



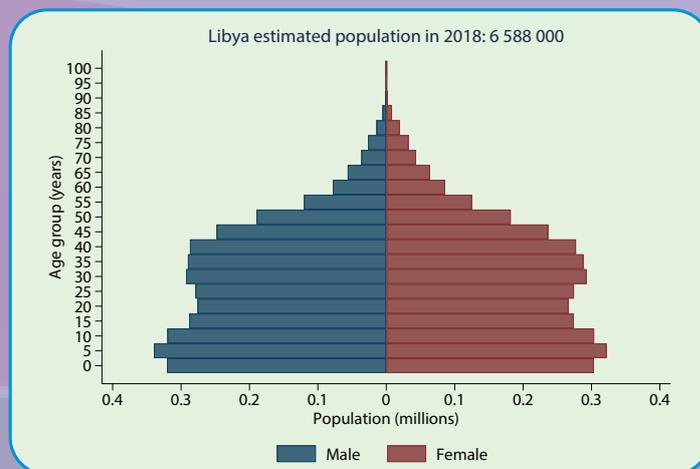
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2017)	64
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2017)	2.1
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2017)	32.0
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2017)	47.0
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (%) (2014)	66.3
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	97
Tuberculosis treatment success rate and relapse TB cases notified (%) (2017)	59
DTP3-containing vaccine / Pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2018)	97
Out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPS) as percentage of current health expenditure (CHE)	...
Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE) (2016)	...

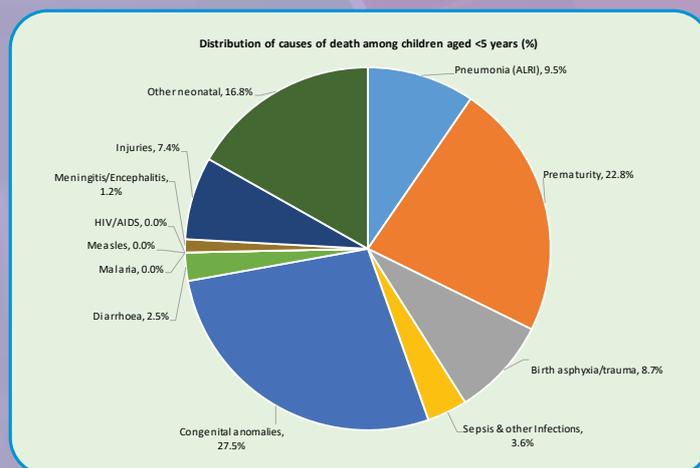
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2018)	85
Annual GDP growth (%) (2018)	7.8
Population growth rate (%) (2018)	3.0
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a healthcare provider (%) (2000)	...

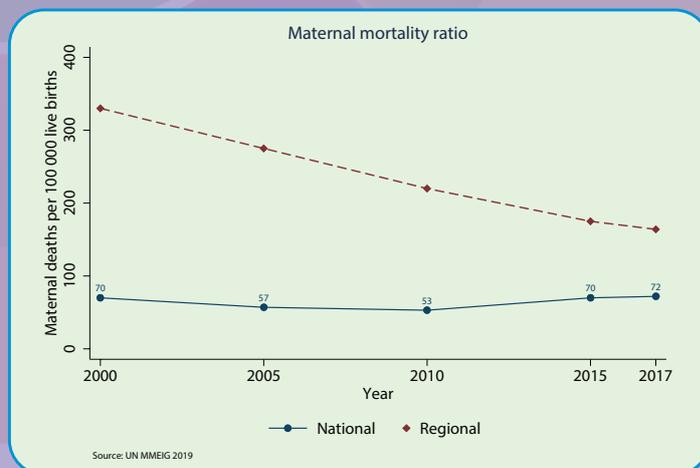
Estimated population in 2018



Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)



Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio



Selected SDGs health-related indicators*

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (2015) % 11.8

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line (ILO estimate, 2019)

Male %	0.1
Female %	0.1

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 who are (2015)

stunted	%	21.0
wasted	%	6.5
overweight	%	22.0

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15-24 years) (2015)

Total %	100
Male %	92
Female %	83

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2016)

Total ratio	98
Male ratio	99
Female ratio	98

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies at the household level (Global Health Observatory) % ...

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Access to improved drinking water (World Health Statistics, 2015) % 62

Access to improved sanitation facilities (World Health Statistics, 2015) % 97

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (ILO estimate, 2019)

Total %	17.3
Male %	15.0
Female %	24.5

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (WHO/CEHA, 2016)

Total	44.2
Urban	...

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2012-2016) 28.7

*Because of the scarcity of data, the above presentation is limited. Where available, information is obtained from the Regional Core Indicators Programme

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2018)	69.0	75.0	71.9
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2017 estimate)	—	—	72
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	7
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	11
Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2017 estimate)	12
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (2018)
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	66.8
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	32.5
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (2014)	23.7
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (2015)	15.9
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)
Probability of dying between age 30 and exact age 70 from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, (%) 2016	20.1
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2018)	120.3

Universal health coverage (UHC) means provision of quality services to everybody without discrimination of any kind and without exposing people to financial hardship. UHC is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 3, and attaining UHC will also contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the other SDGs. Achieving UHC means ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages with explicit affirmative action for vulnerable populations including refugees and migrants. Thus, disaggregated data will be necessary to assess and address inequities in health. UHC requires inter-sectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by year 2030, if not earlier.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES
AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING
FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Voluntary National Review, include year(s) and link(s)

N/A

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Mr Esam Garba, Ministry of Planning

National Focal Point in Ministry of Health for health-related SDGs

Mohamed Ibrahim Saleh Daganee, Director Health Information Center, Ministry of Health

1. What efforts have been made to agree on national targets for SDG3+?

Currently Libya does not have agreed national targets for SDG3. However, efforts are being made by the Ministry of Health to convene a meeting to agree on national targets.

2. How is Libya incorporating SDG 3 targets in health policy, strategy, and planning?

The National Center for Health Reforms, Libya, with support from WHO, prepared a draft National Health Policy. The draft policy incorporates SDG3 targets. Based on the broad principles of the National Health Policy, a National Health Strategy and costed implementation plan will be prepared. The Ministry of Health will ensure that the strategy and planning documents incorporate SDG3 targets.

3. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the 2030 Agenda?

UN agencies are actively supporting Libya and the Libyan people at this critical time, particularly on the humanitarian side. Meanwhile, development work is gaining momentum. Recently, a multi-agency taskforce was formed and researched the development needs in four sectors: water, energy, education and health. It aims to identify existing information sources and focus on any information gaps so that analytical work is pursued and fed into sector development programmes. In this regard, the SDGs were a cross-cutting theme. WHO took the lead in representing the health sector and embracing SDG3 and its targets and indicators. Capacity building for Libya's Ministry of Health is in progress and needs to continue over the immediate to medium term.

4. Are there any major partnerships for advancing the health-related SDGs?

A number of international non-governmental organizations exist in Libya and can contribute to attaining the SDGs. The World Bank has been engaged in health sector development recently and is planning to bring additional resources and partner with WHO and other actors in the health sector towards advancing access to essential health services and narrowing the gaps of universal health coverage.

5. Describe a success story or an example of efforts to accelerate action on the health-related SDGs.

Not available