

The Millennium Development Goals

In the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Towards 2015 : Achievements and Potentials

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Preface

The Millennium Development Goals reflect the determination of world leaders to ensure that all countries co-operate in the implementation of a strategy for improving the quality of life amongst all of the world's population. This commitment was expressed during a World Summit meeting hosted by the United Nations in the last quarter of 2000. The strategy was named the Millennium Development Goals, and consists of a set of eight goals, with corresponding defined and measurable targets, to be attained by 2015.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the following objectives in the period between 1990 and 2015:

- Halve world poverty and hunger.
- Attain universal primary school education.
- Enhance gender equality.
- Reduce mortality rates amongst children under five by two thirds.
- Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters.
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
- Ensure environmental sustainability.
- Build a global partnership for development.

The significance of this national report is attributed to several local and global factors which influence Libya's strategic positioning.

At the national level, Libya has started a process of economic restructuring and has begun to align its international political and economic relations with economic and political transitions occurring at both international and regional levels. These adjustments have served to enhance its political standing. Its geographic positioning is also salient. Libya overlooks the second largest global economy, namely the European Union, whilst at the same time it is taking a lead in securing universal freedom for individuals living in Africa, the world's poorest continent.

It is worth noting here that Libya has made great progress in achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals and their eighteen targets. It is therefore well positioned to achieve these targets within the specified period with ease.

The researchers and editors, who participated in the preparation of this report and supervised its implementation, hope that they have successfully introduced a clear and objective picture of what has been achieved to date and what is required of actors to achieve the Millennium Development Goals at the national level.

We wish to express our gratitude to the General Information Authority, and all institutions and researchers who participated in the preparation of this report, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Resident Representative of UNDP in Libya, for their efforts and their support for the completion of this report.

Prof. Dr. Mohammad Salim Bani
Reporting Team Coordinator
Secretary of the General Information Authority

Preface

On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme in Libya, I would like to congratulate the General Information Authority on the publication of the 2008 Millennium Development Goal Report for Libya.

Since the historic adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 189 countries at the UN Millennium World Summit in September 2000, UNDP has continued to advocate for the integration of the MDGs into national development plans as a means of charting a course for development that is both comprehensive and human centred.

The MDGs marked a positive break with previous global development initiatives in that they are concerned with far more than economic growth alone. More importantly, the MDGs have helped turnaround the trend of reducing human development to statistics and indices and instead, by establishing clear goals and targets that reflect the everyday life of human beings, they place human well-being and poverty reduction at the centre of development. The MDGs take into account the fact that poverty involves much more than the restrictions imposed by a lack of income. It also entails the lack of basic capabilities to lead full, creative lives. The Millennium Development Goals offer a multi-faceted approach to human development, but at their root they are intended to ease the constraints on people's abilities to make choices.

Although the Millennium Development Goals are advocated and facilitated by the United Nations, they are nations' goals; people's goals, and they can be achieved only if efforts are nationally owned and country-driven. Without true ownership, national programmes will be neither appropriate to local conditions nor politically sustainable. I am pleased to announce that the production and content of this report, the data collected and the assessments made, are the product of the efforts of the General Information Authority alone. The key to the success of the Millennium Development Goals lies in the realisation that it is not a one-size-fits-all programmatic tool, rather it is a framework that must be adopted by national policy makers. UNDP Libya has therefore adopted a purely supportive role, whilst the substantive input to this report has been provided by national consultants and experts.

The publication of the 2008 Millennium Development Goal Report for Libya marks an important milestone in efforts to mainstream the MDGs into national development planning. Periodical reports are a useful advocacy tool and provide a crucial opportunity to refine development interventions. With only six years to go until the end of the 2015 timeframe, I hope that this report will accelerate efforts to achieve each of the eight goals, and that it will pave the way for a greater emphasis on monitoring and evaluation, to improve the performance of current development initiatives.

Ramanathan Balakrishnan
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Introduction

At a World Summit sponsored by the United Nations in late 2000, world leaders pledged to implement a strategy aimed at improving the standard of living of the global population, presented under the title of the Millennium Development Goals. In order to achieve these goals, certain measurable targets have been defined, which countries around the world have committed to achieve by 2015. The eight objectives are outlined as follows:

- 1- **Halve world poverty and hunger.**
- 2- **Attain universal primary school education.**
- 3- **Enhance gender equality.**
- 4- **Reduce mortality rates amongst children under five by two thirds.**
- 5- **Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters.**
- 6- **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.**
- 7- **Ensure environmental sustainability.**
- 8- **Build a global partnership for development.**



Although the majority of these targets are directed towards the least developed countries, all countries of the world are involved in the achievement of these goals. Moreover, those countries that have seen the greatest advances with regards to the Millennium Development Goals have pledged to offer assistance to countries struggling to meet their targets within the specified timeframe. During the Millennium Summit, it was agreed that countries should issue reports, outlining their progress and assessing their prospects for meeting each Millennium Development Goal target.

An overview of the progress made in Libya in the area of development

Libya has, like other states, adopted the Millennium Development Goals. Additionally, it has prepared a report presenting a clear and concise image of what has been achieved so far with regards to the Millennium Development Goals, and what can be achieved by the end of the 2015 timeframe.

It is possible, through assessing development conditions in Libya, to assert that real progress has been made in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including the reduction of poverty, the enhancement of women's rights through measures such as the improvement of maternal healthcare, as well as upgrading the quality and performance of related development services.

The level of progress to date demonstrates that Libya is well placed to attain the Millennium Development Goals within the given timeframe. In certain spheres it has adapted these goals to fit local needs and to reflect a primary concern with improving the performance, quality and success rate of development interventions. Moreover, development planning in Libya now looks towards integrating the Millennium Development Goals within national development strategies, an approach that is intended to place human beings at the heart of development activity.

In preparation for a progress review on what has been achieved with regards to each of these goals, some background information is provided offering an outline of relevant characteristics of Libyan society.

Firstly: Area and administrative division

The area of Libya is 1,665,000 square kilometres, divided into administrative units called Shabiat. At the time of the preparation of this report, the number of Shabiat stood at 23. These Shabiat differ in terms of their area, population and economic potential, but they are similar in terms of how they manage their affairs. At the same time, each of them enjoys a high degree of autonomy and assumes the management of its internal affairs.

Secondly: Population

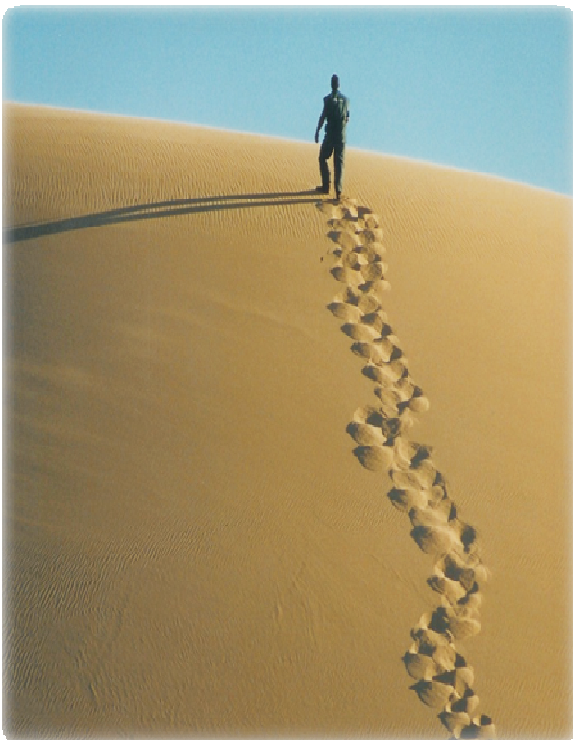
The Libyan population has reached 5,298,152 inhabitants according to the results of the 2006 census. 2,687,513 or 50.7% of the population are men and 2,610,639 or 49.3% are women. The majority of the population (88%) lives in urban areas.

A comparison between current population statistics and those of the previous censuses of 1984 and 1995 reveals that the average annual population growth rate has declined significantly. Whilst the growth rate reached 1.8% by 2006, it stood at 4.2% in 1984 and 2.8% in 1995.

As a result of the decline in the average annual growth rate, the proportion of the population under the age of 15 declined to 45.9% in 1990, to 39.0% in 1995 and accounted for 31.1% of the population by 2006. The proportion of the population that is economically active (15-64 years old), also increased from 51.7% in 1990 to 57% in 1995 and then rose to 64.7% in 2006. Additionally, the burden of dependency declined from 4.2 in 1990 to 3.2 in 2006.

Thirdly: natural resources and gross domestic product

Libya enjoys significant natural geological resources, notably oil and gas, in addition to rocks bearing considerable mineral resources. Iron ore is the most commonly found metal in Libya, as the total national reserves reach 2.25 billion tonnes (of highly oxidized iron.) Additionally, the country has reserves of silica sands, limestone and other sedimentary rocks used for industrial purposes.



The average daily production of crude oil reached 1.8 million barrels in the first half of 2008, with exports amounting to 268.6 million barrels during the first half of the same year (1). Oil wealth has enabled Libya to finance successive development plans, despite fluctuations in oil price. Moreover, revenues from Libya's hydrocarbon industry have contributed to the stability and growth of the national economy.

The growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) reflects continued revenue from Libya's natural resources, as well income deriving from the expansion of key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, industry and the service sector. The GDP increased for the year 2007 to reach \$98.2 billion at current prices, and \$48.7 billion at fixed prices. The cost of living index for the year 2007 amounted to 112 compared to 2003, indicating that inflation stood at 12% during this period.

(1) Source: economic newsletter, research and studies department, central bank of Libya, 2nd quarter of 2008.

GOAL 1

ERADICATION OF EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

To maintaining adequate living standards whilst furthering development



Target 1	<p>Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day between 1990 and 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (adjusted according to purchasing power parity) per day - 1.2 Poverty gap ratio (incidence of poverty multiplied by the depth of poverty) - 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2	<p>Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age - 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Progress Made

National poverty reduction efforts are oriented towards ensuring equitable wealth distribution and improving standards of living through a series of interventions aimed at closing the gap between the income of economically deprived families and their basic life requirements. Additionally, legislation has been adopted to construct a social safety net, in the form of pension and social welfare schemes which provide financial support and other services to those who have lost their income due to illness or disability, as well as to other vulnerable groups including orphans, widows and the elderly.

In Libya, there are no families suffering from extreme poverty. However, the living conditions of Libyan families are varied and have altered as a consequence of recent changes in family needs and preferences. This demands that new national poverty lines are developed, to determine the number of families suffering from poverty, particularly within the context of an expanding and diversifying economy. This process of developing national poverty lines is outlined in framework number (1).

Current policies are aimed at reducing disparities between different geographical regions in Libya, which is reflected to some extent in the improving living conditions of families in remote areas. This does not however, imply the non-existence of low-income families. Nevertheless, the proportion of families living below the absolute poverty line has decreased from 20% in 1992 to 12.6% in 2002-2003. In addition to this, there is a clear focus on closing the national poverty gap, as indicated in table (1-1).



Framework No. (1)

Poverty lines in Libya

At the beginning of this survey, it was noted that previous studies suggested that the index related to the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day does not apply to Libya. The legal minimum wage exceeds the rate of one dollar a day, indicating that the socio-economic condition of Libyan families should be determined within the context of their higher incomes.

Taking this into consideration, it was necessary to adjust poverty lines to fit the Libyan context. These were developed through a comparison between the national family poverty lines of 1992 and an income and expenditure survey carried out in 2002-2003. The 1992 study showed that families need 272 Libyan dinars per month to cover the costs of their basic food, clothing and accommodation needs, which determined the extreme poverty line. The absolute poverty line was set at a monthly income of 392 dinars, as this was deemed to be the amount required to cover education, transport and health needs in addition to the three aforementioned expenditures. Meanwhile, the income and expenditure survey of 2002-2003 served to determine poverty lines in response to the changing needs and preferences of Libyan families. It identified the extreme poverty line at 336 dinars per month, and the absolute poverty line at 418 dinars per month. Therefore, families with a monthly income of less than 418 dinars fall under the absolute poverty line. Further to these findings, a target line was developed for Libyan policy makers, adapted to fit the needs of Libyan families. This target line required that the allocation of the government budget spent on families be raised from 4214 to 8544 dinars per family per year, in order to allow families to satisfy their basic demands and enjoy a more comfortable life.

Average family size = (6.6) People.

Strengths

- Libya is a petroleum rich country housing a small population. Its oil resources can support the country's economic restructuring in such a manner that both the social gains achieved and individual living standards remain unaffected.
- Current developments indicate a link between economic restructuring and the support of decent living standards for low income families.
- The adoption of a minimum wage.
- The implementation of other income programmes which provided low-income families with a portfolio of shares to supplement their income, as well as the establishment of the national programme for small to medium-sized enterprises.

Weaknesses

- Salary increases triggered a rise in the price of basic commodities consumed by Libyan families. This inflation has had a great impact on living standards in the country and has reversed the effect of the initial wage increases.
- The living conditions of low-income families have a negative impact upon their capabilities and capacities, which in turn hampers sustainable development.
- The impact of the reduction in subsidies on basic commodities for low-income families.

Challenges

- Ensuring the sustainability of the progress made in halving the number of families below the poverty line.
- Enhancing social welfare, so that families enjoy a decent standard of living, as well as a sense of security and well-being.
- Examining policies associated with economic restructuring in terms of their impact upon low-income groups. Particular consideration should be given to actions that affect the labour market and employment, as these would negatively influence standards of living amongst low-income demographics.

Table (1-1) Status of living standard indicators

Indicator	1992	2003	2015	Progress	Facilitating Environment
The proportion of households below the poverty line	20.4	12.6	6.5	Average	Good
Poverty gap ratio (multiple cases x depth of poverty)	0.087	0.061	0.04		
The proportion of households that consume the minimum dietary energy	2.0	5.5	2.0		
Share of the five highest in the expenditure for the five poorest	2.8	2.3	1.4		
The prevalence of under-weight children	4.7	3.6	2.3		

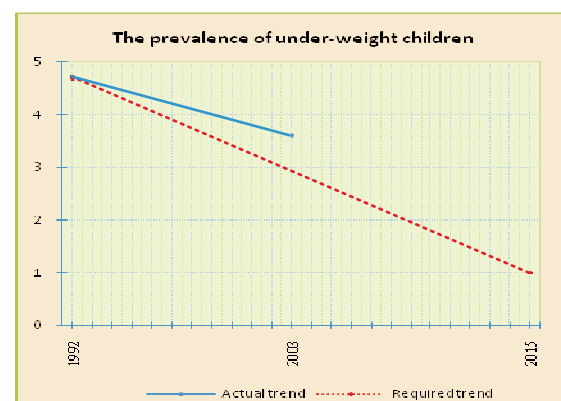
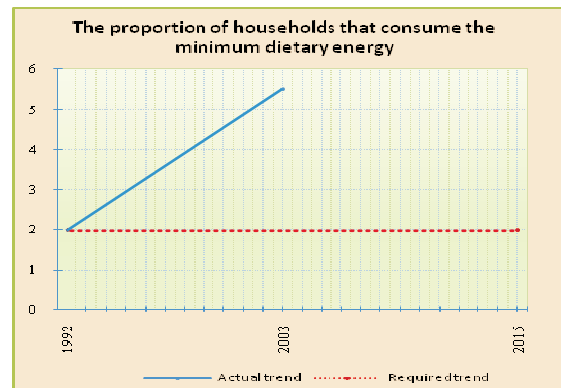
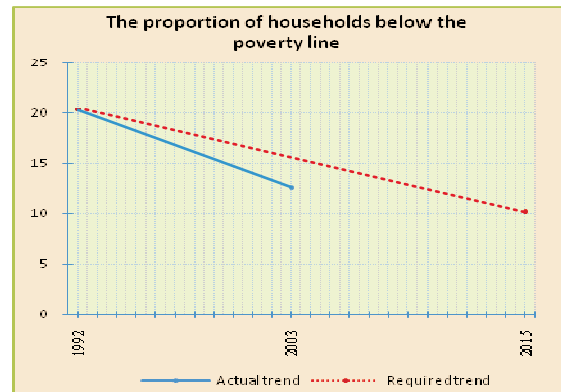
Possible strategies for meeting the objective of raising the standard of living of low-income households

Strategy I	Support small and medium sized enterprises to help provide opportunities for productive employment, which will serve to raise living standards and contribute to the achievement of greater social security.
Strategy II	Continue to subsidise goods and services and support consumer associations.
Strategy III	Improve average purchasing power to achieve a sizeable growth of income per capita, which will be positively reflected in saving, investment and expenditure capabilities and will systemize wealth distribution trends, enhance income per capita and control inflation.

Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Eradication of poverty and hunger	Good	Good	Good	Good

55% - 64% = Average ,65% - 74% = Good



GOAL 2

ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Between Preparation and Implementation



Target 3

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Progress Made

The number of students enrolled in primary school education was 1,082,105 in the 2006 – 2007 school year. Of these, 523,076 were girls, accounting for 48.4% of all students. The number of boys was 557,758, representing 51.6% of all students.

The enrollment ratio in primary education in 2007 was about 98.2% of the total population in the age group corresponding to this stage of education.

Strengths

- The education system in Libya has made considerable progress towards achieving the goal of universal primary school education for all children, boys and girls alike, by the year 2015. It will continue to strive to attain similar success whilst promoting a high quality educational system that can produce effective results.
- The achievement of high literacy rates, comparable to those of developed countries, within the context of satisfying both Libyan citizens' right to a high standard of education and the country's sustainable development needs.
- Educational success was achieved by virtue of the policies relating to compulsory and free primary school education for all classes of society, deriving from Libya's commitment to the universal right to education.
- Illiteracy amongst young people has been almost entirely eliminated and there has been an increase in literacy rates amongst those aged 15 to 25. The gap between literate and illiterate individuals is closing, and this means that a greater proportion of the population has ready access to knowledge and information.

Weaknesses

- The high cost of expanding the educational base, without sufficient consideration for the quality of the education provided, has negatively affected the efficiency of the education system and has reduced the returns on investment in this sector.
- The quality of education in Libya has not yet met desired standards.
- The significant shortfall in teachers involved in the preparation of educational programmes.

Challenges

- Special attention must be devoted to quality and efficiency in order to ensure that the educational system is able to keep up with, and support, Libya's modernisation.
- The over-expansion of the educational labour-force has inflated the budget for education with little gain in terms of the efficiency or quality of the education system.
- Libya's large geographical area, coupled with sparsely populated rural areas and very densely populated coastal cities, has led to regional disparities in terms of educational quality. Expanding the educational system to meet the requirements of remote areas must not come at the cost of a reduction in the quality of education provided.
- Establishing a balance between the huge financial investments devoted to the education system and the results produced by it, in an attempt to ensure that investments are reflected in a higher quality of education.

Table (1-2) Educational Indicators

Indicators	1995	2003	2006	2015	progress made	Facilitating Environment
Literacy rate (15-24)	93.0	98.7	95.3	98.0	Average	Good
Net enrollment in basic education	90.2	94.9	97.0	94.0		
The proportion of pupils who have completed the study of first grade to fifth grade	87.0	84.2	-	89.0		

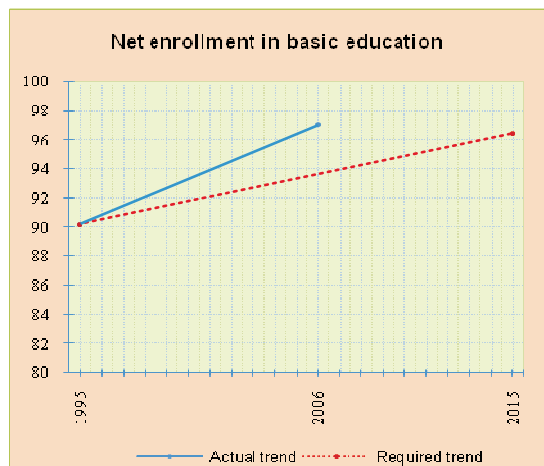
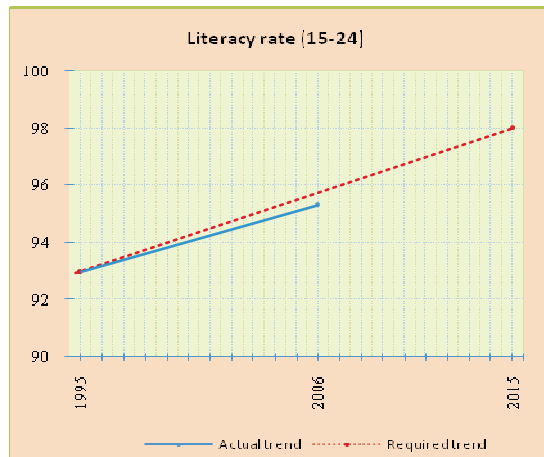
Possible strategies for meeting the objective of raising the standard of living of low-income households

Strategy I	Reform of the educational environment with an extra emphasis on quality, through choosing schools from across Libya's geographical regions to be the recipients of financial and technical support. The improvement of educational planning through related policy change, as well as training to address the surplus of under-qualified teachers hindering the efficiency of the education system in Libya.
Strategy II	Rationalization of expenditure according to cost-benefit calculations at all educational levels.
Strategy III	Develop statistical data on education, as an essential tool for improving the educational system.

Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Achieving universal primary education	Average	Good	Average	Good

55% - 64% = Average ; 65% - 74% = Good



GOAL 3

ENHANCE GENDER EQUALITY AND PROMOTE WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Between empowerment and lack of capacity



Target 4

Elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education, and in all educational levels by 2005

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Ratio of Literate women to men, in the age group of (15-24) years
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- The proportion of seats held by women in General People's Congress and People's Congresses

Progress Made

Libyan legislation granted equal legal rights and duties to men and women. It contains provisions on equality between the sexes and the universal right to free education, which dates back to the Education Act of 1952. All amendments made thereafter to the Education Act have maintained this principle. Moreover, Act No. 20 of 1991 on the enhancement of freedom explicitly stipulates in its first article that citizens of the Jamahiriya, both men and women, enjoy equality in freedom and in right. These rights shall not be subject to modification. Moreover, education and knowledge are deemed to be a natural right for every human being. Both men and women shall have the right to choose the education that suits them and the knowledge appropriate for them, without influence or compulsion.

Ratio of women to men in education

Women's enrolment has increased compared to male enrolment in all levels of education, but especially in higher and secondary education. Women's enrolment was 20.6% lower than men's enrolment in 1995, whilst by 2006 women's enrolment was 12.8% higher than that of men.

Table (1-3) Indicators of women's empowerment in the Jamahiriya

Indicator	1995	2006	2015	progress made	Facilitating Environment
The ratio of females to males in primary education	92.0	96.1	100.0	Good	Good
The ratio of females to males in middle school education	99.5	98.4	100.0		
The ratio of females to males in higher education	79.4	112.8	100.0		
The ratio of female to male literacy	92.4	85.8	100.0		
The proportion of women in paid non-agricultural	17.0	5.1	50.0		
The proportion of women in national parliaments (the General People's Congress)	0.7	6.2	8.3		

55% - 64% = Average 65% - 74% = Good

Strengths

- The value placed on women's education by Libyan families has raised enrolment rates and has provided opportunities for future participation in the labour market. This indicates the magnitude of the progress towards achieving the stated objective of enhancing women's empowerment.
- The development of more favourable conditions for women's education and the closing gap between men and women's education is attributable to a more gender orientated approach to the development process. The high proportion of women's enrolment in further education compared to men is partly due to men exhibiting a greater eagerness to start earning an income by entering the labour market, rather than delaying their first earnings to pursue further studies.
- The high life expectancy of women, which stood at 74 years in 2005, is significant evidence of improved living standards and the increased availability of healthcare. In addition to this, the higher educational levels of women has a positive impact on maternal and child healthcare, which in turn reduces child mortality. This correlation between women's education and improved maternal health is a vital component of women's increasing empowerment.
- The level of participation of Libyan women in the labour market has increased. Present participation, however, remains below current ambitions.
- Libyan legislation supports the empowerment of women and ensures their equality with men in terms of their rights and duties.

Weaknesses

- Women in Libya bear a heavy burden of responsibility as employment inside and outside the home can carry negative connotations. This creates difficulties for Libyan women and impacts upon their vocational activity and their social role in the family.
- Trends in employment of Libyan women indicate that their employment is concentrated in traditional sectors. The public sector (such as education and health) enjoys a high proportion of women employees, whilst rural women tend to carry out a large amount of unpaid work in the community.

Challenges

- The participation of Libyan women in productive sectors has not kept in line with the substantial improvement in women's education. Intensive investment in human capital has not been matched with a corresponding increase in revenues.
- The low levels of women's participation and expertise in technical professions has had a negative impact on indicators of women's empowerment.
- The proportion of women's enrolment in education and training has been witnessing a continuous growth for several years, particularly at primary and secondary school levels. This will lead to a higher number of graduates from educational and vocational institutes, resulting in increased pressure on the provision of appropriate employment opportunities for women.
- Education strengthens and supports reproductive health, as women with higher levels of education are more likely to demand prenatal care and delivery by a medical professional and have greater awareness of nutrition.



Proposed strategies to promote women's empowerment

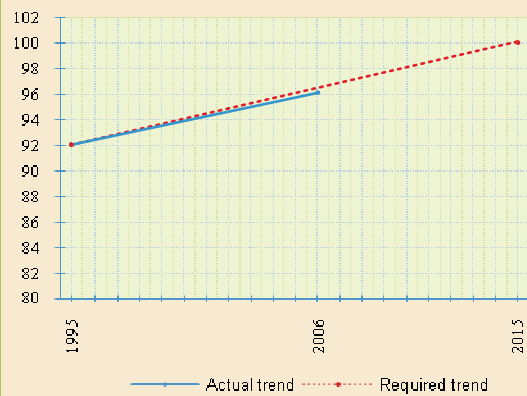
Strategy I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion in the development of women's skills in a manner that responds effectively to modern labour market demands. - Promotion of a culture of women's empowerment and an emphasis on women's positive social role.
Strategy II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiation of a national program to support small and medium-sized enterprises, as a means of allowing self-employed women in single-parent households to earn an adequate income. This would serve to improve the quality of life of Libyan women. - Facilitation of loans for Libyan women to engage in economic activity and establish small to medium enterprises.
Strategy III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advancing the role of women and reforming the labour market, so that it absorbs new entrants into all sectors of the economy and determines salaries according to worker's production costs, skills, experience and performance. Additionally, the capacities of Libyan workers must be developed according to the current needs of the labour market, thereby linking the education system with labour market demand.

Effectiveness of methodologies used

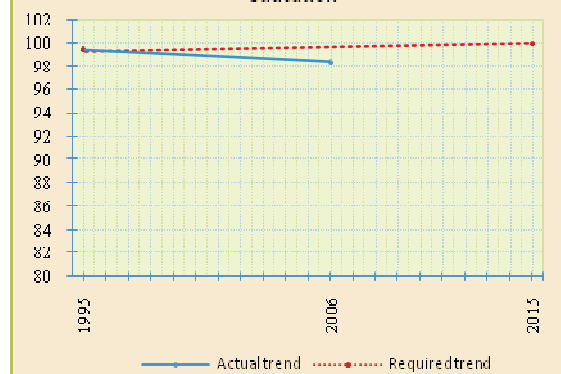
Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Gender equality	Average	Average	Good	Average

55% - 64% = Average ,65% - 74% = Good

The ratio of girls to boys in primary school education



The ratio of girls to boys in Secondary school education



GOAL 4

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Reduce child mortality according to national measures



Target 5

Reduce by two-thirds between 1990-2015, the under-five mortality rate

- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of year-old children immunised against measles

Progress Made

Infant mortality declined between 1990-2007 from 27.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 17.6 deaths per 1000 live births by 2007. The mortality rate for children under 5 declined from 43.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 20.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2007.

Table (1-4) indicators of child mortality

Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2007	2015	Progress	Facilitating Environment
The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	27.0	24.4	21.0	17.6	9.0	Good	Good
Mortality rate of children under five per 1000 live births	43.0	30.1	27.0	20.1	14.3		
The proportion of children who are one year old and immunized against measles	86.4	92.0	97.0	93.7	100		

55% - 64% = Average • 65% - 74% = Good

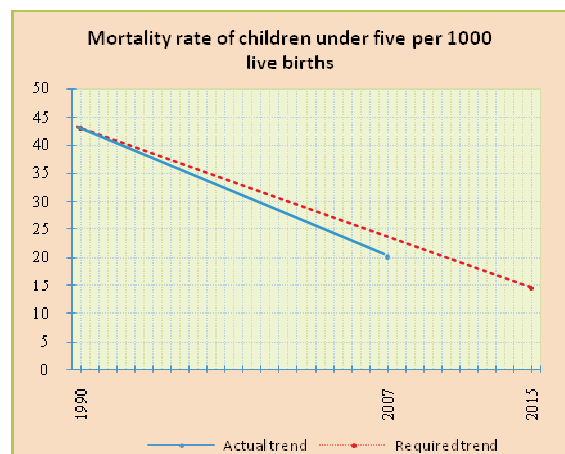
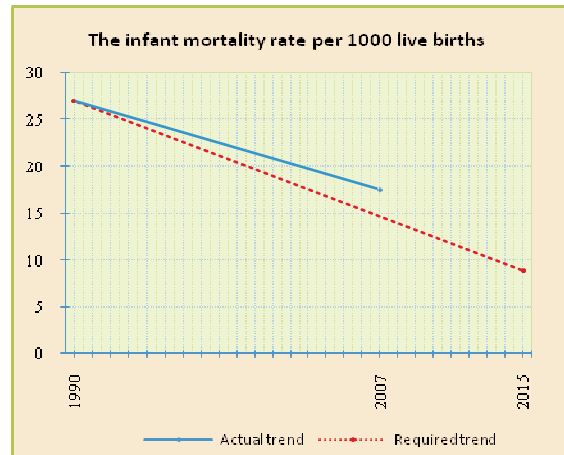


Table (2-4) The percentage of vaccinated infants

Vaccine	1995	2007
Tuberculosis	99.0	99.9
3 triangular	95.7	98.2
Polio 3	95.7	99.5
Measles	92.0	93.7

Strengths

- Data shows that Libya has made significant progress towards the goal of reducing child mortality.
- An extensive vaccination programme, designed to target ten diseases has been carried out and this scheme now covers over 95% of children.
- Diseases such as neonatal tetanus and polio have been virtually eradicated and measles has been largely controlled, as have other infectious diseases that are considered prime causes of infant mortality.
- The proportion of infants that are breastfed has increased and amounted to 93.5% in 2007. The average duration of breastfeeding stood at 11.7 months.

Weaknesses

- There is still a high rate of neonatal mortality, which requires special attention.
- Surveys results indicate that there is a disparity in the reduction of under-five mortality between urban and rural areas, as rural areas lag behind in achieving this goal. This gap, however, is limited.
- There are some deficiencies in the provision of periodical data for monitoring infant mortality rates, and the standard of monitoring for neonatal mortality is poor.
- The quality of childcare facilities and primary healthcare can sometimes be unsatisfactory and there is a lack of specialized medical personnel, particularly in rural areas.

Challenges

- Achieving a reduction in the number of deaths from childhood diseases, particularly amongst newborns.
- Providing safe drinking water and other sanitation facilities.
- Improving healthcare services in remote areas, and raising the efficiency of assistant medics working in the field of child care
- Raising awareness on improving the nutritional status of mothers.
- Establishing integrated management of childhood diseases, especially diarrhoea and respiratory infections.
- Birth complications as a result of endogamy, the practice of close inter-familial marriage, is a major cause of death amongst newborns.

Proposed strategies for the improvement of the health sector

Strategy I	The review of mechanisms and policies for the health sector, through the enhancement of health management and the improvement of a national medical statistics programme, as well as the training of doctors and nurses.
Strategy II	Enhancement of labour force capacity to ensure optimal effectiveness of medical employees. Increased clinical training remains a key requirement.
Strategy III	Provide a continuous and renewable medical supply, based on a national plan to improve the delivery of health services in a manner that is compatible with different income levels.
Strategy IV	The development of a comprehensive national system of health insurance, whilst ensuring that free health interventions are limited to major treatments.

Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Reduce the mortality of children under the age of five	Good	Average	Average	Average

55% - 64% = Average ; 65% - 74% = Good



GOAL 5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

The improvement of reproductive health should be a priority



Target 6

Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Progress Made

For a long time, the state has paid special attention to primary healthcare facilities, providing good opportunities for monitoring pregnancy and ensuring that births are attended by skilled health personnel. This led to a decline in maternal mortality from 77 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1992 to 27 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2007.

Table (1-5) Reproductive health and the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Indicator	1992	1995	2000	2007	2015	Progress	Facilitating Environment
Maternal mortality rate per hundred thousand live births							
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel						Good	Good

55% - 64% = Average , 65% - 74% = Good

Strengths

- Low rates of maternal mortality at birth.
- The number of mothers receiving prenatal care has increased to 98%.
- The expanding private healthcare sector has contributed to the improvement of healthcare services.
- Improvement in the standard of living and nutrition of mothers.

Weaknesses

- The existence of disparities between regions in terms of reproductive health services, resulting in higher mortality rates in rural areas.
- An increase in the average age of marriage has led to women having children later. This increases the risk of death during childbirth, which is exacerbated by low levels of knowledge of family planning.
- A shortage of prenatal care in primary healthcare facilities (these services are available in only 52% of facilities), has increased the proportion of individuals relying on private sector healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth. The share of neonatal care undertaken by the private sector increased from 2.9% in 1995 to 13% in 2007.
- The monitoring mechanisms for pregnancy related complications and deaths are weak, as they rely on periodic surveys.
- The weakness of prenatal and postpartum medical care, due to a lack of medical personnel specialising in gynaecology and obstetrics, and a shortage of trained midwives.

Challenges

- The adoption of an integrated programme for safe motherhood, and the organization of comprehensive maternity care services, offering assistance throughout pregnancy and extending support after childbirth.
- The re-distribution of skilled and trained manpower in the area of gynaecology and obstetrics, in order to raise the efficiency of healthcare in this area.
- Support for primary health care facilities to provide care in pregnancy and childbirth as well as the elimination of geographical variations in maternity facilities.
- The development of a system to monitor maternal mortality through the establishment of a regularly updated database.

Table (2-5) Health care services provided throughout and after pregnancy and childbirth

Year	% of mothers receiving prenatal healthcare	% of births under medical supervision	% of mothers receiving post-natal healthcare
1995	81.0	93.9	20.0
2007	93.1	98.3	30.8
2015	100.0	100.0	50.0

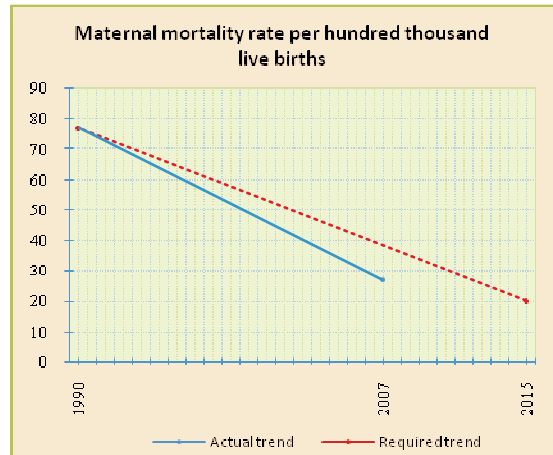
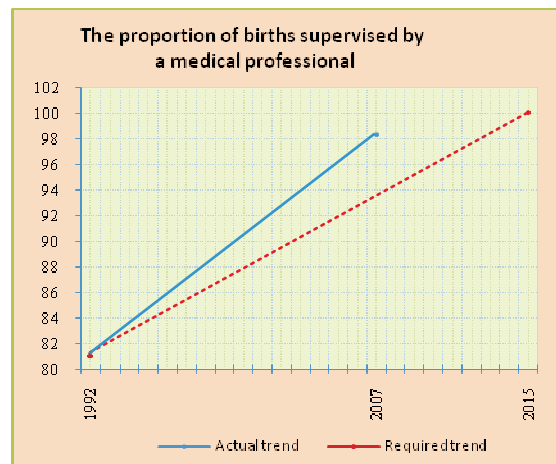


Table (3-5) Accompanying health performance Indicators for 2007

Indicator	Total number	Number per 10,000 citizens
Doctors	9416	17.0
Dentists	1102	2.7
Pharmacists	1050	2.0
Nurses and Midwives	32358	50.0
Hospitals	96	0.2
Health facilities	1372	2.6
Beds	20289	37.0



Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Reduce maternal mortality	Good	Average	Average	Average

55% - 64% = Average ; 65% - 74% = Good



GOAL 6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS

Strategies that extend beyond medicine



Target 7	<p>Have halted the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 - Contraceptive prevalence rate - Number of children orphaned as a result of AIDS
Target 8	<p>Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment - Spread of tuberculosis and related mortality rates. - Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected, treated and still under control.

Progress Made

Libyan society enjoys a set of Islamic moral values that mediates human interaction and calls for individuals to protect themselves. Although the number of cases registered and reported annually is very limited, the state has adopted policies to combat HIV upon detection, to provide medical treatment to those in need and to increase awareness on responsible ethical conduct that can prevent the spread of the disease.

Table (1-6) The number of registered people living with HIV/AIDS

Year	Number of Libyan patients	Number of non-Libyan patients	Total patients
1989-2002	5051	1466	6517
	Proportion of non-Libyan patients		22.4%
Year	Number of Libyan patients	Number of non-Libyan patients	Total patients
2005	254	168	422
2006	236	177	413
2007	172	194	366

Note:

Table shows the number of cases registered and reported with (HIV/AIDS).

Strengths

- The National Centre for the Prevention of Infectious and Endemic Diseases (NCID), has taken necessary measures to implement a national programme to combat HIV/AIDS. This has strengthened investigation of the virus, has raised awareness and has promoted preventative measures.
- NCID reports indicate that the number of new HIV infections is declining, a clear indication of the possibility of reducing levels of HIV infection by the year 2015.
- Most members of society have become more aware of HIV/AIDS. The National Survey of Family Health in 2007 indicated that the level of knowledge of the virus has risen to 97.2% among women.
- Treatment is available for people living with HIV/AIDS and this is one of the primary ways in which the medical complications associated with HIV/AIDS can be reduced. Additionally, periodic awareness raising activities focussing on increasing knowledge of HIV/AIDS, as well as encouraging healthy and responsible behaviour as a means of preventing HIV/AIDS infection, reduce the risk of the virus spreading.
- The availability of affordable and safe medical treatment, delivered on a regular basis and coupled with religiously responsible behaviour, has contributed to reducing rates of HIV infection as compared to other countries. Nevertheless, further reduction in HIV/AIDS infection is desired.
- The existence of a national programme to combat tuberculosis, sponsored by NCID.

Weaknesses

- The large number of illegal migrants from sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the continent has increased the risk of the virus spreading.
- The higher concentration of the virus in some areas indicates a need to discover the factors contributing to these higher incident rates and address them.
- The presence of deprived neighbourhoods with low educational levels and a lack of awareness of the virus, combined with the difficulty of finding modes of educating individuals on the risks associated with HIV as well as prevention mechanisms.
- There are shortcomings in treating HIV/AIDS within an environment that is reluctant to approach the issue directly.
- People aged 15-24 are one of the most vulnerable groups to HIV infection. This age group is also generally the healthiest and most productive sector of society, therefore their incapacitation due to the virus has an extremely negative impact on the entire economy and society.

Challenges

- Ensuring adequate protection mechanisms to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission through medical procedures.
- Building programs against sexually transmitted diseases across different geographical regions.

Table (2-6) The number of malaria cases per year

Year	Number of Libyan patients	Number of non Libyan patients	Total patients
1993	16	50	66
2005	9	3	12
2006	7	3	10
2007	20	1	21

Note:

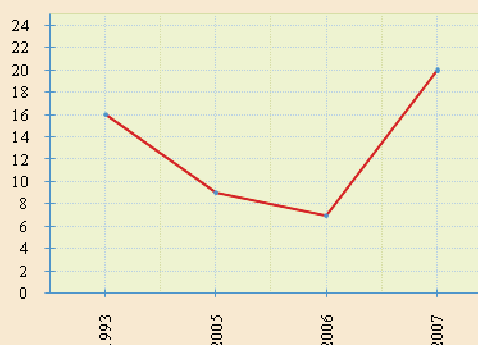
Malaria is not found in Libya, the incidence is attributed to foreign travelers as clear from above.

Table (3-6) The incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 Libyans by year

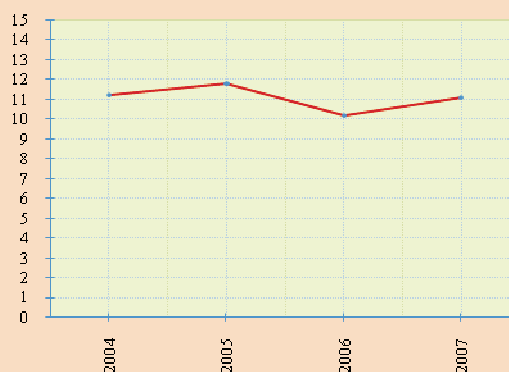
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rate	11.2	11.8	10.2	11.1



The number of malaria cases by year



The incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people by year



Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Combat HIV/AIDS	Average	Average	Average	Average

55% - 64% = Average , 65% - 74% = Good

GOAL 7

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
Target 10	Empower those without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation to attain this by 2015
Target 11	Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. This target is not applicable to Libya

Libya has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea of about 2000 km, and its territories extend 12 nautical miles offshore. Its total landmass makes up an area of 1,665,000 km², located within the North African Desert. The country depends on groundwater and rainfall for its water resources, although the latter is often erratic. It can be divided into three climatic zones – the coastline, the hills of the coastal strip and the remaining areas of desert and semi-desert. Rainfall is limited to intermittent periods of heavy showers and varies in terms of its quantity and distribution.

The environmental situation in Libya is a very real concern, given its vast and varied geographical regions and problems of water scarcity.

However, Libya benefits from natural resources and environmental features, which, coupled with its unique Mediterranean location, close to many European cities, contributed to the emergence of the Greek, Roman and Islamic civilisations. These peoples left behind the archaeological treasures of Leptis, Shahat and Sabratha.

Progress Made

- Libya has gained outstanding and significant experience through the construction of the Great Man Made River Project. The Man Made River is a vast water transfer system, serving the entire country with water pumped to the coastal cities from natural underground wells in the heart of the desert. The underground pipelines form a network that is over 4,000 km long. The water from this system is used for irrigation and development purposes, including the establishment of both small and large farms and 200 thousand hectares of land reclamation. The project requires the drilling of 960 wells, which are between 450-650 metres deep and are distributed over a reserved area of land that expands across 8000km².
- Work has commenced to develop and upgrade new and alternative water resources, through processes such as sea water desalination and sewage treatment.

Strengths

Libya has witnessed a significant development in the relationship between the individual and his or her environment, spurred on by an improvement in living standards, and changes brought about by population growth, increasing urbanisation and social change.

- Table (1-7), tracks changes in Libya's environmental context and it's achievements in increasing access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and secure tenure, along with an expansion in home ownership, based upon government commitments to the principal of individual property ownership.
- Libyan families spend 23.3% of their income on purchasing or maintaining their homes, placing this third on Libyan family spending priorities.
- Indicators show that the quality of infrastructure differs little between rural and urban areas, contributing to healthy and satisfactory living conditions for the entire population.

Weaknesses

- Given the limited purchasing power of low-income groups, it is almost impossible to meet the requirements of securing property ownership for this sector of society.
- The inefficiency of institutions working to reduce emission rates of environmental pollutants and to mitigate the risks associated with these emissions.

- Water consumption has exceeded the limits for safe water extraction by 561%, pointing to the challenge posed by increased water consumption within the context of a country where water resources are scarce. Much of this consumed water, which is used for a number of different purposes, is supplied by the Great Man Made River.
- Water quality along the coastal strip has deteriorated, as the exploitation of ground water supplies in this region has led to salt water intrusion. This could lead to the gradual encroachment of saline water to water supplies further South in the country.
- Desertification, and the concurrent loss of vegetation, has contributed to environmental deterioration and economic losses associated with a decline in natural resources.
- There is a shortage of statistical data on environmental resources, which has led to deficiencies in environmental management.

Challenges

- In the absence of targeted environmental interventions in Libya, the country is at risk of drought, desertification and a depletion of natural resources. It is therefore important to establish sound environmental management systems, which can strengthen environmental efforts through new legislation, policy implementation and evaluation.
- Libya represents a good model of water management. It has transferred water from the southern Sahara to northern regions via a massive pipeline network making up the Great Man Made River. Nevertheless, formal rules must be established for water utilisation and legislation must be introduced to combat unsafe water practices, as a means of mitigating future water scarcity.

Table (1-7) Environmental sustainability indicators

Indicator	1995	2002	2007	Progress	Facilitating Environment
Percentage of the population using solid fuels,	1.0	1.0	1.0	Average	Average
Percentage of the population with access to safe water in urban and rural areas	90.8	79.0	40.8		
The percentage of the population who can use an appropriate sewage network	95.3	95.3	98.4		
The percentage of families with access to secure tenure	76.3	92.7	94.7		

55% - 64% = Average ,65% - 74% = Good

Table (2-7) The percentage of rain fed & irrigated arable land

Statement	2001	2007
Rain-fed agricultural land, as a percentage of the total arable land	62.2	56.5
The percentage of irrigated agricultural land	37.8	43.5

Table (3-7) Credit facilities granted to the Man-Made River Project in thousand dinars

Year	Amount
First quarter 2008	373,012
The second quarter 2008	763,303
Third quarter 2008	856,207

The number of areas of land protected to maintain biological diversity

Description	No.
Reserves	11
National parks	6
Nature Reserves	5

Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Environmenta l sustainability	Good	Average	Average	Average



GOAL 8

ESTABLISHING A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT



Target 12	Developing and implementing strategies for decent and productive work for youth - The unemployment rate for young people aged (15-24) years
Target 13	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies - Telephone lines per 100 people - Personal computer use per 100 people

Progress Made

Economic and environmental sustainability are considered aspects of participation in the global economy, whilst the depletion of resources, the accumulation of debt and marginalisation contributes to exclusion from the global economic cycle. Given this, Libya's geographical location as the 'gateway to Africa', combined with its large oil and gas reserves, has allowed it to integrate into the global economy and develop significant trade relations with the European Union and the rest of the world.

Strengths

The eighth goal includes addressing the special needs of developing landlocked countries and small island developing states, as well as dealing comprehensively with developing country debt problems. This is of great significance to the international community, however development partnerships in Libya take on other dimensions, which differ from the requirements of the eighth objective:

- Most of Libya's exports are crude oil and petrochemicals exported to the European Union, whilst consumer goods make up the bulk of Libya's imports.
- Libya follows a policy to replace imported goods with locally produced ones through the selected promotion of national industries and a series of ambitious investment programs, in addition to other measures concerning the liberalization of exports.
- The EU is the biggest investor in North African states. The majority of Libya's investments are in the European Union. This is due to the relative stability of the North African countries, the excellent relations existing between the two regions and a shared approach to the problems of illegal migration via the North African coast.
- Geographically, Libya is a gateway for goods, services and travel. It has a good infrastructure, with its network of roads covering over 22,000 kilometers, which helps underpin relations between the European Union and Africa.

- There is an ambitious Euro-Mediterranean initiative to establish relations that extend beyond the sphere of new markets, investment and transfer of skills, and covers a mutual understanding of issues of culture, civilisation and humanity.
- One of the most important items on the agenda of this initiative is the establishment of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone by 2010. This comes in the context of dealing with the implications of free trade and its impact on sustainable economic growth.
- Through the current European partnership, there are hopes to develop a Mediterranean electricity network, allowing for beneficial electricity flows between Mediterranean partners. This work will be carried out according to international safety standards. The primary and final aim of this project is to promote sustainable development, to encourage investment and to prepare for new projects in the region.
- This report does not deny that there is a link between technical progress and the mutual benefits that would be derived from a national policy relating to this, coupled with broad investment in new technologies. However, these developments must be supported by high levels of expertise and performance. In the absence of this, the country will face a national problem regarding technological procurement. Table (1-8) gives an overview of the rate of expansion of technology in Libya.



Weaknesses

- The weakness of the link between technology, the activities of research and development, and production.
- The limited system of incentives and a lack of diversity of sources of funding for technology transfer and adaptation.
- Through a planning approach aimed at developing effective methods for absorbing the labour force in line with the requirements of modernity and the optimal employment of the population, Libya has attempted to profoundly restructure the workforce. This is to be done in a manner that allows the labour market to adjust to modern demands, to ensure that it responds to changes in the population, and to ultimately promote the national economy.
- The enhancement of human resource capacities can not be overlooked, however current training programmes are not always effective in terms of cost or result.
- Reforms in the education sectors, as well as other sectors, addressing the problem of low skill levels and inefficient performance, as well as the unskilled surplus in supply, were introduced too rapidly. This has meant that the feasibility, effectiveness and return on these reforms were negatively impacted.
- The absence of institutional organization and the lack of diversification within the Libyan workforce.

Challenges

- Despite economic growth in the country, it still lags behind in terms of economic and social development. In Libya, the problem is not a shortage of resources; rather these resources need to be better managed, particularly in terms of ensuring greater national capacities in terms of human resources.
- A new mode of labour market planning, which is sensitive to issues of efficiency, skill and performance, should be applied to improve labour market mechanisms and support new entrants into the labour market, as a means of combating unemployment.
- New concepts regarding the restructuring of the labour force and increasing productivity must be applied in Libya, including the need to discharge surplus and under-qualified persons. However, these ideas must be introduced gradually and according to a well researched plan, in order to allow them to be absorbed and find acceptance.

Table (1-8) Technology use in Libya

Indicator	1999	2007	2008	Progress	Facilitation Environment
The number of mobile lines per 100 people	6.3	99.7	—	Average	Average
The number of personal computers in use per 100 people	0.1	—	10.0		
The number of Internet users per 100 people	0.1	—	10.6		

55% - 64% = Average • 65% - 74% = Good



Table (2-8) labor market indicators

Indicator	1995	2002	2006	Progress	Facilitating Environment
Unemployment rate	10.8	17.2	20.0	Average	Good
Unemployment in the formal sector	14.3	37.2	—		
Employment-population ratio in the working-age	37.0	45.4	45.0		
Unemployment rate for the age group (15-24)	30.7	11.7	9.0		

Effectiveness of methodologies used

Target	Data collection	Statistical follow-up	Use of statistics in decision-making	Monitoring and evaluation
Develop a global partnership for development	Good	Good	Average	Average



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