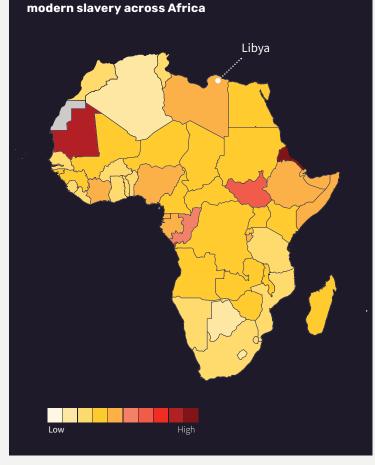
## Modern slavery in Libya Global Slavery Index 2023

**Country Snapshot** 



Figure 1. Estimated prevalence of



#### **KEY STATS**

Population (2021) 6,871,287 GDP per capita, PPP (Current intl

**6.8** PREVALENCE OF MODERN SLAVERY

per 1,000 people

47,000

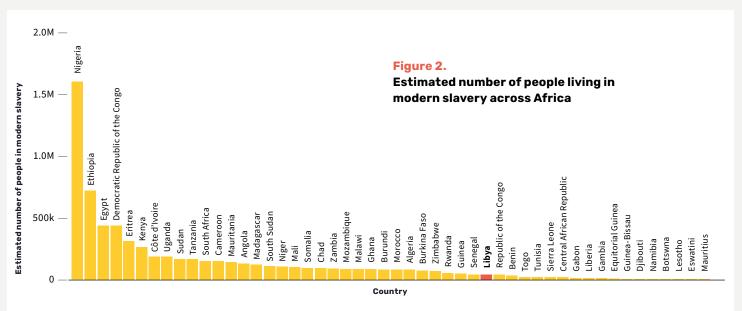
NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN MODERN SLAVERY

# 80/100

VULNERABILITY TO MODERN SLAVERY **10/100** GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO MODERN SLAVERY

### The scale of modern slavery

According to the 2023 Global Slavery Index, an estimated 6.8 in every thousand people were in modern slavery in Libya at any point in 2021. In other words, 47,000 people experienced forced labour or forced marriage in Libya in 2021. In terms of prevalence of modern slavery, Libya ranks 59th globally and 11th within Africa.



### Modern slavery in Libya

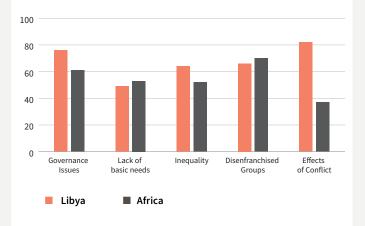
Global Slavery Index 2023 Country Snapshot

#### **Vulnerability to modern slavery**

How vulnerable a country's people are to modern slavery is dependent on a range of factors which reflect the strength of governance, access to basic needs, inequality, disenfranchised groups, and effects of conflict. On a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 being the highest vulnerability, Liberia is rated as 80 and has above average vulnerability for the region. Vulnerability is highest in terms of effects of conflict.

#### Figure 3.

Vulnerability of Libya to modern slavery by dimension, compared to the regional average



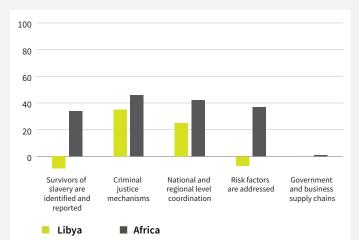


## Government response to modern slavery

The government of Libya scored 10 out of 100 in their response to modern slavery. This places the government's response below the average regional response. Of the five areas of response assessed (milestones), the government has taken most action on effective criminal justice mechanisms and the least action on identification and support of survivors.

#### Figure 4.

Government of Libya's responses to modern slavery by milestone, compared with the regional average



# **Priority Recommendations** for the government of Libya

- Immediately end state-imposed forced labour in migrant detention centres and cease the use of compulsory labour as a punishment for holding views opposed to the established political, social, or economic system by amending various provisions under the Publications Act No. 76 of 1972.
- 2 C ai ai

Criminalise the use of children in armed conflict and ensure that laws are enforced and offenders are given proportionate sentences.



Criminalise human trafficking in line with international conventions.