

Have Your Say Public Survey

Results

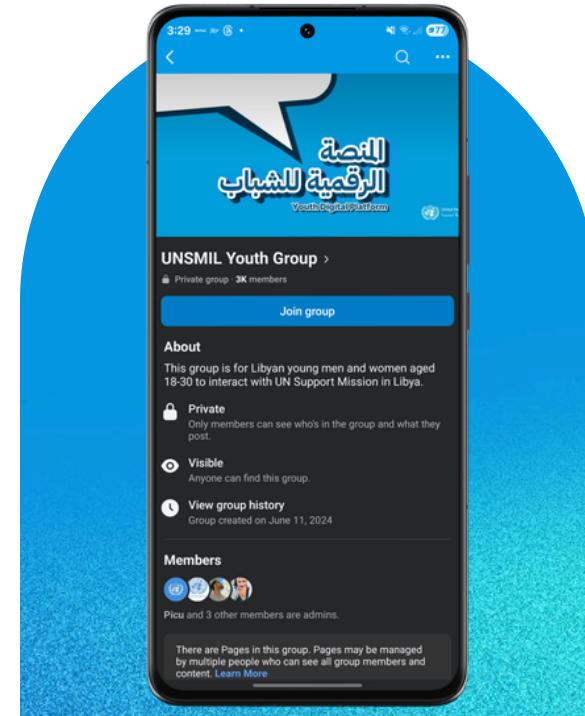
Structured Dialogue



Methodology



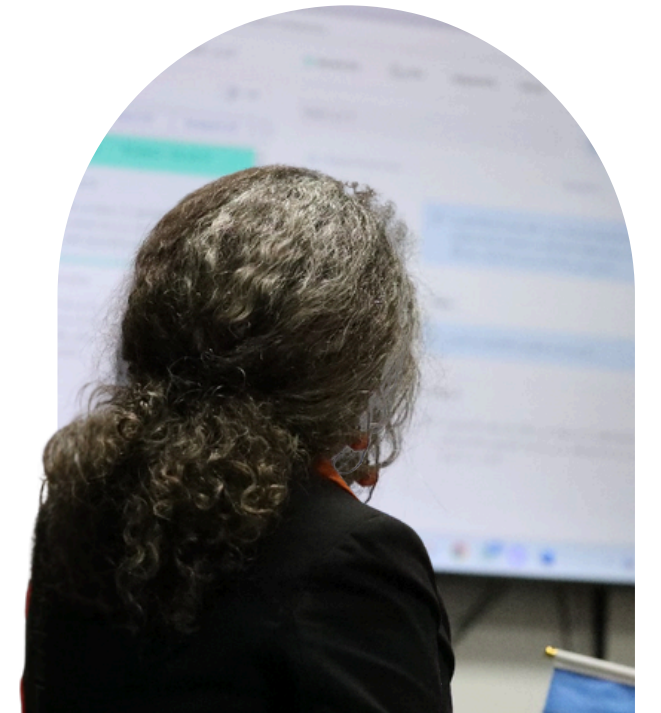
Online survey as part of the *Have Your Say* campaign



Discussions led by youth on the UNSMIL Digital Youth Platform

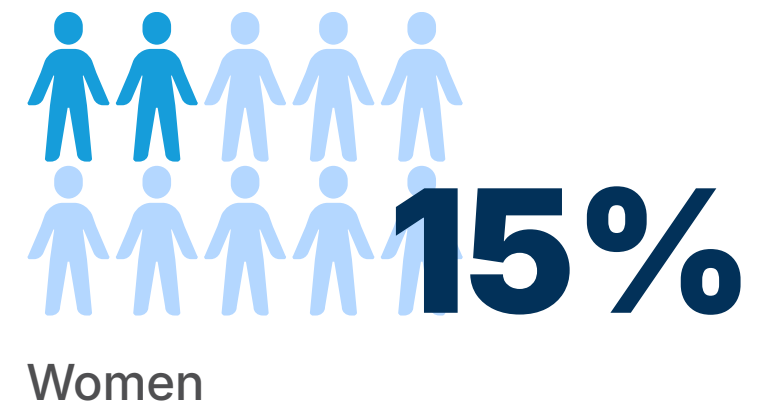
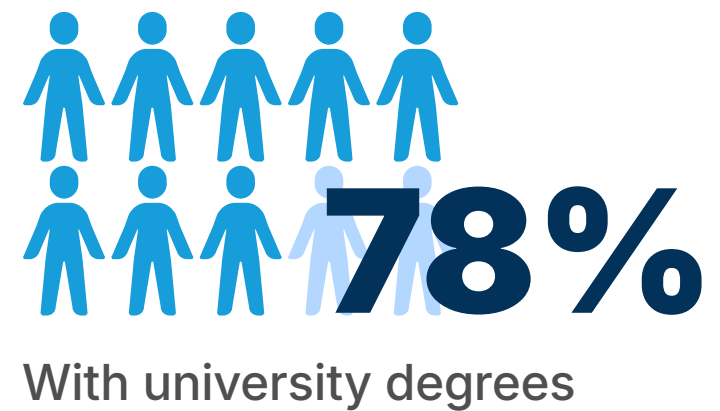


Telephone survey across Libya on the UN Mission's work



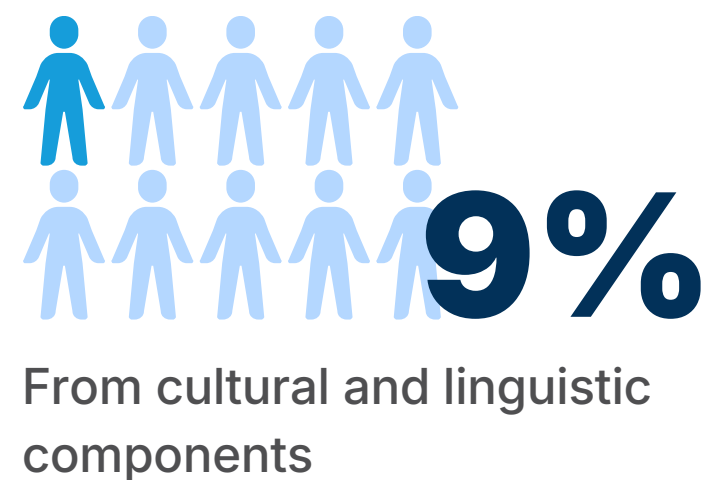
Live digital dialogue with the Deputy Special Representative of Secretary General, Stephane Koury

Have Your Say Survey

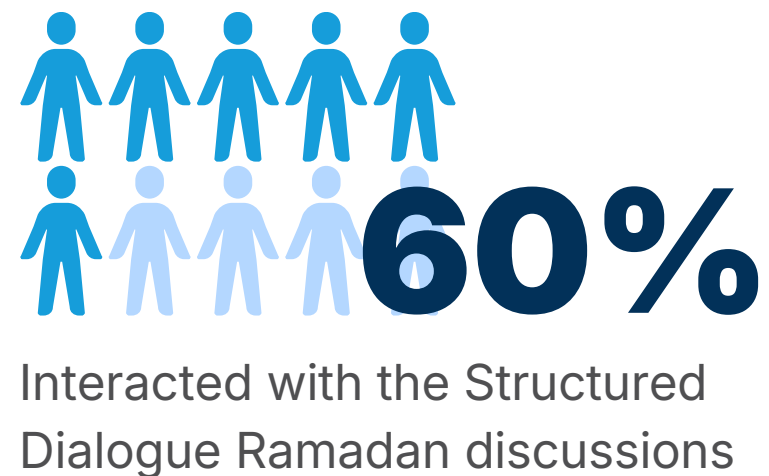
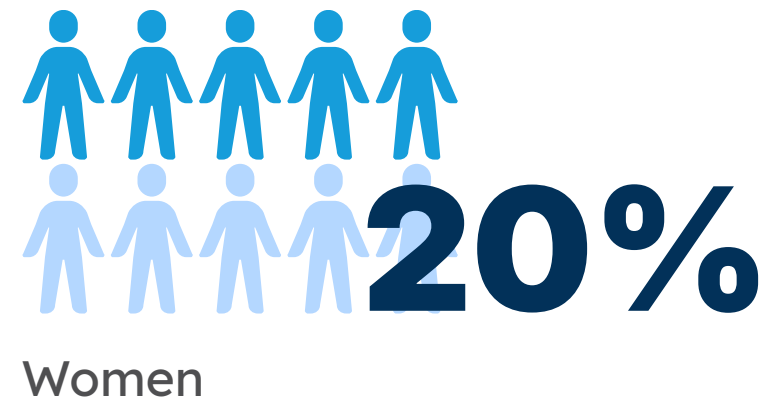


5,964

Participants from across Libya between
17 February - 1 April 2026



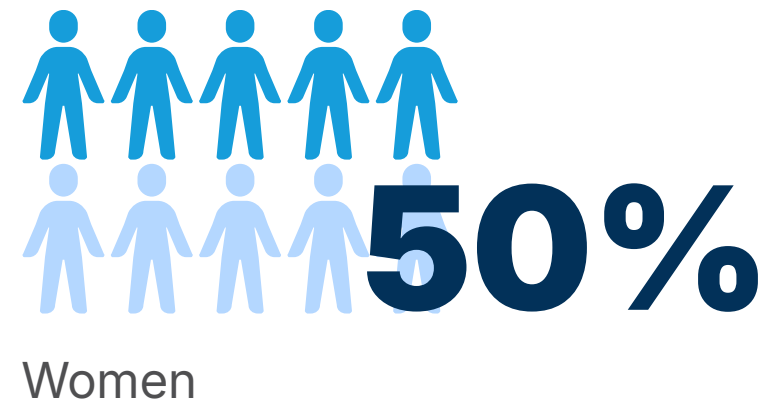
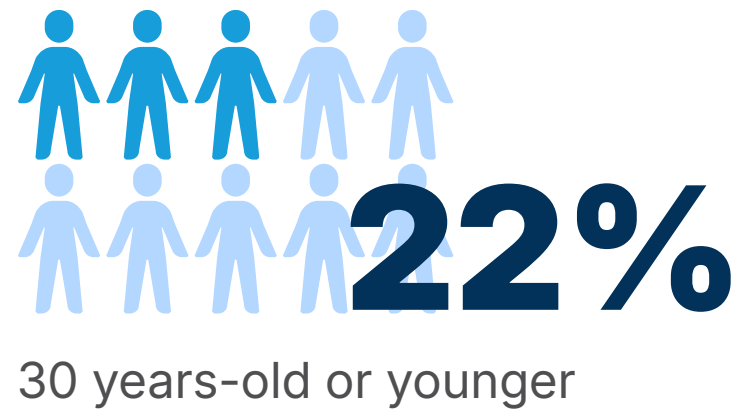
Digital Platform for Youth



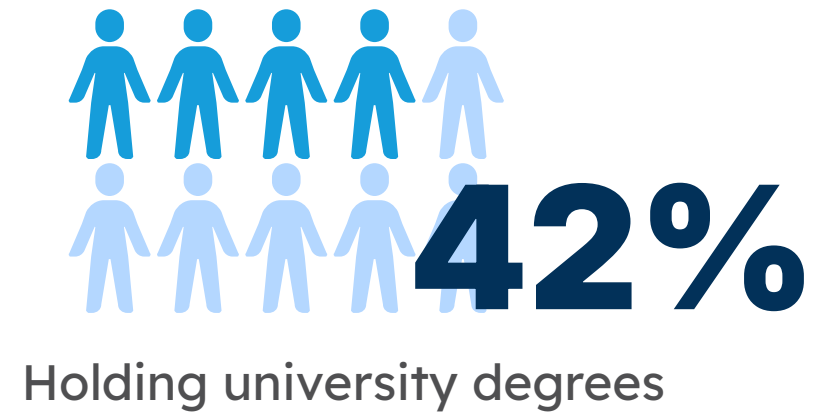
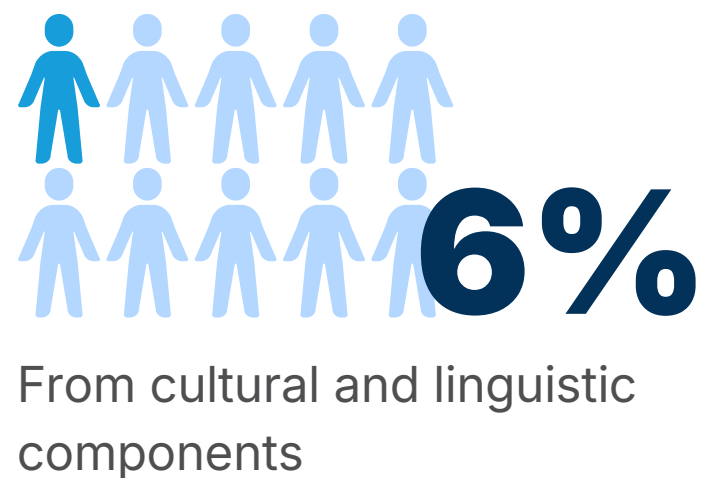
3,216

Members of the Digital Youth Platform
on 1 April 2026

Telephone Survey

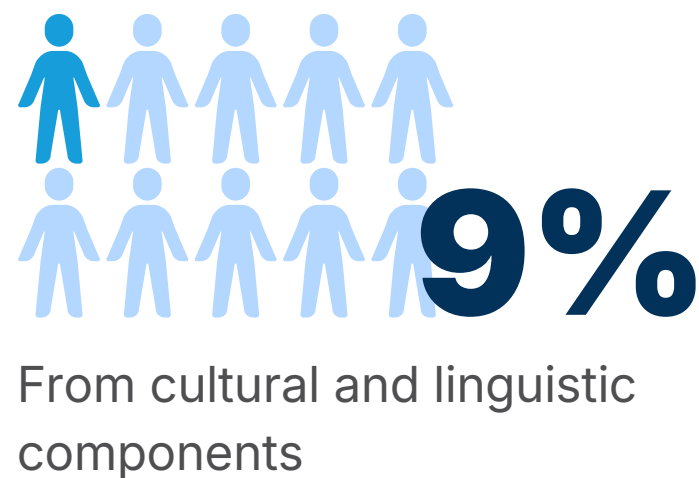
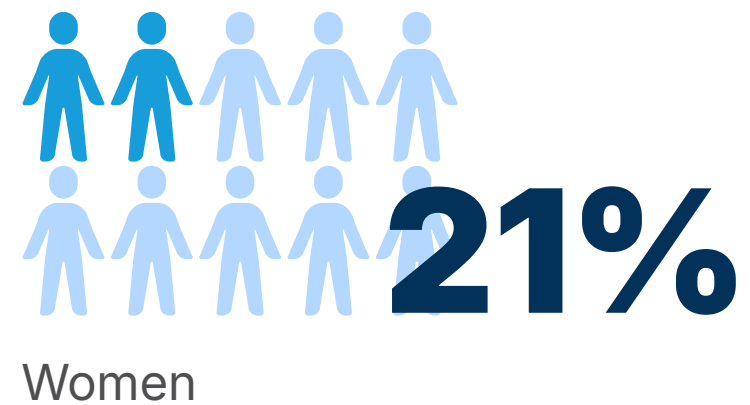
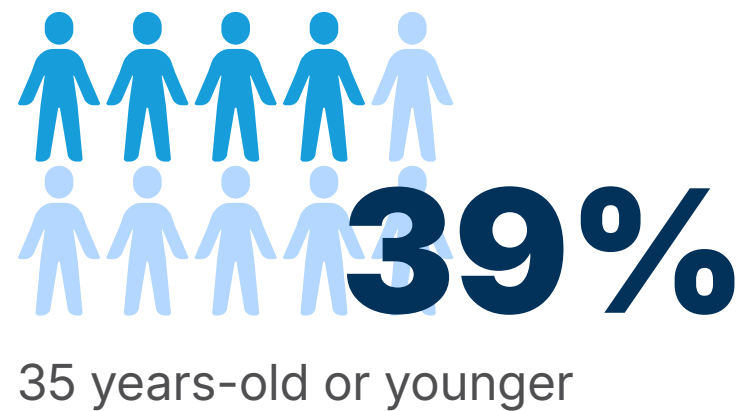


1,500



Survey participants were randomly selected for telephone interviews by a computer with equal representation from the three main geographic regions

Live Digital Dialogue



1,000

Number of participants from across
Libya who took part in a live digital
dialogue with DSRSG Political
Stephanie Koury

The impact of political division

88%

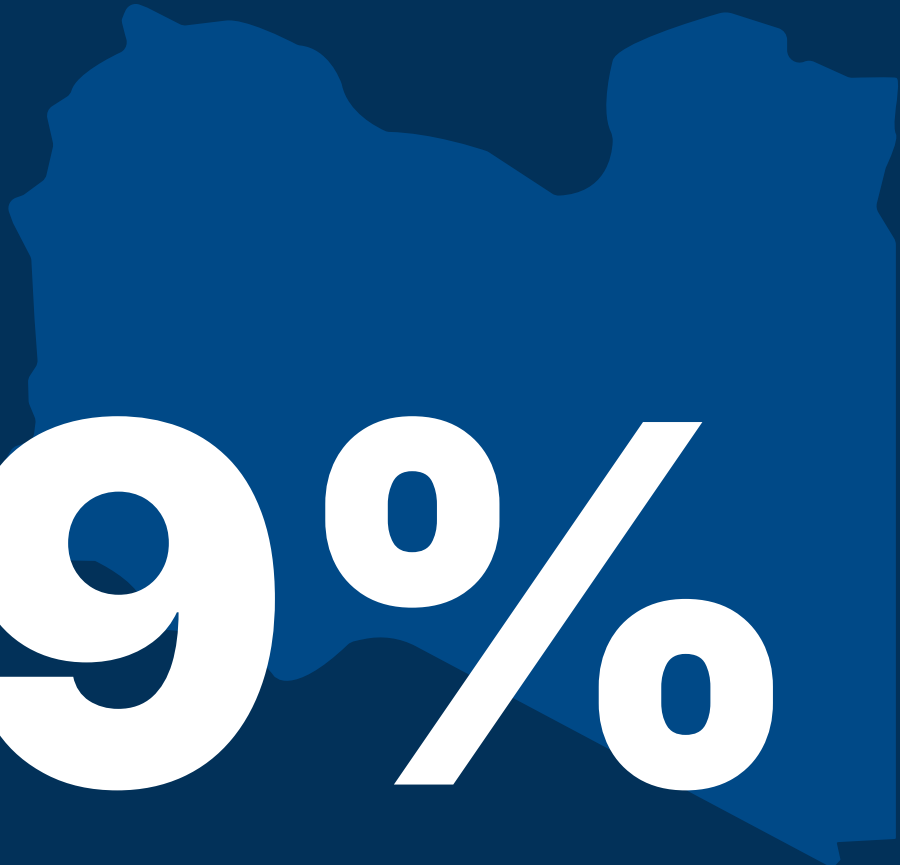
In the east

91%

In the south

88%

In the west



89%

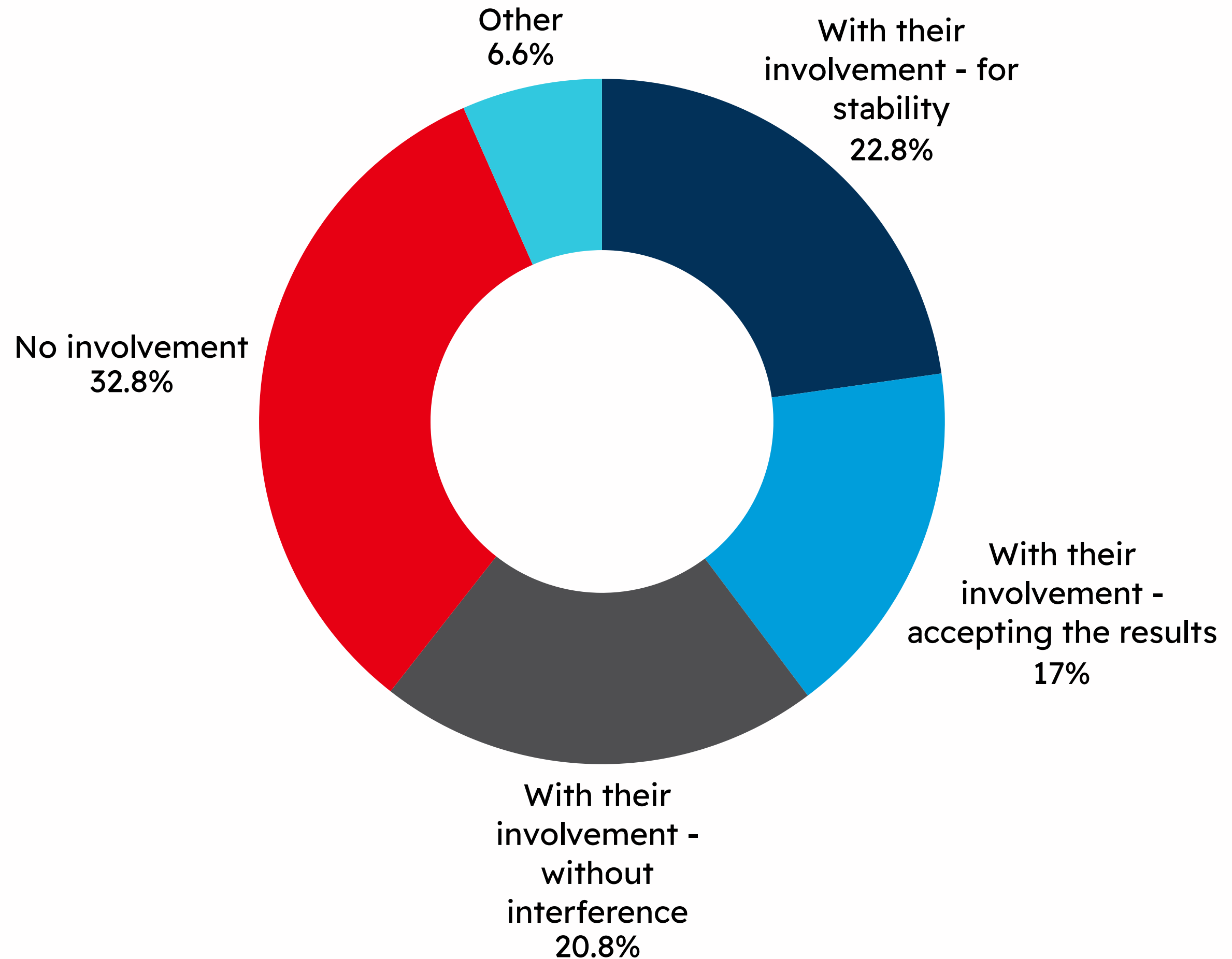
Total average number of participants
who felt political division impacted
their lives

Conditions for the success of national reconciliation in Libya



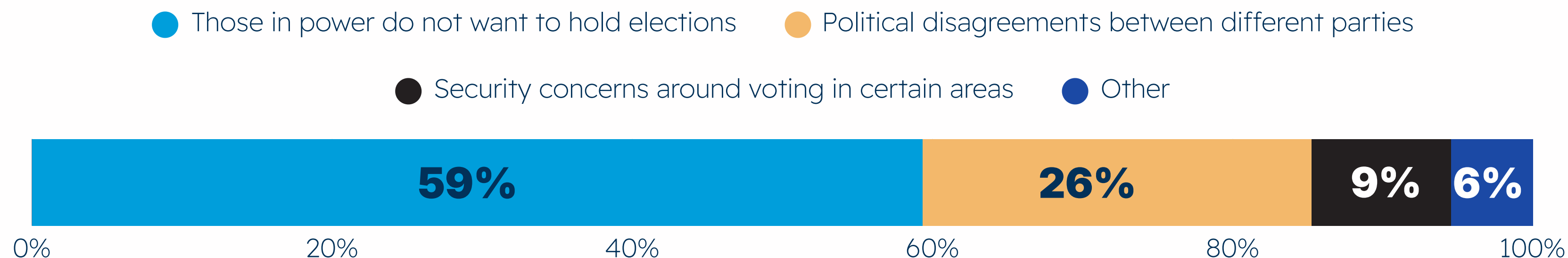
Security actors

While approximately 30% of participants reject the involvement of security actors in the electoral process, more than 60% agree to their involvement.



Elections: national necessity

90% Number of those surveyed who believed that national elections are necessary. 80% attribute the main obstacles to holding elections as completing the legislative framework for elections, political disagreements and the reluctance of those in power to hold elections.



Government mandate

41%

Combatting corruption and ensuring transparency in wealth distribution

36%

Addressing economic and living standards

19%

Providing and improving public services

52%

Budget unification

40%

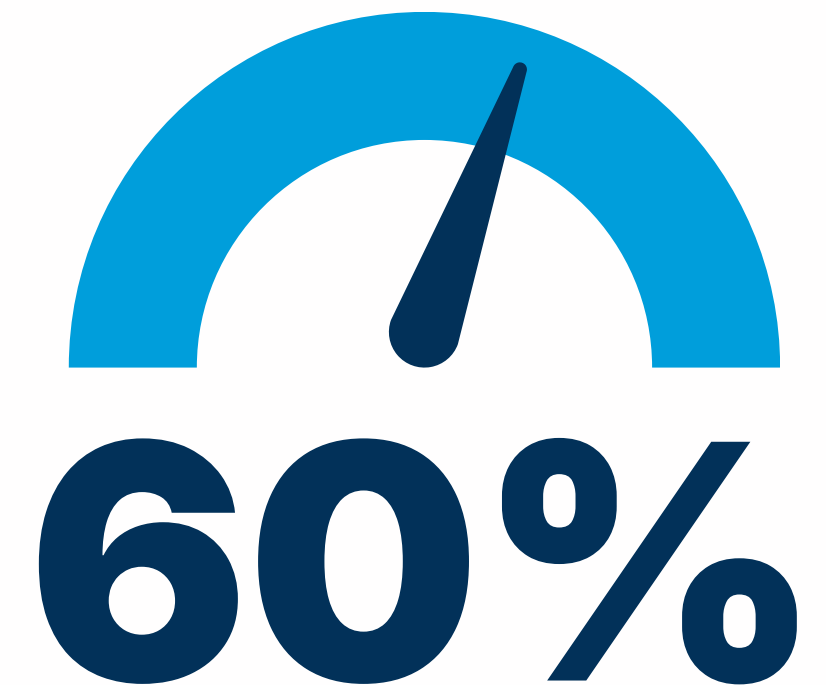
Unification of national institutions

30%

Establishing security and stability

12%

Other



Many participants responded to say that the main role of a unified government was preparing for, and financing elections

Safety and security

92%

In the east

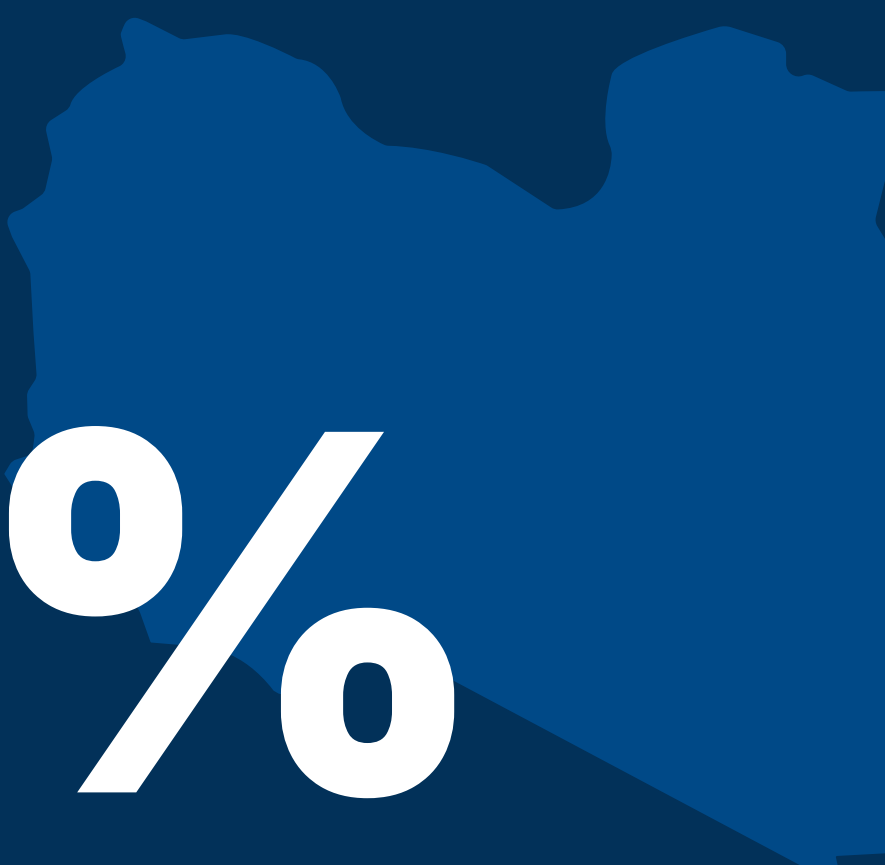
84%

In the south

62%

In the west

79%

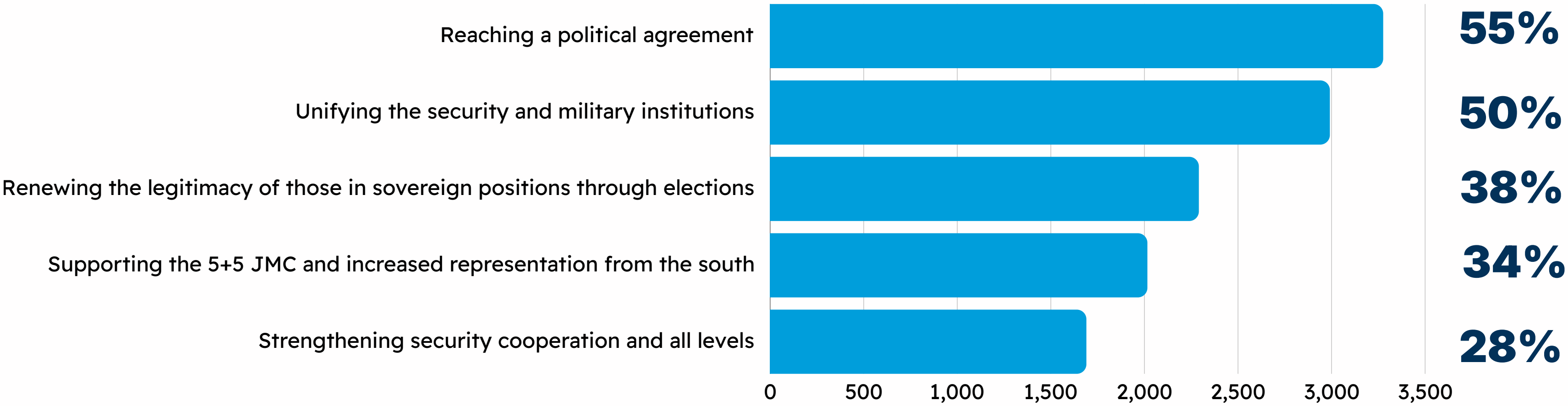
A blue silhouette map of Liberia is positioned behind the 79% text.

Average number of telephone survey participants who said they felt safe in their daily lives. There is a 7% difference between men feeling safer than women.

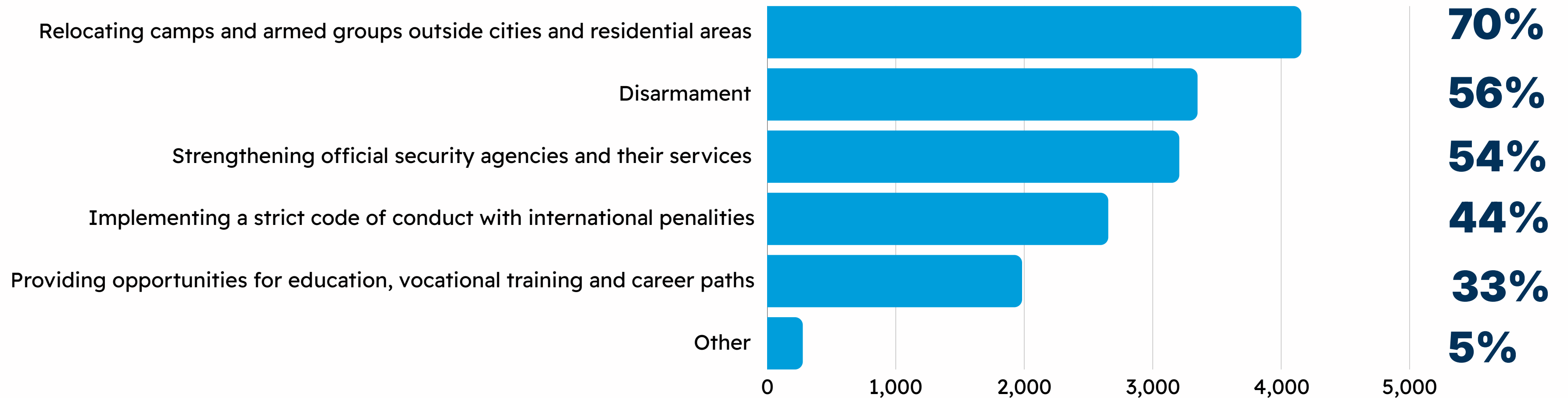
Key security concerns



Path to unified security and military institutions



Proposals regarding armed groups: The most important path to long-term stability

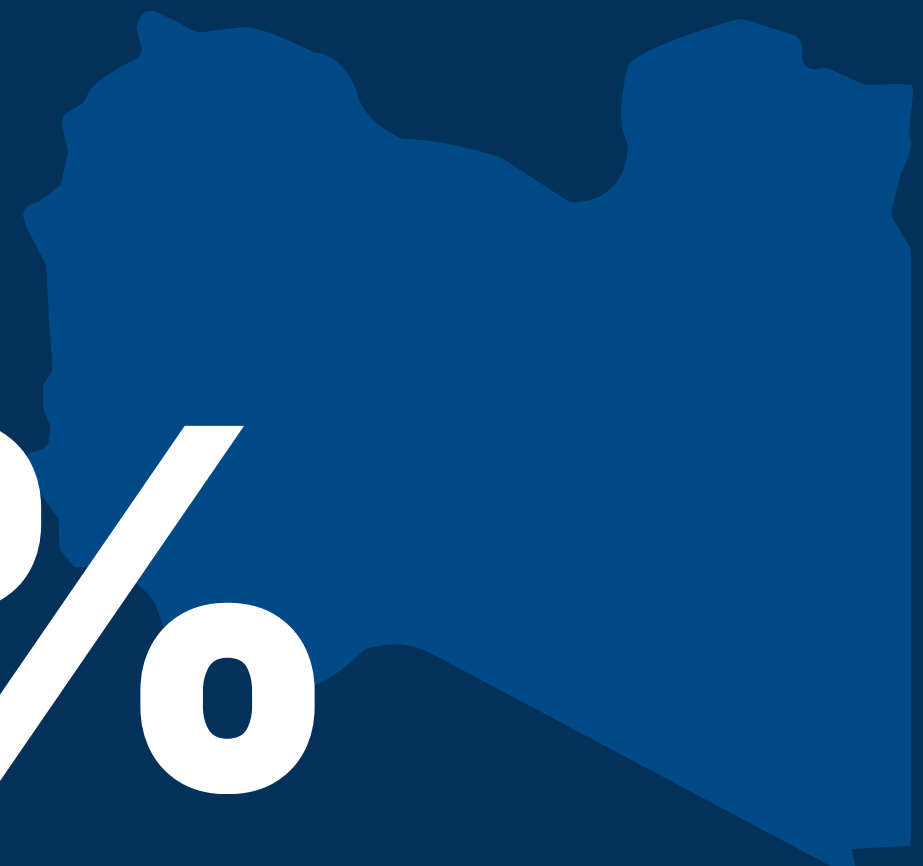


Impact of division on people

48%
in the east

51%
In the south

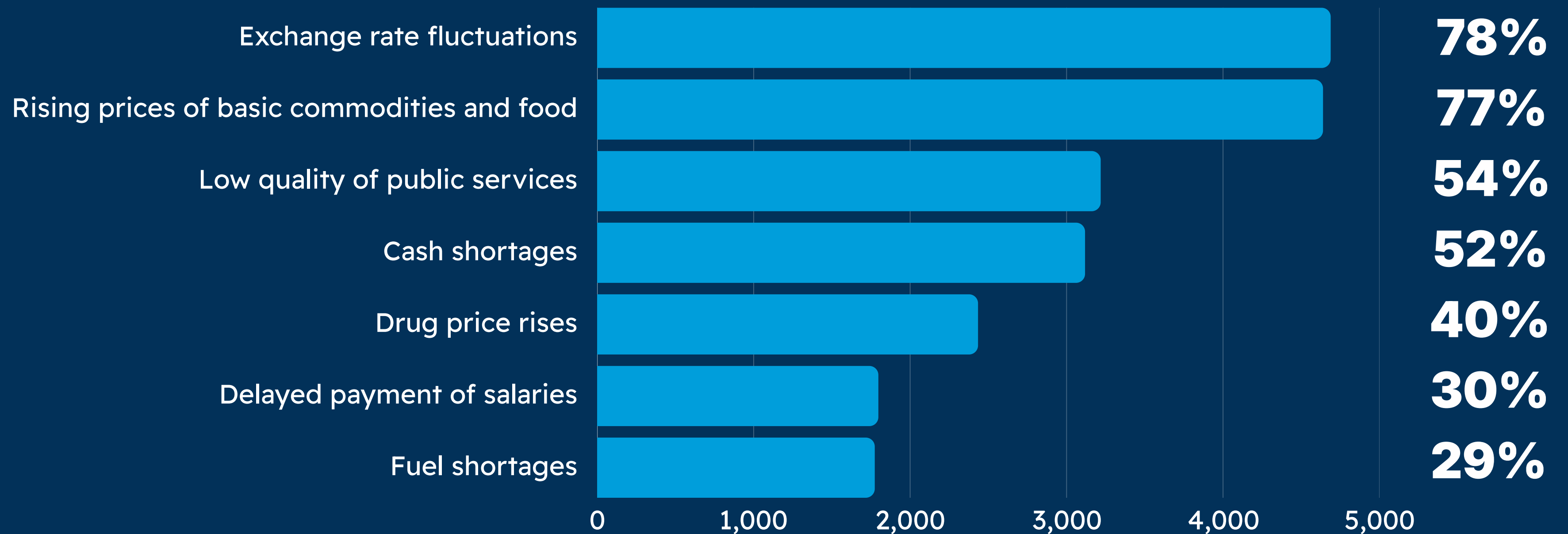
32%
In the west

A blue silhouette map of Sri Lanka is positioned behind the 38% text.

38%

Average number of participants in telephone survey who considered poor infrastructure, difficulty accessing services, and economic challenges are major concerns in their daily lives

Key economic pressures

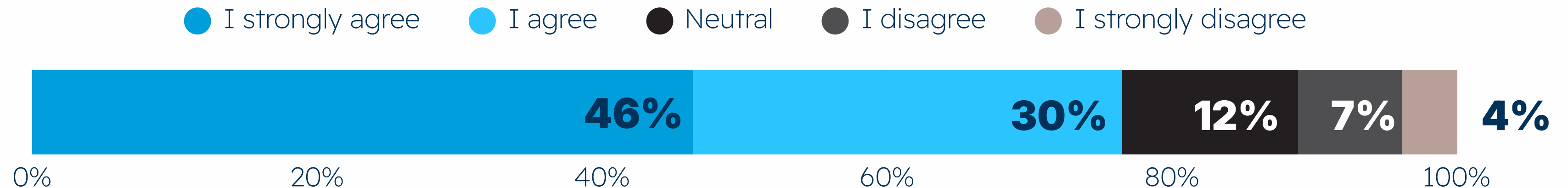


Online survey UNSMIL - April 2026

Desire for financial reform

Many survey participants want to reform expenditure on salaries and subsidies in order to prioritize investment in infrastructure, healthcare and job creation

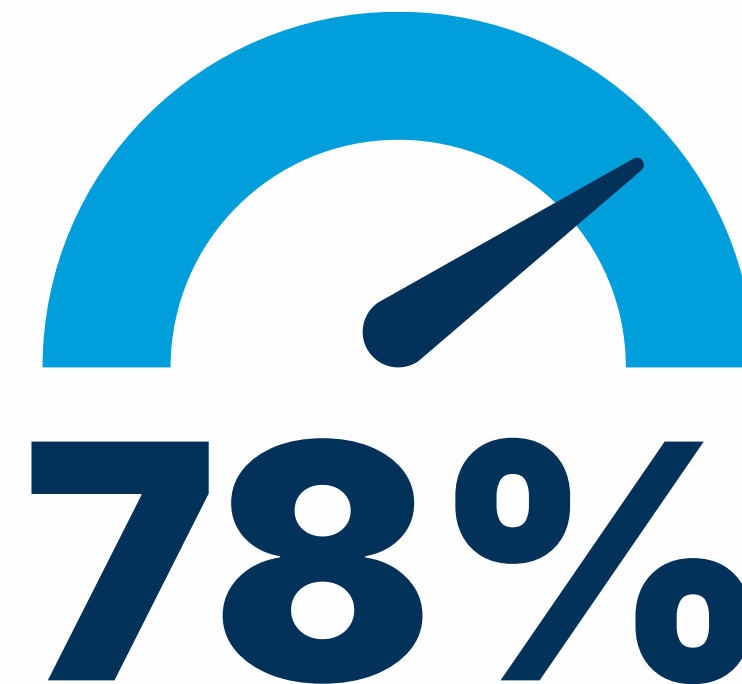
76%



Oil sector governance and challenges

Path to reforming the oil sector

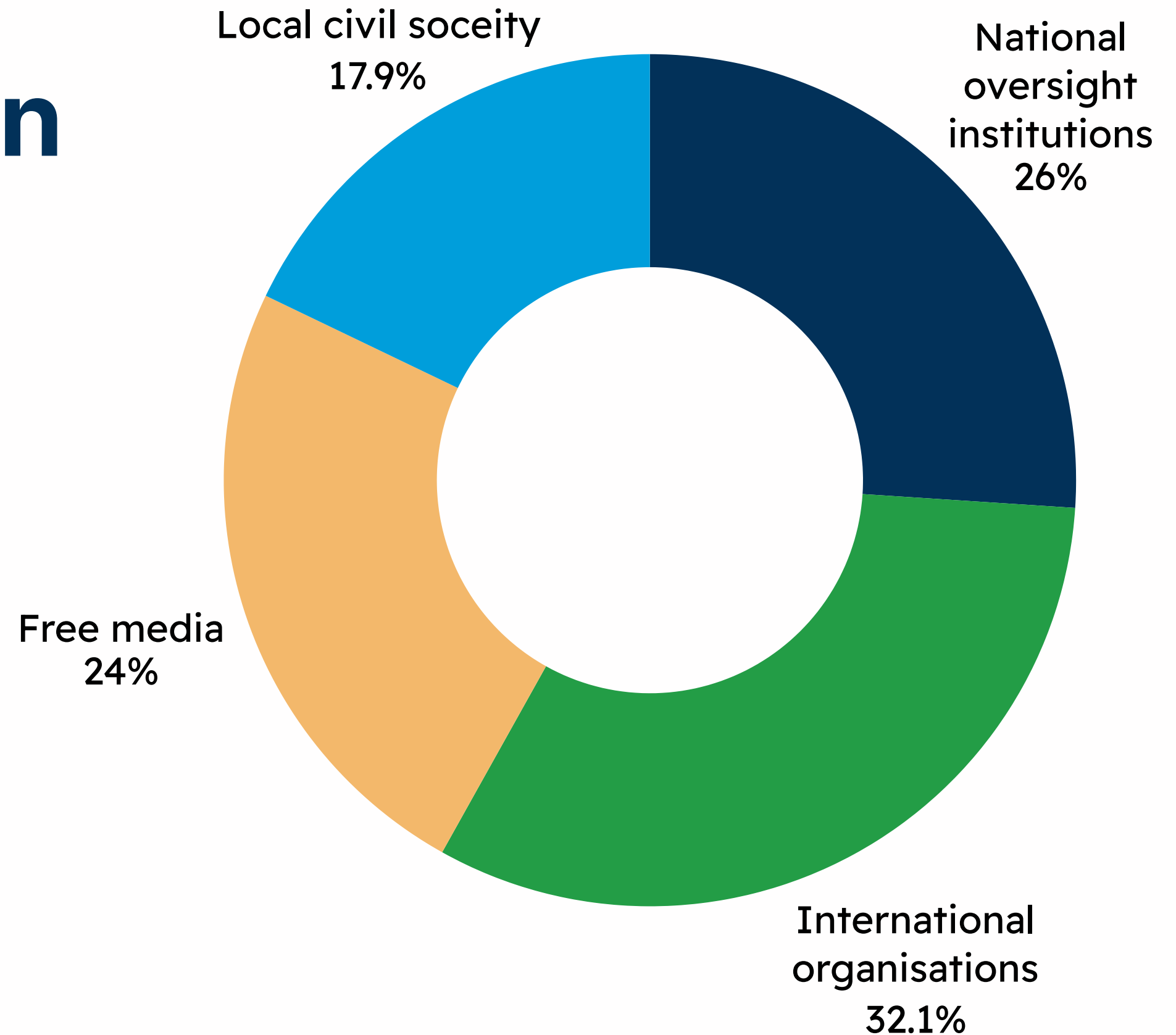
- 24%** Direct distribution of a portion of oil to citizens to reduce production losses
- 20%** All production, sales and contracts made publicly available
- 20%** Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing oil facilities to reduce production losses
- 23%** Increase investment in oil technology to increase production
- 4%** Financial details on fuel subsidies published



The majority of survey respondents said they do not trust the current methods of managing oil revenues. Compared to 7% who expressed confidence in the current methods.

Fighting corruption

More than half of participants (58%) prefer official institutions (international and national auditing bodies) while the remaining 42% placed their trust in civil society and a free media



Top five priorities for the banking sector

Men

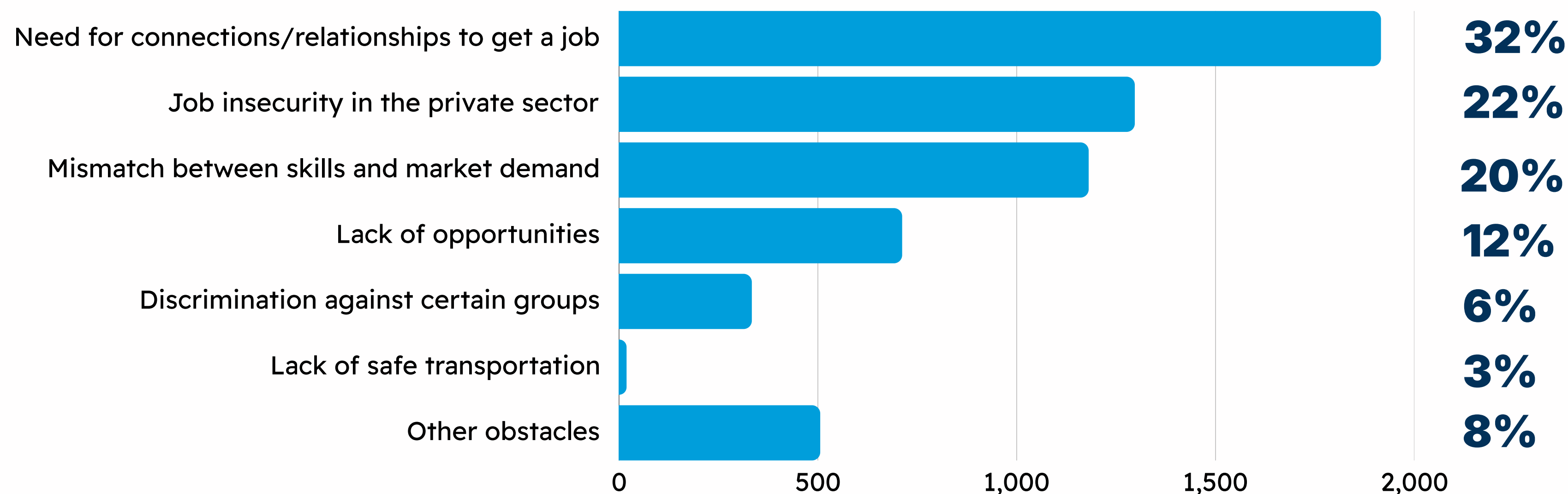
- 68%** Combatting corruption and conflicts of interest in the banking system
- 64%** Enforcement of anti-money laundering laws and protection of public funds
- 51%** An economy with diversified sources of income
- 50%** Clear criteria for selecting banking leaders
- 49%** Facilitating access to banking and financial services for everyone



Women

- 67%** Combatting corruption and conflicts of interest in the banking system
- 64%** Enforcement of anti-money laundering laws and protection of public funds
- 57%** An economy with diversified sources of income
- 53%** Clear criteria for selecting banking leaders
- 52%** Facilitating access to banking and financial services for everyone

Obstacles to employment in the private sector



Inclusive growth

Youth



What can be done to support increased job opportunities for young people in the private sector?

30% Government support for graduate training programmes

23% Increase vocational training

19% Social security protection for workers

12% Stop discrimination and improve the safe environment

9% Flexible work system

Women



What can be done to support increased employment for women in the private sector?

24% Stop discriminating and improve the safe environment for women

20% Government support for graduate training programmes

18% Flexible work system

17% Increase vocational training

17% Social security and protection for working women

What is the most important step to ensure persons with disabilities have access to the labour market?



Economic and local justice

How should national resources be allocated?

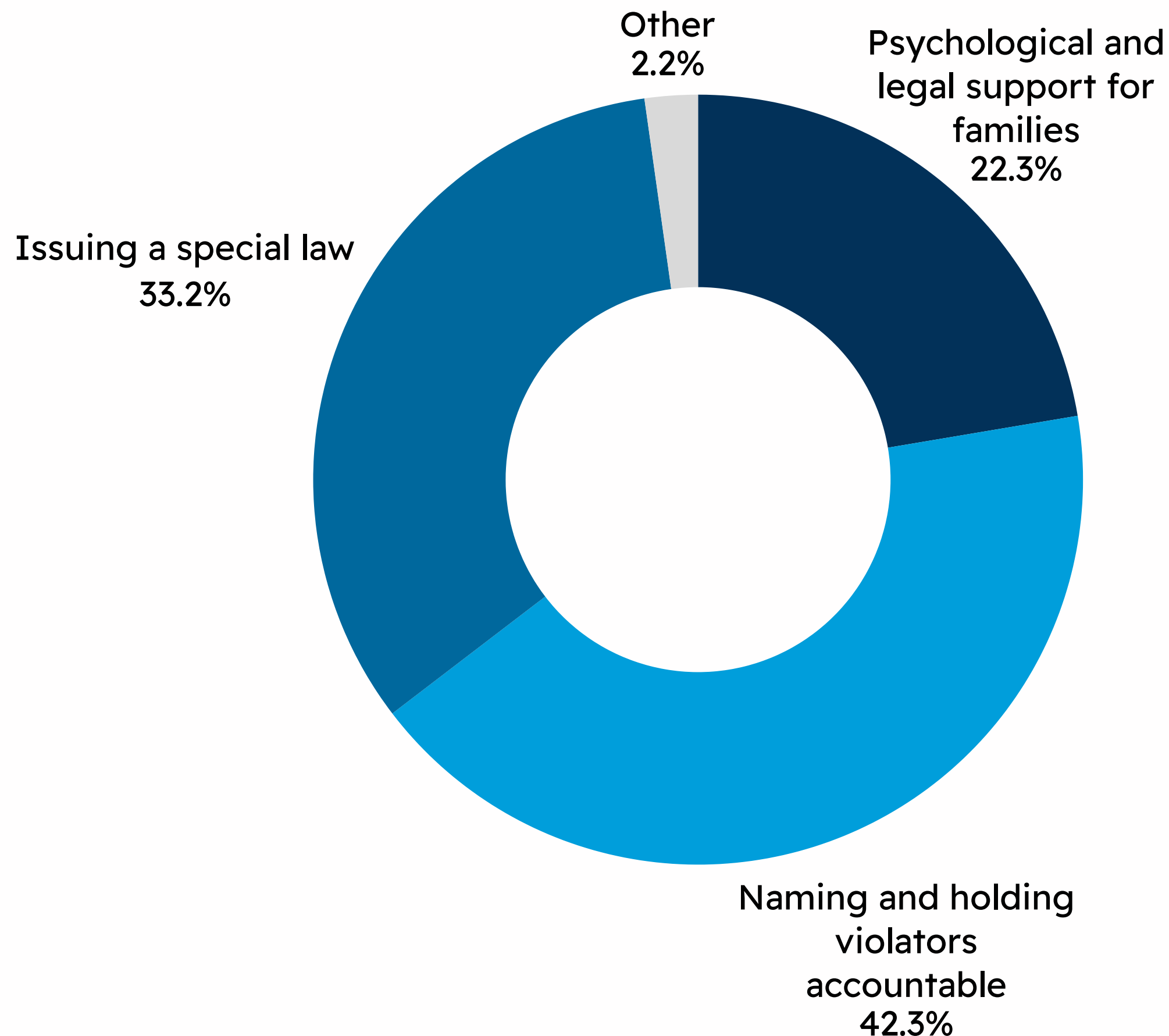
- 48%** According to population
- 27%** As needed
- 12%** Equally distributed among Libyan regions regardless of population
- 4%** Based on contribution to revenue



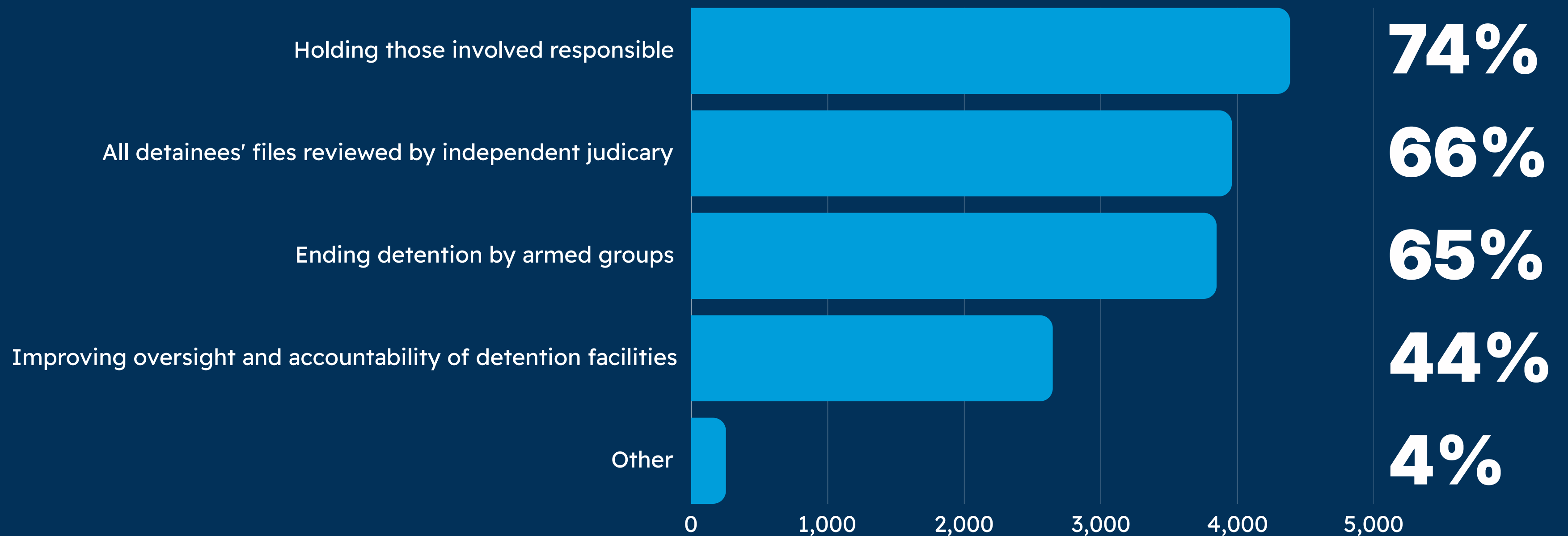
Only a small percentage of respondents said they felt their city was getting a fair share of national development projects, most of whom live in Benghazi or Tripoli

Top priority: Missing persons

The majority of respondents felt the main issue was impunity, and demanded that this cycle be broken and legal framework be implemented which prevent reoccurrence. A fifth of respondents said that an immediate priority was providing families of the victims.

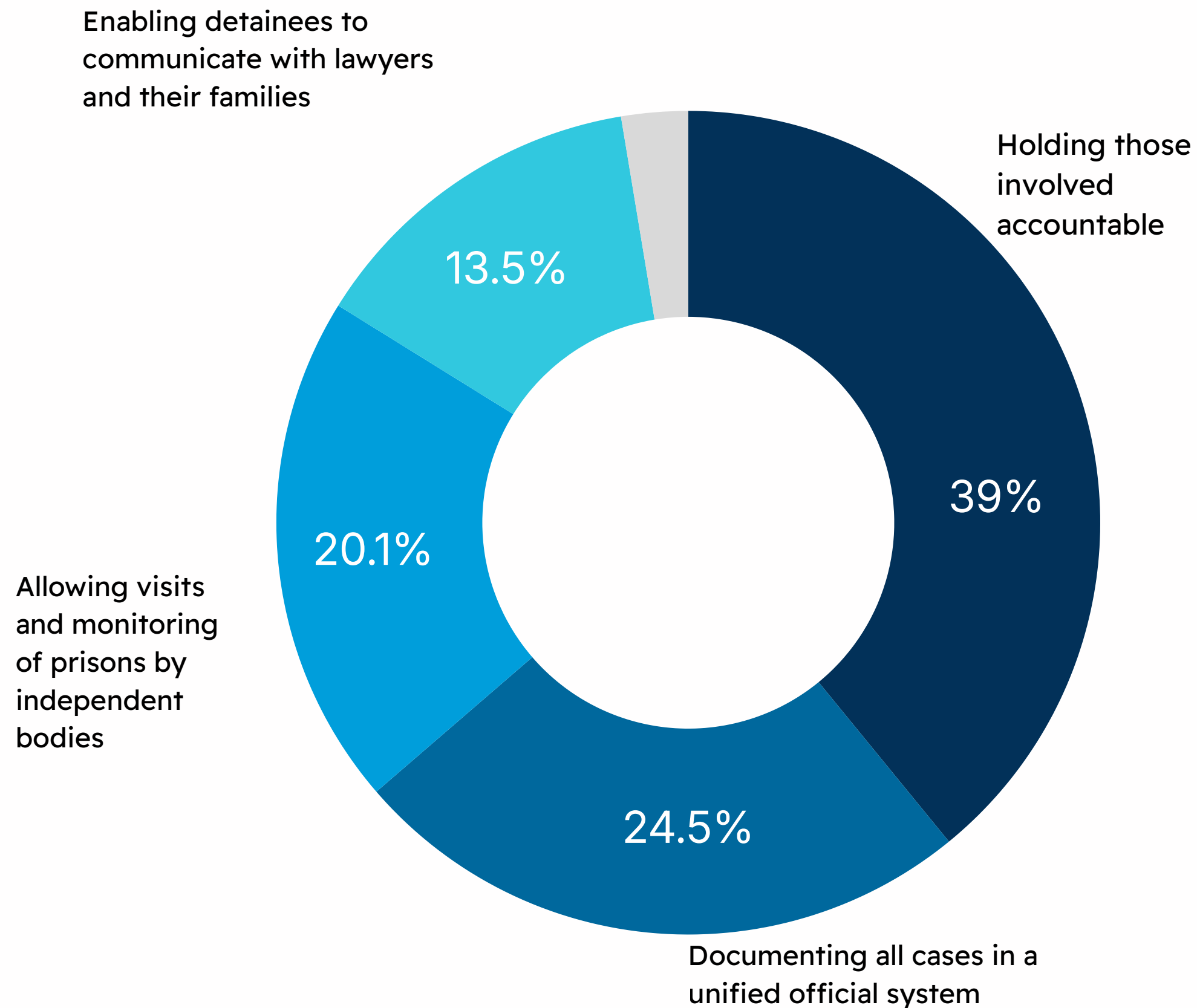


The most urgent step to reduce arbitrary arrests and detentions



Reducing enforced disappearances

Four out of ten respondents believe that enforced disappearances will not stop without a genuine legal deterrent that punishes perpetrators, while a quarter of respondents believes that documentation transforms detention from an opaque practice into traceable and accountable process. A significant percentage believes that monitoring acts as a deterrent and ensures the early detection of violations.



Online survey - UNSMIL - April 2026

People's views on law enforcement

87% of participants believe that the application of the law is unfair or unequal. The majority believe that political, military or social influence limits accountability, and that impunity is not an exception in the public consciousness, but rather the perceived norm.

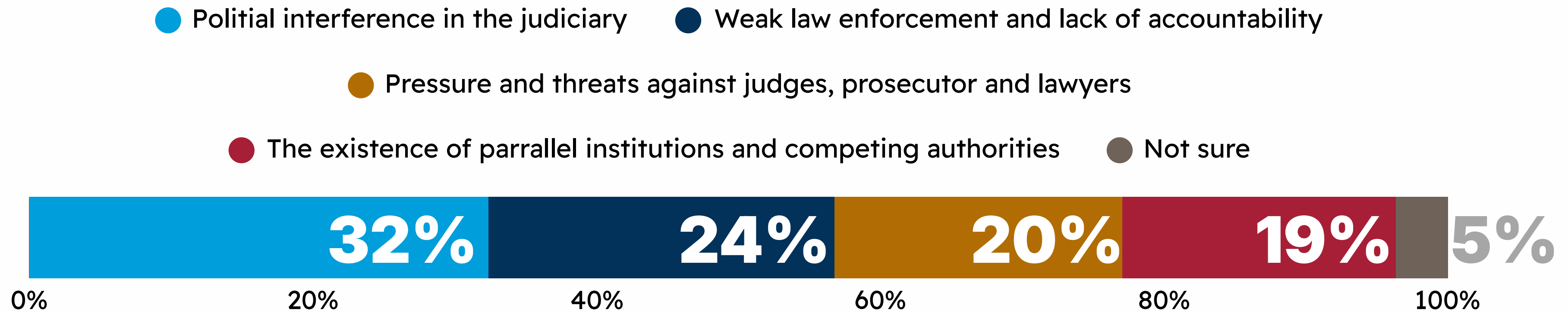
22% said they believe that powerful people are above the law, and that is it only applied to the less powerful.

Only 10% of participants believe that justice is applied equally to everyone, reflecting a general perception that the law in Libya is a selective tool, not a fair and universally applicable framework.



The biggest obstacle to having an independent & unified judiciary in Libya

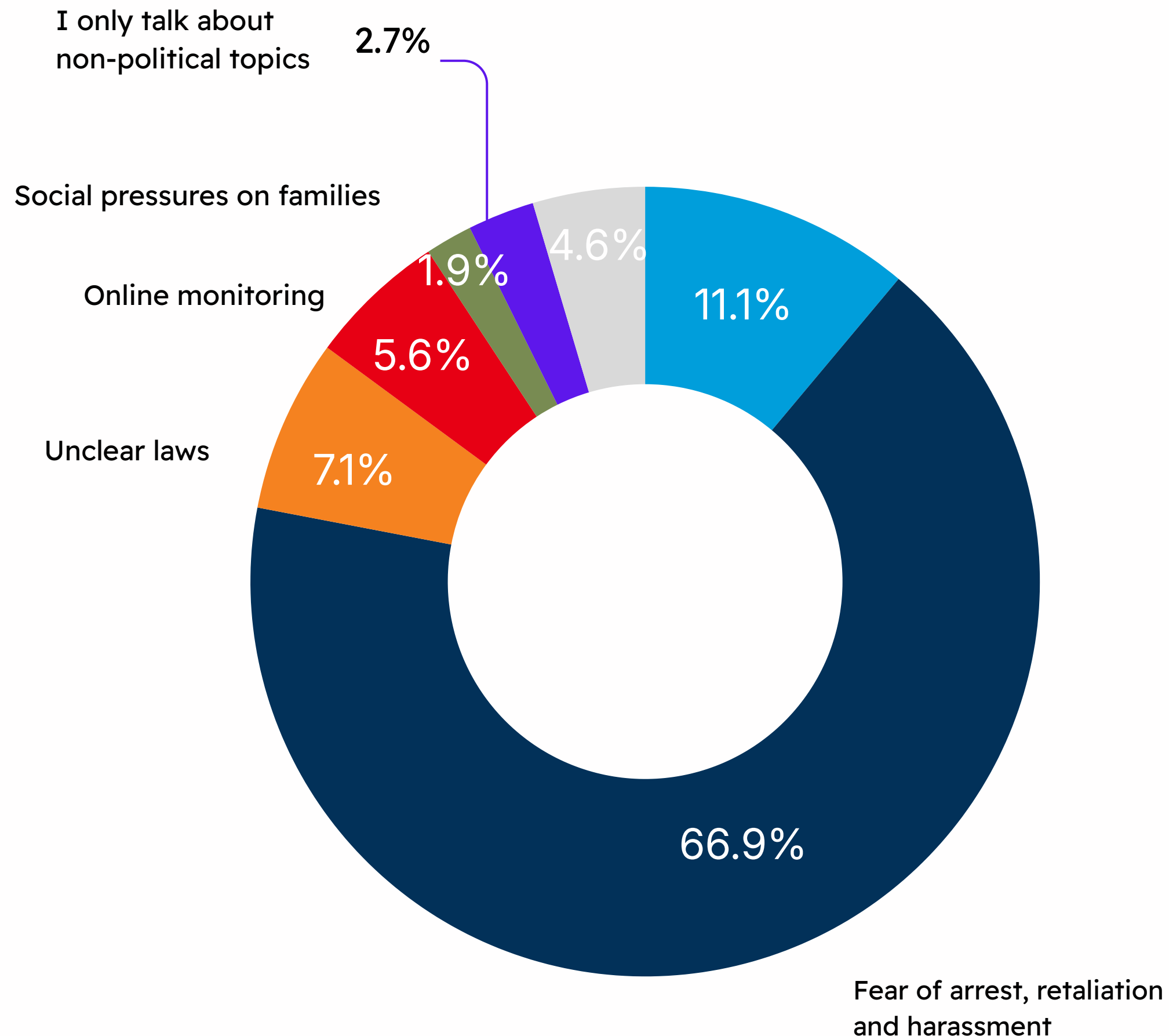
The results show that the judicial crisis in Libya is primarily political rather than legislative. 32% of participants believe that an independent judiciary is impossible while judicial decisions are subject to political pressures. Around a quarter of participants indicated that the crisis extends beyond litigation and the issuance of judgements to include their enforcement. A similar proportion of participants cited direct threats to the judiciary and institutional division as the most significant obstacles.



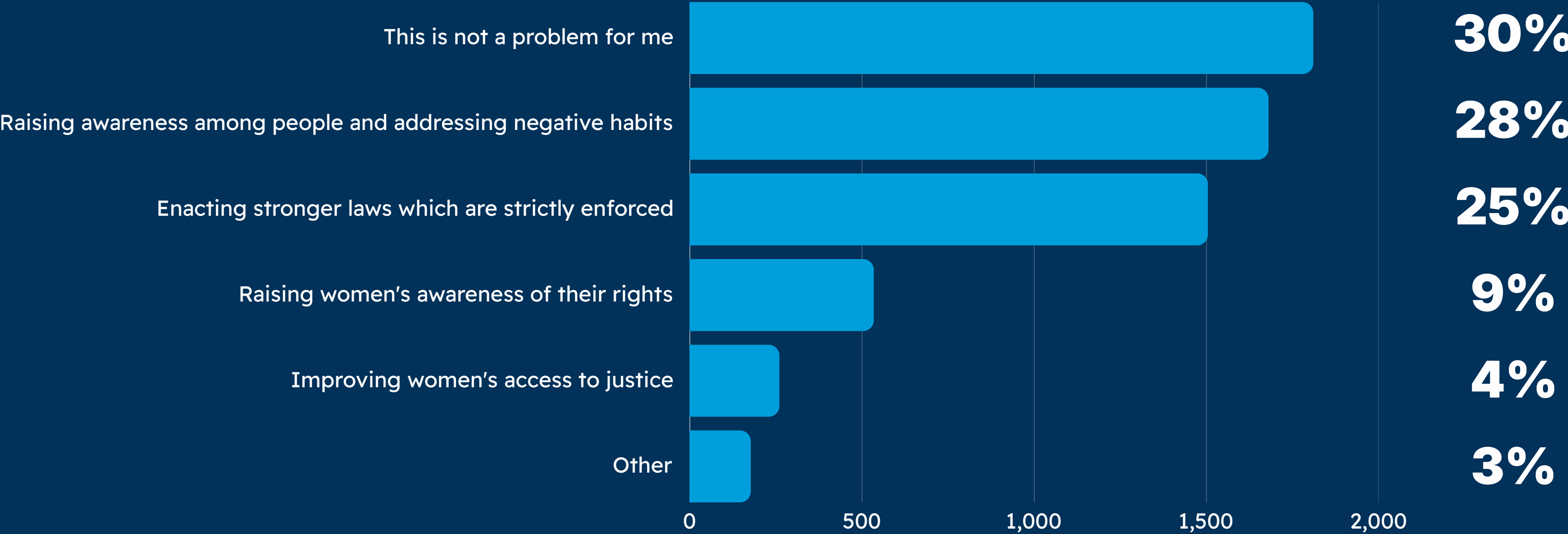
Freedom of expression in digital spaces

Around 80% of participants described a repressive or unsafe environment for exercising their right to freedom of expression, particularly in the political sphere. More than two-thirds of participants cited direct fear of security risks as the primary reason.

It can be concluded that citizen's silence does not signify apathy, but rather reflects their perception that political expression poses a genuine threat.



Protecting women from violence in the local community



Importance of civil society participation

90%

In the east

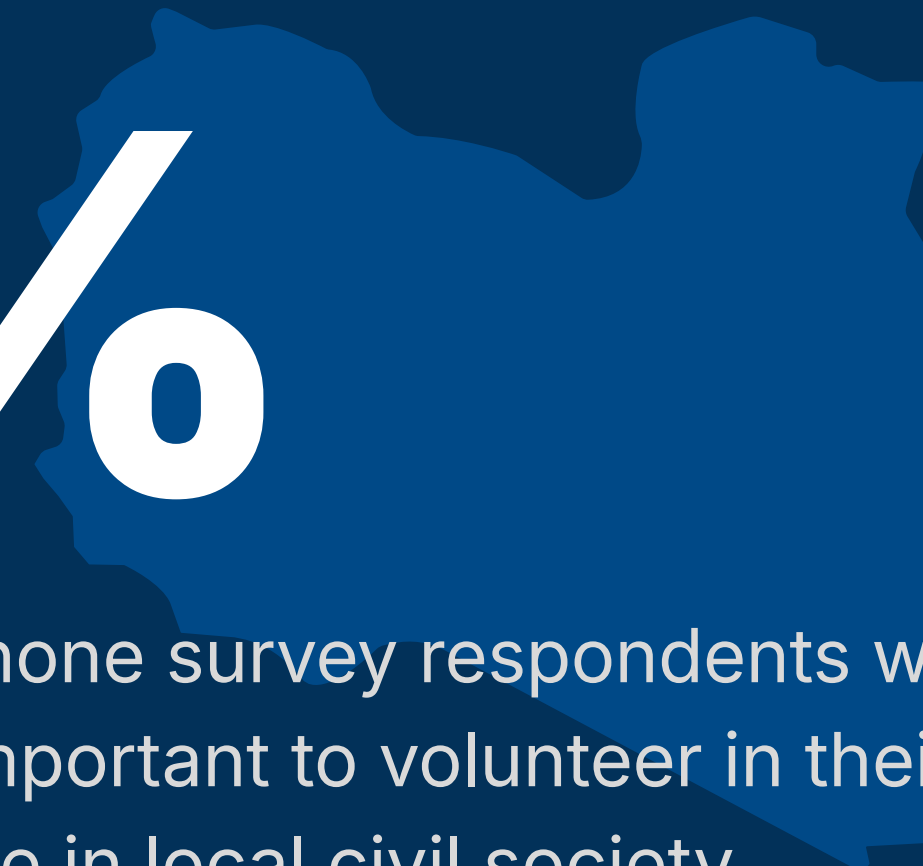
92%

In the south

94%

In the west

93%

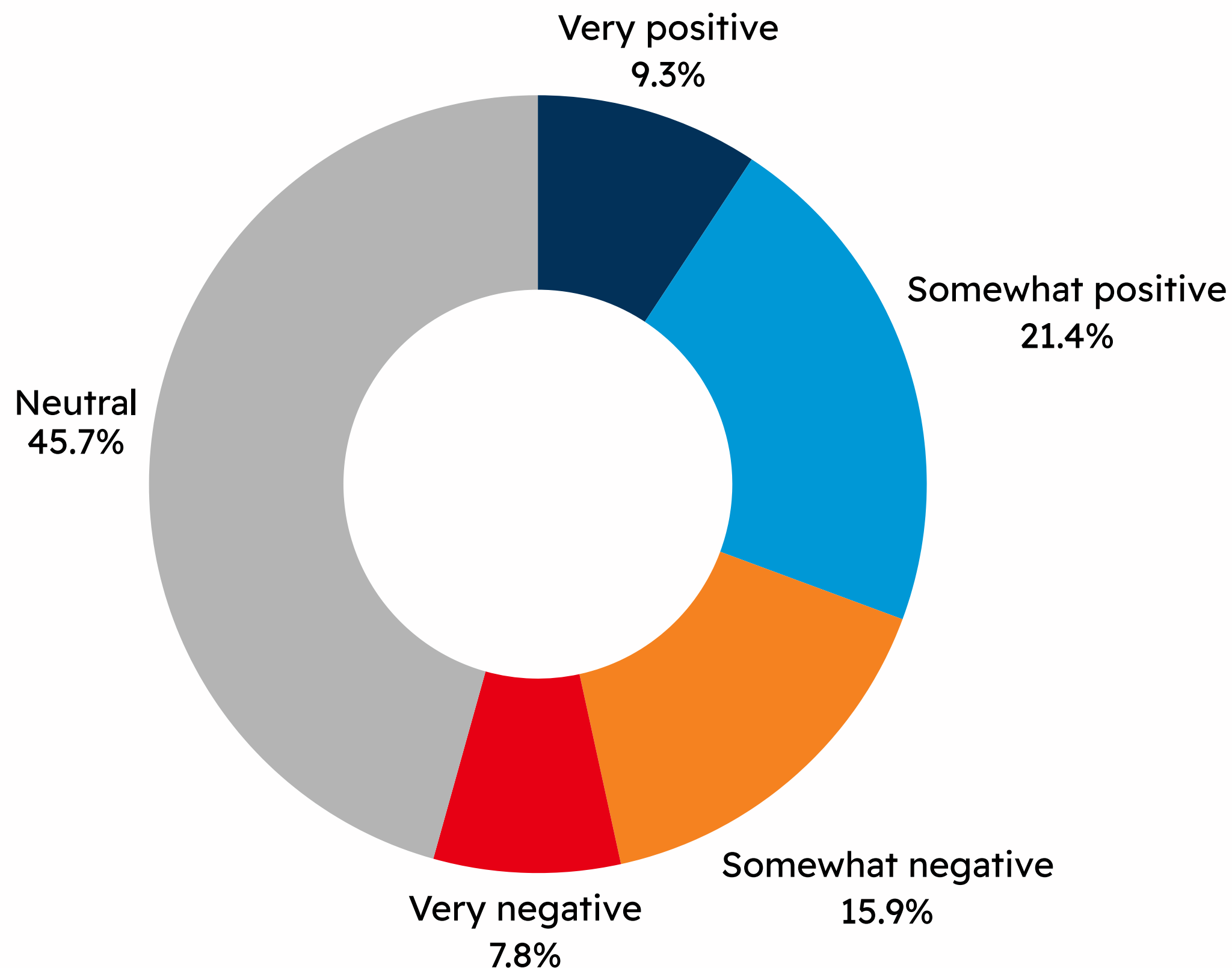


Average number of telephone survey respondents who said they thought it was important to volunteer in their communities or participate in local civil society

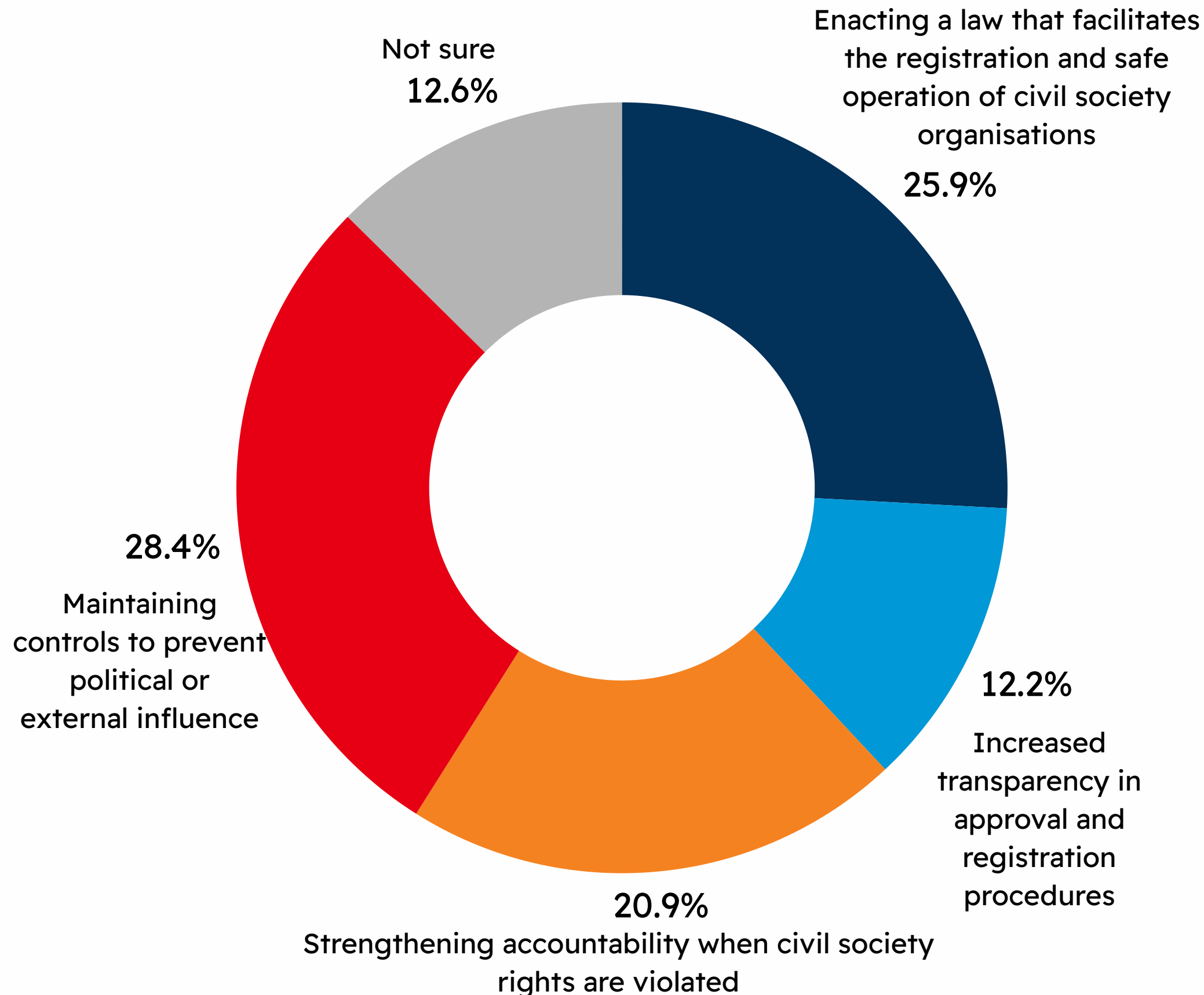
Role of civil society

The overall impact of civil society organisations is perceived as limited, with a clear divide in assessment.

Participants acknowledged the efforts of civil society organisations (30%), but do not see them as effective or sufficient, while about a quarter of participants view civil society with some skepticism.



Protection of civic space



There is a high degree of sensitivity regarding the exploitation of civil society organisations for political agendas, and their ties to foreign partners, while a quarter of a respondents believe the current legal environment restricts civil work rather than protects it. However, 21% of respondents believe that effective protection of civil society is linked to state accountability.

Youth priorities on national reconciliation



Accountability: Lifting immunities and prosecuting perpetrators of major crimes



Compensation: Resolving property disputes fairly, addressing displacement and redressing damages



Sustainability: Linking peacebuilding with job creation and economic development



Invoking legitimacy: Implementing transitional justice to pave the way for national elections

Youth perspective: civil society

20%

They highlighted the lack of culture of civil society among citizens and the skepticism of civil society toward youth initiatives, which makes it difficult for young activists to gain momentum

20%

They described civil society as unsustainable due to a lack of legal protection and funding, meaning they rely on funding from foreign partners

43%

Participants in the Digital Youth Platform believe they face challenges in promotion opportunities and highlight the culture of favouritism rather than merit. They point to State monopoly among organisations and say it is the same faces in roles.

Youth perspective: The shape of the State

Points raised by participants

Institutions above individuals: Shifting the state from the one focused on individuals to a one focused on institutions and rule of law

Preventing the monopolization of power: Participants feared this, with some suggesting a semi-presidential system, while others suggested a bicameral parliamentary system with a focus on creating stability between the legislative and executive branches

Discontent with the current reality: Many expressed their dissatisfaction with the current reality and doubted the possibility of success of any political system in light of the current political crisis

100%

Some participants in the Digital Youth Platform called for a decentralised system of government in Libya. 20% of them called for expanded desentralisation where all decisions are made at a local level, with security, economy and foreign affairs handled at national level

Youth perspective: The road to elections

Basic requirements needed to hold elections as defined by participants

- A clear constitutional framework and agreed upon electoral laws
- Securing polling stations and the withdrawal of foreign forces
- A unified government and an updated and transparent voter registry
- Genuine and transparent participation of youth and civil society in the roadmap

56%

Participants in the Digital Youth Platform believe that elections cannot be held in a constitutional legal vacuum, and they demand the creation of a constitutional framework, with most referring to the 2017 draft as the basis for any constitutional rule

Youth perspective: economic growth and social justice

Key pillars identified by participants

Essential items for Libyan youth

- Unifying institutions is fundamental to progress
- Investing in education and vocational training
- Complete transparency in managing oil revenues is critical to restoring public trust



43%

Participants in the Digital Youth Platform believe that social justice is a prerequisite for economic growth, while 36% of participants reject the choice between the two and call for community focused and balanced growth

Youth perspective: The security sector

- Young people link stability to security
- They reject repressive methods
- They demand a modern, technologically advanced security institution

They want to see a security institution that treats citizens as partners in security, and they see security as the first step toward building the state they aspire to for Libya



Youth vision for security



Transparency

Financial and administrative independence for security institutions with strict oversight to prevent bribery



Independence

Complete separation of security services from political parties and power struggles



Strategic Priorities

Priority is given to border security, combatting terrorism and smuggling, and ending censorship of political and civil activity



Justice

Fair treatment for all citizens, with special consideration for the safety of women

