

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Libya

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Libya was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Libya's population increased from 1.1 million in 1960, via 4.4 million in 1990 to 6.9 million in 2020.
- 2 Libya's literacy rate was and still is high for African standards: 86% for 2004 (men: 94% and women: 78%). After 2004, and particularly after the Arab Spring, the Fall of Khadafi in 2011, and the start of the civil war afterwards, figures are hard to find, and unreliable. UNESCO's assessment for 'mean years of schooling for Libya's adults' increased from 3.8 years in 1990 to 7.6 years in 2018, and 'expected years of schooling for children' decreased from 14.0 years in 1990 to 12.8 years in 2018. It had reached a very high peak of 16.0 years in 2002.
- 3 Libya's net primary school enrolment figures were almost universal around 2000, and enrolment figures for both secondary and tertiary education were also very high. At some point probably more than 300,000 students studied at Libya's higher education institutions (and many of them coming from abroad). However, after 2005 the situation became very unclear. What is known is that there were 7,400 Libyan students abroad in 2010, and that had increased to 10,100 in 2015.
- 4 The education index for Libya as a whole was assessed to be .516 in 1990, and .634 in 2010, but it deteriorated to .607 in 2018. Regional differences were (and are?) very small.

- 5 The number of public universities has increased rapidly from 1980 onwards, and currently there are 30 public tertiary knowledge institutions, although it is not clear if these are all functioning at the moment. After the fall of Khadafi in 2011 also private institutions started to be tolerated, and the numbers had reached 14 in 2020.
- 6 Libya has (had?) some important think tanks, and there are many museums in the country.

Part 1: The Story

Libya's demographic and education development

Libya has a rich mix of ethnic groups and nationalities, which partly is a result of the fact that Libya has been subjected to varying degrees of foreign control. It has been subjected from Africa, Asia and Europe (Turkish before 1911; Italian since 1911 and briefly the British and French since 1942) in the first half of the 20th century. King Idris I ruled Libya since its independence in 1951. Muammar Gaddafi ruled Libya with an iron fist for over four decades after ousting King Idris in the 1969 revolution. Gaddafi was killed in 2011 during the Arab Spring. Currently there are two governments fighting for control in Libya. The Government of National Accord backed by the UN controls only Tripoli. The rest of the country is under control of the Tobruk Government backed by general Haftar and his Libyan National Army¹.

Libya's population increased from 1.1 million in 1950 to 6.9 million in 2020, of which 78% lives in cities (up from 23% in 1955)². 90% of Libya's land is covered by desert with no permanent rivers³, that is why all of its larger cities are located along the coast. Tripoli is the capital city with 1,150,000 inhabitants, followed by Benghazi (650,000), Misratah (386,000), Tarhuna (211,000) and Al Khums (202,000). Libya's life expectancy increased from 35.6 years for males, and 37.9 for females in 1950 to 70.6 and 76.5 respectively in 2020. Libya's median age first decreased from 19.8 in 1955 to 16.1 in 1975 before increasing to 28.8 in 2020 (one of the highest in Africa)⁴. This can be attributed to the fertility rate which increased from 1955 to 1975 (7.1 to 8.1 births respectively) before decreasing to its current rate of 2.3 births per woman in 2020, which is very low for African standards.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Libya

² <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/libya-population/>

³ http://earthwise.bgs.ac.uk/index.php/Hydrogeology_of_Libya

⁴ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/median-age/>



Figure 1 and 2: <https://www.ezilon.com/maps/africa/libya-maps.html> and <https://www.worldmap1.com/libya>

Literacy and enrolment

In 2004 (the last year for which UNESCO provides data⁵) Libya's literacy rate was assessed to be 86% (men 94%, and women 78%), but it is not clear in what way the koranic schools and their literacy teaching played a role. In 2004 126,000 adult men and 423,000 adult women were regarded as illiterate.

The pre-primary gross enrolment⁶ in 1971 was 0.9% and rose to 9.8% in 2006. A significant dip in enrolment (4.1% to 2.5%) can be observed from 1977 to 1978 when Gadaffi declared the 'people's revolution', revolutionary committees were set up, heralding the start of chaos and arbitrariness⁷. One could argue that parents who found pre-primary education not essential rather kept their young children close at home during this time of turmoil and unrest. The gross primary school enrolment in 1971 was 101.2% and remained relatively constant rising to 109.0% in 2006. The secondary gross enrolment increased steadily from 20.8% in 1971 to 97.9% in 2006. The tertiary gross enrolment starting at 3.1% increased linearly but at a slow pace to 11.3% in 1990. After 1990 the tertiary gross enrolment ratio started to increase exponentially to 52.1% in 1999 before even rising to 60.5% in 2003⁸. UNESCO does not provide data about Libya's enrolment figures. However, it states that there are 766,000 children of primary school age (6-11 years), and 681,000 of secondary school age (12-17 years); education is compulsory from age 6 to 14 (nine years). There are 543,000 people of tertiary school age (18-22 years old). If indeed the gross enrolment would be 60%, then this would mean a total of 325,000 students in Libya's higher education system. However, Campusfrance, normally giving these figures for many African countries, did not give any figures about the recent numbers of Libyan students in the country. It did give figures about Libyan students abroad, though: 7,400 in 2010, and 10,100 in 2015, for whom the major countries of destination were Malaysia, the UK, the USA, Turkey, and Tunisia.⁹

⁵ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ly>

⁶ Definition: gross enrolment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, to the population of the age group that corresponds to the level of education mentioned. This ratio could go over 100 if more people are enrolled than there are in the age group corresponding to that level of education.

⁷ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13754897>

⁸ <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/libya/school-enrollment>

⁹ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/libye_en.pdf

Table 1: education enrolment 1971

1971	Pre-primary (% gross)	Pre-primary (% net)	Primary (% gross)	Primary (% net)	Secondary (% gross)	Secondary (% net)	Tertiary (% gross)	Tertiary (% net)
Male	1.01	-	126.24	92.79	33.98	67.56 (1983)	5.26	-
Female	0.85	-	75.67	63.98	7.61	28.92 (1983)	0.68	-
Avg.	0.93	-	101.21	78.53	20.84	58.45 (1983)	3.06	-

Table 2: education enrolment 2006

2006	Pre-primary (% gross)	Pre-primary (% net)	Primary (% gross)	Primary (% net)	Secondary (% gross)	Secondary (% net)	Tertiary (% gross)	Tertiary (% net)
Male	9.94 (2006)	-	111.31 (2006)	99.32 (1981)	90.17 (2006)	-	57.50 (2003)	-
Female	9.69 (2006)	-	106.60 (2006)	94.12 (1981)	105.99 (2006)	-	63.64 (2003)	-
Avg.	9.82 (2006)	-	109.01 (2006)	98.06 (1983)	97.90 (2006)	-	60.50 (2003)	-

Despite the fact that there is no data after 2006, there is a lot we can say about the development of education in Libya. The rates at where Libya was in 2003 are better than where neighbour Egypt was in 2018. The gross tertiary enrolment rate is at 60%, which is really high and can be attributed to the fact that education on all levels was free of charge during Gaddafi's reign. Moreover, if a certain educational program could not be accessed, the government would fund students to study abroad. It would be interesting to see current enrolment rate now tertiary education has introduced tuition fees.

Gaddafi rose to power in 1969 and at the time only 25% of the Libyans were literate. After Gaddafi was killed this number had risen to a staggering 87%, even 99.9% for the 15-24 year cohort. These are all positive developments in education in the country, however some other factors should be considered.

Under the regime of Gaddafi education was centralised and compulsory. That meant that children learned from a curriculum tightly controlled for the purpose of indoctrination. They also used different symbols and units of measurement not matching the international norms as well as being taught a 'skewed' geography and history curriculum. With the assistance of organizations such as UNICEF, recent Libyan authorities have made great progress redesigning the curriculum. Around two million children under the age of 15 have seen a dramatic overhaul of their formal educational system as a result of this¹⁰.

Regional differentiation of education results in Libya, 1990-2018

¹⁰ <https://borgenproject.org/education-in-libya-gaddafi/>

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses three regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Libya as a whole increased with 152%, and probably the same percentage was used for the three regions of Libya.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 3-6 in part 2.

Education Index

For Libya as a whole the education index, one of the elements of the human development index, has increased from .516 in 1990 to .634 in 2010, but afterwards deteriorated to .607. Fezzan was always assessed to be the region with the best results, and Cyrenaica as the region with the worst results, but with a small difference. For all three regions the UNDP statisticians used the same positive and negative growth percentages, and the data should be treated with caution.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"¹¹. For Libya the figure doubled between 1990 and 2018, and there was still some growth between 2010 and 2018, as a result of major investments in the past. The figure increased from 3.8 years in 1990 to 7.6 years in 2018, and with very small differences between the three regions.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the 'expected years of schooling' as the: "Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life"¹². In Libya the figures are very high for African standards and for the country as a whole they have increased from 14.0 years in 1990 to 15.7 years in 2000 (and 16.0 years in 2002). But already between 2002 and 2010 the education situation deteriorated and that continued between 2010 and 2018. The situation in 2018 is worse than in 1990. Regional differences were and are small.

¹¹ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

¹² <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

Libya’s tertiary knowledge development

Libya currently has 36 universities, of which 25 are public, and 11 are private. In addition there are some think tanks or research institutes and a great number of important museums. It is unclear when a lot of universities were established, however the trend we would like to highlight is still clearly observable. See the table below.

Libya’s universities 1960-2020

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
public	1	2	2	3	3	8	13	17	19	21	21	21	30
private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	14
total	1	2	2	3	3	8	13	17	19	21	22	24	44

Sources: see tables 5 and 6 in part 2. 2020 includes four public and four private tertiary knowledge institutions for which the date of establishment is not known to us.

Since the 1980s Libya has seen a great increase in public universities. In addition to the fact that education was free, this fact is responsible for the exponential grow of the gross tertiary enrolment rate observed during the 1990s. We would also like to highlight how small the private education sector was in Libya. This is also not too surprising considering the fact that public education was free. However, education is not free anymore currently and one can already see the appearance of private universities after the fall of Gaddafi in 2011. We suspect this trend will only keep continuing.

We will now give some information about the public universities, followed by the private ones, the think tanks and the museums in Libya. Details can be found in Tables 5-6 in part 2.

Public universities in Libya

There have always been more public universities in Libya than private ones. It is unclear exactly how many students were or currently are enrolled in tertiary education. We have made a rough estimation by taking the amount of people in the tertiary age cohort defined as 18-25 years old in 2003, and the tertiary gross enrolment in 2003. This would mean that there would have been around 500,000 students enrolled in tertiary education at the time. The largest public university was the University of Tripoli with approximately 74,000 students enrolled, closely followed by the University of Benghazi (70,000) and Omar Al-Mukhtar University (42,500) in Bayda. These last two universities were initially two campuses of the University of Libya until they split into two separate universities in 1973. The universities do not have a lot of campuses in other locations, although some do.

There are at least 5 Islamic universities; Libya has been under the influence of sharia law for almost four decades. Almost all universities offer degrees in science and engineering, especially agriculture.

The coast is the area where most of the universities are located. The capital Tripoli hosts most universities in Libya.

The 4ICU ranking includes two Libyan universities in its top-200 list for Africa in 2019 (the University of Tripoli and the (private) Libyan International Medical University in Benghazi). In 2020 the relative positions of these two universities had improved considerably, while a third one had been added, the Misurata University.



University of Tripoli¹³



Misurata University¹⁴

Private universities in Libya

Despite the fact that education has been free in Libya for over four decades, the private education sector is currently picking up momentum. It is unclear how many students are enrolled in private universities but after the fall of Gaddafi nine private universities have been established. The National Centre for Quality Assurance and Accreditation of Educational and Training Institutions¹⁵ acknowledges only seven private (domestic) universities. There is a list of over 26 international institutions which are explicitly not acknowledged by the institution. Among those are Libyan branches of foreign universities, like the American Open University, London College and Vrije Universiteit¹⁶. The private Libyan International Medical University in Benghazi is the second on the list of the 4ICU ranking for Libya. The list of private tertiary knowledge institutions given in table 8 in part 2 should be treated with caution. It is possible that some of these institutions no longer function in practice, given the turmoil the country has experienced during the last decade.



Libyan International Medical University In Benghazi¹⁷

¹³ <https://uot.edu.ly/sites/default/files/styles/slider/public/sites/default/files/images/university-slider/tripoli.jpg?itok=57yIVrzq>

¹⁴ <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/ig/1043400005/068f53933073524fd7988bd3e39e6f6299cddac6.jpg>

¹⁵ <https://qaa.ly/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A4%D8%B3%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%AA%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A9/>

¹⁶ <https://qaa.ly/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A4%D8%B3%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9/>

¹⁷ <https://s3.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com/images.free-apply.com/uni/gallery/ig/1043400004/ee18452dde631e2ee9075c7c33b47838689b4aca.jpg>

Research centres and think tanks in Libya

There are eight research centres and think tanks in Libya. Many of the public universities have departments where research is conducted as well. The public institutions are dealing with scientific research primarily. The private institutions mostly deal with social, economic and strategic policy issues. The private institutions have been established after the fall of the Gaddafi regime. During his regime such private institutions were not allowed.

The Chinese Confucius Institute is also active in Libya, albeit not as an independent research centre but affiliated to the University of Libya (currently University of Tripoli).

According to UNESCO, there were 75 employed researchers per million inhabitants in 2009, which means a total of 460 researchers (25% female), all in government service during that year¹⁸

Museums in Libya



Red Castle Museum: <https://www.alluringworld.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/1-Castle-Tripoli-700x440.jpg>

Libya is a country with a rich history. Libya was populated by nomadic Berber tribes before the Phoenicians settled in Tripolitania (province in Libya). A civilization known as Punic came into being in the 6th century B.C., after Tripolitania was conquered by Carthage (a powerful Phoenician city state, near what is currently Tunis). This area came to be known as Tripolis or “Three Cities” for its cities of Oea (Tripoli), Labdah and Sabratah. The eastern part of the coast of Libya was colonized by the Greeks in the 4th century B.C., and Greek settlements included Cyrene, Barce (Al Marj), Euhesperides (Benghazi), Teuchira (Tukrah) and Apollonia (Susah). This area came to be known as Pentapolis or “Five Cities”¹⁹.

¹⁸ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ly?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

¹⁹ Source: Metz, H.C., (1989) Libya a country study. Washington, Washington DC: Federal Research Division Library of Congress

Libya has subsequently been conquered by the Romans in 74 A.D., before being conquered by the Arabs some five centuries later. The Arabs introduced Islam to Libya. Another Islamic empire, the Ottomans, conquered Libya a thousand years later in the 16th century. The Italians also left their mark on the country after occupying Libya in 1911. The British and French briefly ruled Libya after the second world war from 1942 to its independence in 1951²⁰.


Libya has gathered a very rich and culturally diverse history through the millennia. Due to this fact there are 49 museums in Libya of which a large part are museums with exhibitions of archeological sites, artefacts and antiquities. We have not been able to find any privately owned museums.

²⁰ Again: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13754897>

Part 2: The Data

For tables 1 and 2: see part 1

Map and table 3: Libya: regions and population 1990 and 2018

Map	Region	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Cyrenaica	1290	1940	1.50
	Fezzan	330	500	1.52
	Tripolitania	2810	4240	1.51
Total		4400	6680	1.52

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Map_of_traditional_provinces_of_Libye-en.svg

Table 4: Libya: Education index 1990-2018²¹

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Cyrenaica	507	610	622	596	1.18
Fezzan	529	636	649	622	1.18
Tripolitania	519	625	637	611	1.18
Total	516	621	634	607	1.18
Inequality	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	

Table 5: Libya, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Cyrenaica	3.7	5.5	7.2	7.4	2.00
Fezzan	3.9	5.7	7.5	7.7	1.97
Tripolitania	3.8	5.6	7.4	7.6	2.00
Total	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.6	2.00
Inequality	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	

Table 6: Libya, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'

²¹ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Cyrenaica	13.8	15.4	13.8	12.6	0.91
Fezzan	14.4	16.0	14.4	13.1	0.91
Tripolitania	14.1	15.8	14.1	12.9	0.91
Total	14.0	15.7	14.0	12.8	0.91
Inequality	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	

Table 7: Public universities in Libya

Public	Since	Location(s)	Students	Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine & health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)	Website
University of Benghazi (non-religious) (Libyan University in 1955, University of Garyounis in 1976)	1955 (1974, 1976, 2011)	Benghazi	~70.000	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	http://uob.edu.ly/en
University of Tripoli (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 127; 2020: 84)	1955* (1973, 1976, 2011)	Tripoli	~74.000	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	https://uot.edu.ly/
Omar Al-Mukhtar University (non-religious)	1961 (1985)	Bayda (plus: Al Quba, Derna, Tobruk)	~42.500	NS, TS, MH, BEL	http://www.omu.edu.ly/
Bright Star University of Technology (non-religious)	1981	Brega	?	NS, TS, BEL	https://bsu.edu.ly/En/
Al-Asmarya University (religious/Islamic)	1981	Zlitan	?	BEL	https://www.asmarya.edu.ly/ar/
Sebha University (non-religious)	1983	Sebha	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.sebhau.edu.ly/
Misurata University (non-religious) (4icu rank 2020: 176)	1984 (2010)	Misurata	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://misuratau.edu.ly/eng/
Al-Arab Medical University (non-religious)	1984	Benghazi	?	MH	?
Al-Mergib University (religious; non-religious)	1986	Al Khums	?	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	http://www.elmergib.edu.ly/

Open University of Libya	1987	Tripoli (Janzur)	?	?	http://www.libopenuniv-edu.org/
Al Zawiya University (religious; non-religious); prev: Jamaa't Assaaba Men April University	1988 (2011)	Al-Zawia	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	https://zu.edu.ly/en/ZgDetails.php
Academy of Graduate Studies	1988 (1994)	Tripoli (and now also in Benghazi)	~1500	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	http://www.alacademia.edu.ly
The Higher Institute of Industry	1989	Misurata	?	TS	http://www.hii.edu.ly
The Higher Institute of Computer Technology	1990	Tripoli	?	TS	http://www.cctt.edu.ly/
College of Electronic Technology	1990	Bani Walid	?	TS	https://cetb.edu.ly/
Sirte University (incl Al Tahadi University); 1989 as University of Qar Younes. Became Al-Tahadi University 1992. Al-Jabal Al Gharbi University	1991 (1989)	Sirte	?	NS, TS, MH, BEL	http://su.edu.ly/ar/
	1991	Gharian	?	NS, HSS, BEL	http://jgu.edu.ly
University of Darnah	1995	Darnah	?	TS, MH, HSS, BEL	?
Asmarya University for the Islamic Sciences	1995	Zliten	?	HSS, BEL	http://www.asmarya.edu.ly
Al Zaytuna University	2001	Tarhuna	~1.500	NS, TS, HSS, BEL	https://azu.edu.ly/
University of Gharyan (religious/Islamic; non-religious)	2004	Gherian	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://gu.edu.ly/
Sabratha University	2015	Sabratha	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	https://sabu.edu.ly/en/vision-mission-a
7th October Misurata University	?	Misurata (plus Ben Waleed)	?	NS, TS, MH, HSS, BEL	http://www.7ou.edu.ly/
Al-Fateh University of Medical Science	?	Tripoli	?	MH	http://www.aums.edu.ly/
Al-Magharibiyah University	?	Tripoli	?	?	?
Alrefak University	?	Tripoli	?	?	http://www.alrefak.ly/

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Libya, <https://www.4icu.org/ly/a-z/>, <https://www.university-directory.eu/Libya/Libya-Universities.html> and <http://www.libyanet.com/edulibya.htm>; https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php

*: Tripoli and Benghazi were part of one University of Libya until 1973

Table 8: private universities in Libya

	<i>Private</i>	<i>Since</i>	<i>Location(s)</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Type (NS: Natural Science, TS: technical science, MH: medicine & health, HSS: humanities and social sciences, BEL: business studies, economics, law and others)</i>	<i>Website</i>
Libyan International Medical University (non-religious) (4ICU rank 2019: 185; 2020: 107)		2007	Benghazi	?	TS, MH, BEL	https://limu.edu.ly/
Libyan Institute for Advanced Studies		2012	Tripoli (plus: Bayda, Tobruk)	?	BEL	?
American University of Libya		2013	Tripoli	?	TS, BEL	https://www.auly.edu.ly/
Attahdi Medical Al Ahlia University		2016	Tripoli	?	?	?
Tripoli Alahlia University		2018	Tripoli	?	?	?
Libyan university for Humanities and Applied Science		2018	Tajura	?	TS, HSS	?
Africa University for Humanities and Applied Science		2018	Tripoli	?	TS, HSS, BEL	http://africaun.edu.ly/en/
Khalije Libya Faculty for Dentistry		2018	Tripoli (plus: Janzur)	?	MH	?
Al Rifaq university for Humanities and Applied Science		2019	Tripoli	?	TS, HSS	?
Alhadera University for Humanities and Applied Science		2019	Tripoli	?	TS, HSS	?

Source: <https://qaa.ly/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%80%D9%80%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%80%D9%80%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%A9/>, https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_universities_in_Libya

Table 9: research centres or think tanks in Libya

Research Centre/Think Tank	<i>Since</i>	<i>Where</i>	<i>Website</i>
Libyan Petroleum Institute (public)	1977	Tripoli	http://www.lpilibya.com/
Libyan National Centre for Standardization and Metrology (LNCSM) (public)	1991	Tripoli	https://www.smiic.org/en/member/28

Biotechnology Research Center (public)	2000	Tripoli	http://www.btc.org.ly/en/
Libya-Analysis.com (private)	2011	Tripoli	http://www.libya-analysis.com/
Libya Center for Strategic & Future Studies (private)	2011	Tripoli	http://www.lrcsfs.ly/en/
The Libyan Organization of Policies & Strategies (LOOPS) (private)	?	Tripoli	http://loopsresearch.org/?lang=eng
Industrial Research Center (public)	?	Tajoura	?
Tatweer Research (Private NGO)	?	Benghazi	https://tatweerresearch.org/
Tripoli (Libyan Arab R.) Agricultural Research Centre's (public)	?	Tripoli	?

Sources: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report and <https://www.policycenter.ma/events/conferences/2018-africa-think-tank-summit#.XhjA4MhKiUI>

Table 10: museums in Libya

Museum & ownership	Est.	Where
Assaraya Alhamra Museum (Red Castle Museum) (government), 1930s (as Classical Museum, 1948 (as Libyan Museum), 1988 (as Assaraya Alhamra Museum)	1919	Tripoli
Sabratha Museum (1932 as Sabratha Classical Roman Museum), 2009 (Sabratha Museum) (government)	1932	Sabratha
Janzur Meseum (government)	1958	Zanzur
Tolmeita Museum (government)	1960	Tolmeita
Karamanly House Museum (government)	1990	Tripoli
Karamanly (Qaramanli) House Museum (1990s as Tripoli Historical Exhibition)	1990s	Tripoli
Museum of Libya (government)	2010	Tripoli
Islamic Museum of Tripoli (government)	2011	Tripoli
Misrata War Museum (government)	2012	Misrata
Epigraphy Museum of Tripoli	?	Tripoli
Ethnographic Museum of Tripoli	?	Tripoli
Natural History Museum of Tripoli	?	Tripoli
Nalut Dinosaur Museum	?	Nalut

Prehistory Museum of Tripoli	?	Tripoli
Punic Museum of Sabratha	?	Sabratha
Qasr Libya Museum	?	Qasr Libya
Valley of the Kings Museum	?	north of Battah
Castle Of Qasir Libya	?	Qasr Libya
Sirte Museum	?	Sirte
Taucheira Museum	?	Taucheira
Tobruk Military Museum (government)	?	Tobruk
The Conflict Museum	?	Tripoli
Assultan Museum	?	Sirte
Trajan Baths Museum	?	Shahhat
Zliten Museum	?	Zliten
Mosque of the sons of Abdul- Sami Abu Sha'ala	?	Zliten
Bok Amira House	?	Zliten
House of Righteousness	?	Zliten
The Ancient Castle	?	Msallata
Bayda Museum (government)	?	Bayda
Apollonia Museum (government)	?	Susa
Leptis Magna Archaeological Museum (government)	?	Al-Khums
Cyrene Antiquity Museum (formerly know: Cyrene Sculpture Museum) (government)	?	Shahhat
Jado's Soulaiman Albarouni Museum	?	Jado
Ghadames Museum (government)	?	Ghadames
Germa Museum (government)	?	Germa
Benghazi Museum (government)	?	Benghazi
Quiche Museum (government)	?	Benghazi
House of Art and Heritage (government)	?	Benghazi
The interest of the Libyan Antiquities (government)	?	Benghazi
Abdo Ismail Palace (government)	?	Benghazi

The Tomb of Sheikh Martyrs (government)	?	Benghazi
White Frame Museum (government)	?	Benghazi
Al-Ahram Decoration and Novelties Museum (government)	?	Benghazi
Zohri Al-Sabri Mosque (government)	?	Benghazi
Old Parliament Building (government)	?	Benghazi
Derna Museum (government)	?	Derna
The Seven Corvette Museum (government)	?	Derna
The Senussi Mosque (government)	?	Derna

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Museums_in_Libya and https://www.temehu.com/Cities_sites/museums-of-libya.htm

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