



UNITED NATIONS
LIBYA



COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS

2023
UPDATE



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ACROYNMS

CCA: Common Country Analysis

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GECOL: General Electricity Company of Libya

HDP: Humanitarian-Development-Peace

HIV/AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

HNEC: High National Election Commission

IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons

ISIL: Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Libya

LYD: Libyan Dinar

ODA: Official Development Assistance

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SRSG: Special Representative of the Secretary-General

UNCT: United Nations Country Team

UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

US\$: United States Dollar

WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since publication of the initial Common Country Analysis (CCA) in March 2022, the United Nations in Libya has updated its CCA for 2023 to include key developments and new data and analysis to ensure that implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2025 (UNSDCF) remains relevant, appropriate, and needs driven in the country's fluid context. As such, this update is intended to complement and build on the 2022 CCA by analysing Libya's main developments through the lens of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As with the initial CCA, the lack of available data on the SDGs continued to pose challenges in assessing progress towards the 2030 Agenda, although some improvements in data availability have been observed (see chapter 3 and Annex I).

Fractured political dynamics and governance structures continued to impede progress towards sustainable peace and development in Libya. Lack of an agreed legal framework and roadmap for presidential and parliamentary elections remained the most significant source of political contention. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General with UNSMIL intensified mediation efforts and engagement with key political actors, Libyans across the country, and regional partners to create and sustain the momentum required for an inclusive and credible electoral process. (SDG 16) Women's representation in governance structures at all levels remained very low, with minimal results and concerns that agreements on a new electoral process would not guarantee women's full participation and representation. (SDG 5)

Restrictions on civic space continued including hate speech, smear campaigns, incitement of violence, forced disappearance, and attacks against human rights defenders, women's rights defenders, journalists, civil society actors, and members of social movements. Against a backdrop of increasing populism and anti-foreigner rhetoric, and continuing excessive control by security agencies, repressive policies and attempts to criminalize civil society organizations were reinforced. (SDG 16)

Thousands of people continued to be held, often incommunicado, in official and unofficial places of detention, with many subjected to torture, extortion, and other serious human rights violations. As of June 2023, more than 4,000 migrants and persons of concern, including children were arbitrarily detained in official detention centres with thousands of others detained in unofficial places of detention. Concerns persisted regarding the indefinite detention of women accused of affiliation with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – Libya (ISIL). (SDG 16)

While incidents of localized armed confrontations declined, some civilian casualties were recorded. For many victims and survivors of past and present human rights violations, justice and accountability remained elusive or slow. Explosive remnants of war continued to pose risks to the lives and livelihoods of people living in contaminated areas. (SDG 16)

Following the sharp economic decline in 2020, GDP per capita rebounded by almost 30 per cent in 2021 over the previous year. In 2022, over 7 per cent of Libyans were reported to be living below the international poverty line while 14.2 per cent were estimated to be living below the national poverty line. (SDG 1) Increased prices of essential goods reduced the purchasing power of the most vulnerable people. Libya's heavy reliance on food imports from the Black Sea area was impacted by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, while low domestic consumption continued to limit availability and accessibility of key food items, increasing food insecurity and adoption of negative coping strategies. (SDG 2) While significant challenges remain, the Government undertook efforts to strengthen and expand the national social protection system.

Libya has made progress on several health and nutrition indicators since the publication of the initial CCA although the health care system remains fragile and under-resourced. Child mortality continued to decline in 2021 while cases of COVID-19 and related deaths fell sharply. Services and capacities to address mental health needs have been highlighted as a key gap. The development of a costed primary health care package, considered critical to the delivery of harmonized and quality services, remains largely stalled. (SDG 3)

Education access remains high, except for children of migrants and persons of concern, while a steady improvement in secondary school examination results was observed. In 2022, the Ministry of Education announced plans to establish 1,500 schools over a three-year period and launched a pilot programme to increase inclusion of children with disabilities in schools. (SDG 4)

Progress has also been noted in the number of households with access to improved and safe drinking water sources, however, only 47 per cent of non-Libyan households had access to improved water sources. Twenty-two per cent of households had access to safely managed sanitation facilities, while 70 per cent had access to basic sanitation facilities. (SDG 6)

Underpinned by increased oil prices and production, Libya's economy grew by 31.4 per cent in 2021 following a 24 per cent contraction in 2020 and is projected to grow by 17.9 per cent in 2023, the highest rate expected in the Middle East and North Africa. Despite a strong economic recovery, unemployment increased slightly from 20.3 per cent in 2020 to 20.6 per cent in 2021. Youth unemployment remained significantly higher, particularly for young women. (SDG 8) Progress was made on key infrastructure projects. (SDG 9)

Government revenues, primarily from oil, continue to be the largest financial flow with the potential to invest towards the SDGs. However, systemic issues on public financial management continued to limit adequate planning and overall effectiveness of investments. Official development assistance to Libya amounted to approximately US\$ 328 million in 2021

which declined by a third in 2022 with the drawdown of humanitarian activities. (SDG 17)

Few developments were observed regarding the environment and climate change (SDGs 11–15), with some efforts to improve efficiency, particularly in the energy production and oil and gas sectors. (SDGs 7 and 12)

Humanitarian needs continued to decline in 2022, prompting humanitarian agencies to focus on protection and prevention measures and risk reduction, while transitioning to a Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) decreased by 60 per cent from 316,000 in October 2020 to 125,000 by December 2022, including 71,000 people on a solutions pathway and 54,000 people with remaining displacement-related needs.

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance declined in 2022 to 328,560 including 117,855 people with acute needs.

Those population groups identified as most at risk of being left behind in the initial CCA continued to face the greatest challenges in realization of their fundamental rights and having their basic needs met. These include (i) women and girls, (ii) children, (iii) youth, (iv) IDPs, (v) migrants and persons of concern, (vi) persons living with disabilities, (vii) minority ethnic groups, and (viii) persons living with HIV/AIDS.

In the coming year, the UN, informed by the 2023 CCA update, will continue to target interventions through the UNSDCF to areas serving as catalysts for progress towards sustainable development, peace, and achievement of the SDGs in Libya.



2. INTRODUCTION



Published in March 2022 based on the extensive work across the United Nations system in Libya, the 2021 UN Common Country Analysis provided a comprehensive analytical foundation for the development of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023–2025 currently under implementation.

Based on the revised guidance emanating from the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System Reform on the new generation of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, CCAs are no longer a once in a programme cycle exercise, but an ongoing process to ensure that UN interventions remain relevant to evolving needs and circumstances and to inform any necessary revisions. Following a year since its original publication, the UN in Libya has updated its CCA.

Rather than undertaking a wholesale review, update, and republication of the original CCA, the UN in Libya decided to produce a more concise report focusing on the developments (or lack thereof) and information, data, and analysis available since the publication of the 2022 CCA. The original CCA — which provides more general and contextual information and background across all thematic and sectoral areas — will remain the baseline reference document for the CCA update. As such, this update should be used in conjunction with the original CCA document to inform planning and programming. This approach helps to avoid large-scale repetition of information included in the original CCA and provides the UN with a more compact

and practical document on more recent developments which may necessitate adaptation to its interventions.

To ensure the update process was as inclusive as possible, the CCA update reflects the collective contribution of all UN entities operating in Libya. On behalf of the United Nations Country Team and under the overall guidance of the Office of the Resident Coordinator, various UN interagency coordination mechanisms — including the Programme Management Team, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, Gender Theme Group, Youth Working Group, and Results Groups, amongst others — were engaged during the CCA update process. Where possible, consultations were undertaken with various external stakeholders, including Government of National Unity partners.

The exercise also endeavoured to map new or updated data — with appropriate disaggregation where possible based on gender, age, geographical location, IDP and migratory status, etc. — based on the global SDG indicator matrix completed during the initial CCA process. However, as was the case during the initial CCA development process, data availability and reliability remains a significant challenge in Libya, while the frequency of data collection across various indicators does not allow for availability of annually produced information. All updates to global SDG indicator data are available in Annex I of this document along with data presented in the corresponding annex of the original CCA.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

A central function of the CCA is to examine Libya's progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Structured under five 'P's of the 2030 Agenda — namely: 1) People; 2) Prosperity; 3) Planet; 4) Peace; and 5) Partnerships — and guided and informed by the global SDG indicator framework, this chapter analyses Libya's progress the Goals against their respective targets since the publication of the 2022 CCA.

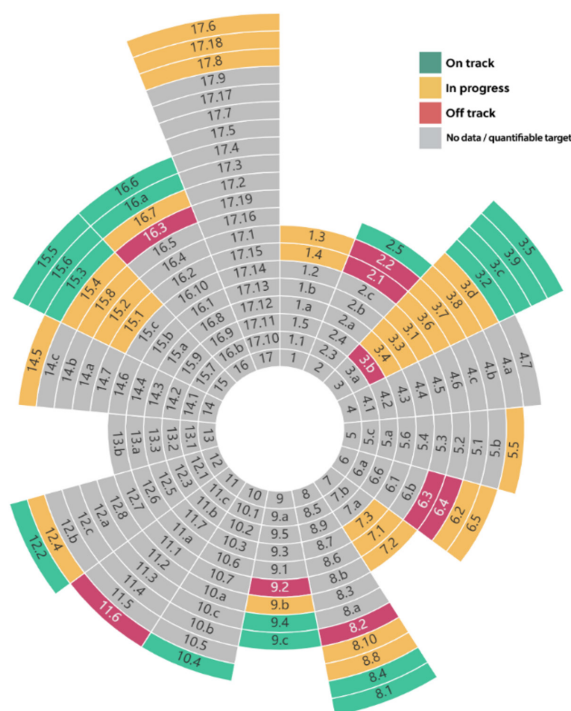
Meanwhile, analysis based on the UN Statistical Division SDG Global Database¹ indicates a significant increase in data availability for Libya since 2016 for all types of data, with records showing availability of sufficient data (2 data points or more) having increased from 16 per cent in 2016 to 33 per cent in 2022, while insufficient data (one data point) has increased from 3 per cent in 2016 to 8 per cent in 2022. Availability of country-reported data also increased from 27 per cent in 2016 to 29 per cent in 2022 in both sufficient and insufficient data points.² Of the 169 global SDG targets, progress was measurable for 52 (31 per cent), of which 31 per cent were assessed to be "on track", 48 per cent were "in progress", while 21 per cent were "off track".³

The UN in Libya also recorded an increase in available SDG-specific data during the mapping of information for this update. While data was available for just 46 per cent of SDG specific indicators for the 2022 CCA, this increased to 65 per cent for this update (see Annex I).⁴ Of indicators with comparable longitudinal data for the 2022 CCA and this update, 55 recorded an improvement, 22 per cent a deterioration, and 23 per cent had no change.

The following sections in this chapter provide an update on data, analysis, and developments in Libya related to the various thematic areas covered under the SDGs since the publication

of the 2022 CCA. While updated SDG-specific data is presented where appropriate; alternative and supplementary proxy data sources have been utilized to support the assessment of developments in each of the SDG areas. Where data or analysis is not provided on specific SDG areas, this indicates no new availability of data or the lack of notable developments since the finalization of the original document.

Overall Progress Towards SDG Targets



3.1 GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Political and Governance Developments

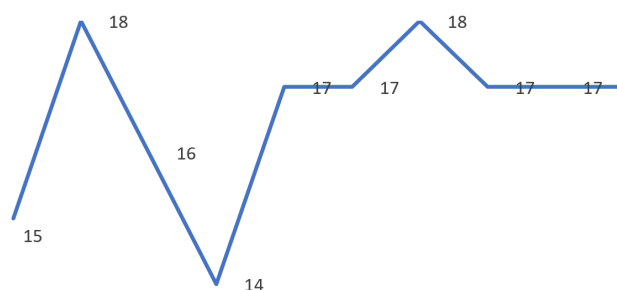
The indefinite postponement of the 24 December 2021 presidential and parliamentary elections — which were expected to end the transitional period and address the legitimacy crises of the current political institutions — over disagreements between political factions on various aspects of the electoral process, have contributed further to a protracted political stalemate and a fragile security environment. Since the failure to hold elections, due to the force majeure declared by Libya’s High National Election Committee (HNEC), the country has returned to a state of executive division with a new executive selected by the House of Representatives taking over in the areas controlled by the Libya National Army Commander in the eastern and southern parts of the country, and the Government of National Unity ruling over much of the western areas. However, to date, there has been no associated relapse into large-scale armed conflict, despite tensions persisting between political rivals and divisions between governmental institutions.

Efforts by the House of Representatives and High Council of State during 2022 to finalize the necessary constitutional basis and electoral legislation for the conduct of elections have failed to achieve meaningful results. Without elections and the political buy-in of the major actors, prospects of unity in the near future remain dim. Disputes over resource distribution remain a key obstacle, while the lack of popular legitimacy for any of the existing governing institutions has reinforced the influence of armed groups.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily, has been undertaking shuttle diplomacy among the key political actors of the country, as well as engaging in wide public consultations and regional diplomacy to create and sustain the needed momentum for elections. On 27 January 2023, the SRSG made public his plan to advance the electoral process during a briefing to the UN Security Council.

Just prior to the SRSG’s briefing, the House of Representatives announced the passing of Constitutional Declaration Amendment No. 13, supposedly in consensus with the High Council of State. The amendment establishes that a joint committee shall be formed by the House of Representatives and the High Council of State, with six members from each Chamber, to develop the outstanding electoral laws necessary to the conduct of elections. By the end of March 2023, both chambers appointed their respective representatives while the 6+6 Committee began technical consultative meetings with the UNSMIL advisory team since early May with the objective of completing the drafting

Corruption Perceptions Index Score



2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

— Scores are on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt.

process in a timely manner. This process is still ongoing.

As main implementer of the national elections, the HNEC received Amendment No. 13 with a level of caution but welcomed the SRSG’s initiative with enthusiasm. However, the unstable political dynamics and existing polarization pose several legal, operational, and security challenges for the implementation of an electoral process during 2023. The HNEC Chairperson stated that the electoral laws must be in place not later than early July for the elections to take place in 2023. In the meantime, the HNEC shifted to a pre-electoral operations mode — effectively putting on hold longer-term initiatives such as the development of a voter verification system through biometric data capture — to focus on achieving an optimal level of readiness.

This new momentum is raising concerns among women activists on the level of commitment of the political leadership and negotiating parties towards ensuring women’s meaningful participation in the upcoming elections. Despite the 13th constitutional amendment, which increased the quota for women in leadership positions from 16 per cent to 20 per cent, women representatives fear that temporary measures adopted may fall below their demands of allocating at least 30 per cent of seats in the House of Representative and the Senate to women.

Currently, women’s representation within Government remains limited to five out of the appointed 35 ministers, including the State Minister for Women’s Affairs. More broadly, there has been minimal political commitment towards the advancement of women with no policies adopted to advance women’s rights, such as a national strategy on women’s advancement or a national action plan on women, peace and security. This has been compounded by weak institutional capacity and the lack of adequate resources assigned to the State Minister’s office. Women’s political participation and representation remains a cultural challenge with a 2022 survey finding that 56 per cent of female and 81 per cent of male Libyan respondents strongly

agree or agree that, in general, men are better at political leadership than women.⁵

Significant efforts have been made to decentralize both fiscal and administrative governance to the municipalities since the endorsement of the Local Governance Law No. 59 in 2012. The first-generation of municipal councils were established between 2013 and 2016, while the second-generation of council elections have been initiated (43 out of 116 elections were held up to 2021, during a multi-layered crisis). Although the Government has taken steps towards transferring legal jurisdiction to elected councils — starting with local revenue collection and waste management — many still lack the means to effectively serve their citizens. Moreover, the district aspect of Law No. 59 of 2012, as amended in 2013, which is expected to foster decentralization, has not yet been implemented.

Libya continues to fare poorly on global metrics related to openness, transparency, and accountability, ranking 171 out of 180 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index in 2022, unchanged from 2020.⁶ Libya also ranked 180 out of 194 countries in TRACE International's Bribery Risk Matrix for 2022, falling seven places since 2020.⁷

Civic Space

Continuing restrictions on civic space, including hate speech, smear campaigns, incitement of violence, and attacks against human rights defenders, women human rights defenders, journalists, civil society actors, and members of social movements are meant to silence youth and social, cultural, and peaceful movements.

On 8 March 2023, the Ministry of Justice's Law Department under the Supreme Judicial Council provided a legal opinion asserting that civil society organizations which were not created based on the provisions of Law 19 of 2001 were illegal. The Law Department stated Law 19 was the only applicable law regulating civil society organizations following the suspension of Decree 286 in July 2022. The legal opinion contradicts provisions of the 2011 Constitutional Declaration which provides for freedom of assembly and association. On 21 March, the Prime Minister's Office issued a circular allowing civil society organizations to continue to work until they are registered. On 22 May, the Cabinet issued Decision No. 312 to form a new committee to regulate civil society organizations based on Law 19 of 2001, placing them directly under the executive authorities.

Libyan legal experts responded that the absence of legislation cannot be used to curtail fundamental rights and that legal opinions cannot override constitutional guarantees. Civil society regulations are also increasingly being misused by security actors as a pretext to intensify their campaign to silence civil society and humanitarian actors. Currently, at least three draft laws on the regulation of civil society organizations are being developed or finalized, one by the House of Representatives which is not compliant with Libya's international human rights obligations and mirrors the restrictive provisions of Law 19 of 2001.

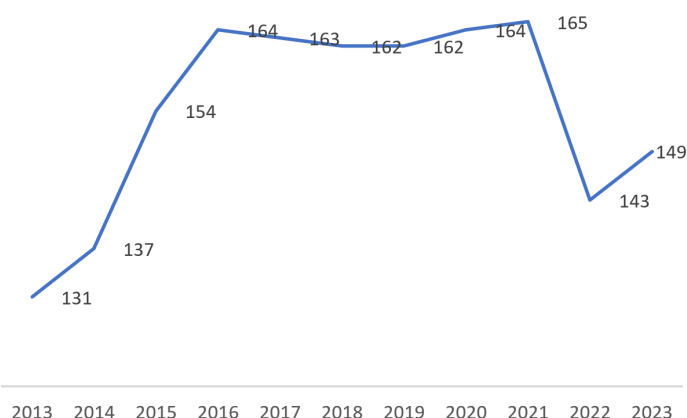
Security actors have already begun leveraging this legal opinion to their advantage. For example, on 9 March 2023, the Criminal Search Unit in Sebha forcibly entered the offices of IOM and ACTED, leading to the arrest of six employees. While an official explanation for the arrests has not been provided, there is speculation that these actions were prompted by the recent legal opinion as a means to exert greater control over international organizations.

Notwithstanding the vibrant and active civil society working for women's rights in Libya, women's organizations and activists face multifaceted challenges. Women who have exposed corruption or violence by either armed groups or the Libyan National Army have been subjected to threats, kidnapping, and violence by both parties. They have further been subjected to gender-related insults by armed groups and defamatory social media campaigns, including allegations of adultery and prostitution. Between 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023, the UN documented reports of eight incidents of arrest, death threats, and intimidation targeting victims and women and human rights defenders for cooperating with the UN. Several victims rejected lodging an official complaint for fear of additional reprisal.

Although a draft law on the elimination of violence against women prepared by Libyan legal experts was recently submitted to the House of Representatives, violence against women, including online violence, remains unaddressed in the absence of a legal framework to address such challenges.

The increasing use of online platforms and applications has provided spaces and means for women to freely receive information, express their views, organise, and assert themselves in Libya's public life. However, it has also turned into a tool to delegitimize them and their activism and terrorize and silence them.⁸ Online threats of sexual violence against critics and activists, particularly women activists (as well as their relatives) are routine.⁹ Of surveyed women, 16 per cent have been experienced online violence, of whom 46 per cent experienced it more than once. Twenty-eight per cent of men reported having perpetrated online violence against women.¹⁰ In September 2022, the House of Representatives passed the controversial Anti-Cybercrime Law which has been criticised by the UN for infringing on the rights of free expression, privacy, and association, and has called for its revocation. Since its adoption, the Law has not

Press Freedom Ranking
(out of 180 countries)



⁵ Arab Barometer, Gender Attitudes and Trends in MENA, September 2022.

⁶ Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, 2022.

⁷ TRACE, Bribery Risk Matrix, 2022.

⁸ UN General Assembly, Promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/76/258), 30 July 2021.

⁹ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya (A/HRC/49/4), 18 August 2022.

¹⁰ UN Women, Violence against Women in the Online Space: Insights from Multi-Country Research in the Arab States, 2022.

been applied to address online harassment.

While attacks on the press have declined in recent years, Libya scores low in the Reporters Without Borders' World Press Freedom Index, although it has climbed 16 places in the global rankings from 165 in 2021 to 149 in 2023 (lower ranking indicates greater press freedom).¹¹

Justice and the Rule of Law

According to official Judicial Police figures, there are 19,103 detainees — including those in pre-trial — being held in 28 official detention centres nominally controlled by the Judicial Police as of early May 2023, a 16 per cent increase since October 2022. Thousands of others are being held unacknowledged, and often incommunicado, both in official and unofficial places of detention. Detainees, including those arbitrarily detained, are often subjected to torture, extortion, solitary confinement, held incommunicado, and denied adequate access to basic services and communication with family members. Many of those in pre-trial remain in prolonged detention with limited access to justice. According to Ministry of Justice figures, there are at least 111 children (sex disaggregation and reason for detention unknown) detained in Judicial Police managed prisons operating under the Ministry of Justice. The UN continues to face challenges with irregular access to Judicial Police managed prisons and gathering information about the situations of those detained.

Libya continues to lack a legislative framework for persons of concern as well as migration management mechanisms that comply with international standards and obligations. Over 4,000 (approximately 88 per cent male and 12 per cent female) migrants and persons of concern, including children, are being held in ten Directorate of Combatting Illegal Migration managed detention centres. At least two of these centres, Abu Selim and Shara Zawya, are dedicated to holding women and children. As of 31 May 2023, approximately 372 women and children were detained in Abu Selim while 118 predominately unaccompanied boys were detained in Shara Zawya. The women and children were kept in prolonged detention with no judicial process and released only if they had guaranteed durable solutions, namely voluntary humanitarian return facilitated by IOM or resettlement and/or evacuation to a third country facilitated by UNHCR.

From early to mid-2022, the Ministry of Social Affairs, with UN support, was working to establish an interim care centre as an alternative to detention. While these plans were paused, the Ministry has deployed at least ten social workers to monitor the situation of children and women in the Abu Selim and Shara Zawya detention centres, the findings of which are being assessed by an internal committee. There are no dedicated detention centres for women and children in eastern Libya.

Concerns also persist regarding the indefinite detention of women accused of affiliation with ISIL. On 4 May 2023, four Tunisian women and four children reportedly affiliated with ISIL were deported from the Jdaydeh prison in Tripoli to Tunisia through the Ras Ijdeer border crossing. The women were previously acquitted by Mitiga Court in March 2023. According to the same court, nine women have been sentenced to twelve years in prison, seven of whom are accompanied

by children aged between seven and sixteen years old. This followed the deportation of 6 Senegalese women and 11 children in coordination with their respective embassies. According to a source at the Ministry of Justice, six foreign women remain in Jdaydeh prison — including four Egyptians with eight children, one Iraqi with two girls, and one Ethiopian with two children — while six Egyptian women and eleven children are detained in the military wing of Al-Kwefyeh prison.

The development of a draft law on reconciliation by a legal committee under the Presidential Council represents a significant step towards implementing transitional justice and fostering reconciliation in Libya. The UN's ongoing consultations with victims highlight the pressing need for justice, the denial of which can feed into renewed cycles of violence and revenge. The UN supports an inclusive, victim-centred, and rights-based national reconciliation, and has called for the increased representation of victims and marginalized groups in the elaboration and operationalization of transitional justice in Libya, particularly women, ethnic minorities, youth, and IDPs.

Human Rights

Notwithstanding some progress, human rights abuses in Libya remain ubiquitous. For many victims and survivors, justice and accountability remain elusive or painfully slow. Violations by state and non-state actors/armed groups include unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detentions, sexual violence, excessive use of force against peaceful assemblies, violations against migrants, asylum-seekers, and persons of concern, including human trafficking and allegations of forced labour, and absence of fair trial/independence of judiciary.

Localized clashes between armed groups, particularly in the western region continued; the most serious of which took place on 27 August 2022 in central Tripoli, resulting in at least 159 injured, including four children, and 42 deaths, with at least four civilians killed.¹² In 2022, at least 63 per cent more children were verified as victims of grave child rights violations compared to the previous year. This includes the killing and maiming of 34 children, including those caused by explosive remnants of war.¹³ The UN also verified 23 cases of conflict-related sexual violence in 2022, including rape, sexual exploitation, and forced prostitution, perpetrated against 11 women — of whom 6 were migrants — 5 men, and 7 children, compared to 46 cases verified in 2021 against 42 women, 1 child, and 3 men. However, this does not necessarily reflect an improvement in the situation as accessibility to information was greater in 2021 due to an increase in field monitoring missions.

The use of indiscriminate weapons in civilian areas during the escalation of armed violence in 2022 re-contaminated areas of Tripoli with explosive remnants of war. Large amounts of unexploded ordnance, landmines, booby-traps, and improvised explosive devices remain in place across Libya and continue to threaten the lives and livelihoods to those who live in their vicinity. In 2022, humanitarian mine action partners identified over 15 million square meters of hazardous areas, provided explosive ordnance risk education to 60,000 people, and disposed of more than 27,000 explosive remnants of war.¹⁴

¹¹ Reporters Without Borders, World Press Freedom Index.

¹² OCHA, Humanitarian Overview 2023, January 2023.

¹³ Data comes from the UN Libya's inputs to Secretary General's Annual Report 'Children and Armed Conflict' of 2023 covering the period of 2022.

¹⁴ IMSMA Core, Libya Mine Action Centre, 2022.

Uncontrolled arms and ammunition and their proliferation also continues to pose severe risks to lives of civilians. Most arms and ammunition remain outside of state control and in the hands of civilians, militias, and criminal armed gangs who regularly employ them in armed confrontations, often resulting in civilian casualties.

On 23 November 2022, the Follow-up Committee of the Regulatory Bodies of the House of Representatives concluded an investigation into the president and members of the National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights which reportedly confirmed an alleged complaint of corruption and misuse of financial resources by its former chairperson, Mr. Omar Al-Hijazi, and four additional members of its board. On 8 May

2023, the House of Representatives issued a decree naming six new board members of the National Council while retaining five members from the previous board. On 16 May, the House of Representatives revoked its Decision No. 10 of 2021 and No. 8 of 2023 on the composition of the National Council for Civil Liberties, which resulted in the return of the previously dismissed board members.

The UN continues to call on Libyan authorities to ratify outstanding human rights conventions and optional protocols, including the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.



3.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

No Poverty

Recent or reliable data on the proportion of Libya's population living below international and national poverty line was unavailable at the time the original 2022 CCA was produced. However, household survey data from 2022 has offered greater clarity with regard to the poverty status of various population groups in the country. Over 7 per cent of Libyans were found to be living below the international poverty line of US\$ 2.15 per day while 14.2 per cent were found to be living below the national poverty line based on the median medium expenditure basket (see Table 1 below).¹⁵

Table 1: Proportion of the population living below the international and national poverty lines.

	International poverty line	National poverty line
Non-displaced	6.6%	10.5%
IDPs	13.1%	21%
Returnees	8.1%	18.6%
Total	7.1%	14.2%

Following the sharp economic decline in 2020 — primarily resulting from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 11-month blockade of oil facilities in the country — GDP per capita rebounded by almost 30 per cent in 2021 over the previous year to US\$ 9,044.¹⁶

However, prices of essential goods (food and drinks, housing, electricity, water, gas and other fuels, and transportation) have been major contributors to Libya's higher official inflation rate since 2021.¹⁷ The cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket¹⁸ in December 2022 was 35 per cent higher than pre-COVID-19 levels of March 2020.¹⁹

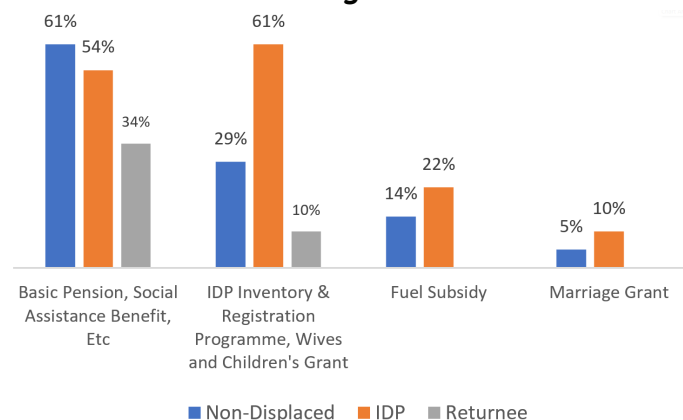
Approximately 25 per cent of Libya's public spending is related to social services.²⁰ Libya's social protection system continues to rely primarily on energy price subsidies as well as cash assistance to households. The Government of Libya has prioritized the strengthening of a more effective and shock-responsive social protection system with international partners. Notably, the Government declared, at the Arab Ministerial Forum in 2021, its commitment to delivering nationally appropriate social protection systems, including social protection floors, the universal right for social

GDP per capita (constant 2015 US\$)



protection, human-centred and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the importance strengthening social protection systems. In addition, Law No. 27 on 'Allowances for Children and Wives' was reactivated in 2021,²¹ effectively reintroducing the universal child benefit which had been suspended since 2013.²² A monthly payment of 100 LYD (US\$ 20) has been paid to all Libyan children under 18 years of age, a subset of wives, and unmarried women, accounting for 1,075,000 households in 2021, representing an effective coverage rate above 80 per cent.²³ In addition, 1.1 million women received a grant for unemployed wives/girls over 18-years-old in 2022.²⁴ However, several bottlenecks — including the lack of awareness by some population groups,

Proportion of Households Receiving Government Subsidies by Type of Subsidy Received



¹⁵ Figures based on calculations undertaken by REACH Libya and the UN based on 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment findings published in 2023.

¹⁶ World Bank national accounts data and OECD national accounts data, available [here](#).

¹⁷ World Bank, Libya Economic Monitor – Summer 2022, September 2022.

¹⁸ The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a five 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. Only the MEB's key elements (food and non-food items) were incorporated into these calculations.

¹⁹ REACH, Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI), 1 - 24 November 2022 | 1- 14 December 2022, 2023

²⁰ Expenditure Statement, Central Bank of Libya from 1 January 2022 to 30 November 2022. Included institutions: Ministry of Health and its affiliates, Ministry of Education and its affiliates, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and its affiliates, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and its affiliates, Ministry of Social Affairs and its affiliates, Ministry of Youth and its affiliates, and General Authority for the Care of the Families of Martyrs and Missing Persons.

²¹ Tabadul TV, 2021.

²² Law No. 27 of 2013 on Allowances for Children and Wives.

²³ ILO and UNICEF, Second ILO-UNICEF joint report on social protection for children, 2023.

²⁴ Ministry of Social Affairs Facebook page, 4 January 2023.

and issues around children with disabilities and those born to a Libyan mother and non-Libyan father – have contributed to the observed coverage gap.²⁵

As Libyan citizens, IDPs and returnees are also entitled to receive social protection services. A 2022 survey data confirmed that there is no discrimination in terms of access to governmental subsidies on the basis of the displacement status. Non-Libyans still have no access to social protection.²⁶

In February 2023, the National Economic Social Development Board presented its vision and policy priorities for the future social protection system of Libya to the UN, international financial institutions, and donors.

Zero Hunger

The global supply chain disturbances caused by the pandemic and the Ukraine crisis have had a severe impact on the food security situation in Libya given the country's heavy dependence on food imports. Indeed, the wheat import dependency ratio stood at 90 per cent, with the Black Sea area accounting for more than 60 per cent of the imported volume of wheat from Ukraine and Russia, making it particularly vulnerable to the impacts of the war in Ukraine. Libya's import dependency ratio for vegetable oils stood at 94 per cent, with only 15 per cent being imported from the Black Sea. However, it remains highly dependent on vegetable oil imports from Turkey which is itself significantly reliant on imports from the Black Sea area.²⁷

Local production of staple food is only estimated between three and five per cent of domestic consumption, with eight per cent of households reporting having reduced their agricultural activities in 2022.²⁸ The lack of availability and accessibility of food in the south have been compounded by the high food prices, which has gradually eroded people's purchasing power and limited their ability to afford basic needs, thus pushing households to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The cost of the local food basket consisting of key commodities consumed by Libyan households increased by 22 per cent in December 2022 since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, with prices of vegetable oil and flour continuing to be the highest since before the conflict, thereby contributing to increased levels of food insecurity.²⁹

According to the remote food security outcome monitoring conducted between June and August 2022, the food insecurity prevalence in households that no longer receive food assistance from WFP is 12.5 per cent compared to 11 per cent of those receiving assistance. Food insecurity was marginally higher in female headed households.³⁰ The proportion of households with inadequate food consumption remains higher among non-Libyan households (persons of concern and migrants) with a food insecurity prevalence of 24 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. Due to lack of food or money to buy food, most households rely on coping strategies such as limiting food

portion size, purchasing lower quality food, reducing number of meals per day, and restricting consumption by adults so children can eat. The survey also shows that the consumption of iron rich foods like flesh meat, organ meat, and fish was low for more than half of respondents.

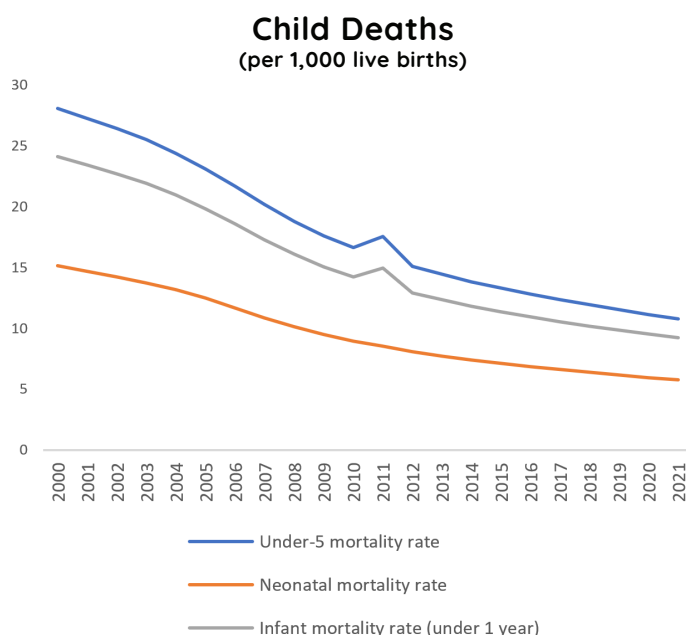
In 2022, the UN – in coordination with the Bureau of Statistics and Census and the Primary Health Care Institute – undertook the nation's first Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions Nutrition survey. Preliminary results indicate a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 3.8 per cent, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 1.2 per cent, and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) of 2.6 per cent.³¹ Rates of stunting – which had previously been reported as being between 21–40 per cent across various sources – was found to at 8.2 per cent, while overweight rates stood at 5.2 per cent.³² The consolidation of these early observations and the survey's latest findings will enable programme managers, policy makers, health workers, and the international community to develop evidence-based nutrition programmes that can effectively prevent nutrition-related morbidity and mortality.

Good Health and Wellbeing

While Libya has made progress in some health and nutrition indicators since the publication of the 2022 CCA, the health care system remains fragile and under-resourced.

Latest data from 2021 also shows a continued downward trajectory in child mortality rates, with the under-five mortality falling to 10.77 per 1,000 live births, neonatal mortality to 5.76 per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality to 9.2 per 1,000 live births.³³

In the absence of a functional maternal and newborn death



²⁵ Ibid. See also UNICEF et al, Social protection systems for children, 2022.

²⁶ REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2022.

²⁷ WFP, Ukraine Conflict: Impact on RBC operations and MENA economies, March 2022.

²⁸ REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2022.

²⁹ WFP, Libya Market Monitor: WFP VAM Bulletin #4, December 2022.

³⁰ WFP, Food Security Outcome Monitoring: Round 1, August 2022.

³¹ UNICEF, Country Office Annual Report: Libya, 2022.

³² Ibid.

³³ WHO Global Health Observatory.

surveillance and response, the maternal mortality continues to be estimated at 72 deaths per 100,000 live births.³⁴ Women continue to face difficulties in accessing basic emergency obstetric and newborn care due to physical and legal constraints, particularly for migrants, and a lack of qualified human resources and life-saving medicines, especially in the south. In 2022, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Higher Education, with UN support, developed the first national nursing and midwifery education policies, standard curricula, and regulatory framework.

At the national level, an estimated 73 per cent of children received three doses of the Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoid, and Pertussis (DTP3) vaccine in 2021.³⁵ Repeated stockouts of critical vaccines continued to disrupt immunization schedules and put children at risk of life-threatening diseases. Libya still has no system to track its vaccine supplies. In July 2022, the Government released enough funds to procure vaccine stocks until mid-2023. However, funding for vaccines remains ad hoc and unpredictable.³⁶

The first national cold chain inventory assessment in Libya was completed in 2022 which found that 11 per cent of vaccination sites require major rehabilitation, 83 per cent use the supervisor's private cars or another employee's car for transportation of vaccines from warehouses, 60 per cent had no alternative source of energy other than the general electricity company, 73.7 per cent had no cold boxes, and 16 per cent had no temperature monitoring devices. More than half of cold chain equipment was older than five years and the 13.5 per cent of monitoring devices were non-functional. A quarter of vaccination staff had no capacity building in the last three years. In response, the UN has provided significant support to fortifying vaccine cold chain capacities across approximately 700 health facilities.³⁷

According to WHO's latest Global Tuberculosis (TB) Report, 1,932 new cases of TB were notified in Libya in 2021 (28 per 100,000 population), representing an 11 per cent increase over the previous year. Although official data for 2022 has not yet been published, preliminary figures indicate that 2,150 cases were notified (31 per 100,000 population) for the year. This apparent increase is likely due to the reactivation of TB diagnostic laboratories following the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the overall strengthening of TB services in the country. Although the treatment success rate for TB patients in Libya remains low, it has increased by over 10 per cent since 2018, largely because of considerable efforts by UN partners and donors to strengthen the National TB Programme by providing equipment and supplies, staff training, and improving surveillance.

In 2022, an assessment of 116 primary health care facilities conducted with the Primary Health Care Institute demonstrated that most had experienced acute shortages of antibiotics, insulin, blood pressure drugs, and other essential

medicines. Almost two thirds had reduced the volume of their work and/or had suspended specific treatments. Fifty-five per cent had directed patients to private sector or secondary care facilities.

The inability of national authorities to approve a health budget for 2021 and 2022 has affected health care at all levels and resulted in limited access to essential and specialized care for some of Libya's most vulnerable population groups. Many health staff are paid only sporadically while very few public health facilities offer a standard package of essential health care services.

While the development of a costed primary health care package was intended to commence in 2017, multiple factors – including the COVID-19 pandemic – have hampered progress. The costing exercise restarted in March 2023, following concerted effort and advocacy of several UN agencies and donors, although it was again halted shortly in mid-2023. The development of such a package remains critical to the delivery of harmonized and quality services.

A 2021 assessment highlighted perceptions that increases in verbal/physical violence, sexual abuse, and family separation have directly contributed to an increase in psychological issues, manifested primarily as anxiety and depression in impacted individuals.³⁸ Women, especially those subjected to domestic violence and related traumatic experiences, and people with disabilities appeared to be particularly vulnerable to such distress.³⁹ The unmet need for mental health and psychosocial support was identified to be mainly driven by the lack of mental health facilities and safe spaces, along with a shortage of trained professionals and proper equipment/medication, financial hardship, and a wide-spread fear of social stigma.⁴⁰

Finally, access to essential health services remains an obstacle for persons of concern and migrants with 18 per cent and 17 per cent respectively declaring inability to access when needed.⁴¹

Quality Education

Libya's complex context has stalled the progress towards SDG 4 in the recent years. Many adolescents and youth continue to be deprived of learning and skill-building opportunities while most children aged 3-5 years do not receive any form of early learning.⁴²

Enrolment rates for Libyan children were at 92 per cent or higher in 2022.⁴³ However, 11 per cent of households with school-aged children reported having children who were not enrolled in formal school during the 2021/2022 school year.⁴⁴ School attendance showed a similar trend, with the lowest rate

³⁴In 2019, based on the Libyan Cause of Death Report 2016-2017, the Ministry of Health estimated that the maternal mortality rate had fallen to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, in the absence of a functional maternal and newborn death surveillance and response, the maternal mortality rate continues to be estimated at 72 deaths per 100,000 live births based on the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG).

³⁵WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage.

³⁶WHO, WHO Country Office Annual Report 2022, 2022.

³⁷UNICEF, Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4, 2023.

³⁸UNICEF, MHPSS in Libya: MENARO Mission Report, 2022.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰REACH, Libyan Population Multi-Sector Needs Assessment 2021: Health & MHPSS Findings, 2022.

⁴¹MSNA 2022 for persons of concern and DTM Round 44 - Migrant Survey / FMS data for migrants.

⁴²UNICEF, Draft Country Programme Document: Libya, 2022.

⁴³REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2022.

⁴⁴REACH, Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNA) 2022 - Global Indicator-Level Key Findings, April 2023.

Clean Water and Sanitation

According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, progress was noted in the number of households having access to improved and a safe drinking water source, with 50 per cent using bottled water and 29 per cent connected to the public network. Some 61 per cent of households reported having access to the public water network on average four days or more per week, with 27 per cent stating there was at least one instance when they did not have sufficient water to meet their daily needs. Only 47 per cent of non-Libyans (persons of concern and migrants) have access to improved water sources.

In 2021, 67 per cent of assessed schools had access to an improved drinking source, however there was no water available at the time of the survey. In addition, 30 per cent and 67 per cent of schools had limited sanitation and water supply services respectively, while 82 per cent had handwashing facilities with water but no soap. In 2021, 29 per cent of health facilities in Libya had no water service, while only 42 per cent practiced waste management at basic level.

Despite improvements, Libya's water infrastructure lacks essential operational maintenance, financial support, and technical capacity. Continuous attacks by armed groups on water facilities, recurrent and prolonged power outages, and the deterioration of desalination plants highlight the fragile state of water infrastructures in the country. An estimated 10 per cent of the wells that feed the Man-Made River are out of service, and Libya's eight desalination plants operate at approximately 27 per cent capacity due to inadequate maintenance. Water losses from the national network are estimated at between 30 and 50 per cent.

at 91 per cent for non-displaced male adolescents and 87 per cent for IDP male adolescents. While there is no accurate data on enrolment rates for non-Libyans, attendance of migrant (54 per cent) and refugee (63 per cent) boys and girls is low.⁴⁵ Child labour, the lack of documentation, and financial burdens were cited as the main reasons for children not attending or dropping out of school.⁴⁶ There was also steady improvement in secondary school examination results, with the secondary certificate rate reaching 59.6 per cent, an improvement from 44 per cent in 2019/2020 academic year.⁴⁷

In 2022, the Ministry of Education announced a plan to establish 1,500 schools over a three-year period starting from 2022, with priority given to dilapidated schools and those built of tin sheets.⁴⁸ In February 2023, the Ministry of Education announced that it had established 39 educational institutions and classrooms for the basic and secondary education stage across 32 regions.⁴⁹

The Ministry also initiated an inclusive education pilot programme in 2022 focusing on 40 integrated schools across east, west, and south of Libya. Over three phases, the programme aims to 1) rehabilitate and improve accessibility in 12 schools serving 10,150 children; 2) provide learning materials that support the inclusion of children with disabilities through the introduction of Montessori rooms in 40 schools serving up to 20,000 children; and 3) implement a teacher training programme for 80 teachers across the 40 schools to begin in May 2023.⁵⁰

While there is still no functional management information system for the education sector, the Ministry has recently started rolling out an Education Management Information System and administering basic information technology training for all staff – including teachers, social workers, and counsellors – as well as developing e-learning materials for digital class platforms.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ The Libya Observer, Dbeibah congratulates top students for passing second school certificate exams, 10 October 2022.

⁴⁸ The Libya Observer, Ministry of Education reviews plan to establish 500 new schools, 26 July 2022.

⁴⁹ The Libya Observer, 39 new educational institutions and classrooms established during the past year, 8 February 2023.

⁵⁰ Libya Herald, UNICEF Libya supporting Libyan schools to be more inclusive, 14 April 2023.

⁵¹ Reach, Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2022. Households reporting satisfaction with water available for drinking. WHO definition to compute this indicator the MSNA using the following: Proportion of households by type of primary source of drinking water and proportion of households by time (minutes) taken to fetch water (round trip by walking, queuing and time needed to fetch water).

⁵² UNICEF and WHO, Joint Monitoring Programme.

⁵³ UNICEF and WHO, Joint Monitoring Programme.

⁵⁴ OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, December 2021.

⁵⁵ UNICEF, Assessment of National Water Systems in Libya, 2021.



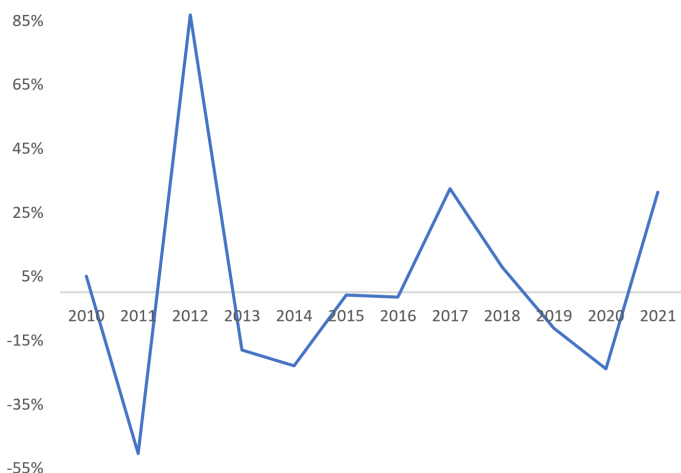
3.3 Economic Transformation Analysis

Libya's economy showed a significant 31.4 per cent growth in real GDP to US\$ 60.9 billion (constant 2015 US\$) in 2021 following a sharp economic contraction of -24 per cent recorded in 2020 resulting from the impact of COVID-19 and the 11-month blockade of oil facilities starting during that year.⁵⁶ GDP per person employed (constant 2017 PPP US\$) also increased to US\$ 80,694 in 2021, a 26.7 per cent increase over the previous year.⁵⁷ According to the International Monetary Fund, Libya is expected to record the fastest economic growth in the Middle East in 2023 at 17.9 per cent, while the oil economy will grow by about 22 per cent.⁵⁸

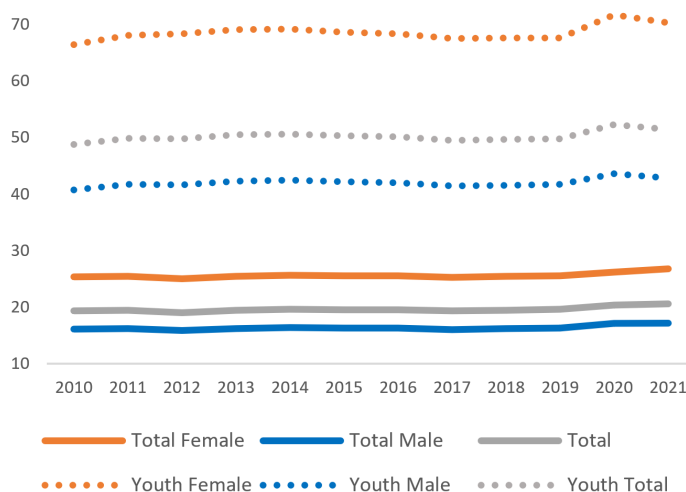
war, international oil prices have recently declined.⁶²

Despite the strong economic recovery, the total unemployment rate increased slightly from 20.3 per cent in 2020 to 20.6 per cent in 2021, with this number standing at 26.8 per cent for females and 26.7 per cent for males. However, youth unemployment (ages 15-24) declined over the same period from 52.2 per cent in 2020 to 51.4 per cent in 2021, although with female youth unemployment remaining significantly higher (70.2 per cent for females and 42.8 per cent for males).⁶⁵

Real GDP Growth Rate
(percentage change over previous year)



Unemployment Rate



Oil production has accelerated rapidly since 2021, averaging 1.2 million barrels per day. Recovering oil exports and receipts also helped Libya's trade and current account balances rebound in 2021 and 2022. However, oil production and exports have been volatile since the end of 2021 due to weather-induced port closures, infrastructure maintenance issues, and shutdowns by armed groups, which resulted in a reduction to 0.6 million barrels per day in June 2022.⁵⁹

A 2021 labour market assessment found most of the unemployed concentrated in the same five urban centres as the labour force (Tripoli, Benghazi, Jabal al Gharbi, Misrata, and Murqub). The predominant employer continues to be the public sector, although it is estimated to have declined to 70 per cent in the last six years.⁶⁴

The headline inflation rate⁶⁰ in Libya as stood at 4.1 per cent as of December 2022, while neighbouring countries, such as Egypt (21.3 per cent) and Tunisia (10.1 per cent), and other upper-middle income countries, such as Namibia (6.9 per cent) and Botswana (12.4 per cent), experienced higher rates of inflation.⁶¹ While the rise in crude oil prices and the strong growth of non-oil GDP have offset the impact of rising food prices due to the Russia-Ukraine

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita increased from 2.6 per cent in 2020 to 2.8 per cent respectively in 2022, indicating an increasing contribution to the wider economy. However, CO2 emission per unit of value added (kilogrammes of CO2 per constant 2015 US\$) increased from 1.25 kilogrammes in 2018 to 1.63 kilogrammes in 2020, suggesting a marginal decrease in efficiency in terms of carbon emissions.⁶⁵ While employment in manufacturing in Libya has also been steadily declining over recent decades, there was a slight increase from 8.3 per cent of total employment in 2020 to 8.4 per cent in 2021.⁶⁶ However, this remains below the average for middle-income industrializing

⁵⁶ World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files.

⁵⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

⁵⁸ The Libya Observer, Libya to record fastest growing economy in Middle East in 2023, IMF expects, 2 November 2022.

⁵⁹ CEIC, Libya Crude Oil: Production.

⁶⁰ Year on year percentage change in the price of a standard basket of goods and services as calculated from the national Consumer Price Index.

⁶¹ WFP, Hunger Map.

⁶² Data from OilPrice.com.

⁶³ International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database.

⁶⁴ IOM, Labour Market Assessment Libya, August 2021.

⁶⁵ UNIDO, Libya Country Profile.

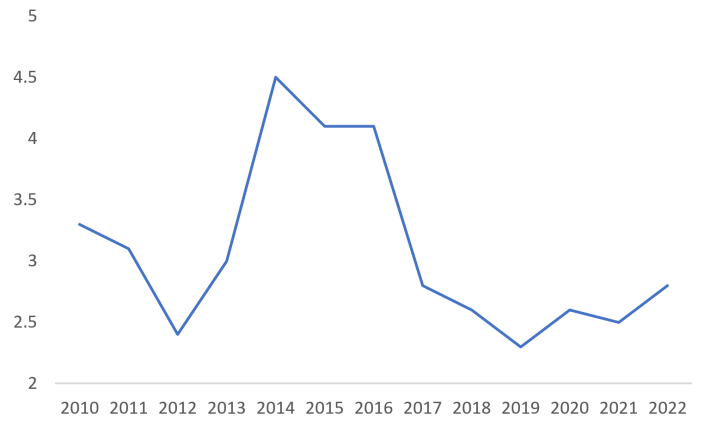
⁶⁶ UNIDO Industrial Analytics Platform, Libya Country Profile.

countries at 11.8 per cent and the global average of 13.6 per cent.⁶⁷

In 2022, infrastructure works were completed in the Misrata Free Zone, the country's first free-trade economic zone with oversight and operations management independent of the Government. Some 40,000 people were directly and indirectly working there as of early 2022. In February 2023, the Cabinet announced the approval of several significant infrastructure projects, including a 128-kilometre coastal road to the Tunisian border between Zawiya and Ras Ajdir. Permission was also granted to the Ministry of Transport to contract international consulting offices to prepare economic and technical feasibility studies for several projects, including transit road projects between Misrata – Tamanhint and Agades and between Benghazi – Alkufra and Sudan. Further permission was granted to the Housing and Infrastructure Board to engage specialized consulting companies to prepare studies and designs necessary for the implementation of integrated facilities projects for various cities (Tajoura, Janzour, Al-Zawiya, Zuwara, Al-Jamil, and Raqdalín).⁶⁸

Access to electricity in Libya is nearly universal, standing at

Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP



99.6 per cent in 2022, with 1.45 million households connected to the electrical grid.⁶⁹ GECOL continues to charge one of the lowest tariffs in the world, contributing to a four per cent annual increase in demand for electricity. However, the Government increased tariffs for electricity for households in 2022.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ UNIDO Industrial Analytics Platform, Libya Country Profile.

⁶⁸ Libya Herald, Cabinet approves projects with foreign entities: Roads, transit trade, feasibility studies, radar systems, culture and training, 3 February 2023.

⁶⁹ General Electricity Company of Libya (GECOL).

⁷⁰ Decree No. 647.



3.4 Environment and Climate Change Analysis

There have been few developments with regard to the environment and climate change since the publication of the original CCA. However, it is notable that the National Oil Corporation and its international oil company partners are working with UN support to reduce emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases from the oil and gas sector, including through reducing wastage of natural gas during oil production, which can instead be used

for domestic purposes or exported. There has been no significant initiative on energy efficiency in Libya over the past years. However, a programme to prepare minimum energy efficiency standards and labelling with the aim of gradually removing less efficient products from the market is currently under implementation with UN support through a committee established at the National, Economic and Social Development Board.



4. LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND



The 2030 Agenda is underpinned by the central principle of leaving no one behind. As such, the 2022 CCA included a detailed analysis of those identified as being most at risk of being left behind and facing the greatest challenges in realizing their fundamental rights and having their needs met. These include (i) women and girls, (ii) children, (iii) youth, (iv) IDPs, (v) migrants and persons of concern, (vi) persons living with disabilities, (vii) minority ethnic groups, and (viii) persons living with HIV/AIDS.

This section outlines the main developments in relation to the situation of these population groups since the finalization of the 2022 CCA and is not meant to reiterate the analysis of the underlying causes and impacts of their vulnerabilities which can be found in the original document. It should also be noted that more updated information, data, and analysis has been produced for some groups than others. Consequently, some vulnerable groups are dealt with in this section in greater detail than others.

The situation regarding the rights of **women and girls** in Libya continued to face significant challenges over the past year. Libya's ranking in the global Gender Inequality Index dropped from 41 out of 162 countries in 2018 to 61 in 2021.⁷¹ There are approximately 120,245 women and 67,965 girls in Libya in need

of some form of humanitarian assistance.⁷² Women and girls continue to have limited access to health and gender-based violence services due to the lack of specialized multi-sectoral services within the public sector, such as case management, survivor-centred clinical management of sexual assault survivors, safety, security, and legal assistance services, or due to limited number of available service providers.⁷³

Violence against women remains vastly underreported due to factors ranging from cultural/societal and legal hurdles to a lack of trust in state institutions, such as the police and the judiciary. The 2021 draft law on the elimination of violence against women has been presented to the House of Representative and requires additional advocacy efforts to dispel the existing misconceptions and to facilitate its adoption by the legislature.

The general negative sentiment towards women's rights in Libya is prevalent. Claims that demands for women's rights are foreign to the local context are rising. This was exemplified in the ruling of the Administrative Appeal Court in Tripoli on 14 September 2022 which upheld the decision to annul a memorandum of understanding between UN Women and the Minister of State for Women's Affairs on the development of a national action plan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325

⁷¹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2021/2022, September 2022.

⁷² Figures based on the REACH 2022 MSNA and IOM DTM analysis.

⁷³ OCHA, Humanitarian Overview 2023, January 2023.

(2000) on women and peace and security, signed on 7 October 2021.⁷⁴ In the ensuing months, conservative figures attacked the memorandum and declared the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women – to which Libya has been a party since 1989 – contrary to Islam. Despite the Prime Minister mandating the minister in charge of women’s affairs to sign a memorandum of understanding, she was subjected to an investigation at the request of the Prime Minister and the memorandum was suspended, initially by a decision of an administrative tribunal and later by the Prime Minister, although the case is still pending before the tribunal. Divisions over the memorandum of understanding unleashed hate speech on social media platforms, along with questions regarding the security and life of the minister.⁷⁵

The recent UN Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya noted reports and rumours of abuse by members of armed groups and militias of women and girls stopped in the street, at checkpoints, or in their neighbourhoods, feeding a climate of fear. This in turn leads families and communities to prevent women from taking part in public life with the ostensible aim of protecting them. In addition, since April 2023, the Internal Security Agency in Tripoli has required all women traveling without a chaperon to fill out a form. The Agency justified this by saying it is only a survey as they want to understand the reasons why women travel without chaperon. However, many fear that it is a step towards restricting women’s right to travel.⁷⁶

Approximately 102,000 children are deemed to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2023, an almost 60 per cent decline from 244,000 estimated for 2022.⁷⁷ While the ceasefire agreement of November 2020 continued to hold, there were at least 63 per cent more children who were verified as victims to grave child rights violations in 2022 as compared to 2021, including due to explosive remnants of war.⁷⁸ Migrant children are even more vulnerable to protection risks.

By May 2021, the Government of Libya had officially submitted its State Party report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, representing the 3rd and 4th combined report covering an extensive period from 2004 to 2019, although this was only registered by the Committee on the Rights of the Children in mid-2022. The State Party Report also outlines the Government’s plans to harmonize legal provisions in Libya’s legislative framework related to child rights through the drafting of a comprehensive child rights’ law, although it is pending finalization.

Overall, the situation of IDPs in Libya has significantly improved since 2021. There have been no new displacements in Libya since the October 2020 ceasefire while the number of IDPs decreased from 316,000 in October 2020 to an estimated 125,000 people in December 2022, representing a 60 per cent reduction since the ceasefire agreement.⁷⁹

While the improvement in the security situation across the country has resulted in a significant decline in those living in displacement, the Government has also adopted a set of decisions/decrees to remove various legal and administrative

obstacles preventing displaced persons from accessing services or enjoying their rights in areas of displacement or resettlement, as well as to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs. In doing so, the authorities have facilitated the local integration of many IDPs into new communities. There is increasing evidence that many of those still identified as IDPs are unwilling to return to their villages of origin.

As of December 2022, 71,000 of those remaining in displacement were identified to be on “solutions pathways”, meaning the local security situation has improved and they have been able to overcome displacement related vulnerabilities through economic engagement, integration, and increased resilience.⁸⁰ Of those on solutions pathways, 37,000 are residing within their municipality of origin with a high potential for local (re)integration. This includes at least 20,000 in Benghazi, 8,100 in Sirt, and 2,000 in Derna. A majority of IDPs identified to be on solutions pathways were reported to be living in rented accommodation, indicating economic resilience, while no specific area-wide challenges or problems related to social cohesion were reported in connection to their presence.⁸¹ Almost 54,000 IDPs are still considered to have specific displacement-related needs. This includes over 13,000 IDPs displaced from Murzuq and 17,000 from Tawergha displaced across more than 30 municipalities. Close to 24,000 IDPs displaced from multiple locations in various municipalities also face displacement related challenges.

In April 2021, the Libyan government established several funds (the so-called “Reconstruction Funds”) to support IDPs and facilitate the attainment of durable solutions, including compensation for property loss and to accelerate reconstruction in conflict-affected areas to allow for IDP return and sustainable reintegration.⁸² However, these funds have not yet been allocated, primarily for political reasons. Without significant investments in the reconstruction of areas affected during the conflict, it is unlikely that the concerned persons will return. In that case, local integration as the main durable solution will be considered, noting that IDPs still have the possibility to return to their areas of origin should they wish to do so.

The key remaining issue for many IDPs relate to the lack of adequate shelter / housing / accommodation, though the increase in rental costs in urban areas, where most of the IDPs have settled, is not specific to IDPs.⁸³ Supporting access to relevant social protection transfers – on the basis of the individual situation and income of IDPs rather than on their displacement status – and/or compensation mechanisms, may be instrumental in resolving internal displacement through a developmental approach. The improvement and updating of the land and property registry – which is a main hindrance to the protection of the housing, land, and property rights of IDPs and other Libyans and a bottleneck to investments in housing – is also urgent.

Migrants and persons of concern continue to be some of the most vulnerable population groups in Libya. A total of 694,398 migrants were identified in Libya as of December 2022. An estimated 11 per cent of migrants are children, including over

⁷⁴ UN Security Council, United Nations Support Mission in Libya: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2022/932), 9 December 2022.

⁷⁵ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya (A/HRC/49/4), 18 August 2022.

⁷⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=260355246496845&set=a.18420687411683>

⁷⁷ OCHA, Humanitarian Overview 2023, January 2023 and OCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, December 2021.

⁷⁸ The UN in Libya’s reporting to Secretary General’s Annual Report, Children and Armed Conflict (draft).

⁷⁹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix.

⁸⁰ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix.

⁸¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix.

⁸² The Reconstruction Funds covers Benghazi and Derna (1.5 billion LYD); Murzuq (500 million LYD); Sirte (1 billion LYD); the South of Tripoli, and the Jafara Plain (1 billion LYD).

⁸³ See IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix and REACH, Durable Solutions Analysis of Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Data (Libyan populations), May 2023.

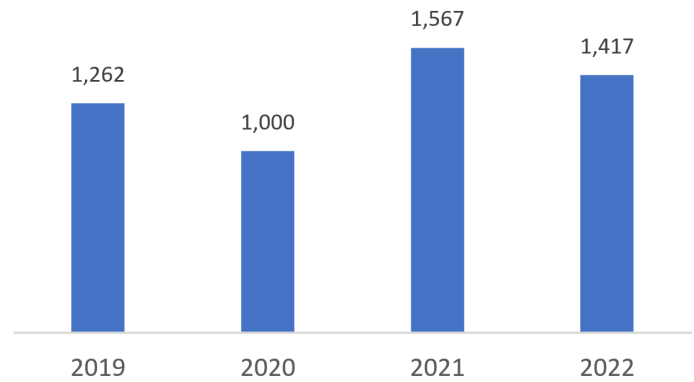
24,000 unaccompanied children. In April 2023, there were an estimated 45,915 persons of concern registered with UNHCR in Libya, including 15,000 children.⁸⁴ The majority of persons of concern come from Sudan (53.7 per cent), Syria (18.3 per cent), Palestine (10.5 per cent), and Eritrea (10.2 per cent). The remaining 7.3 per cent are from Iraq, Ethiopia, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, and other countries.

With high rates of unemployment among migrants throughout 2022, financial difficulties remain the most pressing issue for most. Only three per cent of persons of concern in Libya have a written employment contract, 13 per cent have a regularly paid job, and 47 per cent report having daily labour.⁸⁵ Latest survey data found that 35 per cent of migrants reported having faced obstacles when moving inside/outside the baladiya, with the main reported obstacles to free movement being the presence of checkpoints (46 per cent), lack of documentation (46 per cent), or fear of being arrested (38 per cent).⁸⁶ Migrant women and girls continue to face gender-based violence which significantly increase their risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms, including those that increase the risk of sex slavery and trafficking and re-trafficking women and children. In addition, human rights abuses in the context of a challenging legal framework and limited access to basic rights and services continue to impact migrants and persons of concern.

Libyan legislation criminalizes illegal migration resulting in arbitrary deprivation of liberty and detention, with more than 3,800 migrants and 1,100 persons of concern are estimated to be detained as of April 2023 in official immigration detention centres with no access to basic services and due process. The recent UN Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya found reasonable grounds to believe that the underlying acts of crimes against humanity were committed in detention centres, with references to “sexual slavery” and “forced labour”.⁸⁷

Many migrants, including persons of concern, continued to risk their lives attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea. In 2022, a total of 24,684 migrants (including 776 children) who attempted the Central Mediterranean Sea crossing were intercepted and returned to Libyan shores; fewer than in 2021 (32,425 individuals) but more than in 2020 (11,891 individuals).⁸⁸

Migrant Deaths and Disappearances Recorded on Mediterranean Crossings



A total of 1,417 deaths and disappearances, including of 69 children, were recorded on the Central Mediterranean route in 2022, a slight decline from 2021.⁸⁹ Of those returned to Libya, most are arbitrarily detained without due process, including children, where they face widespread abuse, with many migrants and persons of concern held within the detention system having disappeared or being unaccounted for.

In the absence of a comprehensive migration management strategy, migrants and persons of concern continue to be at risk of multiple human rights abuses committed by state and non-state actors with impunity, highlighting the dire need for a sound legal framework for migration management in line with international standards.

Information on **persons living with HIV/AIDS** in Libya continues to be very limited. Although increasing, the numbers of people living with HIV in Libya remains quite low, with between 7,500 and 9,000 adults and children living with the disease in 2021. The HIV prevalence rate of adults (aged 15– 49) rate stood at 0.2 while the incidence of HIV in the same age group was 0.1 per 1,000 population.⁹⁰ It is estimated that around 37 per cent of adults aged 15 years and above living with HIV are female while 63 are male.⁹¹ While it is estimated that there were less than 500 new HIV infections in 2021, the death rate from AIDS in the country in the same year was estimated as less than 200.

⁸⁴ IOM, Libya - Displacement and Solutions Report, Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 45, 14 March 2023.

⁸⁵ UNHCR data

⁸⁶ Migrants and Refugees Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) Key Multi-Sectoral Findings Libya, REACH, 2022.

⁸⁷ UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya (A/HRC/52/83), 3 March 2023.

⁸⁸ IOM, Libya Maritime Update (25–31 December 2022). Available at: https://twitter.com/iom_libya/status/1610263422125461505?lang=ar-x-fm.

⁸⁹ IOM, Missing Migrants Portal.

⁹⁰ UNAIDS, Libya Country Profile.

⁹¹ UNAIDS estimates.



5. Multi-Dimensional Risks



The multi-dimensional risks to progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as outlined in the 2022 CCA remain largely unchanged since its original publication. However, some developments have occurred in Libya, within neighbouring and regional countries, and globally since the beginning of 2022 that have the potential to threaten — or are already impacting — Libya's path towards sustainable and inclusive peace and development. This section describes the evolution of the main risk areas since the publication of the CCA. It does not repeat those that were provided in the corresponding chapter of the original document. However, an updated version of the risk matrix of the original CCA has been included in Annex II of this document with revisions highlighted in red text for ease of reference.

The indefinite postponement of the 24 December 2021 presidential and parliamentary elections continues to undermine the legitimacy of current governing institutions. Exacerbated political disagreements between political factions on various aspects of the electoral process have contributed further to a protracted political stalemate and a fragile security environment. However, the SRSG's renewed campaign for the conduct of elections in 2023 aims to mitigate risks towards a further deterioration in political and security dynamics.

The political stalemate remains a key obstacle to promulgating the development chapter of the national budget and resuming the reform and reunification of the Central Bank of Libya, which

significantly hinders the Government's capacity to progress sustainable peace and development agendas. In December 2022, the Government of National Unity allocated unspent 2022 funds, equivalent to US\$ 3.5 billion, for development projects. However, the House of Representatives objected to the allocation on the basis that it had never approved the 2022 budget. The speaker of the House of Representatives urged the Central Bank of Libya, the National Oil Corporation, and other relevant authorities in Tripoli not to disburse any funds until the approval of a national budget.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict is likely to continue to have significant consequences on food availability and accessibility for the most vulnerable people in Libya, exacerbating poverty and food insecurity in the country and the wider region.

The outbreak of the civil conflict in neighbouring Sudan also poses considerable risks towards peace and security in Libya. Ongoing negotiations and efforts on the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries — many of whom originate from Sudan — are likely to be impacted, with the potential of Sudanese armed groups utilizing the largely unsecured border region between the countries as a staging post for incursions into Sudan. Ongoing political tensions in Chad and the continued movements of armed groups along its border with Libya pose additional threats to stability. Such regional conflicts and dynamics also risk increasing the inflows of people fleeing the conflict into Libya.

6. Humanitarian-Development-Peace Linkages



The continued decline in the number of those assessed to be in need of lifesaving assistance over the course of 2022 prompted humanitarian agencies to focus on mitigation measures and risk reduction, while working closely with development partners towards a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach.⁹²

As such, a new Humanitarian Response Plan was not issued for 2022; instead, the 2021 Plan was extended twice to cover the residual humanitarian needs until end 2022, highlighting the change in context to a transition from emergency programming to longer term recovery and development. Efforts also focused on strengthening monitoring and response mechanisms to ensure that appropriate contingency measures were in place to address remaining pockets of humanitarian needs as well as to minimize vulnerabilities.

According to the 2023 Humanitarian Overview, 522,806 people in Libya remain affected, of whom 328,560 are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance (23 per cent women, 13 per cent girls, 47 per cent men, 17 per cent boys, 15 per cent persons living with disabilities). Around 117,855 people are estimated as having acute needs (25,000 IDPs, 3,000 returnees, 47,000 migrants, and 43,000 persons of concern).⁹³ In terms of severity of needs of those requiring assistance, 38 per cent are minimal, 34 per cent are under stress, 21 per cent are severe, and 8 per cent are extreme.

Humanitarian needs for non-displaced Libyans were not considered permanent within the transition to peacebuilding and development. As such, only those continuously affected by

a stagnation of the peace process and the stabilization of the country (IDPs, returnees, migrants, and persons of concern) were assessed.

Considering the gradual reduction in humanitarian needs, planning for 2023 encompassed an overall transition from humanitarian to recovery, stabilization, and development. Focus has shifted towards strengthening and supporting the implementation of a nexus approach by aligning the work of the UN in Libya and broader international community, as well as the Government, to address remaining humanitarian and protection risks and needs and root causes of fragilities. The two Collective Outcomes of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2025) support this approach.

The transition has also necessitated a new coordination model to help operationalize the triple nexus. Since January 2023, the Humanitarian Country Team transitioned to the HDP Nexus Advisory Group as a strategic body providing guidance and situational analysis. Chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the Advisory Group comprises representatives from across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding pillars and includes international non-governmental organizations and donors. Given residual risks and pockets of need for protection, particularly for migrants, persons of concern, and some IDP population groups, membership in the Collective Outcomes has been extended to include international non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to facilitate effective and frequent coordination of operations.

⁹² This chapter is adapted from information presented in: OCHA, Humanitarian Overview 2023, January 2023.

⁹³ Based on the 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), conducted by REACH, and IOM DTM analysis.

7. Financing Landscape Analysis

This section provides a summary of a much broader and in-depth analysis undertaken as a follow-up to the initial financial landscape analysis that was conducted during the initial CCA development process. A full version of this updated analysis can be found [here](#).⁹⁴

Financial Landscape Overview

Government revenue dominates the landscape as the biggest financial flow in Libya. The ratio of revenue to GDP was 55 per cent in 2021. In comparison, the ratio of official development assistance to GDP has been less than one per cent for each year since 2015.⁹⁵ Without any foreign direct investment, remittances, or other official flows,⁹⁶ government revenue from oil remains the biggest flow with the potential to invest in the SDGs.

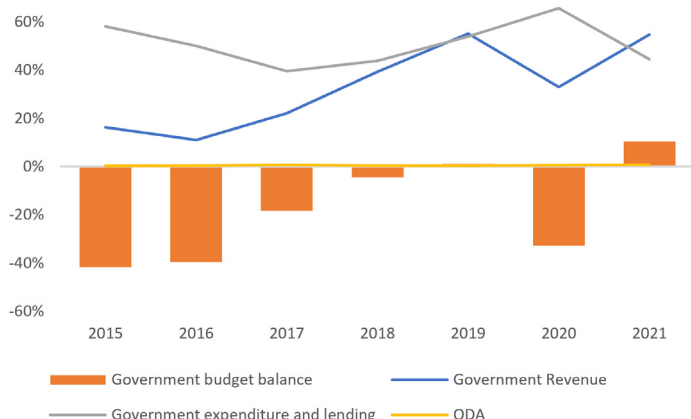
As an upper middle-income country with a small population, there is great potential for government revenue to be invested in achieving the SDGs. In addition, the Libyan Investment Authority has an estimated US\$ 67 billion in assets that have been frozen since 2011, however, freeing up these assets for investment would require a return to political stability and security.⁹⁷

Hydrocarbons make up more than half of Libya's GDP and 95 per cent of Libyan exports.⁹⁸ According to the latest figures provided by the World Bank, hydrocarbons comprised 75 per cent of government revenue between 2015–2022, making the country highly vulnerable when oil prices fall, or output slows. Private sector growth continues to be constrained by a wide range of issues, including political instability, macroeconomic uncertainty, a liquidity crisis, the lack of a cohesive legal framework, and insufficient access to finance. The financial sector continues to be dominated by state-owned banks; more than 90 per cent of Libya's deposits are held by five state banks.⁹⁹

For decades, foreign direct investment (FDI) was reduced not through a poor business environment, but an active, anti-FDI approach taken by the state to discourage investment by foreign companies.¹⁰⁰ The FDI to GDP ratio in Libya averaged 1.9 per cent between 2000 and 2013, peaking in 2007 at 6.9 per cent.¹⁰¹ The Government of Libya has not published figures for FDI since 2013. While there may be some flows that are not reported, the context is not currently conducive for attracting external investment.

While personal remittances often originate from migrant workers in Libya, the country does not receive significant inflows of personal remittances. An estimated US\$ 763 million in personal remittances were sent from Libya in 2019.¹⁰²

Development Financial Landscape



*FDI, other financial flows, and remittances not depicted as they all have a GDP ratio of 0 per cent for years depicted.

⁹⁴ United Nations Libya, Financial Landscape Analysis Libya 2023, June 2023.

⁹⁵ Revenue, expenditures, and budget balance based on data provided by the World Bank. ODA figures based on author's calculations using data exported from the OECD CRS (accessed on 30 January 2023).

⁹⁶ Other official flows (OOF) are transactions that do not meet the criteria to be considered ODA. The OECD definition of OOF explains they include: "grants to developing countries for representational or essentially commercial purposes; official bilateral transactions intended to promote development, but having a grant element of less than 25%; and, official bilateral transactions, whatever their grant element, that are primarily export-facilitating in purpose."

⁹⁷ Libyan Investment Authority. Accessed on 03 May 2023. Available at: <https://lia.ly/en/about-us/>.

⁹⁸ World Bank, Libya Economic Monitor: Summer 2022, 2022.

⁹⁹ Goffe, Valeriya. 2022. State of the Financial Sector in World Bank (eds.) Libya: The Long Road to Inclusive Institutions, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁰ Rahman, Aminur and Michele di Maio. 2020. The Private Sector amid Conflict: The Case of Libya. International Development in Focus. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1644-4. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO.

¹⁰¹ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and Balance of Payments databases, World Bank, International Debt Statistics, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

¹⁰² World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data.

The Role of Official Development Assistance¹⁰³

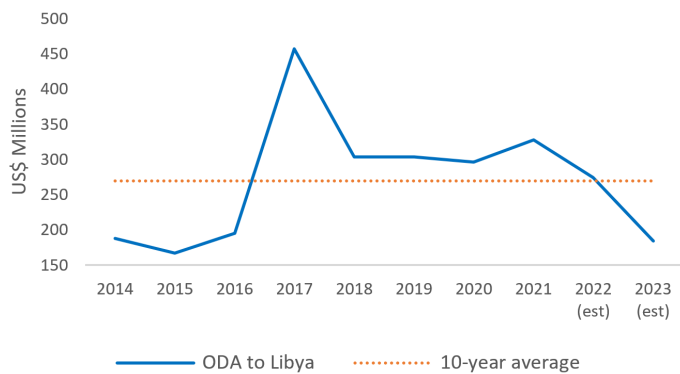
ODA to Libya amounted to approximately US\$ 328 million in 2021, 75 per cent of which was provided by five development partners: the European Union (27 per cent), United States (23 per cent), Germany (14 per cent), Italy (7 per cent), and the United Kingdom (5 per cent). These partners have been amongst the top providers of assistance since 2017, albeit with variations in their ranking.¹⁰⁴

The overall volume of aid for Libya is declining with the drawdown of humanitarian activities. Humanitarian aid decreased by a third in 2022 compared with 2021.¹⁰⁵ Aid provided by all top 10 humanitarian donors decreased in 2022 compared with the previous year. Anecdotal evidence provided in interviews

indicates that the trend of declining humanitarian aid is expected to continue.

It remains unclear if non-humanitarian ODA is also declining due to the lack of reporting by several key donors to the ad hoc donor mapping exercise. The European Union, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom all reported data as part of the exercise. Together, they reported US\$ 119.6 million in ODA focused on peace and development for 2022. Totals for 2023 and 2024 appear to decline to US\$ 90.9 and US\$ 64.1 million respectively; however, that is often the case with forward-looking reporting, especially in contexts with high levels of instability and uncertainty. Germany and the USA – which together provided 34 per cent of Libya’s ODA in 2021 – did not report to the ad hoc donor mapping exercise.

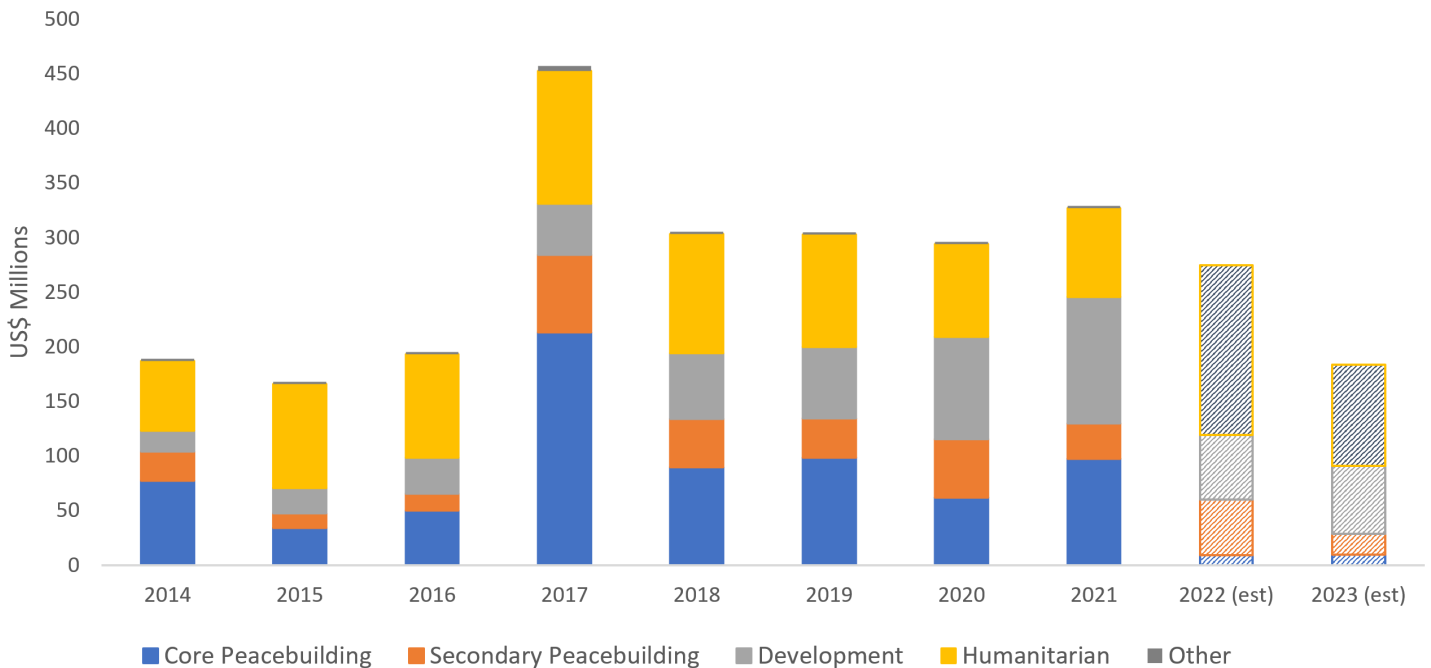
Comparison of annual ODA for Libya to 10-year average



Development partners have deployed a variety of flexible financing instruments that allow for adaptation and iteration across the nexus. However, while many development partners are taking a holistic view of their own portfolios across the HDP nexus, more coordination is needed to better leverage the comparative advantages of different aid instruments and modalities.¹⁰⁶ Development partners have also indicated that increased stability could enable some of them to deploy a broader range of financing instruments, notably blended financing tools.

Updated analysis of ODA in Libya reveals continued investments in the peace pillar of the nexus through 2021, the latest year for which reliable data is available.¹⁰⁷ Peace-oriented ODA appears to decline in estimates for 2022–2024, however, this may be due to lack of data by several key donors.

ODA across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus



¹⁰³ The 2021 ODA figures drawn from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) provide the most recent, reliable data source for overall aid figures. They are based on development partner reporting of support across the HDP nexus. This analysis also presents estimates for 2022–2024 based on calculations combining humanitarian data exported from the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and development partner reporting to an ad hoc mapping exercise conducted in February 2023. When used in combination with data reported through the mapping exercise, only humanitarian aid delivered inside response plans / appeals is included. This is to ensure a more consistent comparison with humanitarian aid as reported to the OECD CRS. The OCHA FTS can include a broader range of activities (beyond lifesaving humanitarian), compared with the narrower definition applied by the OECD CRS. All the aid reported by donors is indicative and subject to change. Actual ODA totals for 2022–2024 are expected to change once development partners have reported to the OECD CRS.

¹⁰⁴ States of Fragility: Compare your country.

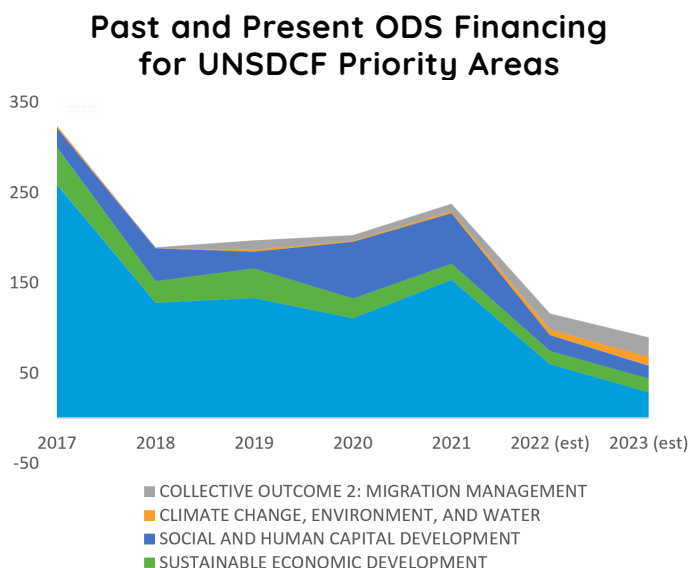
¹⁰⁵ OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

¹⁰⁶ “Coordination, Planning and Financing for Development in Libya”, 2021.

¹⁰⁷ Data from 2022–23 are estimates based on author’s calculations using humanitarian data exported from the OCHA FTS on 30 January 2023 and development partner reporting to an ad hoc mapping exercise conducted in February 2023. Only aid reported to the FTS as inside appeals / humanitarian response plans included to avoid double counting aid that may be classified as development aid elsewhere.

ODA Alignment with UNSDCF Priorities

Insights can be drawn from past and present financing of sectors aligned with the priorities of the UNSDCF for 2023–2025.¹⁰⁸ While the extent to which the outputs and outcomes of the UNSDCF are financed is not possible due to a lack of granular, forward-looking data, this sectoral analysis provides an indication of the areas in which donors have been interested in financing in the past (see chart on ODA financing from 2017–2023 mapped against the outcome areas of the UNSDCF. Humanitarian assistance is excluded from this analysis).



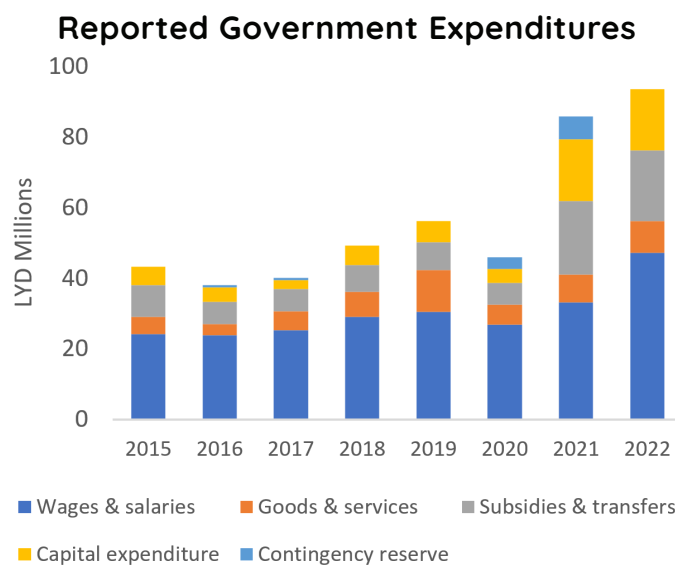
ODA flows have continued to be concentrated on inclusive political processes, restoration of basic services, and technical assistance on core government functions (e.g., public financial management and public administration); however, there is significant fluctuation within sectors from year to year. Whereas volatility is to be expected in humanitarian support, greater reliability and consistency across years for development financing and the core government functions aspects of peace financing would enhance aid effectiveness in Libya. In addition, without a costed national development plan, analysis of the alignment of ODA with national priorities is not possible, nor is it possible to explore the geographic breakdown of ODA in Libya.

Libyan Domestic Public Finances

The Government of National Unity has executed its budget on the basis of “extraordinary measures” since 2017 in the absence of parliamentary approval as a means of maintaining a functioning government. These extraordinary measures have enabled the Government to increase spending across budget categories, operate with a budget deficit for five of the seven years between 2015–2021, and operate with limited transparency and oversight. Reported expenditures in 2021 and 2022 were nearly double the average expenditures for the preceding five years.¹⁰⁹

Development spending (i.e., capital expenditure) has more than tripled in recent years, but with limited alignment with the SDGs. The Government reported it spent LYD 17.4 and 17.5 billion in 2021 and 2022 respectively on what it refers to as “Chapter 3:

Development”, having averaged LYD 4.5 billion from 2015–2020. With much of its infrastructure in need of major rehabilitation, capital investments are greatly needed. However, it does not appear that capital investments are being directed towards investments that would advance achievement of the SDGs. In addition, weak government systems limit the transparency the Government can provide. However, the Government does not appear to be incentivized to strengthen systems and shift towards longer-term investment strategies.



However, Chapter 3 is not the only chapter relevant for financing the SDGs. Enhancing the efficiency of the public sector and improving outcomes in service delivery would make significant progress in delivering on the SDGs. In 2022, 50 per cent of Government expenditure went towards the wage bill, while a further 21 per cent went towards subsidies and transfers.

Opportunities for UNSDCF Financing

Financing the UNSDCF should not be confused with financing the SDGs. Financing the SDGs in Libya will require significant political will from Government to finance large-scale investments and create an enabling environment for other financial flows. Financing the UNSDCF is a smaller-scale, shorter term endeavour, which should strive to catalyse the longer-term process of supporting reforms and investments in the SDGs. Its scope is focused on activities of the UN and implementing partners in Libya. The most likely source for increased investment in both of these financing priorities remains the Libyan Government.

As an upper middle-income country, Libya has the necessary resources to invest in its own sustainable development.

Increased stability could encourage traditional development partners to increase ODA for Libya and deploy new instruments, such as blended finance. Blended financing refers to the use of ODA to mobilize other sources of financing — notably commercial finance that does not have an explicit development aim — for sustainable development.¹¹⁰ However, ODA will never be a major financing flow in Libya, compared with government revenue. Moreover, development partners are unlikely to increase ODA, even marginally, if Libya does not itself invest seriously in the SDGs.

¹⁰⁸ “Coordination, Planning and Financing for Development in Libya”, 2021.

¹⁰⁹ Based on data provided by the World Bank.

¹¹⁰ OECD DAC, OECD DAC Blended Finance Guidance, May 2021.

Given the need for stronger Government leadership of the SDG agenda in Libya, stronger ownership of the UNSDCF could serve as a useful entry point. Government financing of the UNSDCF could help increase national ownership of the SDG agenda and expand the Government's conceptualization of development.

Below provides some recommendations on how the Government, with UN support, can better leverage its resources towards advancing towards the SDGs.

1. Improve and broaden the understanding of sustainable development and a longer-term mindset within the Government and its institutions.

2. The Libyan Government will need to be the "first mover" when it comes to SDG financing.
3. Channelling government financing towards UNSDCF priorities, outcomes, and outputs presents an opportunity to strengthen government ownership of the sustainable development agenda and to generate more active conversations around the SDGs in Libya.
4. To unleash the catalytic potential of ODA, it must be considered alongside and in relation to other financing flows.
5. Enhancing the efficiency of the public sector and improving outcomes in service delivery would make significant progress in delivering the SDGs.



8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The situation with regard to progress towards the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda in Libya remains largely unchanged since the publication of the 2022 CCA. Over the past year, the UN has continued to implement its collective mandates whilst organizationally and programmatically restructuring itself around the priorities and outcomes of the UNSDCF to maximize collective coherence and impact. Consequently, developments over the past year in Libya do not necessitate an adjustment to the UNSDCF's priority, outcome, and programmatic focus areas, with the document remaining relevant to the needs of the country. However, programmatic interventions in support of the UNSDCF will continue to adapt as necessary based on evolving circumstances and needs.

Notwithstanding the above, the UN in Libya has identified several key intervention areas that will require particular focus over the coming year to accelerate progress in support of the UNSDCF and the SDGs.

The UN should work to increase the awareness of public officials and institutions of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and advocate for greater national ownership and financing of the sustainable development agenda in the country. This should include the application of the principle of leaving no one behind and in ensuring greater participation of those most in need in the design, management, and implementation of policies, practices, programmes, and legislation so they are more effective and responsive to the needs of all people in Libya.

A key imperative of the UN in Libya will be the advancement of the political process to overcome outstanding divisions and tensions within the country. Central to this will be the conduct of the currently postponed presidential and

parliamentary elections. The UN's good offices role is key in this regard, as will technical and legislative support to enable the practical conduct of a credible and inclusive electoral process and transition towards a unified governing arrangement for the country. Capacity development at all levels of governance, increased transparency and accountability, and decentralization and strengthening of local governance structures will also be key in improving service delivery to citizens.

The promotion and protection of human rights of those most at risk — particularly migrants and persons of concern — in line with international standards should remain at the centre of the UN's humanitarian and protection work in Libya. Addressing the causes of residual humanitarian needs and supporting the achievement of durable solutions for those with remaining displacement-related needs will continue to be a priority. The Government and relevant partners should engage in constructive dialogue on the adoption of a persons of concern and migration management law and regulations for the orderly management of migration in accordance with relevant international human rights law and instruments.

The Government should be further sensitized and empowered to take a leading role on longer term integrated development planning within the framework of the SDGs and to allocate adequate financial resources to their advancement. Renewed efforts are required to advance the joint Government, European Union, World Bank, and UN Recovery and Peacebuilding assessment with a view to progressing towards a national development planning framework against which all partners can align their support in a coherent and prioritized manner. This will require improved public financial management and greater transparency and accessibility of up-to-date public finance data.

The UN will advocate for the inclusion of marginalized population groups in national statistics and promote UN research and surveys that can inform inclusive policy making. This should include advocating for the allocation of national resources towards the conduct of the first Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey in 2023 to help fill chronic data gaps, especially on social indicators, that have challenged informed and evidence-based planning.

Access and affordability of food, driving increased poverty and food insecurity, will need to be monitored and tackled and mitigated as required, given that the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, and other regional and global factors, are likely to continue to have negative impacts. Further work is required to strengthen national social protection systems for the most vulnerable in Libya, including children, to ensure they are adequately resourced, shock responsive, and inclusive. There is also a need to regulate employment mediated by online platforms and to ensure a social protection floor for all workers by delinking social protection from formal employment. Efforts towards inclusion of foreign workers in regular situations and Libyan workers abroad within Libya's Social Protection Policy should be encouraged. Advancing such initiatives will require capacity development of Government staff implementing the national social protection programme.

The UN should continue to strengthen its advocacy and work to expedite the formulation of a much-needed national strategy on health system reform, as well as necessary legislation and regulations, to rationalize spending through implementation of an essential package of services. This should include strengthening the primary health care system with predictable and sufficient funding towards achieving

universal health coverage, including much needed mental health services. The formulation of a National Nutrition Strategy and extensive social and behaviour change to promote healthy nutrition practices, and timely screening, prevention, and management of all forms of malnutrition, are also required.

Renewed emphasis should be placed on the development of a long-term water sector strategy, strengthening sector coordination and institutional arrangements, updating existing water legislation, capacity development and investment in climate-resilient water safety and security plans and infrastructure, awareness raising and advocacy on water shortages and efficiency – including in the agricultural sector – and climate change, and improvement of WASH sector monitoring.

Libya's recent impressive economic rebound should also provide a catalyst to promote initiatives that finance sustainable peace and development and advance private sector development to further economic diversification, economic growth, and increase the availability of decent work. The UN should advocate for and support the development of policies to foster investment in technologies, goods, and services linked to a low-carbon development path. This should also include investment in research to guide national authorities in developing policy and regulatory frameworks to diversify and utilize renewable energy sources. Incentives and institutional frameworks will need to be strengthened to foster greater public-private cooperation. The steering role of the public sector is particularly important given that some of the key environmental markets have yet to materialize. Policies must also be applied that combine a demand for new skills with education and professional training in the new areas of environmental technology.



Annex I: SDG Target Analysis

NOTE: The below table only provides data for indicators against the global SDG indicator framework. It does not include other non-SDG indicator specific data utilized in the original 2022 CCA or this update.

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	Data Not Available	-	Total: 7.1% Non-displaced: 6.6%; IDPs: 13.1%; Returnees: 8.1%.	2022
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Data Not Available	-	Total: 14.17% Non-displaced: 10.49%; IDPs: 20.99%; Returnees: 18.56%; Refugees: 44%; Migrants: N/A	2022
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	9%	2016	27% Libyan IDPs, returnees, non-displaced	2022
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Data Not Available	-	Proportion of households reporting receiving Government subsidies: Non-displaced: 13%; Returnees: 13%; IDPs: 20%	2022
				1,100,660 women received the unemployed wives/girls over age of 18 grant.	2022
				1,075,000 households covered by Childrens and Wives Grant, representing a coverage rate above 80 per cent of the Libyan population.	2021
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Data Not Available	-	No. of population with access to basic services: 2,771,411	2021
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Data Not Available	-	Total: 92% Returnees: 97%; IDPs: 41%	2023
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Data Not Available	-	Libya has recorded about 24,000 conflict-related deaths and over 1.4 million conflict-related internal displacements between 2011 and 2021.	2011-2021

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Data Not Available	-	Conflict related economic loss/loss of economic potential equivalent to an estimated LYD 783.2 billion; COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated by the impact of reduced oil outputs, resulted in an estimated 31.3 per cent decrease in real GDP in 2020; Real GDP in 2021 remains at about half of its value of before the conflict started in 2010.	2010-2021
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Data Not Available	-	18%	2022
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Total: 511.30 Male: 208.60; Female: 302.60	2021	Libyans: 12.5%; Refugee: 24%; Migrants: 31%	2022
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	43.5%	2020	No updated data	-
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of wasting: 10.2%	2014	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Total: 29.9 (Non-pregnant: 29.9 Pregnant: 29.4)	2019	No updated data	-
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Data Not Available	-	Cereal Yield: 660 kilograms per hectare	2018
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Data Not Available	-	Plant breeds for which sufficient genetic resources are stored: 2,345 (est).	2020
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Data Not Available	-	0	2022
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Data Not Available	-	Agriculture value added share of GDP: 0.82%	2019
	2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Data Not Available	-	US\$ 1.04 million	2016
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	72 deaths per 100,000 live births	2017	72 deaths per 100,000 live births	2020
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.9	2018	99.9	2020
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	11.5 per 1,000 live births	2019	10.77 per 1,000 live births	2021
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	6.5 per 1,000 live births	2019	5.76 per 1,000 live births	2021
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	0.04	2018	No updated data	-
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	40	2018	59 <i>Incidence of tuberculosis amongst refugees per 100,000 population: 357 (as of September 2021).</i>	2021
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.04	2018	No updated data	-
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	0.003	2018	2.19	2020
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Data Not Available	-	4,026	2020
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	54%	2016	1. Cardiovascular Disease: 3.1%; 2. Cancer: 6.7%; 3. Diabetes: 3.5%; 4. Chronic Respiratory Diseases: 3.1%	2020
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	5	2016	4.5	2019
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	0	2020	No updated data	-
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	27.8	2018	5.5	2020
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	24	2014	No updated data	-
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	10.9	2014	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	64	2017	No updated data for Libyans. Ability of non-Libyans surveyed to access health care in the past 6 months when needed: Refugees: 82%; Migrants: 83%	2022
	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Data Not Available	-	Non-displaced: 22%; Returnees: 19%; IDPs: 22%; Refugees: 31%	2022
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	43	2016	No updated data	-
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	0.6	2016	No updated data	-
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0.8	2019	No updated data	-
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	25.1%	2008	No updated data	-
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	97%	2018	98% <i>Proportion of returnees and IDPs declaring having one or more children without a vaccination certificate: 13.8% and 8.8% respectively).</i>	2020 2022
	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	2.86	2019	No updated data	-
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	76	2017	No updated data	-
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	40	2020	No updated data	-
	3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	58.3	2019	No updated data	-
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Data Not Available		Libyans: Female Children (6-14) 6%; Female Youth (15-17) 6%; Male Children (6-14) 6%; Male Youth (15-17) 9%; Average: 7%	2022
	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2020	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Data Not Available	-	Refugees: 37% with one or more children not enrolled in school Migrants: 50% with one or more children not enrolled in school	2022
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all					
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	US\$ 3.3 million	2019	No updated data	-
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes (Libyan constitution (Article 5) and Libyan constitutional declaration 2011 (Article 6), Law 10 of 1984, Law 16 of 1985, Law 12 of 2010). However, there are no institution to monitor equality and non-discrimination.	2020	No updated data	-
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Ever married women aged 15 and older subjected to physical violence (8.2%), sexual violence (2.6%), verbal violence (79%) by current intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form and by age.	2014	No updated data	-
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Average 2.6%. It varies between 0 (15-19) and 4.5% (20-24)	2014	No updated data	-
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	* Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who were married or in a union before age 15: 0.7% * Proportion of women aged 20–49 years who were married or in a union before age 18: 3.9%	2014	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Not applicable (No FGM in Libya)	-	Not applicable (No FGM in Libya)	-
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	- 16 per cent of parliamentary seats being held by women (30 out of 188 seats); - 15% ministerial positions held by women (5 out of 33)	2021	16.47 per cent of parliamentary seats being held by women (28 out of 170 seats) - 16% ministerial positions held by women (4 out of 25)	2023
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	30%	2013	No updated data	-
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Yes. Libya has number of laws that ensure equal and full access to women and men to reproductive health services. However, access to public health facilities to diagnostic, treatment, and follow-up for large segments of non-documented people, migrants, refugees differ across the country.	2020	No updated data	-
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Data Not Available	-	100% of Libyan households report having a phone but 24% of returnees and 31% of IDPs have a phone without access to internet compared to 14% of non-displaced.	2022

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
				Refugees: Male 41%, Female 49% Migrants: 93%	
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Data Not Available	-	0 (no systems)	2021
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	* 100% (JMP) *Proportion of households with access to public water network: 65% (UNICEF, Assessment of national water systems)	2020 2019	Households reported having access to the public water network: 61% (MSNA) (Non-displaced: 62%; Returnees: 57%; IDPs: 45%; Refugees and migrants: 47%)	2022
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a) 44.7% b) unavailable	2020	No updated data	-
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	3%	2020	No updated data	-
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Data Not Available		Data Not Available	-
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	2.43	2015	4.9	2019
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	8.171	2015	8.171	2019
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	80%	2020	No updated data	-
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	95%	2020	No updated data	-
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Negative 50%	2020	No updated data	-
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	US\$ 5 million	2019-2020	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	68.5%	2019	99.60%	2022
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	0.03%	2021	No updated data	-
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	7.47 megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP	2018	TES/GDP (MJ per 2017 USD PPP) 8.9	2019
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	0.754 watts per capita	2019	Per capita renewable capacity 0.7 watt/person	2020
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-4.60%	2018	29.8%	2021
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	-20.7%	2019	115.70%	2021
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Total: 17.16% Non-displaced: 17.15%; Returnees: 17.49%; IDPs: 16.43%; Refugees: 54.99%	2021	Total: 20% Non-displaced: 18%; IDPs: 33%; Returnees: 28%; Refugees: 97%; Migrants: 97%	2022

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	See indicator 12.2.1 for information	-	See indicator 12.2.1 for information	-
	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	See indicator 12.2.2 for information	-	See indicator 12.2.2 for information	-
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	19.39% (2020) - 15.35% male (2019), 24.13% female (2019) From MSNA 2021: Total: 18% Non-displaced: 18%; Returnees: 22%; IDPs: 17%; Refugees: 12%	2020	20.6% (ILO modelled estimate)	2021
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Total: 10.04% Non-displaced: 9.77%; Returnees: 12.74%; IDPs: 8.07%	2021	No updated data	-
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	10	2018	10	2020
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	(a) Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults): 11.36 (b) ATMs per 100,000 adults: 3.593	2018	No updated data	-
	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	65.67 Men: 70.69; Women 59.62	2017	No updated data	-
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries,	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	US\$ 9.49 million	2019	Commitments: US\$ 8.3 million Disbursements: US\$ 4.9321	2020

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries					
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	No national strategy in existence.	2021	No updated data	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Freight volumes (tonne kilometre) (AIR): 758,181	2019	Freight volumes (tonne kilometre) (AIR): 0.617193348	2020
		Freight volumes (tonne kilometre) (ROAD): 17.589.400.000	2019	Freight volumes (tonne kilometre) (ROAD): 17,798,000,000.0 tonne kilometres	2020
		Passenger volumes, (tonne kilometre) (passenger-kilometre) (AIR): 1.648.142.373	2019	Passenger volumes, (tonne kilometre) (passenger-kilometre) (AIR): 1,137,211,988	2021
		Passenger volumes, (tonne kilometre) (passenger-kilometre) (RAIL): 3,191,714,286	2019	No updated data	-
		Passenger volumes, (tonne kilometre) (passenger-kilometre) (ROAD): 53,588,404,761	2019	No updated data	-
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Proportion of GDP: 2.40	2020	Proportion of GDP: 2.8 (constant 2015 US\$) Per capita: 183 (constant 2015 US\$)	2022
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	9	2018	8.4	2021
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	5.89	2018	1.63 kg	2020
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	US\$ 6.23 million	2018	US \$3.4625 million	2020
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Data Not Available	-	16.06%	2020
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by at least 2G mobile network: 78.08	2017	Proportion of population covered by at least a 2G mobile network (%): 78	2021
		Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by at least 3G mobile network: 78.08	2017	Proportion of population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%): 98	2021
		Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by at least 4G mobile network: 40.00	2017	Proportion of population covered by at least a 4G mobile network (%): 40	2021
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries					
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	41.22%	2017	45.2%	2020
	10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy ⁴	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Data Not Available	-	Proportion of members: African Development Bank 1.25% (2019); International Finance Corporation 0.54%; UN Economic and Social Council 1.85%; IBRD 0.53%; IMF 0.53%; and UN General Assembly 0.52%. Proportion of voting rights: African Development Bank 2.34% (2019); International Finance Corporation 0.01% (2010); UN Economic and Social Council 1.85%; IBRD 0.41%; IMF 0.52% (2010); and UN General Assembly 0.52%.	2019 (unless otherwise indicated).
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Data Not Available	-	2	2019
	10.7.3 Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination	793	2020	907	2022
	10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Data Not Available	-	Number of refugees per 100,000 population, by country of origin: 677.21 (45,915 persons) <i>(Sudan: 53.7%; Syria: 18.3%; Palestine: 10.5%; Eritrea: 10.2%; Iraq: 4.0%; Ethiopia: 1.7%; Yemen: 0.5%; Others: 0.5%; Somalia: 0.3%; South Sudan: 0.2%)</i>	2022
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	52.3%	2018	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports with zero-tariff (%) Type of product: AGR: 29.3023; ALP: 62.2742; CLO: 34.6154; IND: 63.7056; OIL: 80; TEX: 46.1538	2021
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	- Net official development assistance received: US\$ 316 million	2019	- Net official development assistance received: US\$ 328 million	2020
		- Foreign direct investment: US\$ 0	2018	- Foreign direct investment: US\$ 0	2021

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Total: 2.47% Non-displaced: 1.95%; Returnees: 5.02%; IDPs: 7.27%; Refugees: 77.41%	2021	Total: 1% IDPs: 5%; Refugees: 36,94%; Migrants: 16%	2022
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Data Not Available	-	43% (of those surveyed satisfied with public transport)	2019
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	32% contraction in the per capita income	2020	No updated data	-
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Data Not Available	-	55.52	2019
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Data for Refugees only: Females: 12-17: 2.4% 18-59: 4.9% Males: 12-17: 0.3% 18-59: 0.36%	2021	No updated data	-
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	Data Not Available	-	1 (Yes)	2020
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	<i>No suitable replacement indicator was proposed. The global statistical community is encouraged to work to develop an indicator that could be proposed for the 2025 comprehensive review. See E/CN.3/2020/2, paragraph 23.</i>	Not applicable	-	Not applicable	-
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	24,883,716 metric tons	2017	No updated data	-
	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Per capita: 11.32442 tonnes. Per Unit of GDP: 0.42856	2018	Per Capita: 10.41861 tonnes Per unit of GDP: 0.28184	2019

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index	a) No data; b) Household Food Waste per capita (Kg) - 75.71312; Food Service food waste per capita (kg) - 27.64808; Retail food waste per capita (kg) - 15.64023	2019	No updated data	-
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	49.88	2020	No updated data	-
	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	(a) 11.5 kg	2019	No updated data	-
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	<5%	2020	No updated data	-
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	0	2020	No updated data	-
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	0.75	2019	0.744	2020
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	0	2019	0	2020

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	8.50%	2019	16.65%	2020
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts					
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	0	2020	No updated data	-
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Libya is the only country of the signatories of the UNFCCU who has not reported back the nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC	2020	No updated data	-
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	58.9 Mt-CO2	2018	No updated data	-
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and	13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	Data Not Available	-	According to the UNFCCC, Libya is classified as a developing country that does not contribute to these funds.	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible					
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<i>N/A. Libya is not a LDC or small island developing state.</i>	-	No updated data	-
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Data Not Available	-	Total Fisheries Production: 31,961 metric tons. (Aquaculture production: 10 metric tons; Capture fisheries production: 31,951 metric tons)	2021
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	0.64% (of territorial waters) 2,277.75 KM ² (Two marine protected areas exist in Libya, but no management plans are in place)	2021	0.64% (of territorial waters)	2022
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of	14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Level 2/ Country accepted the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (state: accession)	2018	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ⁴					
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	The country signed the Ministerial Declaration on a Regional Plan of Action for small scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and Black Sea (level 3)	2018	No updated data	-
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	0.0012	2020	No updated data	-
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	0	2020	0	2022
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Forest area net change rate (%): 0	2020	No updated data	-
		Above-ground biomass stock in forest (tonnes per hectare): 49.26	2020	No updated data	-
		Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%): 0	2020	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
		Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%): N/A	2020	No updated data	-
		Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme (thousands of hectares): 0	2020	No updated data	-
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	0%	2019	0%	2021
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	6.363817097	2018	No updated data	-
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	0.96769	2021	0.96769	2022
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Data Not Available	-	Total reported number of Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) transferring plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to the country (number): 147	2022
				Countries that are parties to the Nagoya Protocol (1 = YES; 0 = NO): 0	2021
				Countries that have legislative, administrative and policy framework or measures reported to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House (1 = YES; 0 = NO): 0	2021
				Countries that are contracting Parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) (1 = YES; 0 = NO): 1	2022
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Legislation, Regulation, Act related to the prevention of introduction and management of Invasive Alien Species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	1	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
		National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) targets alignment to Aichi Biodiversity target 9 set out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	0	No updated data	-
		Countries with an allocation from the national budget to manage the threat of invasive alien species (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	0	No updated data	-
		Recipient countries of global funding with access to any funding from global financial mechanisms for projects related to invasive alien species management (1 = YES, 0 = NO)	0	No updated data	-
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	(a) Yes (b) No	2020	No updated data	-
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	(a) 0.00415 million USD	2016	16.60182	2020
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	(a) 0.00415 million USD	2016	16.60182 million USD	2020
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Number of conflict-related civilian deaths: 170 (149 male, 9 female, 12 unknown).	2020	65	2022
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Total: 83.02% Non-displaced: 84.05%; Returnees: 74.31%; IDPs: 86.06%; Refugees: 0%	2021	No updated data	-
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Data Not Available	-	Experiencing violent discipline in the past month, 1–14-year-olds: Male: 77%; Female: 75%.	2020
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Data Not Available	-	No updated data	-
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	90%	2018	Pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners (of those in facilities under Ministry of Justice): 41% of prison population	2021
	16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	137.5%	2019	No updated data	-
	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	* Proportion of women in Parliament: 15.96% (30/188 seats)* ; * Women in ministerial positions: 5.6% (1/18 ministers)	2021	* Proportion of women in Parliament: 16.5% (28/170 seats). * Women in ministerial positions: 16% (4/25 ministers). * Number of state sector workers estimated at 1.8 million employees, 61% of the number of those eligible to work.	2023
	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Data Not Available	-	<u>Proportion of members:</u> African Development Bank 1.25% (2019); International Finance Corporation 0.54%; UN Economic and Social Council 1.85%; IBRD 0.53%; IMF 0.53%; and UN General Assembly 0.52%. <u>Proportion of voting rights:</u> African Development Bank 2.34% (2019); International Finance Corporation 0.01% (2010); UN Economic and Social Council 1.85%; IBRD 0.41%; IMF 0.52% (2010); and UN General Assembly 0.52%.	2019 (unless otherwise indicated)
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Data Not Available	-	100%	2014

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	* Journalists killed: 0 * Citizen journalists killed: 0 * Media assistants killed: 0 * Journalists imprisoned: 0 in 2021 (no data for previous years). * Citizens journalists imprisoned: 0 in 2021 (no data for previous years) * Media assistants imprisoned: 0 in 2021 (no data for previous years)	2020 / 2021	* Journalists killed: 0 * Media workers killed: 0 * Journalists detained: 0 * Media workers detained: 0	2022 / 2023
	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Yes	2019	Yes	2023
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Data Not Available	-	Data Not Available	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
Finance					
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	35.08%	2020	60%	2021
	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	US\$ 316 million received in ODA	2019	US\$ 345 million	2021
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	FDI net inflows (USD): 0	2018	FDI net inflows (USD): 0	2020

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	0% (personal remittances received as proportion of GDP)	2019	0% (personal remittances received as proportion of GDP)	2020
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
Technology					
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed ⁵	4.832	2017	4.93	2021
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Data Not Available	-	Amount of tracked exported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD) - 34,701,341. Amount of tracked imported Environmentally Sound Technologies (current USD): 656,879,172	2018
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	21.759	2017	No updated data	-
Capacity-building					
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	USD 12.87 million	2019	17.36 million	2020
Trade					

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	0%	2015	No updated data	-
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Data Not Available	-	0.12%	2019
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Agricultural Products - 2.17% Total or no breakdown - 0.6% Clothing - 10.16% Industrial Products - 1.35% Oil - 0% Textiles - 4.87%	2019	No updated data	-
Systemic issues					
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>					
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>					
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Data Not Available	-	Data not available	-
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>					
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race,	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring	25.556: Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) out of 100	2020	No updated data	-
	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Yes	2020	No updated data	-

Goals and Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators	2022 CCA Data	Data Year	2023 CCA Update Data	Data Year
ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Libyan National Statistics Development Strategy 2018-2023 endorsed in December 2017. Not fully funded.	2020	No updated data	-
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	77,019	2018	49,379	2019
	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Last census undertaken in 2006. National population Survey conducted in 2012 (TBC). No data available on registration of births and deaths.	2021	No updated data	-

Annex II: Multi-Dimensional Risks

*Red text reflects additions from the 2022 CCA risk matrix

SDGs	Risk Areas	Risk Factors:	Likelihood	Impact	Time-horizon	Early Warning Indicators	Mitigation Measures
All particularly 5, 16, 17	<p><u>1. Political Stability</u></p> <p><i>Description: Further destabilization of political dynamics threatens ceasefire agreement and viability of the government and risks a resumption of violent conflict.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile relations between different branches and/or ministries of government. <i>De facto</i> lack of unified government and governance institutions (including Central Bank and security institutions). Inequitable allocation and distribution of government revenues across the country. Political manoeuvring contrary to broader national interests. Limited implementation of political agreement and road map agreed at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum. Continued postponement of national elections. Reduced perceived legitimacy of government and institutions by citizens. 	●	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in divisive political rhetoric, including through social media. Reduced commitment by political actors to implementation of agreed commitments. Delayed withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces Increased rearmament and mobilization of armed groups aligned to political factions. Increased influence of external state and non-state actors. Cancellation/postponement of elections. <p>National Capacity to Respond: Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for implementation of commitments agreed at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and the 5+5 Joint Military Commission towards Libyans as well as external actors. SRSF's renewed campaign to hold national elections in 2023. Continued dialogue between political factions on outstanding areas of contention. Provision of mediation and good offices support by the international community, including the UN.
All	<p><u>2. Internal Security</u></p> <p><i>Description: Reignition of violent conflict and ongoing militant activity threatens internal security and stability, increases injuries, deaths, internal displacement, and exacerbates humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile peace agreement and unresolved political fissures. Continued fragmentation of security institutions and lack of an agreed centralized military structure under civilian oversight. High numbers of militias and armed groups (including mercenaries) supported by global and regional actors. Tensions increased due to excessive tribalism. Presence of various violent extremist terrorist groups. Abundance of weapons, and military equipment and continued illicit smuggling of arms and ammunition. Contamination of explosive ordnance. 	●	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Also see early warning indicators for Risk Area 1: <u>Political Stability</u>.</i> Increase in intercommunal/inter-tribal tensions. Increased movement of illicit arms into the country. Lack of movement on unifying security institutions and demobilization of politically affiliated armed groups. Growing number of incidents claimed by violent extremist groups. Further internal displacement or declining rates of return of IDPs due to security concerns. <p>National Capacity to Respond: Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Also see mitigation measures for Risk Area 1: <u>Political Stability</u>, particularly on mediation and good offices support.</i> Formulate and implement strategies for comprehensive preventing and countering violent extremism, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, in collaboration with neighbouring countries. Increase awareness and response capacity to reduce the threat of explosive remnants of war and proliferation of weapons and ammunition

SDGs	Risk Areas	Risk Factors:	Likeli- hood	Impact	Time- horizon	Early Warning Indicators	Mitigation Measures
All particularly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17	3. Economic Stability <i>Description: Weak economic performance and fragile macroeconomic environment increase unemployment, and impede poverty reduction, particularly for the most vulnerable, and overall socioeconomic stability and peace.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependence on state-operated and subsidized hydrocarbon sector for export revenues and a lack of economic diversification. 	●	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited progress in unifying Libya's Central Banks and other financial institutions. Impasse in allocating national budget across the country beyond salary and subsidies. Deteriorating employment rates, including those in non-governmental sector. Increasing inflation rates and macro fiscal instability. Low or negative GDP and GDP per capita growth. Limited improvement in rate of economic diversification and proportion of government revenues originating from oil revenues. Global supply chain disruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to improved border management and security. Promote economic diversification through export oriented private sector development and industrialization. Support banking sector and economic reforms and improved business regulatory environment. Improve and match workforce skills with emerging labour market needs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption to oil and gas production impacting exports and domestic energy generation. Poor business enabling environment to stimulate private sector development and growth. Weak manufacturing, industrial, and high-tech sectors. Disproportionate employment in public sector institutions. Evolving labour market needs not being met. Lack of a conducive environment to attract foreign direct investment. Vulnerability to global economic shocks. 					
All particularly 1, 8, 10, 16, 17	4. Regional and Global Influences <i>Description: Global and regional actors threaten domestic political, security, economic, and social stability.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External actors exacerbate internal political tensions and support various armed factions to advance geostrategic interests. Continued supply weapons and arms into Libya to various armed groups in contravention of arms embargo. Increased presence of armed groups, mercenaries and foreign fighters, as well as regional radical Islamist militant groups. Increased trafficking of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants by regional criminal enterprises. 	●	●	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Also see early warning indicators for Risk Area 1: Political Stability and Risk Area 2: Internal Security.</i> Deterioration in political, security, and/or economic situation in neighbouring countries. Increase in inflow of migrants and asylum seekers due to regional conflicts. Increased movement of armed groups in southern border areas, particularly with Sudan and Chad due to the ongoing regional instability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Also see mitigation measures for Risk Area 1: Political Stability and Risk Area 2: Internal Security.</i> Advocate with external state actors to end destabilizing activities. Unify and strengthen security institutions to combat violent extremist groups and other nefarious external forces. Strengthen capacity of justice and rule of law institutions to tackle cross-border criminal activities and

SDGs	Risk Areas	Risk Factors:	Likeli- hood	Impact	Time- horizon	Early Warning Indicators	Mitigation Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large influx of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries due to instability in Libya and/or the region. Lack of government capacity and resources to manage migration and tackle predatory groups engaging in human trafficking and other abuses. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased attacks by violent extremist groups. Continued presence of external state-backed mercenaries and foreign fighters. Ongoing cross-border criminal activity. Increased levels of exploitation and abuse of non-Libyan migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, as well as sea crossings. <p><i>National Capacity to Respond: Low</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect rights of Libyans and non-Libyans. Formulate legislation on the status and treatment of non-Libyans in line with international norms and standards. Intime monitoring of ongoing regional crises and contingency planning.
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	<p>5. Environment and climate change</p> <p><i>Description: Human induced environmental degradation impacts the natural environment and biodiversity. Increased frequency, intensity, and duration of disasters, exacerbated by climate change, resulting in increased displacement and/or humanitarian needs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concentration of the population in coastal urban centres. Accelerated decline in available freshwater water resources and poor water management policies, strategies, and plans. Increased desertification. Pollution and contamination of the air, water, and land, particularly from the petrochemical sector. Increased frequency and severity of extreme climactic events. Poor disaster risk reduction/mitigation policies, plans, and capacities. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced availability of freshwater resources. Reduced food security. Changing weather patterns and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Rise in sea levels and increase in coastal flooding, including in urban areas. Increase in climate related migration and displacement. Increase in prevalence of diseases related to environmental pollution and contamination. Decline in biodiversity. <p><i>National Capacity to Respond: Low</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation and implementation of integrated natural resource management plans and strategies, including for water. Improved protection of the natural environment (air, water, land). Development and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Improved climate change impact assessment systems. Stakeholder engagement through national campaign, alliances, and forums. Advocate for adoption and ratification of relevant outstanding global environmental agreements.

