



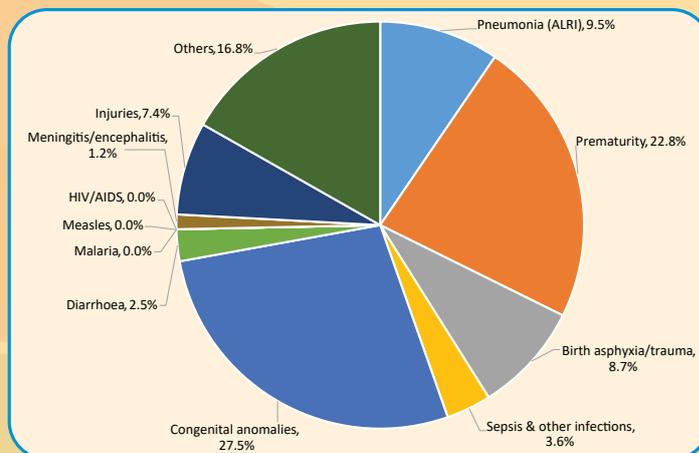
Universal health coverage

UHC service coverage index (2021)	62.0
Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population (2021)	2.1
Hospital beds per 10 000 population (2021)	32.0
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%) (2021)	38.0
Antenatal care visits (4+ visits) (year)	...
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	73.0
Tuberculosis treatment coverage rate (2021)	49.0
DTP3-containing vaccine/pentavalent coverage among 1-year olds (%) (2021)	73.0
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure (2018)	27.0
Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure (year)	...

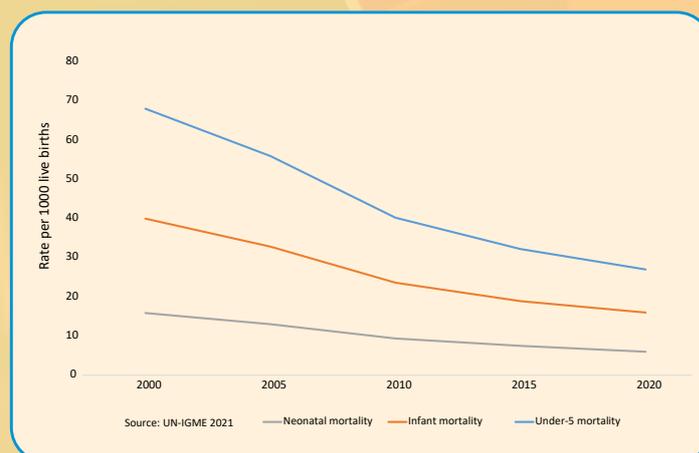
Selected determinants of health

Population living in urban areas (%) (2021)	85.0
Annual GDP growth (%) (2021)	31.4
Population growth rate (%) (2021)	2.0
Children aged < 5 years with pneumonia symptoms taken to a health care provider (%) (year)	...

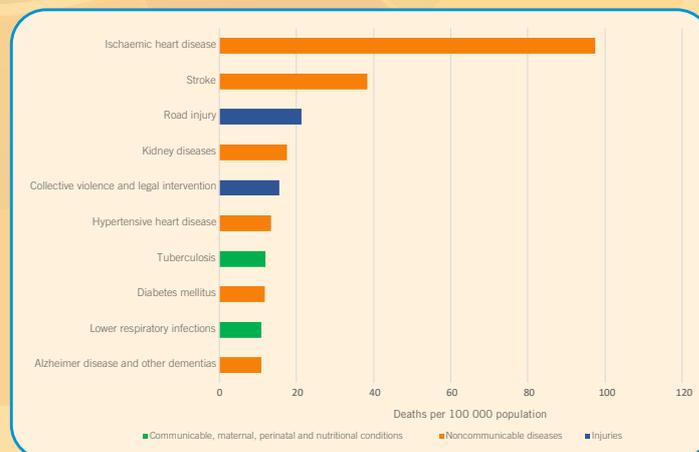
Distribution of causes of death among children aged < 5 years (%)



Neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates per 1000 live births



Top 10 causes of death for both sexes and all ages (2019)



Selected health-related SDG indicators

1 NO POVERTY

Population below the international poverty line (%) ...

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line 15+ (%) (ILO modelled estimate, 2019)	Male	0.2
	Female	0.3

2 ZERO HUNGER

Children under 5 (%) who are (year)

stunted	...
wasted	...
overweight	...

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Literacy rate (15–24 years) (2016) (%)	Total	100.0
	Male	92.0
	Female	83.0

Net primary school enrolment ratio per 100 school-age children (2016)	Total ratio	100.0
	Male ratio	100.0
	Female ratio	100.0

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

(WHO Global Health Observatory, year)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) ...

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%) (World Health Statistics, 2020) 22.0

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate (15+ years) (%) (ILO estimate, year)	Total	...
	Male	...
	Female	...

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019)	Total	29.8
	Urban	28.3

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

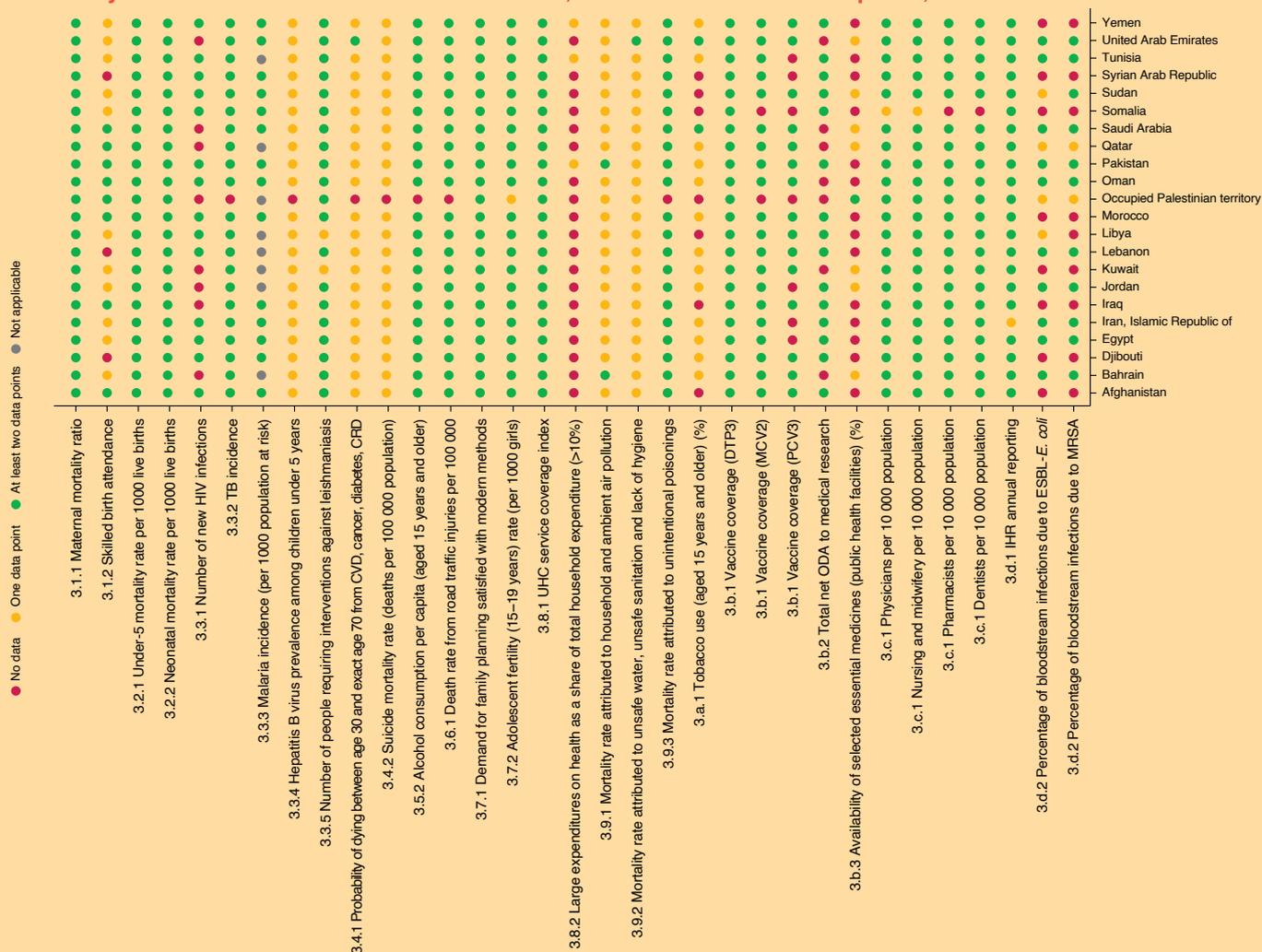
Estimates of rate of homicides (per 100 000 population) (WHO Global Health Observatory, 2019) 2.1

Key health indicators

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth in years (2019)	74.2	77.3	75.8
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) (2019)	64.9	65.5	65.2
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at 60 (years) (2019)	15.3	15.8	15.5
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) (UN-MMEIG 2020 estimate)	—	—	72.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	...	...	5.7
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	10.1	8.2	9.2
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births) (UN-IGME 2021 estimate)	11.7	9.7	10.7
Tobacco use among persons 15+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Overweight (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	66.8
Obesity (18+ years) (%) (2016)	...	...	32.5
Raised blood pressure among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised blood glucose among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Raised cholesterol among persons 18+ years (%) (year)	...	...	...
Mortality between exact ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (%) (2019)	19.7	17.6	18.6
Cancer incidence per 100 000 (2020)	147.7	122.4	132.2

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 SDG 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 intersectoral action. All countries can and must advance towards UHC by 2030, if not earlier.

Availability of data for each SDG 3 indicator: no data, one and at least two data points, 2014–2019



Source: Progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals and targets in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 2020. Cairo: WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean; 2022.



Voluntary National Review

Completed in 2020: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/libya/voluntary-national-review-2020>

National Focal Point for 2030 Agenda

Dr Altaher Khalifa Abualhasan,
Director-General of National Planning Institute, Ministry of
Planning, Head of SDG National Committee

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

Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Daganee,
Director of Health Information Centre, Ministry of Health

1. Summarize efforts at the national level in setting targets for health-related SDGs.

A multisectoral committee has been established by the Ministry of Planning to adapt SDG targets and indicators, including for SDG 3, and develop a framework of action. Working groups have been set up for each of the selected 10 SDG targets to undertake follow up and reporting for the Voluntary National Review. An SDG 3 committee has been established in the Ministry of Health to follow up on SDG 3 targets, with membership by different stakeholders, including WHO. A health strategy plan has been developed by the National Center for Health System Development, which aligns with SDG 3.

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

The multisectoral committee under the Ministry of Planning oversees a framework of action for the SDGs. The committee provides guidance on integrating SDG targets in national strategies and plans and on monitoring progress on the SDGs. The committee is linked the SDG 3 committee at the Ministry of Health.

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

The United Nations (UN) Strategic Framework 2019–2022 provides an overarching framework for UN support based on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. The Framework is aligned with selected SDG targets, taking into account governmental priorities as outlined in the Coordination Framework for International Cooperation for Libya. The newly-developed UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023–2025, ushers in a new phase in UN support for

advancing Libya's development priorities and the 2030 Agenda by collectively addressing the key challenges facing the country, through support to government efforts, along with partners and stakeholders, to accelerate country progress on the SDGs.

4. Describe a success story or an opportunity for strengthening the health system for COVID-19 that supports efforts towards achieving one or more of the SDG health-related targets.

The Libyan health system had an opportunity during the COVID-19 pandemic to improve implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and build the capacity of national staff at points of entry to the country, which successfully delayed the introduction of COVID-19. Subsequently, the Libyan health system managed to increase its ability to cope with the huge number of COVID-19 patients using locally-available human and health facility resources as patients could not be sent abroad for treatment.