



2022 Poverty Analysis

Key findings

LIBYA

June 2023 (Data from July, August and September 2022)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Context

01

Economic factors significantly impact the needs of the Libyan population, particularly their ability to afford basic necessities.

02

Access to basic needs is often hindered by cost, and access to cash is a top priority for many households.

03

The lack of comprehensive data on income, spending, and poverty in Libya is attributed to the fragmented governance system and challenges in determining a widely accepted poverty line. Analyzing specific baladiyas can help address these data gaps and identify households in poverty.



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A light gray world map is centered on the page, overlaid with a faint, light gray geometric pattern of interconnected triangles. The map shows the outlines of continents and countries. The text '01' is positioned above the word 'Relevance' in the center of the map.

01

Relevance

Relevance

The 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) highlights that financial barriers are a significant factor driving sectoral needs.

46% of households were unable to meet their basic needs, in particular **health (29%) and food (16%) needs.**

55% of households reported not having access to sufficient cash, and **54% of households reported this as a priority need** making it the most reported need when asked about priority needs

61% of households used crisis and emergency coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, **with taking on additional work (51%) and reducing health expenses (22%)** being the most common coping mechanisms.

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02

Data sources

Data sources



2022 MSNA

- Total income
- Sustainable income (Salaries, remittances, government subsidies)
- Expenditure (food, frequent non-food items, fuel)

Collected:

- July 4th – October 4th



World Bank

- International poverty line per capita per month in Libyan Dinar 323 LYD

Update:

- September 2022



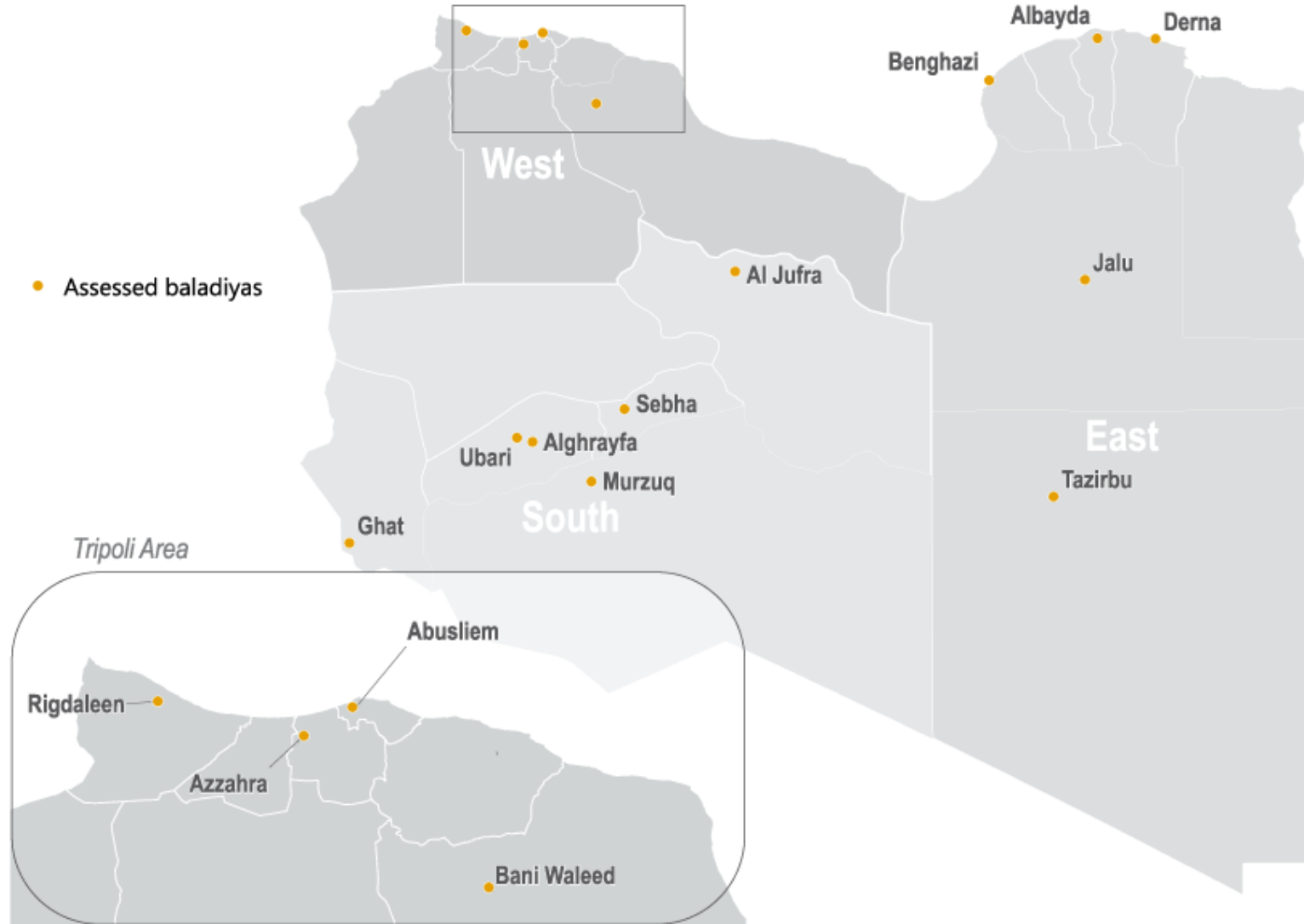
2022 JMMI

- Average cost of the MEB per capita per baladiya
- Average cost of the MEB per capita

Collected:

- July 1st – 14th
- August 1st – 16th
- September 1st – 19th

Coverage



A light gray world map is centered on the slide, overlaid on a background of a light gray geometric pattern of interconnected triangles. A large red number '3' is positioned in the center of the map, over the European continent.

3

Methodology

Methodology

For more details, please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#) of the 2022 Poverty Analysis

Poverty lines used in this analysis

- **International poverty line of 2.15\$ per day per capita**
- **The cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) per baladiya**
- **Median cost of the MEB of the 15 baladiyas as a proxy to the national poverty line**

Terminology

- **Total income:** the 2022 MSNA data includes household self-reported income per categories (salaries, remittances, government subsidies, humanitarian assistance, loans, and savings). The total income is the sum of these reported amounts.
- **Sustainable income:** the income categories reported in the MSNA include sustainable sources such as the salaries, remittances, and government subsidies. The other sources are considered unsustainable since they are not regular and not guaranteed (humanitarian assistance, loans, and savings).

Calculation steps

01

Data preparation

- Calculate **the equivalent total income, sustainable income and expenditure per capita** using the square root equivalence scale
- Convert **the international poverty line per capita per month** in Libyan dinars
- Calculate **the average cost of the MEB per baladiya** – Calculate the **median MEB of 15 Baladiyas**

02

International poverty line

- Calculate the overall proportion of households with **an equivalent total / sustainable income below the international poverty line**
- Calculate the proportion of households with **an equivalent total / sustainable income below the international poverty line per baladiya**
- Calculate the proportion of households with **an equivalent total / sustainable income below the international poverty line per displacement status**

03

MEB Poverty line

- Calculate the overall proportion of households with an equivalent total / sustainable income below the **[MEB per baladiya / National MEB]**
- Calculate the proportion of households with an equivalent total / sustainable income below the **[MEB per baladiya / National MEB]** poverty lines per baladiya
- Calculate the proportion of households with an equivalent total / sustainable income below the **[MEB per baladiya / National MEB]** poverty lines per displacement status

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03

Key findings

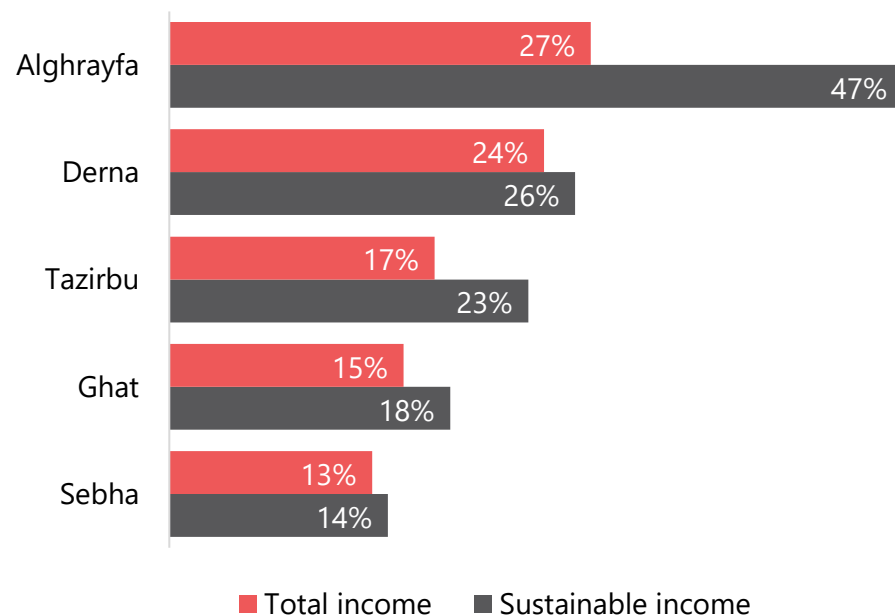
Proportion of households found to be living under the international poverty line

7%

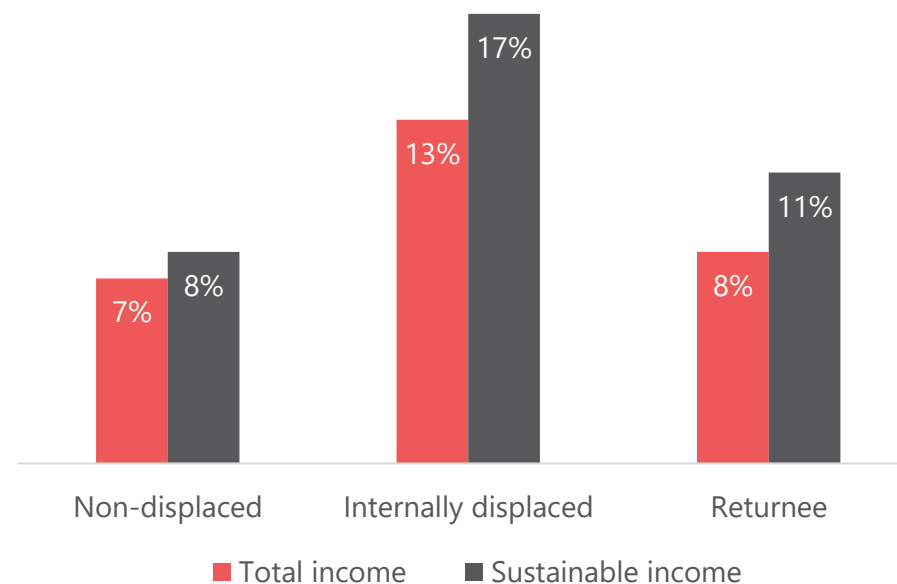
of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the international poverty line

(Using the 2.15\$ per capita per day poverty line and the average of formal and informal exchange rate)

Top 5 baladiyas per % of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the international poverty line



Proportion of households whose reported total and sustainable income found to be lower than the international poverty line per displacement group:

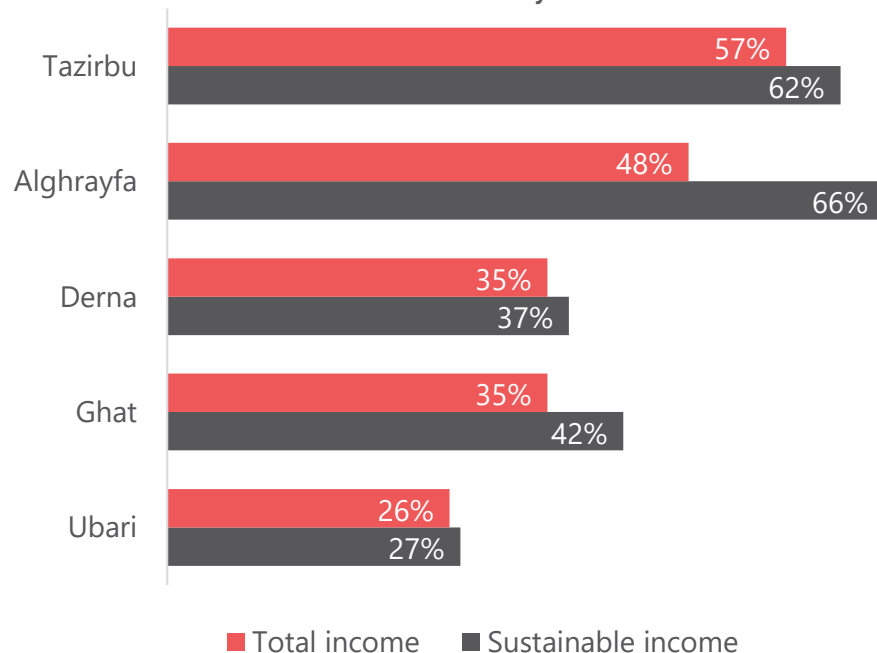


Proportion of households found to be living under the cost of the MEB per baladiya

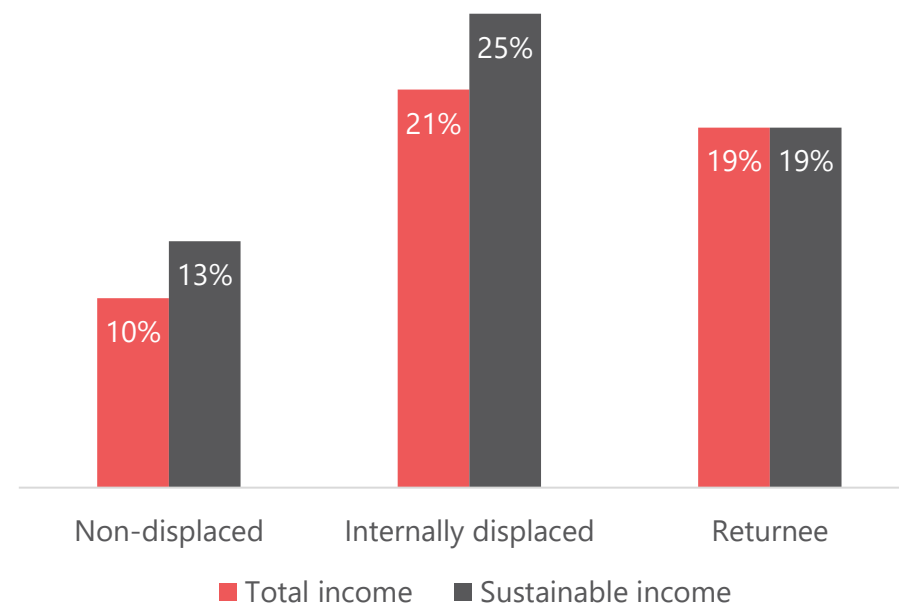
13%

of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the cost of the MEB of their baladiya

Top 5 baladiyas per % of households whose reported total and sustainable income was found to be lower than the cost of the MEB of their baladiya:



Proportion of households whose reported total and sustainable income found to be lower than the cost of the MEB of their baladiya per displacement group:



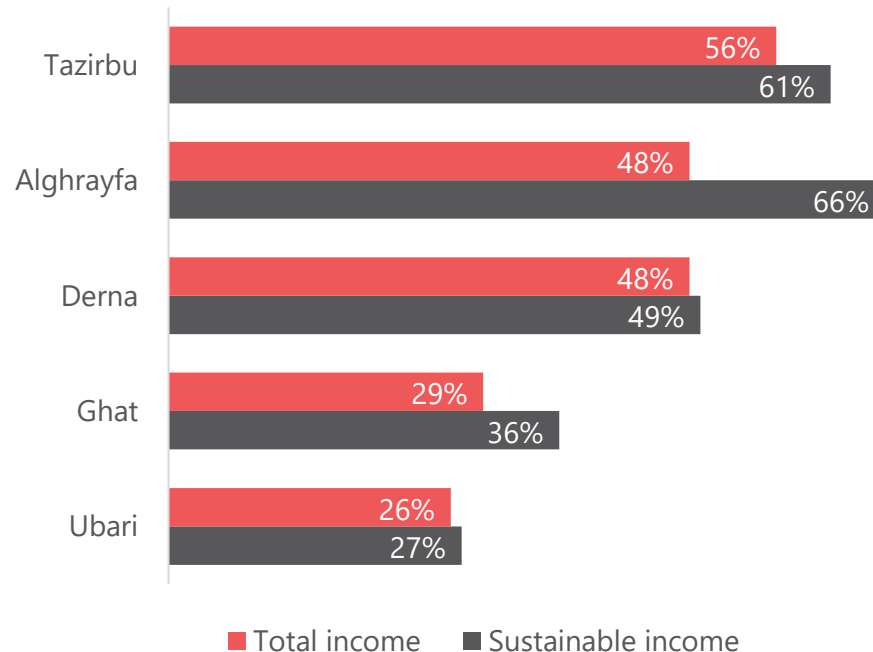
Proportion of households found to be living under the national cost of the MEB

14%

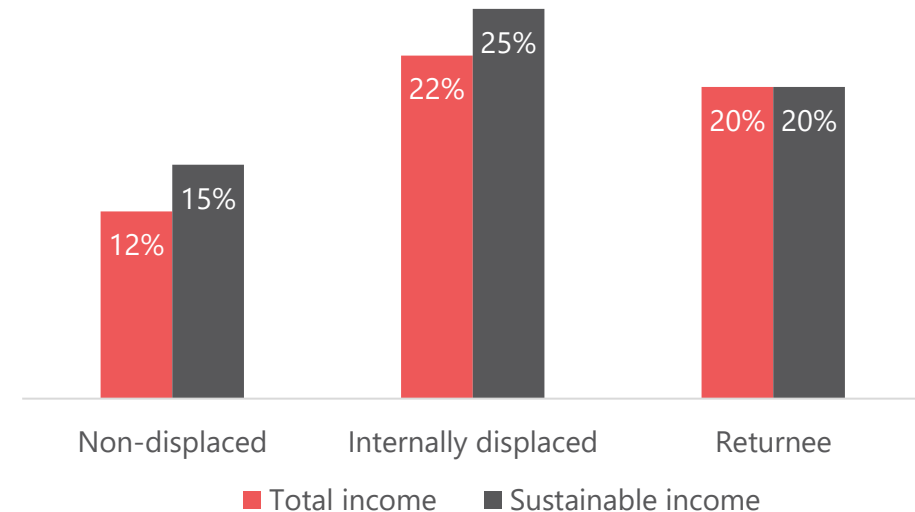
of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the national cost of the MEB*

*(median cost of the MEB of the 15 baladiyas)

Top 5 baladiyas per % of households whose reported total and sustainable income was found to be lower than the national cost of the MEB:



Proportion of households whose reported total and sustainable income found to be lower than the national cost of MEB per displacement group:



International Poverty Line Results Table

Region	Baladiya	Median Total Income	Median Sustainable income	2.15\$		3.65\$		6.85\$	
				% HH total Income under \$2.15	% HH sustainable Income under WB	% HH total Income under WB	% HH sustainable Income under WB	% HH total Income under WB	% HH sustainable Income under WB
East	Albayda	750	737	4%	7%	26%	32%	83%	86%
	Benghazi	693	650	9%	11%	30%	36%	86%	88%
	Derna	448	447	24%	26%	72%	74%	95%	96%
	Jalu	671	453	4%	10%	34%	76%	86%	100%
	Tazirbu	396	388	17%	23%	78%	85%	97%	99%
South	Alghrayfa	455	401	27%	47%	70%	87%	89%	100%
	Aljufra	604	544	2%	4%	39%	61%	92%	99%
	Ghat	558	502	15%	18%	43%	50%	76%	87%
	Murzuq	849	805	1%	2%	18%	19%	71%	77%
	Sebha	671	653	13%	14%	31%	33%	89%	95%
	Ubari	500	492	9%	10%	64%	67%	96%	98%
West	Abusliem	758	758	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	93%
	Azzahra	1155	1097	1%	3%	3%	5%	38%	47%
	Bani Waleed	728	714	1%	6%	7%	12%	90%	96%
	Rigdaleen	970	900	0%	1%	3%	5%	51%	55%

	International poverty line 2.15\$	International poverty line 3.65\$	International poverty line 6.85\$
Non-displaced	7%	23%	84%
Internally displaced	13%	33%	80%
Returnee	8%	36%	90%

Minimum Expenditure Basket Poverty Line Results Table

Region	Baladiya	Median Total Income	Median Sustainable income	Median Expenditure	Median MEB	Equivalent Median MEB	MEB per baladiya Poverty line		Average national MEB Poverty line	
							% HH total Income under MEB of their baladiya	% HH sustainable Income under MEB of their baladiya	% HH total Income under average MEB	% HH sustainable Income under average MEB
East	Albayda	750	737	306	788	352	7%	10%	16%	20%
	Benghazi	693	650	327	948	424	15%	16%	15%	16%
	Derna	448	447	301	811	363	35%	37%	48%	49%
	Jalu	671	453	377	893	399	10%	28%	14%	34%
	Tazirbu	396	388	327	937	419	57%	62%	56%	61%
South	Alghrayfa	455	401	304	920	412	48%	66%	48%	66%
	Aljufra	604	544	295	914	409	12%	20%	12%	20%
	Ghat	558	502	405	1052	470	35%	42%	29%	36%
	Murzuq	849	805	383	1000	447	10%	11%	6%	7%
	Sebha	671	653	395	926	414	20%	22%	20%	22%
	Ubari	500	492	292	920	412	26%	27%	26%	27%
West	Abusliem	758	758	680	910	407	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Azzahra	1155	1097	760	798	357	2%	4%	3%	5%
	Bani Waleed	728	714	656	749	335	1%	6%	1%	6%
	Rigdaleen	970	900	748	966	432	1%	3%	1%	3%

	MEB of baladiya poverty line	Average MEB poverty line
Non-displaced	10%	12%
Internally displaced	21%	22%
Returnee	19%	20%

Conclusion

7% of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the international poverty line

(Using the 2.15\$ per capita per day poverty line and the average of formal and informal exchange rate)

13% of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the cost of the MEB of their baladiya

14% % of households whose reported total income was found to be lower than the national cost of the MEB*

**(median cost of the MEB of the 15 baladiyas)*

KEY FINDINGS

01

Economic disparities

- Lower salaries in the East and South regions contribute to the higher poverty rates, with income levels significantly lower compared to the West.

02

Regional disparities

- The East and South regions have higher poverty rates compared to the West, indicating uneven economic opportunities and development.

03

Impact of displacement

- Internally displaced households experience greater poverty, highlighting the negative effects of displacement on economic situations and access to resources.

Thank you for your attention



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