

LIBYA (LBY_S_101)

Through MARS, UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) turns satellite data into methane action. MARS is the only public global satellite-based system alerting governments and companies of extreme methane emissions. Using 30+ satellite instruments, combined with expert analysis and AI models, MARS detects major emission events and enables rapid response.



LAST UPDATED
15 April 2026



SOURCE ID
LBY_S_101



COUNTRY
Libya



COORDINATES
28.45400°, 19.52218°



SECTOR
Oil & Gas



SOURCE TYPE
Flare



TOTAL NUMBER OF PLUMES DETECTED
1



DATE OF FIRST DETECTION
6 June 2025



DATE OF REPORTED MITIGATION
6 June 2025*



ESTIMATED TOTAL VOLUME OF
EMISSIONS

4 tonnes



SAME CLIMATE IMPACT AS

~74 cars

DRIVEN FOR A YEAR

*AS OF 18 JULY 2025, IMEO OBSERVED SUBSEQUENT METHANE EMISSIONS AT THIS LOCATION. THROUGH MARS, IMEO CONTINUES TO ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINED MITIGATION.

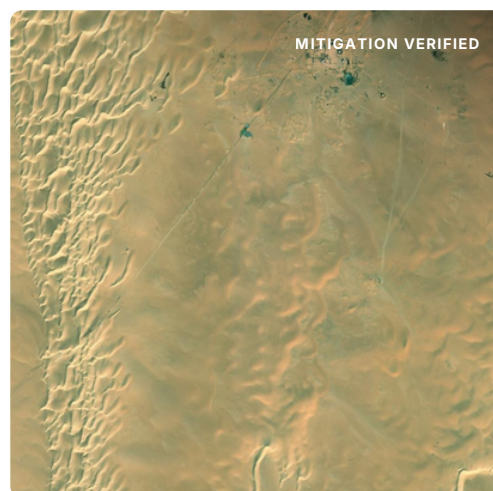
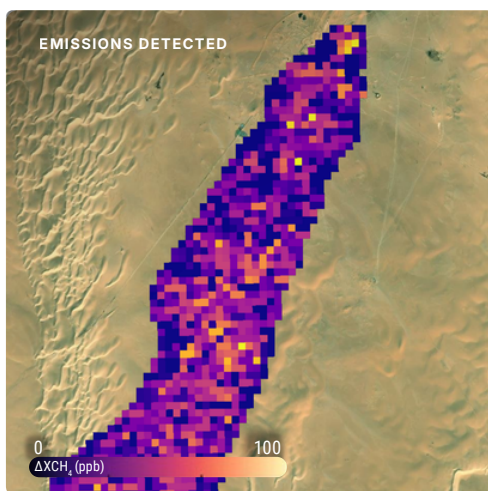


DETECTION & ACTION

THE CAUSE AND THE SOLUTION

The emissions occurred when a flare flame went out under low gas flow and high wind conditions. The operator reignited the flare stack, and emissions ceased.

The image shows a plume detected by NASA's EMIT in Libya on 6 June 2025. No further emissions have been detected at the location since 6 June 2025.



In implementing MARS, UNEP collaborates with various institutional partners, including the World Bank, International Energy Agency, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, Universitat Politècnica de València, the Netherlands Institute for Space Research, the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service.

Based on satellite data used by MARS, it is not possible to confirm the presence of minimal methane emissions at a given location. Rather, this data can confirm the absence of emissions at levels higher than a given satellite's detection limit, which varies based on the technology, ground conditions and the weather.