



المجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي و الاجتماعي

National Economic & Social Development Board

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Executive summary

The Demographic Challenge Project in Libya and its Impact on Sustainable Development

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Overview:

The Libyan society is facing many changes due to the rapid events that have occurred in recent years. These events have affected the population growth and the composition of the society. Many Libyans have migrated, either within or outside the country, because of the low standard of living. There are several reasons for this situation, among them conflicts that exacerbated the problems facing the citizen also increasing number of deaths and fluctuating public health. As population growth continued to increase in a manner inconsistent with the country's economic growth, the fact that these factors highlighted the need to acknowledge the reality and implications of Libya's demographic challenge. This study aims to identify the obstacles and difficulties; analyze the population growth and its link with economic development; assess the changes in the demographic structure; and determine the risks and implications for the demographic transition. To understand the demographic challenge and its impact in Libya, an analytical desk study was conducted by the Social Development Administration in 2020, which lasted six months and examined the challenges and consequences of This study included four chapters population growth for the Libyan society. dealing with the following topics:

Chapter I: The population situation and future prospects.

Chapter II: Demographic transformation and their implications for Libya's sustainable development.

Chapter III: economic indicators and their association with the demographic challenge in Libyan economy.

Chapter IV: future perspective on the implications of demographic changes on social development.



The Objectives:

The general aim: identify the difficulties and obstacles facing the demographic challenges in Libya.

- Sub-objectives:

1-identify the reality of population growth and its relation with economic and social development in

Libya

2- understanding the reality of demographic of the development in Libya •

3- Identifying the geographic and demographic risks that affect the Libyan society and their implications.

4- Identifying the effects of population displacement on demographic transformation and cultural diversity in Libya.

5- Evaluating the impact of demographic issues on human capital loss and brain drain.

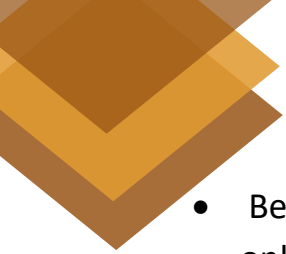
Project associates:

- The Prime Minister's Council
- National Economic and Social Development Board
- Ministry of Economy
- Ministry of Industry and Minerals
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Organizations, research facilities and Libyan universities.

Outputs:

This study examined the prospective impact of demographic changes on social development. According to reports, the Libyan society is undergoing the third phase of the demographic transition and is expected to enter the fourth phase, which may last for thirty years. This necessitates seizing opportunities and formulating policies based on scientific principles to address the challenges that confront society. The most important findings of this report are:

- It is expected that the Libyan population will reach 8.371 million people by 2030, where the Libyan population is estimated at about 6.93 million people in 2020.

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- Between 1990 and 2000, the Libyan society had the lowest fertility level, with only 2.7 live births for every woman aged (15-49) years, which increased to 4 births in 2020.
 - Population growth has been increasing slowly, according to the indicators, from 1.78% in 2006 to 1.83% in 2015 and it is expected to reach 2.00% in 2025. There is an urgent requirement to formulate policies that boost this market by supplying it with educational outputs that feature the suitable and proper experience and skills that the market needs. And setting standards for incentives and creating the appropriate environment for social responsibility, and supporting small projects, the private sector and the field of entrepreneurship to accommodate youth and graduates.
 - One of the most important and vital elements in the field of demographic challenge is the improvement of educational outcomes, which requires appropriate investments and high-level strategic planning that matches those investments.
 - There is an increase in unemployment rates due to the weakness of real investments directed to diversify production and open new markets, and due to directing a large part of them to meet the needs of the growing population, especially by focusing on the import policy for consumption, which negatively reflected on the living standard of the population in Libya
 - According to the data, the level of facilities and services in most Libyan cities has deteriorated. These cities are characterized by their limited capacity to accommodate the increasing urban population. For example, major Libyan cities are congested with traffic due to the high increase in the number of cars, in contrast the current road network has not developed and transportation sector has deteriorated to the point where it is unable to provide transportation within and between cities.
 - The increase in migration rates from rural areas to cities has led to an increase in demand for housing and the expansion of cities in an unorganized and haphazard manner. This has made the relevant authorities in Libya unable to meet the growing demand for housing. At the same time, there are available spaces.

- The demographic shift and haphazard urbanization have led to the transfer of economic activities to coastal cities, negatively affecting sustainable development.
- the demographic transition, the increase in youth and aging population, migration and urbanization have negative effects on sustainable development and its guarantees

Statistics:

The report includes several data and statistics, including the following in order of importance:

The development of the Libyan and non-Libyan populations from 2006 to 2020:

According to the results of the 2006 general population census, the number of Libyan residents in Libya was 5.3 million people, including 2.69 million males and 2.61 million females. The results indicate that there were approximately 360,000 non-Libyan residents in Libya in 2006. It is believed that the number of non-Libyan residents is higher than that since it is difficult to count them due to the lack of restrictions on them, which makes them change their residence. According to the growth rates recorded between 1995 and 2006, the number of Libyan residents is estimated to reach approximately 6.9 million people by 2020, including 3.51 million males and 3.43 million females, with a gender ratio of 102.3 males per 100 females. Based on this, the total number of residents in Libya in 2020 is estimated to be approximately 7.3 million people, including approximately 6.931 million Libyan residents and approximately 340,000 non-Libyan residents.

The following table shows the number of Libyan and non-Libyan residents according to the results of the 2006 population census:

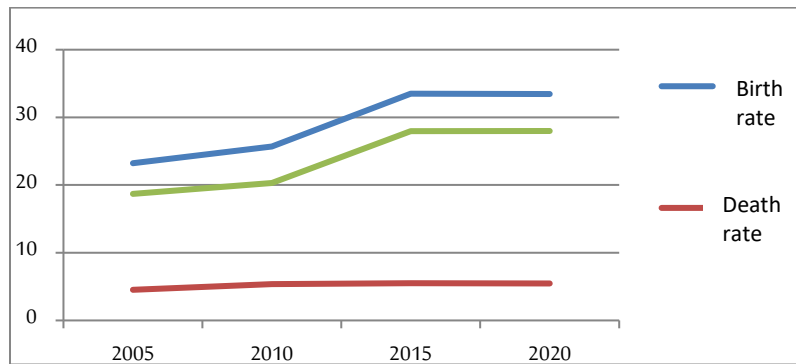
Year	Libyans			Non-Libyans			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	total
2006	2687513	2687513	5298152	246939	112601	359540	2934452	2723240	5657692
2010	2935090	2935090	5794078	346171	136341	482512	3281261	2995329	6276590
2015	3167391	3167391	6246904	226520	79588	306108	3393911	3159101	6553012
2020	3505003	3505003	6931061	251689	88431	340120	3756692	3514489	7271181

Source: Bureau of statistics and census Results of the population census and population estimates.

Note: The non-Libyan population data for 2010, 2015, and 2020 were the results of the study team's estimates.

1) Increase the birth rate:

Natural increase rate is the difference between births and deaths. The natural increase rate is positive when the number of births is greater than the number of deaths, and negative when the number of births is less than the number of deaths



The data shows that there was a significant increase in the birth rate and therefore in the natural increase rate between 2010 and 2015

As shown in the chart, the birth rate and natural increase rate began to gradually increase from 2005. After 2010, there was a significant increase in the birth rate. However, the death rate increased slightly, especially before 2010. It is noteworthy that their natural increase rate remained stable until 2020, the following table shows the birth rate, death rate, and natural increase rate from 2005 to 2020. The chart shows that the natural increase rate remained stable until 2020 despite the slight increase in the death rate. However, there was a significant increase in the natural increase rate due to the noticeable increase in the birth rate.

2) Labor Market:

The majority of the 15-24 age group, which is considered one of the active population groups in Libya, are not economically active due to social and economic considerations, most high school graduates enroll in higher education institutions to complete their university studies.

Many studies indicate that the unemployment rate in Libya is over 25% of the labor force. Therefore, annually graduated youth from educational institutions face great difficulty in obtaining the job opportunities they desire. There are many studies on unemployment in Libya, but they mention different percentages ranging from 15-20%. Some studies consider it to be 37.1% for economically

active people, 38.8% for males, and 33.8% for females. The following table shows the most important labor market indicators in Libya:

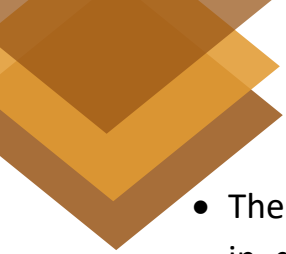
Indicator	Males	Females	Total
Working age population (%)	2026	1916	3942
Labor force (per thousands)	1236	647	1882
Labor force participation rate (%)	61.0	34.0	48.0
Employment (per thousands)	1039	485	1524
Employment to population ratio (%)	51.0	25.0	9.04
Unemployment (per thousands)	196	162	358
Unemployment rate (%)	15.9	25.1	19.0
Disguised unemployment (per thousand)	390	83	463
Disguised unemployment rate (%)	31.0	13.0	25.0
Young workers (per thousand)	57	38	95
Young workers rate (%)	40.9	67.9	48.8

The source: The World Bank conducted a study on Libya in 2015

Conclusion:

To achieve demographic transitions that are consistent with sustainable development goals, the Libyan state must develop a plan that integrates population, developmental, and environmental planning. This requires taking the following steps:

- Expand policy development that strengthens the labor market by supporting education outputs that are characterized by the appropriate experience, skills, efficiency, and suitability demanded by the market
- To provide employment opportunities for the population, increase investment in sectors that have high demand for labor, such as information technology, manufacturing, tourism, and marine wealth.
- To meet these challenges, it is necessary to improve education outputs through appropriate investments and high-level strategic planning that requires access to appropriate education and quality, technical and vocational training options.
- The data shows a deterioration in the level of facilities and services in most Libyan cities, which are limited in their capacity to accommodate the growing urban population

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- The increase in migration rates from rural to urban areas has led to an increase in demand for housing and the expansion of cities in an unorganized and haphazard manner
 - The demographic transition has created significant pressure on water resources and resulted in a gap between renewable and depleted resources.