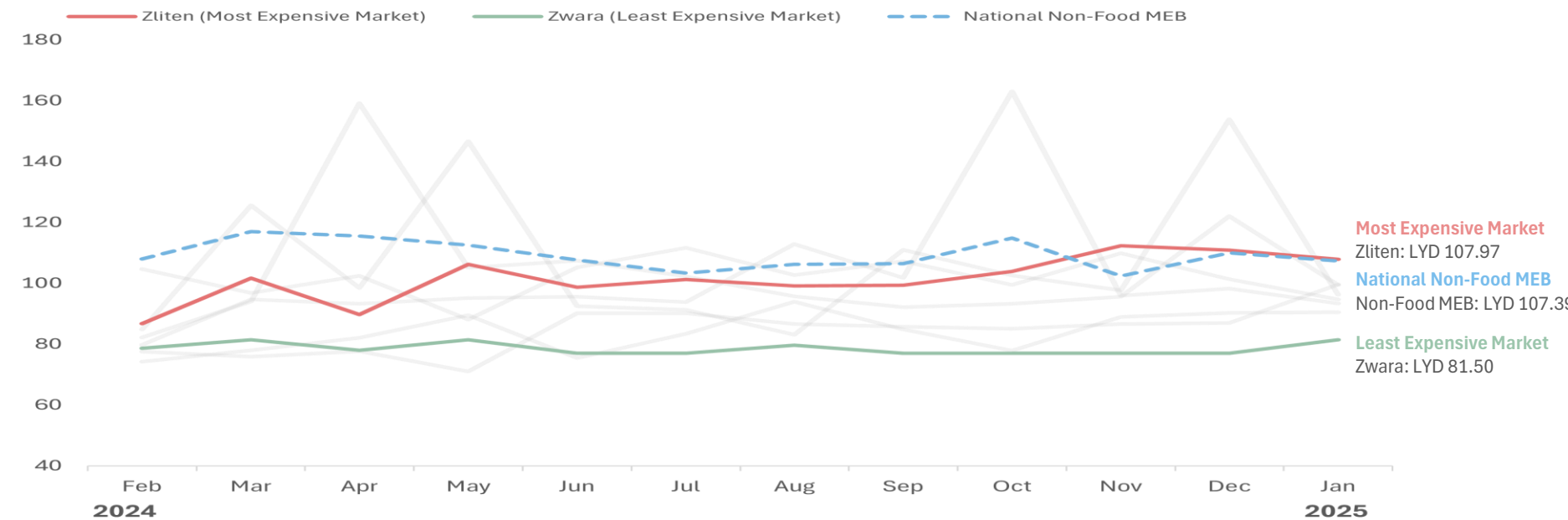


Figure 8: Western Libya Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends



Commodity Prices

Table 4: Western Libya price per unit Month on Month (MoM) percent change

	December 2024	January 2025
Food Basket		
Bread (5Pc)	LYD 1.53 0.0%	LYD 1.62 ▲ +5.5%
Rice (Kg)	LYD 5.95 ▲ +0.8%	LYD 6.13 ▲ +3.2%
Couscous (Kg)	LYD 7.59 ▲ +3.4%	LYD 8.73 ▲ +14.9%
Pasta (500g)	LYD 2.52 ▲ +1.0%	LYD 3.02 ▲ +19.9%
Potatoes (Kg)	LYD 4.78 ▼ -12.1%	LYD 4.73 ▼ -1.0%
Tomatoes (Kg)	LYD 4.42 ▲ +14.9%	LYD 3.97 ▼ -10.2%
Pepper (Kg)	LYD 5.47 ▲ +5.2%	LYD 4.92 ▼ -10.0%
Onions (Kg)	LYD 4.27 ▲ +17.7%	LYD 4.16 ▼ -2.6%
Tomato Paste (400g)	LYD 5.16 ▲ +0.3%	LYD 5.5 ▲ +6.5%
Chicken (Kg)	LYD 20.62 ▼ -4.1%	LYD 17.94 ▼ -13.0%
Eggs (30Pc)	LYD 20.33 ▲ +15.4%	LYD 20.33 0.0%
Tuna (200g)	LYD 4.7 ▼ -5.4%	LYD 4.3 ▼ -8.6%
Milk (L)	LYD 6.16 ▼ -3.5%	LYD 6.38 ▲ +3.4%
Oil (L)	LYD 8.16 ▲ +0.8%	LYD 8.45 ▲ +3.5%
Salt (Kg)	LYD 1.13 ▲ +5.9%	LYD 1 ▼ -11.1%
Sugar (Kg)	LYD 5.05 ▼ -3.0%	LYD 5.41 ▲ +7.1%
Black Tea (250g)	LYD 8.33 ▲ +4.8%	LYD 8.66 ▲ +4.0%
Non-Food Basket		
Handwash Soap (Pc)	LYD 4.34 ▲ +19.3%	LYD 3.8 ▼ -12.6%
Dishwashing Liquid (L)	LYD 5.39 ▲ +10.2%	LYD 5.33 ▼ -1.2%
Laundry Detergent (L)	LYD 9.06 ▲ +83.6%	LYD 5.67 ▼ -37.4%
Toothpaste (Pc)	LYD 4.76 ▲ +6.1%	LYD 4.81 ▲ +1.1%
Sanitary Pads (10Pc)	LYD 4.11 ▼ -14.3%	LYD 3.98 ▼ -3.0%
Fuel		
Public Cooking Fuel (11Kg)	LYD 3.5 ▼ -16.4%	LYD 3.5 0.0%

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

Southern Libya – Food and Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

- The Food MEB in southern Libya experienced a general decrease in market prices in January 2025, dropping by -1.75 percent to LYD 809.54, with the notable exception of Aljufra, where prices increased by approximately +14.42 percent to LYD 830.34
- Even with the significant rise in the Food MEB price in Alkhums (+14.42 percent to LYD 830.34) due to security issues and supply chain disruptions, Murzuq was the most expensive locality in the southern region, increasing +4.96 percent to LYD 955.07. Ubari (-12.11 percent to LYD 772.29) and Ghat (-10.84 percent to LYD 757.75) played a major role in the overall drop in the food basket prices for the southern region.
- Non-food MEB prices saw a slight decrease of -0.67 percent to LYD 124.86, with essential commodities such as cooking fuel (+1.7 percent to LYD 21.79) remaining elevated after a +25 percent increase in December 2024.
- Food MEB prices in the southern region are +8.44 percent higher year-over-year (YoY) (LYD 743.99 in January 2024 vs LYD 809.54 in January 2025), driven by ongoing security issues and environmental challenges that disrupted market dynamics.

Figure 9: Southern Libya Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends

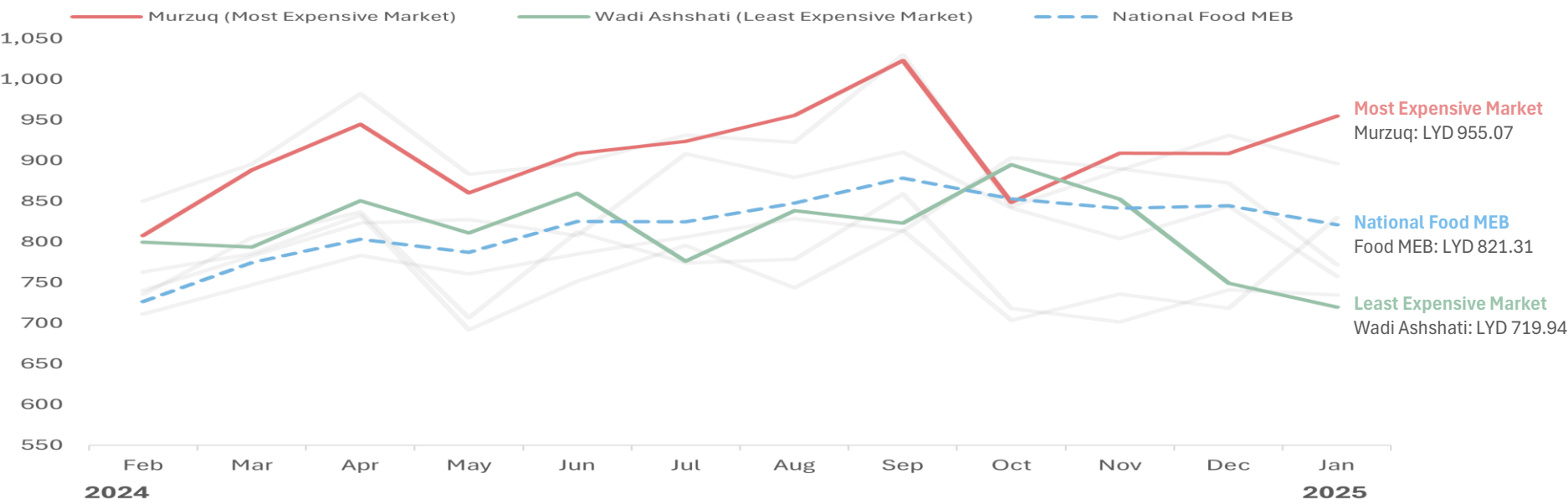
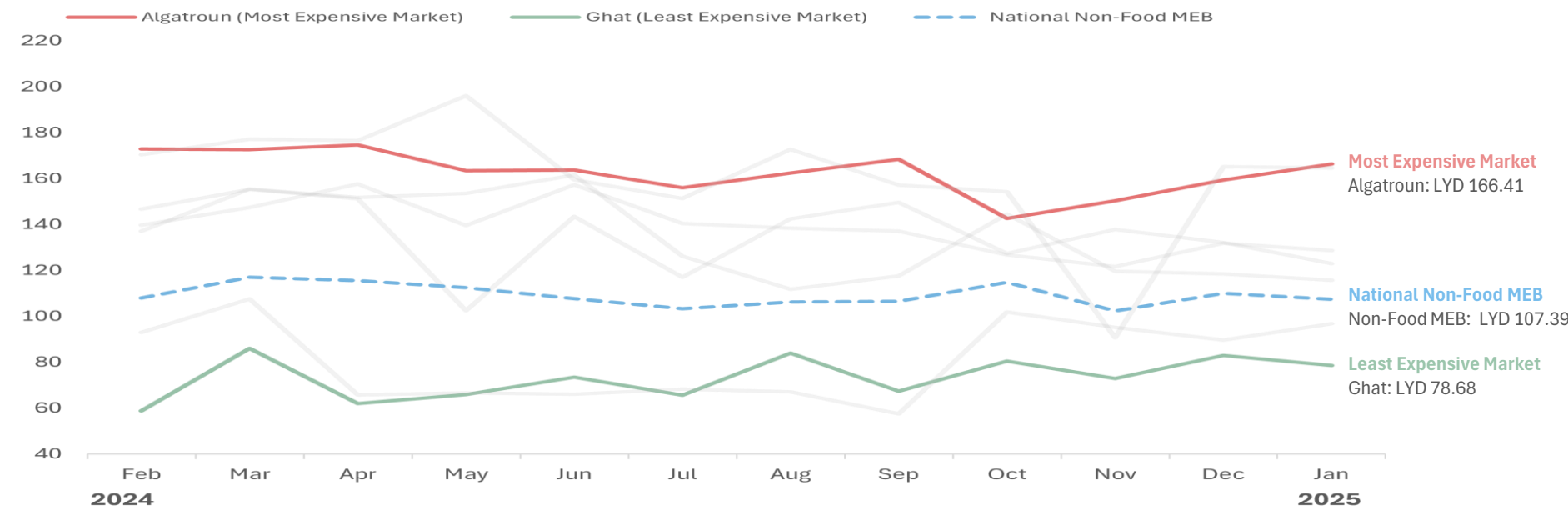


Figure 10: Southern Libya Non-Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) trends



Commodity Prices

Table 5: Southern Libya price per unit Month on Month (MoM) percent change

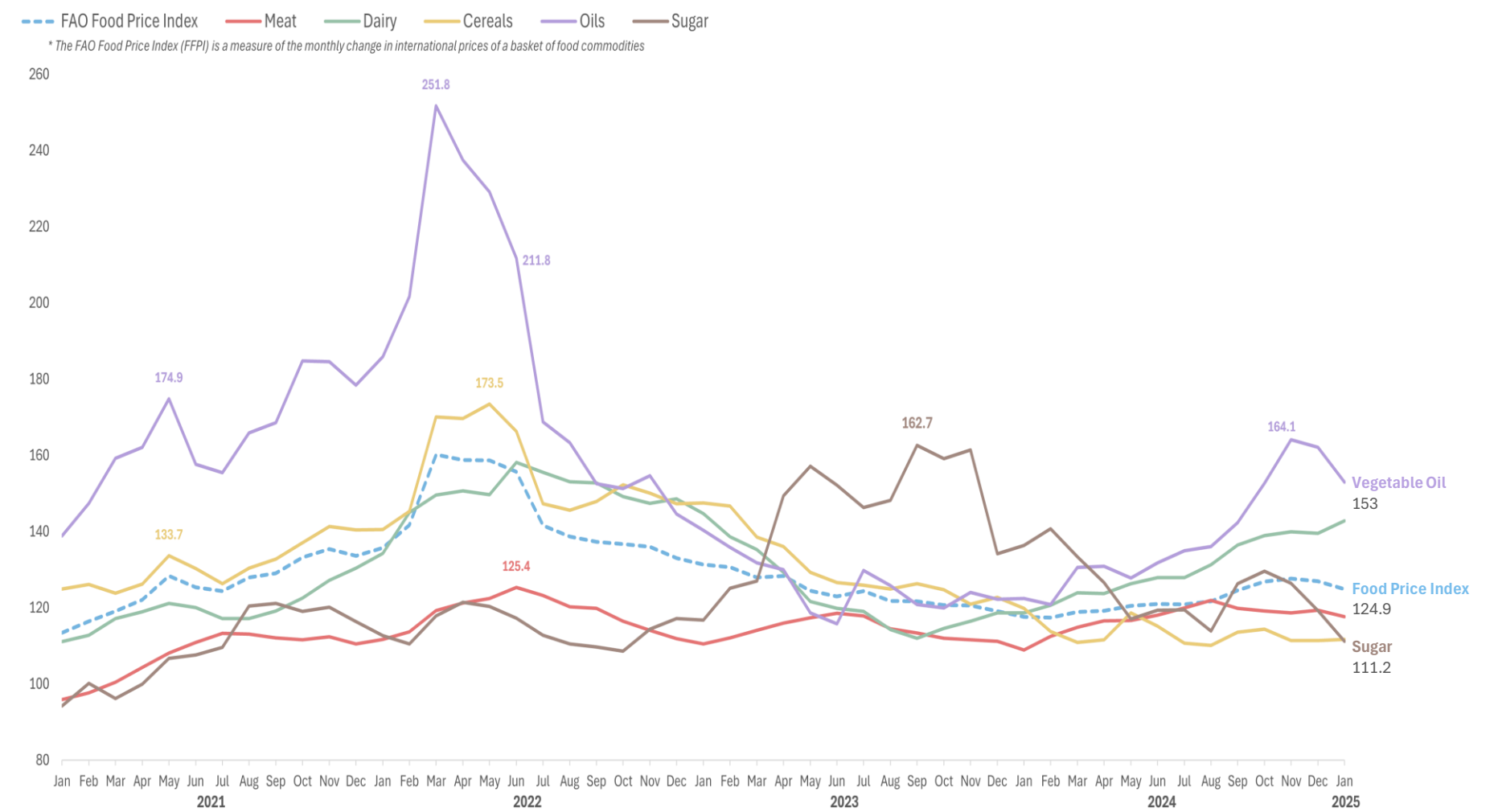
	December 2024	January 2025
Food Basket		
Bread (5Pc)	LYD 1.42 ▲ +8.5%	LYD 1.36 ▼ -3.6%
Rice (Kg)	LYD 5.59 ▲ +3.3%	LYD 5.58 ▼ -0.2%
Couscous (Kg)	LYD 6.87 ▼ -2.7%	LYD 7.3 ▲ +6.4%
Pasta (500g)	LYD 3.31 ▼ -3.3%	LYD 2.9 ▼ -12.3%
Potatoes (Kg)	LYD 4.15 ▼ -28.5%	LYD 4.3 ▲ +3.5%
Tomatoes (Kg)	LYD 3.87 ▲ +13.9%	LYD 3.46 ▼ -10.4%
Pepper (Kg)	LYD 4.77 0.0%	LYD 4.91 ▲ +3.0%
Onions (Kg)	LYD 3 ▲ +0.3%	LYD 2.93 ▼ -2.4%
Tomato Paste (400g)	LYD 4.56 ▲ +0.6%	LYD 4.39 ▼ -3.7%
Chicken (Kg)	LYD 20.35 ▼ -3.2%	LYD 19.31 ▼ -5.1%
Eggs (30Pc)	LYD 19.11 ▲ +1.2%	LYD 19.48 ▲ +2.0%
Tuna (200g)	LYD 4.55 ▲ +4.3%	LYD 4.75 ▲ +4.3%
Milk (L)	LYD 5.71 ▲ +1.6%	LYD 5.48 ▼ -4.1%
Oil (L)	LYD 8.69 ▲ +0.2%	LYD 9 ▲ +3.5%
Salt (Kg)	LYD 1.35 ▲ +7.5%	LYD 1.38 ▲ +1.6%
Sugar (Kg)	LYD 5.04 ▼ -4.1%	LYD 5.21 ▲ +3.4%
Black Tea (250g)	LYD 6.31 ▲ +21.5%	LYD 5.71 ▼ -9.5%
Non-Food Basket		
Handwash Soap (Pc)	LYD 2.55 ▲ +7.5%	LYD 2.46 ▼ -3.5%
Dishwashing Liquid (L)	LYD 2.17 ▲ +9.0%	LYD 2.29 ▲ +5.8%
Laundry Detergent (L)	LYD 5.85 ▲ +29.8%	LYD 5.06 ▼ -13.5%
Toothpaste (Pc)	LYD 6.18 ▲ +6.1%	LYD 6.2 ▲ +0.3%
Sanitary Pads (10Pc)	LYD 4.64 ▼ -4.7%	LYD 4.64 ▲ +0.1%
Fuel		
Public Cooking Fuel (11Kg)	LYD 21.43 ▲ +25.0%	LYD 21.79 ▲ +1.7%

Economic Overview

International Commodity Prices

- Overall Price Decline: The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) fell by -1.6 percent in January, mainly due to lower sugar, vegetable oil, and meat prices, despite rising dairy and cereal prices. However, the FFPI remains +6.2 percent higher year-on-year, showing sustained upward pressure on prices.
- Mixed Cereal Market Trends: The FAO Cereal Price Index rose slightly (+0.3 percent), with maize prices surpassing January 2024 levels for the first time in two years due to reduced production and crop outlook in the United States, and unfavourable conditions leading to slow progress in Argentina and Brazil. Meanwhile, rice prices fell by -4.7 percent due to increased supply from key exporters driving prices down.
- Vegetable Oil Correction: The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index dropped -5.6 percent, led by a sharp decline in palm and rapeseed oil prices after seven consecutive months of growth. However, soy and sunflower oil prices remained steady, driven by weather concerns and strong global demand.
- Meat and Dairy Divergence: The Meat Price Index fell by -1.4 percent. Lower sheep, pig, and poultry meat prices were largely due to import bans on several key-importing countries in Europe, as a mitigation against foot-and-mouth disease, leading to a surplus. Conversely, the Dairy Price Index jumped +2.4 percent, with cheese prices soaring by +7.6 percent, fuelled by strong global demand.
- Sharp Sugar Price Drop: The Sugar Price Index plunged -6.8 percent, reaching its lowest level since October 2022. This was driven by favourable weather in Brazil boosting sugarcane crops, and India lifting its sugar export restrictions, increasing global supply.

Figure 11: The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) which measures monthly changes in international prices for a basket of food commodities



Exchange Rate

- The official exchange rate remained relatively stable throughout January, finishing the month at LYD/USD 5.92, a slight increase from LYD/USD 5.90 in December. This minor adjustment reflects continued efforts by the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) to maintain currency stability amid ongoing economic pressures.
- The parallel market exchange rate climbed to LYD/USD 6.59 by the end of January, widening the gap between the official and informal rates. This divergence suggests growing demand for foreign currency outside of official channels.
- After a temporary suspension in late December 2024, the CBL resumed processing foreign exchange requests on January 5, 2025, in an effort at improving accessibility to foreign currency through regulated financial institutions, and to reduce the increased demand on the parallel exchange rate.
- The CBL continues to work towards fiscal policy that stabilizes the foreign exchange market and reduces the reliance on the parallel exchange rate. Expanding access to foreign currency through official channels is one example whereby the CBL is seeking to curb informal market activity and enhance financial stability across the country.
- In other news, the CBL Monetary Policy Committee convened on January 14, 2025, at the CBL headquarters in Tripoli. During this meeting, the committee emphasized the need for a unified national budget, and the regular transfer of oil revenues to the CBL. They also underscored the importance of maintaining the bank's independence to ensure monetary stability and financial sustainability.

Figure 12: The official exchange rate based on figures from The Central Bank of Libya, along with the parallel market for November

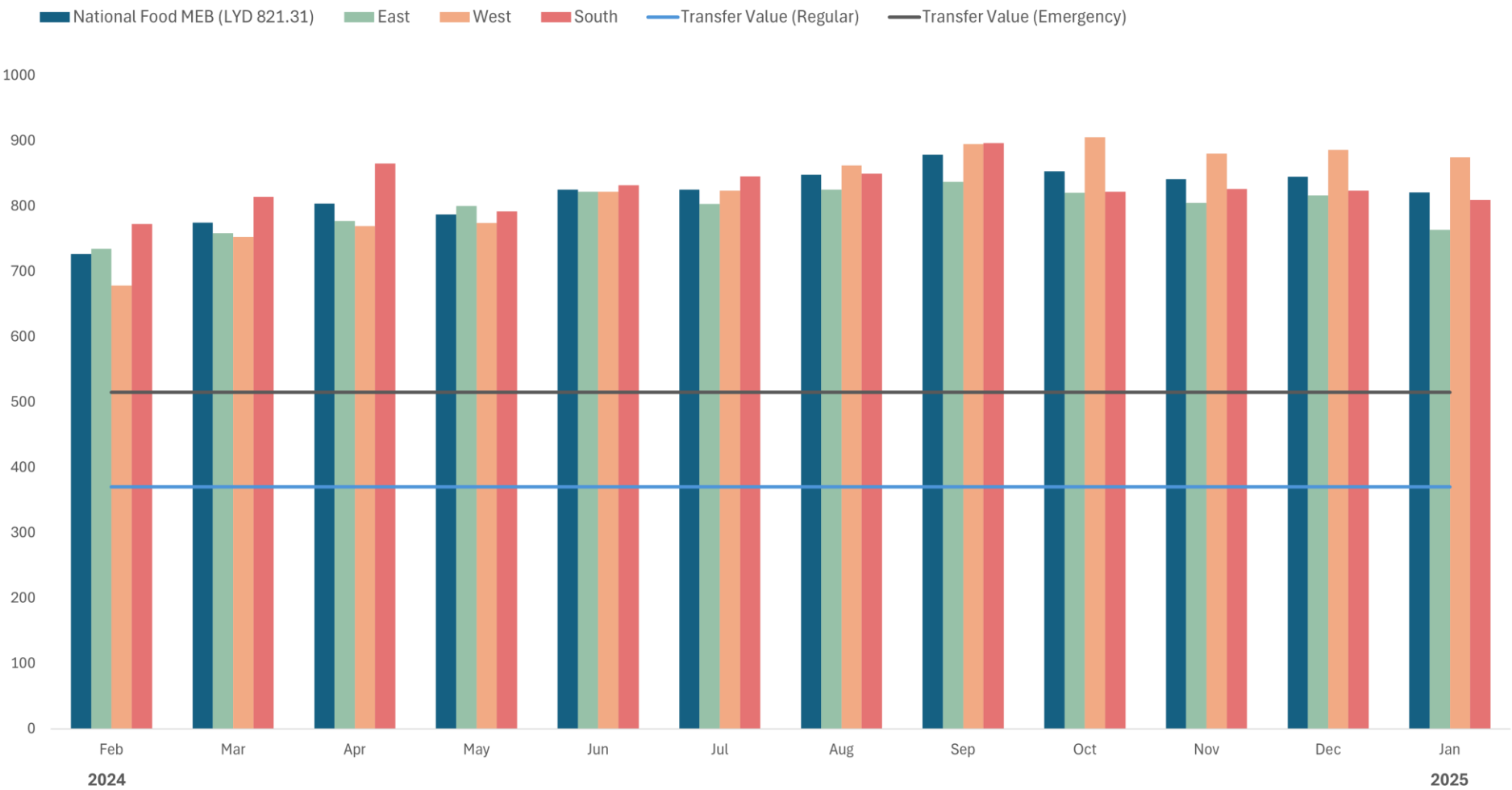


Economic Overview

Implications on the Food MEB

- The Regular Transfer Value (LYD 370 for a household of five) and Emergency Transfer Value (LYD 515 for a household of five), designed to provide supplementary assistance for families to help cover food costs, remains below the Food MEB of LYD 821.31.
- In January, both the Full MEB (-2.74 percent to LYD 928.7) and Food MEB (-2.78 percent to LYD 821.31) dropped substantially, with the most significant decline experienced in the East (-5.23 percent to LYD 866.8), making it the least expensive region nationally. Led by Central Bank of Libya (CBL) fiscal policy, growth in oil production and the activation of new oil fields, the stable political and economic landscape is likely to have a net effect of reducing market prices, particularly for imported goods and everyday essentials..
- The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) fell by -1.6 percent in January, mainly due to lower sugar, vegetable oil, and meat prices, despite rising dairy and cereal prices. The fall in global prices is welcome relief that momentarily takes pressure off Libya’s MEB, which has coincided with price decreases nationally and in every region.
- While the parallel market exchange rate experienced noticeable divergence from official rates in January 2025, the CBL is increasing emphasis on improving accessibility to foreign currency through regulated financial institutions, aimed at reducing the increased demand on the parallel exchange rate and ensuring better liquidity in the financial system and reducing inflationary pressure,
- While the CBL continues to implement policy aimed at fiscal stabilization, and the economic outlook is promising with efforts by the National Oil Corporation (NOC) to increase oil production, market prices are still significantly higher year-on-year (Full MEB +14.7 percent since January 2024). As a result, the UN Cash Working Group is currently in the process of revising the Cash Transfer Value (CTV) provided to beneficiaries in Libya.

Figure 13: Food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost compared to Regular and Emergency Transfer Value (households of five)



Research, Assessment, and Monitoring (RAM)

Methodology

- To inform cash-based interventions and understand market dynamics, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was launched in June 2017 by the Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG), led by REACH.
- With the conclusion of the JMMI in April 2023, the World Food Programme (WFP) subsequently began collecting market data in 21 Libyan municipalities through monthly assessments. These assessments cover major urban areas, recording the prices and availability of basic food and non-food items (NFIs) in local shops and markets. Each round is followed by a review of the number of prices collected per commodity in each monitored Mantiqua to ensure that field teams collect at least four prices per item in each location.
- In line with the objective of local market monitoring, only the price of the cheapest available brand is recorded for each item, and average prices are calculated for both food and non-food items. This methodology ensures that the average price calculated for each item is representative of the cheapest options available in local markets, providing valuable insights into the local economic landscape. For this Market Monitoring, data was collected for seven days from 19 January 2024.

References

- FAO Food Price Index: <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>
- Official Exchange Rate: <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/>
- Parallel Exchange Rate: <https://t.ly/Y1k6S>

Contact

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