Libya

GLOBAL NUTRITION REPORT

Overview

Burden classification

The Global Nutrition Report classifies this country as experiencing three forms of malnutrition – overweight, anaemia and stunting

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years ≥20%; anaemia in women of reproductive age ≥20%; overweight (body mass index ≥25) in adult women aged ≥18 years ≥35%.

Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

Under-5 stunting NA	**Under-5 wasting** NA	**Under-5 overweight** NA
WRA anaemia No progress or worsening	**Exclusive breastfeeding** NA	
Adult female obesity No progress or worsening	**Adult male obesity** No progress or worsening	**Adult female diabetes** No progress or worsening
Adult male diabetes No progress or worsening		

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.
Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the *2018 Global Nutrition Report* for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.
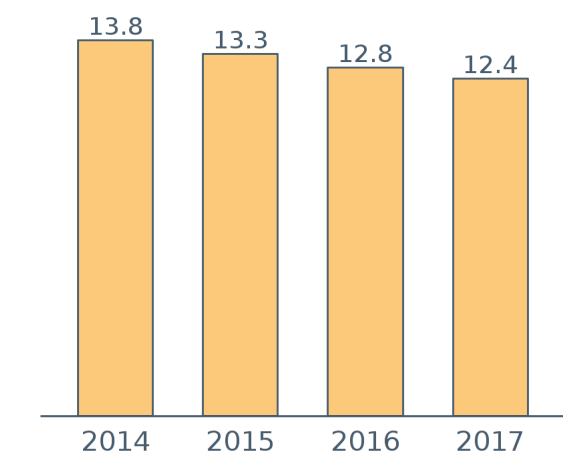
Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP$)

○ GDP per capita

2014	2015	2016	2017
16,372	14,847	14,298	17,882
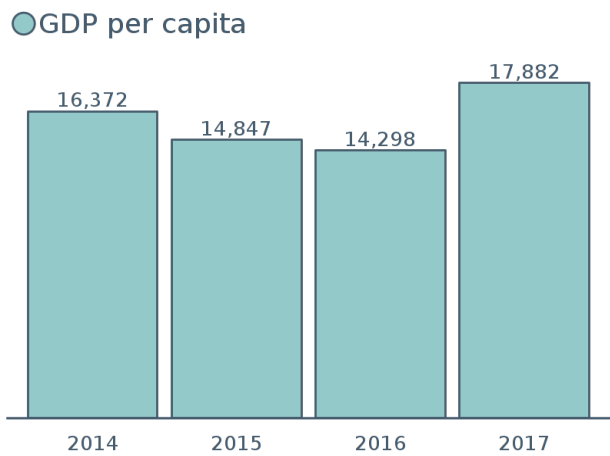
Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)

2014	2015	2016	2017
13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

Gini index score[1]	Gini index rank[2]	Year
NA	NA	NA

Source: World Bank 2018.
Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.[1] Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).[2]

Population

Population (000)	6,375	2017
Under-5 population (000)	610	2018
Rural (%)	20	2017
≥65 years (000)	291	2018

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

Underlying determinants

Food supply

No data

Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%)[1]	NA	NA
Gender Inequality Index (score*)[2]	0.17	2017
Gender Inequality Index (country rank)[2]	38	2017

Sources: UNICEF 2018;[1] UNDP 2018.[2]
Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

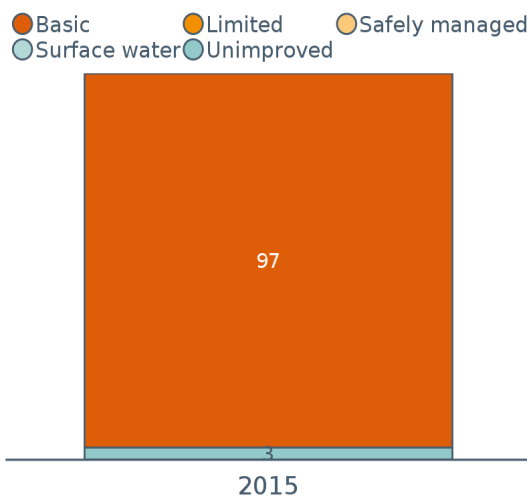|		
Physicians	2.09	2014
Nurses and midwives	6.91	2014
Community health workers	NA	NA

Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

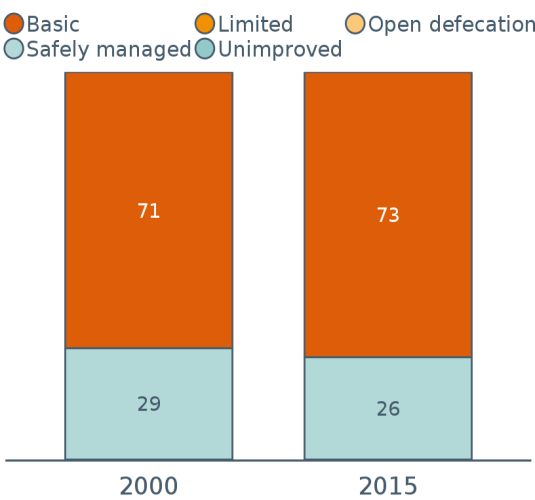### Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)

No data

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)

● Basic ● Limited ○ Safely managed
○ Surface water ○ Unimproved

2015
97
3

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Sanitation coverage (% population)

● Basic ● Limited ○ Open defecation
○ Safely managed ○ Unimproved

2000	2015
71	73
29	26

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Government expenditures (% total)

No data

Source: IFPRI 2015.

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Children (under 5) nutrition status

Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)

○ Both

6.5

2007

Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)

21.0

2007

Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)

22.4

2007

Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)

No data

Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)

No data

Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight

No data

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Child feeding practices

No data

Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

Ages 5–19 by gender: underweight (%)

- Boys
- Girls

24.9
18.6
20.8
17.7

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
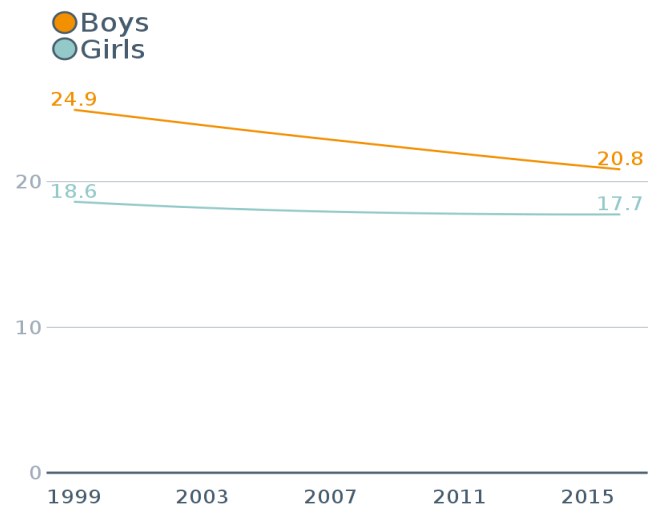
Ages 5–19 by gender: overweight (%)

33.5
31.3
24.5
22.1

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
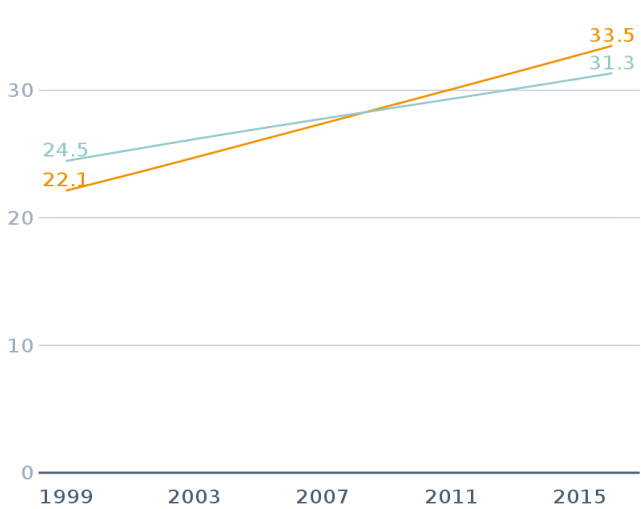
Ages 5–19 by gender: obesity (%)

15.4
13.3
8.5
8

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
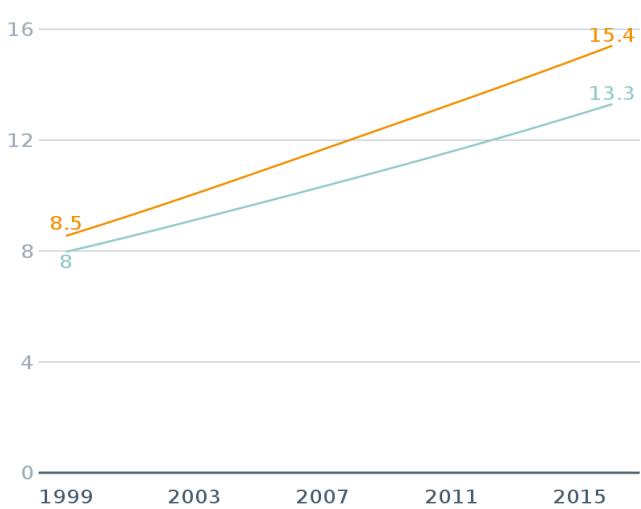
Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender: diabetes (%)

- Male
- Female

12
10.5
16.6
15.2

1999 2003 2007 2011

Adult by gender: overweight (%)

70
62.7
63.4
52.6

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
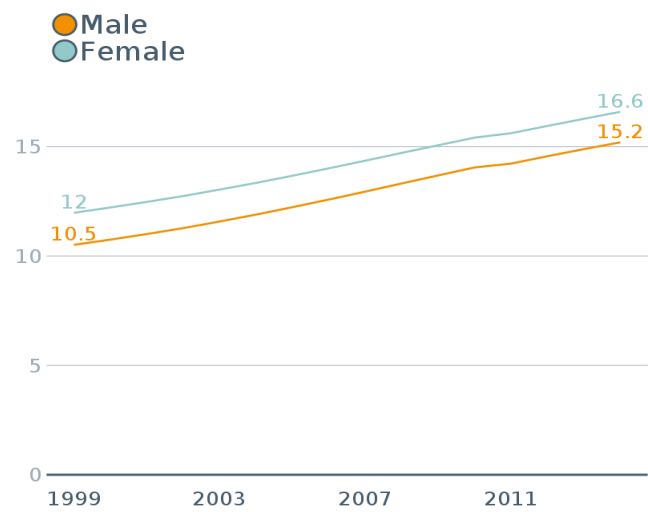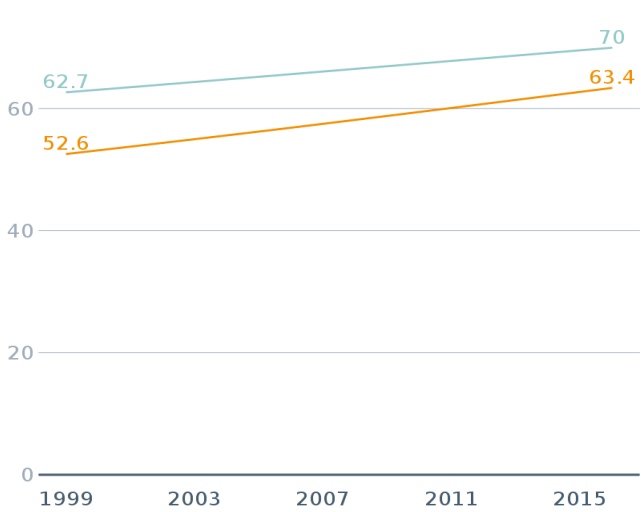
Adult by gender: obesity (%)

39.6
31.4
25
15.8

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
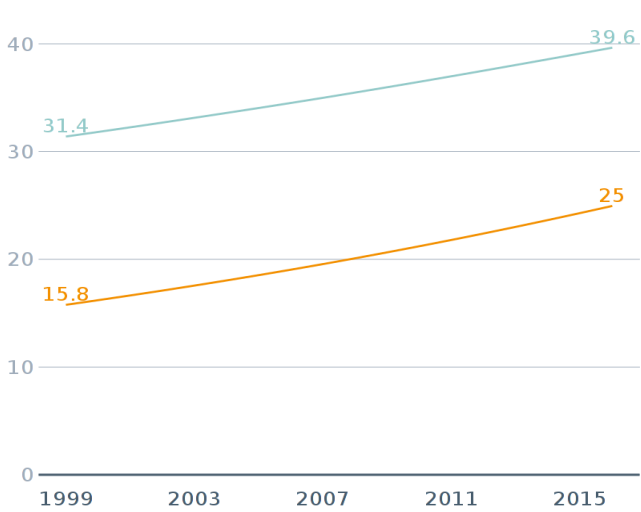
Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)

- Male
- Female

29.8
29.5
25.2
22.2

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015
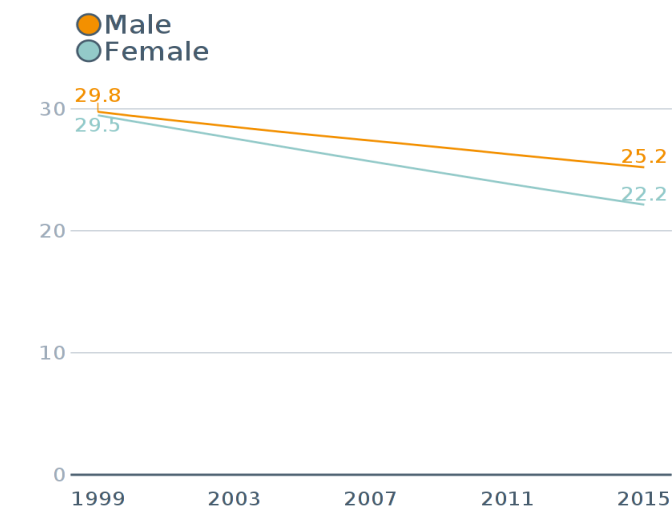
Adult: anaemia in WRA (%)
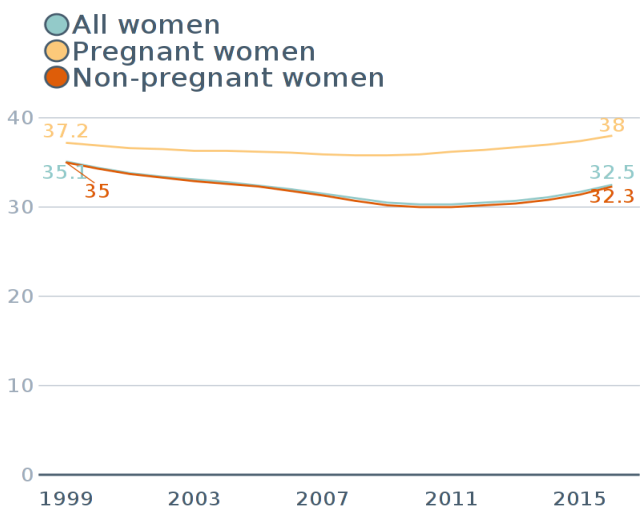
- All women
- Pregnant women
- Non-pregnant women

37.2
35.1
35
38
32.5
32.3

1999 2003 2007 2011 2015

Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)

- Libya
- Global

4.2
5.6

2016

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Dietary needs

Consumption of food groups and components, 2016

Legend: ○ Libya ○ Africa ○ Global

Component	Midpoint of TMREL
	0%/0g of TMREL — 200% of TMREL
Calcium	1.3g
Fruit	250g
Legumes	60g
Milk	435g
Nuts and seeds	20.5g
Omega 3	0.3g
Polyunsaturated fat	11%

Component	Value
Processed meat	2g
Red meat	22.5g
Salt	2g (4, 5)
Saturated fat	7%
Sugar-sweetened beverages	2.5g (88, 95, 105)
Trans fat	0.5%
Vegetables	360g
Whole grain	125g

Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.
Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance

○ Basic nutrition ODA received
— % of total ODA
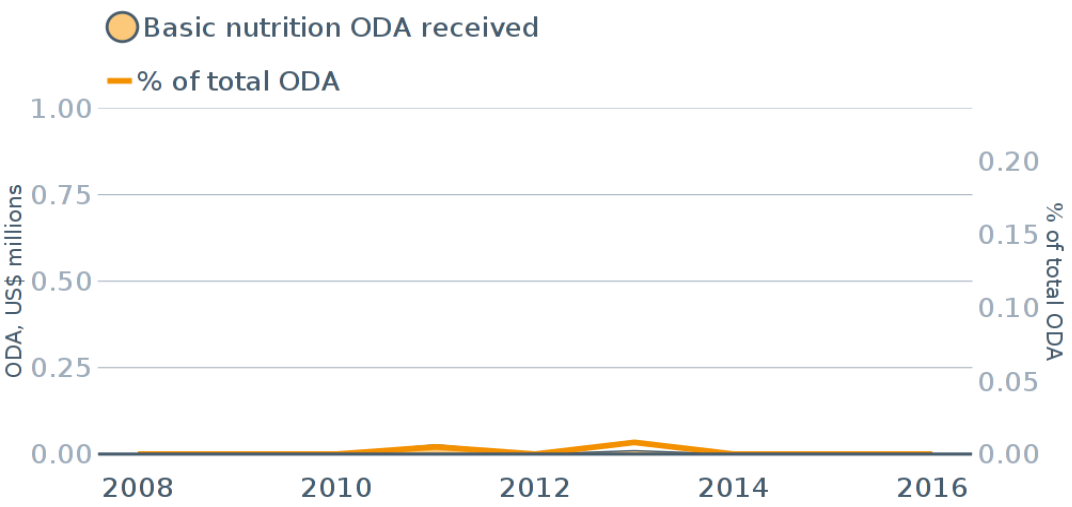
Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	No
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	No
Food-based dietary guidelines	NA
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	Yes

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia	Low birth weight	Child overweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting	Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Intervention coverage

Coverage/practice indicator	%	Male	Female	Year
Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	NA	NA	NA	NA
Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy	NA		NA	NA
Household consumption of any iodised salt	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on *2016 Global Nutrition Report* and UNICEF global databases, 2018.
Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.