



Country Opinion Surveys

FY 2026 Comoros

Country Opinion Survey Report

Acknowledgements

The Comoros Country Opinion Survey is part of the Country Opinion Survey Program series of the World Bank Group. This report was prepared by the CER Analytics team, led by José De Buerba (Senior External Affairs Officer) and Svetlana Markova (Senior External Affairs Officer). Yulia Danilina, Jessica Cameron, Qi Xue, Sofya Gubaydullina, and Irina Popova oversaw the design, reporting, and analysis of the survey results. Noreen Wambui provided data support.

The CER Analytics team acknowledges the significant contribution from the Comoros country team and the independent field agency, COFINCO-Comores Finance Consulting. In particular, BI is grateful for the support from Aida Assiata Amada Adamou (Operations Officer) and Matoiri Boina Ramlat (Team Assistant), who coordinated the survey-related activities from Moroni, Comoros.



Contents

Objectives

Methodology Overview

Executive Summary

Overall Views of the World Bank Group (WBG)

The WBG's Work on Development Priorities

The WBG's Instruments

The WBG's Partnership and Collaboration

Communication and Outreach

Sample Demographics and Detailed Methodology



Objectives

This survey was designed to assist the World Bank Group (WBG) in gaining a better understanding of how stakeholders in Comoros perceive the WBG. The survey explored the following questions:

- 1. Overall Views of the WBG:** How familiar are stakeholders with the WBG? How much trust do stakeholders have in the WBG? What are their opinions on the WBG's effectiveness and relevance to development in Comoros? Are these perceptions improving or declining?
- 2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:** What areas of development are perceived to be the most important? Has the WBG helped achieve the goals of its projects in these areas? How effective have WBG-supported projects or initiatives been in creating sustainable, long-term jobs in Comoros? How have these projects affected people in Comoros, and how could the WBG improve its effectiveness?
- 3. WBG Instruments:** What do key stakeholders value most about the WBG's work in Comoros? What are their views on the WBG's financial instruments and knowledge products? Has the WBG's advice influenced any new or existing policies in government or the private sector, particularly government policies related to employment and job creation?
- 4. The WBG's Partnership and Collaboration:** How effective is the WBG in collaborating with different stakeholder groups in Comoros? Are these perceptions of the WBG's collaboration improving or declining? How effective has the WBG been in partnering with the government and the private sector to improve the business environment and support business development in Comoros?
- 5. Communications:** What communication channels do stakeholders prefer for receiving information from the WBG, and do these preferences vary across stakeholder groups? To what extent do stakeholders recall WBG messaging? Which key topics communicated by the WBG are most recalled by stakeholders? What types of information are stakeholders seeking from the WBG?



Methodology Overview

Fielded in February – March 2026

- 290 potential participants were asked to complete the survey
- Respondents received the questionnaire link via email and completed it online or received via courier, and completed it on paper
- A list of names was provided by the WBG country team
- Data collection managed on the ground by an independent field agency

225 Participants (78% response rate)

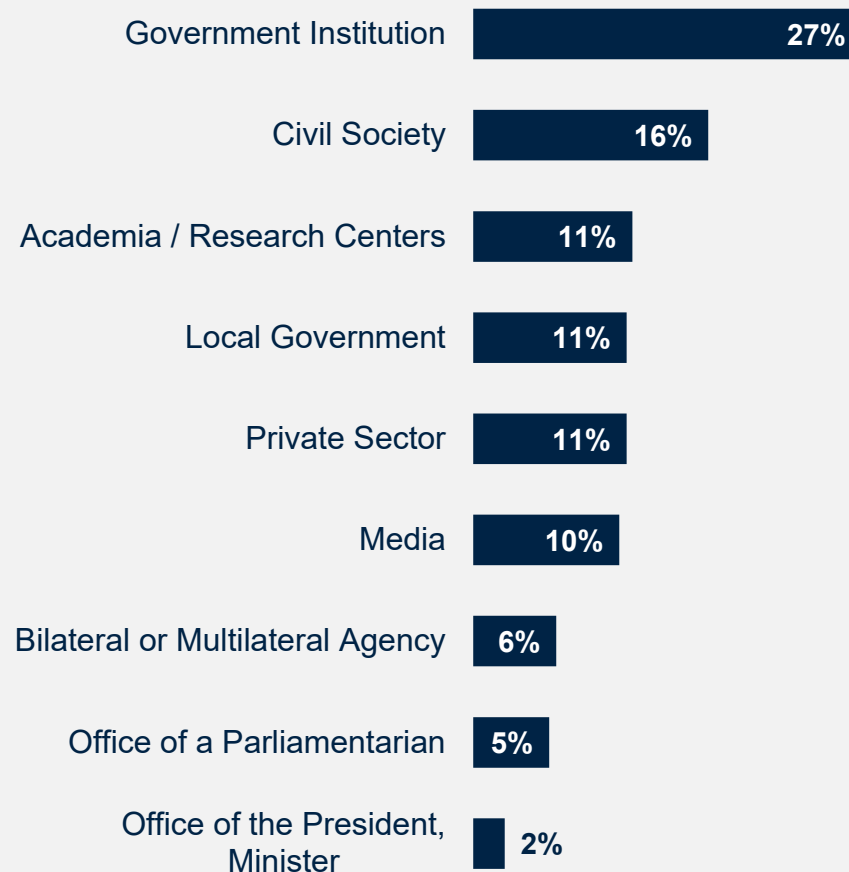
- 42% from Moroni
- 40% collaborated with the WBG within the past 3 years

Compared to the FY24 Country Survey Results

- 180 participants (74% response rate)
- 41% from Moroni
- 41% collaborated with the WBG

Click [here](#) for details of the Respondent Sample and Methodology.

Stakeholders in FY26 COS Sample

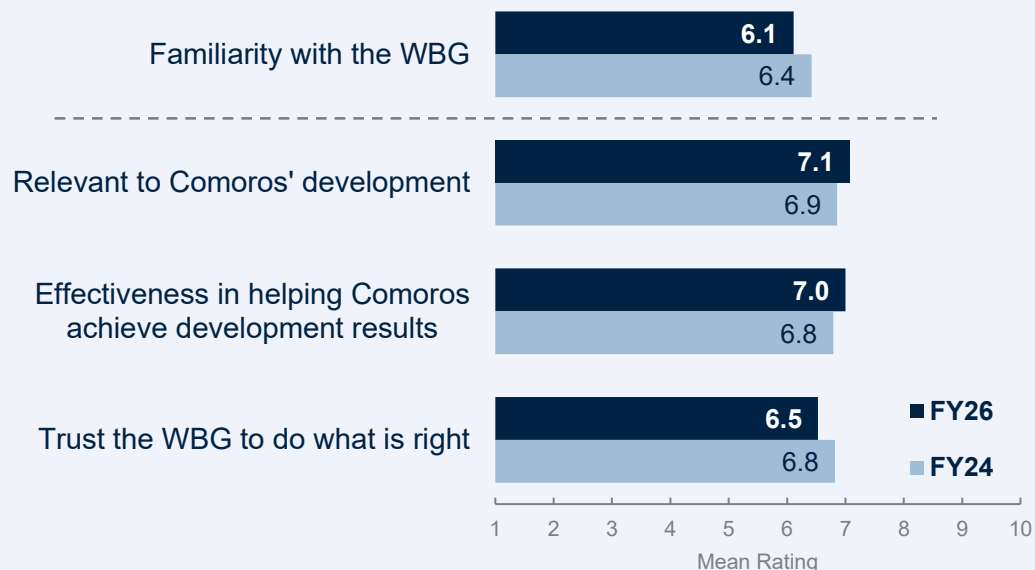


Executive Summary

1. Overall Views of the WBG:

Stakeholders indicated similar levels of **familiarity** with the WBG's work in FY26 as in the FY24 Country Survey. Their ratings for trust, relevance, and effectiveness were also similar to those in FY24. Respondents rated the Bank equally **trusted** as other institutions in Comoros (except for the IMF, which was significantly less trusted). Stakeholders gave similar ratings for the WBG's and regional development banks' **relevance** to the country's development and **effectiveness** in helping Comoros achieve results, both of which were higher compared to other multinational institutions.

Ratings for the WBG's relevance, effectiveness, and trust among respondents in Comoros were lower than those from respondents in other Eastern and Southern Africa countries and other IDA countries surveyed in FY25.



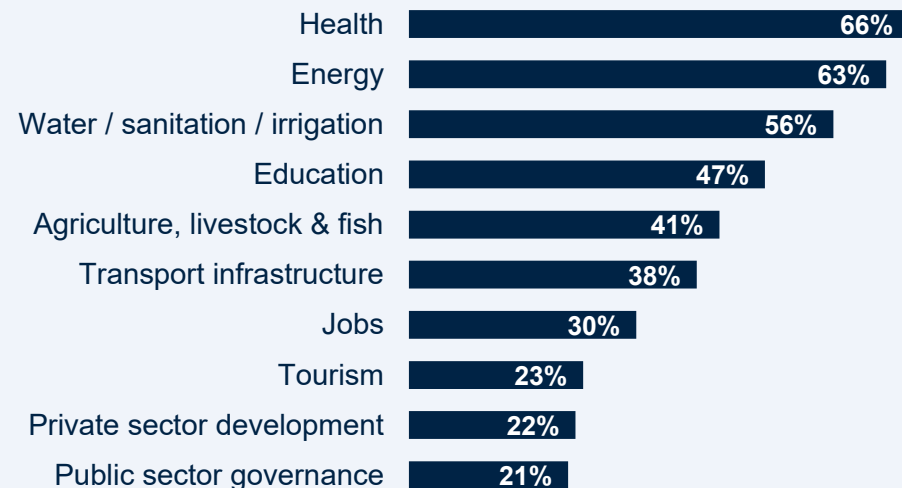
2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:

Health, energy, and water were selected by stakeholders as the top priorities where the WBG should play a leading role. Notably, **health** increased in importance this year, compared to the FY24 survey, to become a top priority for both the WBG and other donors, suggesting a development area poised for coordinated efforts.

In terms of the WBG's work in CPF areas, clients in FY26 gave significantly higher effectiveness ratings for the WBG improving **water utilities** and strengthening **regional integration** compared to FY24.

Overall, **76% of WBG clients rated the WBG as "very helpful" in achieving project goals**, and 45% rated projects as "very effective" in creating sustainable, long-term jobs.

Stakeholders identified **corruption** as the top factor in slow or failed reform efforts and also as a key challenge to private sector development, along with access to finance and infrastructure gaps.



Executive Summary (continued)

2a. Creating Jobs:

Approximately 4 in 10 respondents felt that the WBG was “very effective” in helping to **create the conditions** for more and better jobs in Comoros (41%) and “very effective” in **aligning its support** for job creation to Comoros’ national priorities (40%). In addition, 39% of respondents felt that the WBG was “very influential” in **influencing the government’s policies** on job creation.

In their open-ended comments, respondents discussed the sectors with the greatest promise to drive job creation: agriculture and agribusiness, fishing and the blue economy, sustainable and eco-tourism, the digital economy and ICT, private sector and SME development, and renewable energy and infrastructure.

2b. Improving WBG Operational Effectiveness:

In their written responses, respondents discussed improvements to the WBG’s operations to make them more effective. Respondents emphasized the need to **strengthen local capacity and ownership** of projects. They called for mandatory skills transfer and certified training embedded in all projects, investment in building capacity within government institutions, and utilizing more local expertise. Respondents discussed that the WBG needs to **simplify procedures and better adapt to local realities**, which currently create delays and hamper implementation. **Improving monitoring, accountability, and results-orientation** was seen as essential to respondents. They discussed the need for more transparency in project management and staffing, along with more rigorous oversight to combat corruption.

3. WBG Instruments:

Respondents considered the WBG’s **financial resources and convening power as its greatest values** to Comoros. WBG clients had similar levels of agreement to FY24 that the **WBG’s financial instruments meet the country’s needs**, with **competitive terms and reasonable requirements**. In their open-ended comments, respondents discussed the need for more targeted and flexible financial support. Respondents called for a greater share of project funding to go to implementation rather than overhead or consultants. They also called for increased support for SMEs through more accessible credit and streamlined procedures.

57% of respondents reported that they had used WBG’s knowledge work in the past three years, most often workshops (30%) and data resources (27%), with 41% of those who used it rating it as “very high quality”. Respondents had significantly more positive perceptions of the WBG’s capacity building and WBG knowledge work being tailored to Comoros’ context than in FY24. **More than 6 in 10 respondents believed that WBG policy advice had influenced government policy/action** in Comoros (62%), and the majority felt that the WBG had influenced strategies/actions of private sector actors (54%).

In their open-ended comments, respondents discussed that WBG knowledge work should **shift from external technical assistance to local capacity**. Respondents urged the WBG to direct funds toward training and empowering local experts and embed skills transfer in all projects. They also wanted **more contextually grounded knowledge work**, better tailored to Comoros’ fragile-state context rather than applying generic models. Respondents highlighted the value of post-project impact studies and partnerships with local institutions to ground WBG knowledge work in local expertise.



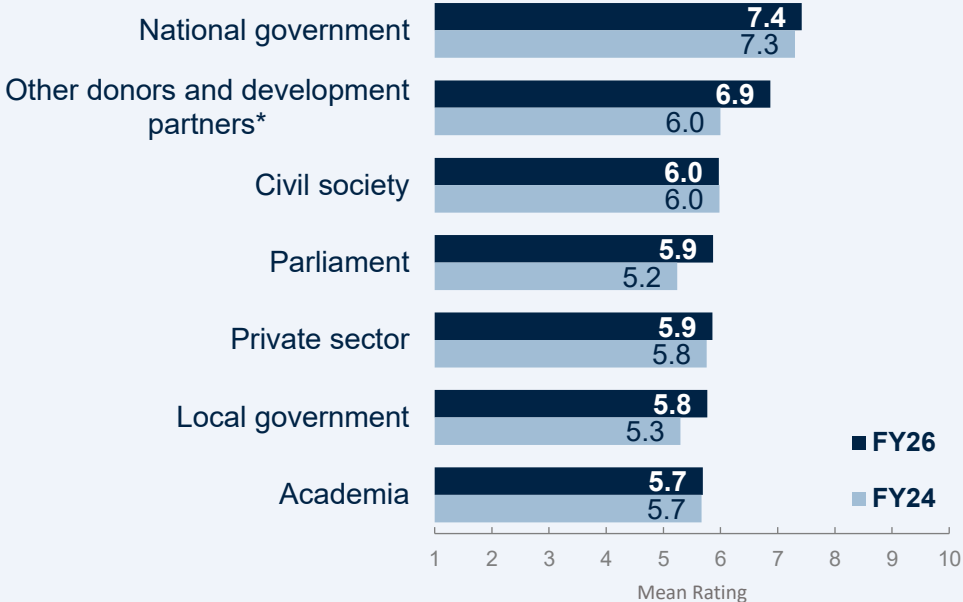
Executive Summary (continued)

5. The WBG's Partnership and Collaboration:

Stakeholders in FY26 expressed less positive views of the WBG as a **long-term partner** compared to FY24; however, their perceptions of the WBG's collaboration with other donors and partners improved significantly. Notably, ratings for WBG collaboration with stakeholders outside of government remained more moderate. When asked about the WBG's partnering to improve the business environment, nearly half of all respondents considered the WBG "very effective" at partnering with the government (44%), but fewer considered partnerships with the private sector as "very effective" (33%).

In addition to its partnership with the national government, the majority of respondents would like the WBG to **collaborate more with local government** (56%), followed by the **private sector** (40%) and **civil society** (33%). Expanded outreach to the **media** and **academia** is additionally recommended, given their lower levels of familiarity with the WBG and their more critical views of the Bank and its work. Academia was also rated the most trusted among institutions.

In their written responses, respondents emphasized that the WBG needed to **improve coordination with government at all levels**, aligning its activities through closer coordination among local authorities. More transparency in project selection and staff recruitment was seen as essential to build trust and ensure that Bank engagement aligns with real needs. Respondents also suggested **more engagement with civil society** (as partners in project design and a check on accountability) **and the private sector** (by increasing access to financing). Respondents suggested the WBG **engage directly with local communities** and improve communication with the broader population to raise awareness of WBG projects.



6. Communications:

The WBG's **events/workshops** (52%) were respondents' most preferred communication channel, followed by **direct contact** (43%) and **e-newsletters** (40%). To better understand the WBG's role in Comoros, respondents wanted information on the outcomes/results of WBG-supported projects (63%), impact assessments, and evaluations of WBG projects (55%).

The majority of respondents reported recently seeing or hearing about the WBG recently (63%), most commonly through traditional media (54%) and WBG events (45%). These respondents most frequently recalled WBG work on food security (37%), climate change (37%), energy (37%), agriculture (35%), and human capital (32%).

It should be noted that e-newsletters were among the most preferred communication channels, but one of the least likely to result in recall.



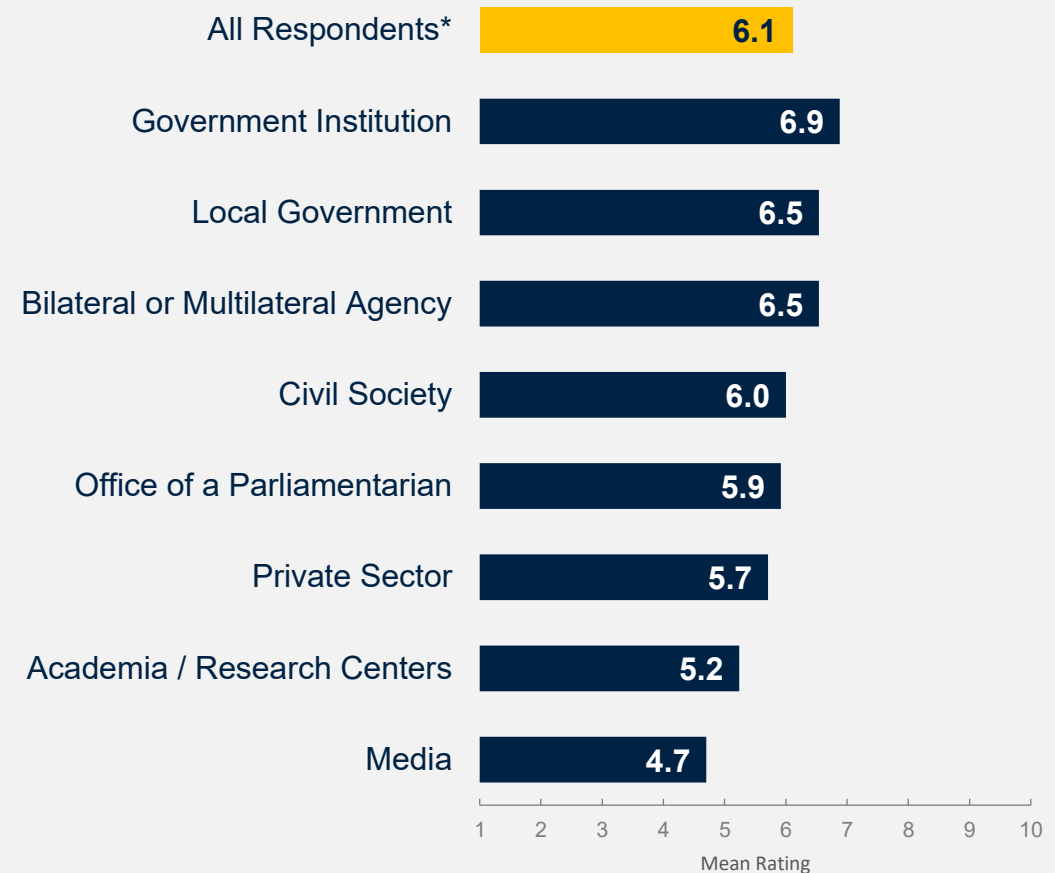
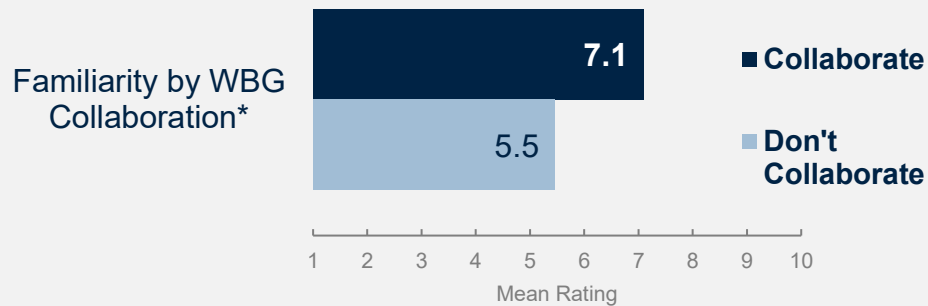
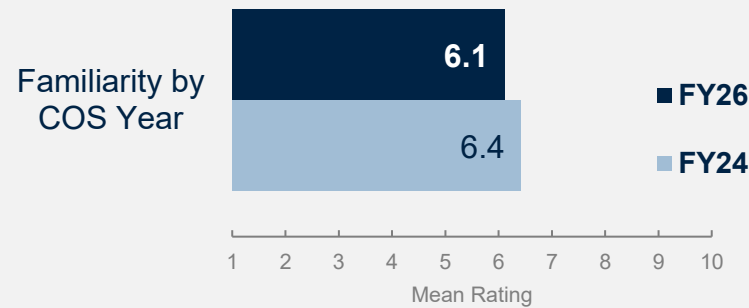
Overall Views of the World Bank Group



WORLD BANK GROUP

Familiarity with the WBG Was Similar to FY24, Those Who Collaborate Were Significantly More Familiar, While Academia and Media Respondents Reported Low Levels

Q: How familiar are you with the World Bank Group's work in Comoros?
1=Not familiar at all; 10=Very familiar (Mean is reported)

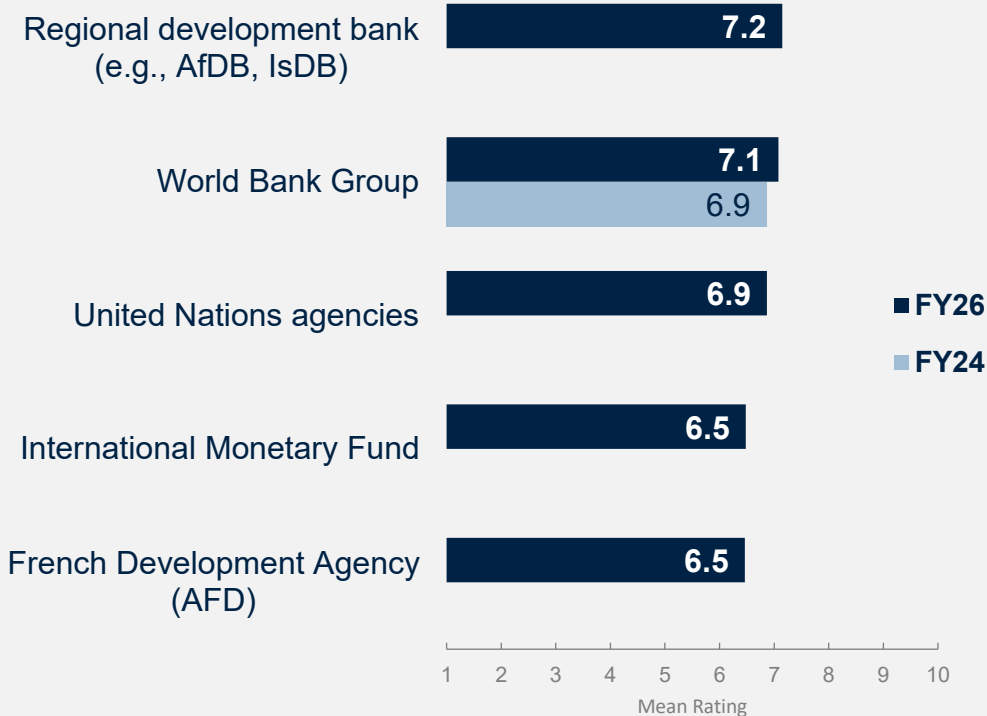


* Denotes significant differences between groups

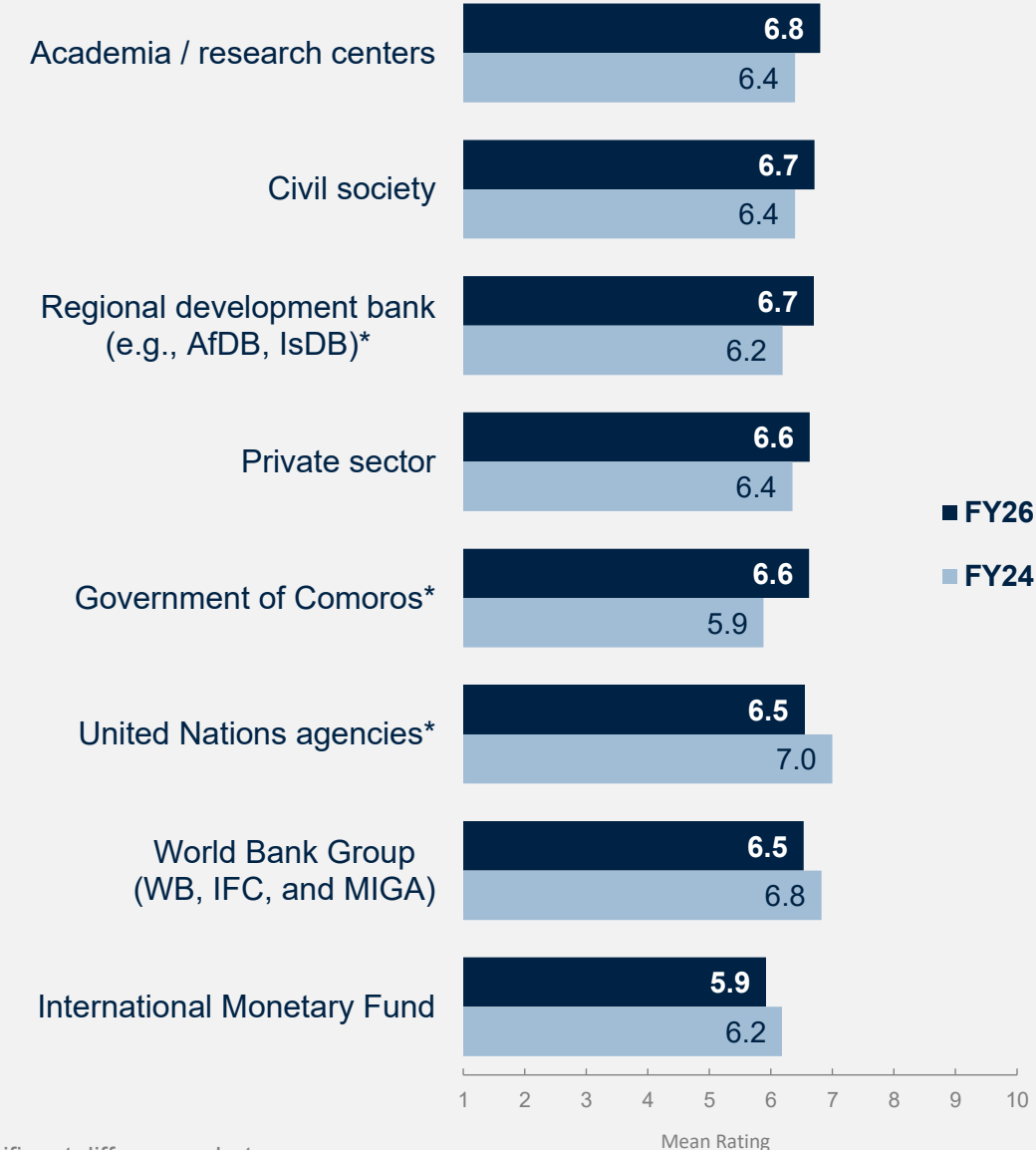


Trust in the WBG and Ratings for Its Relevance to Development in Comoros Were Similar to FY24

Q: How *relevant* is each of the following organizations to Comoros' development?
1=Not at all; 10=Very much (Mean is reported)



Q: How much do you *trust* each of the following institutions to do what is right for Comoros?
1=Not at all; 10=Very much (Mean is reported)

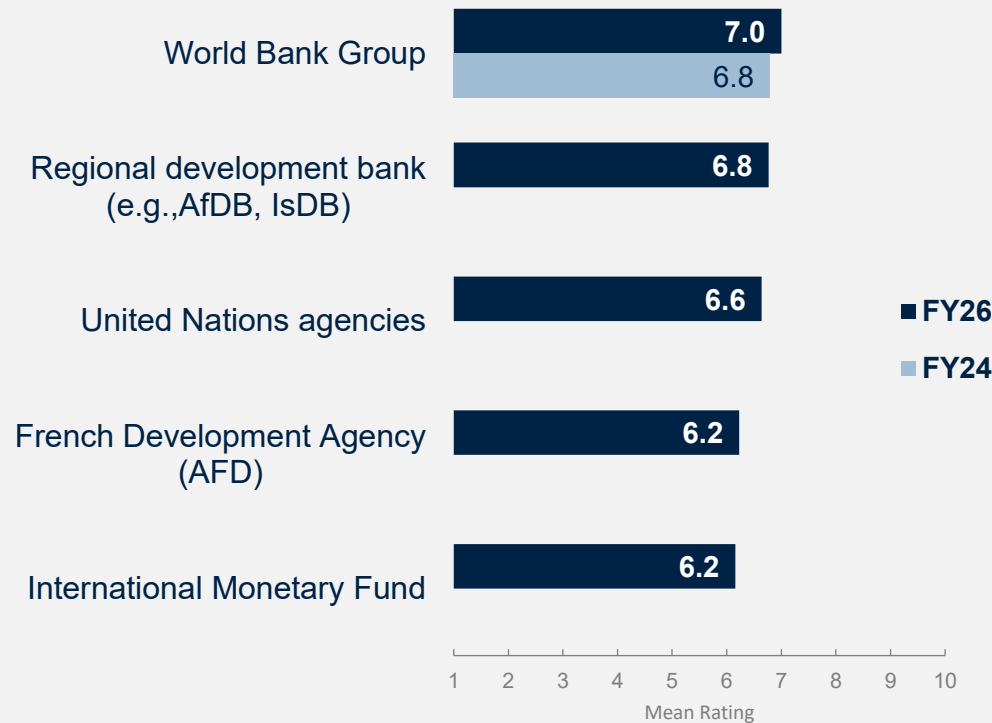


*Denotes significant differences between years

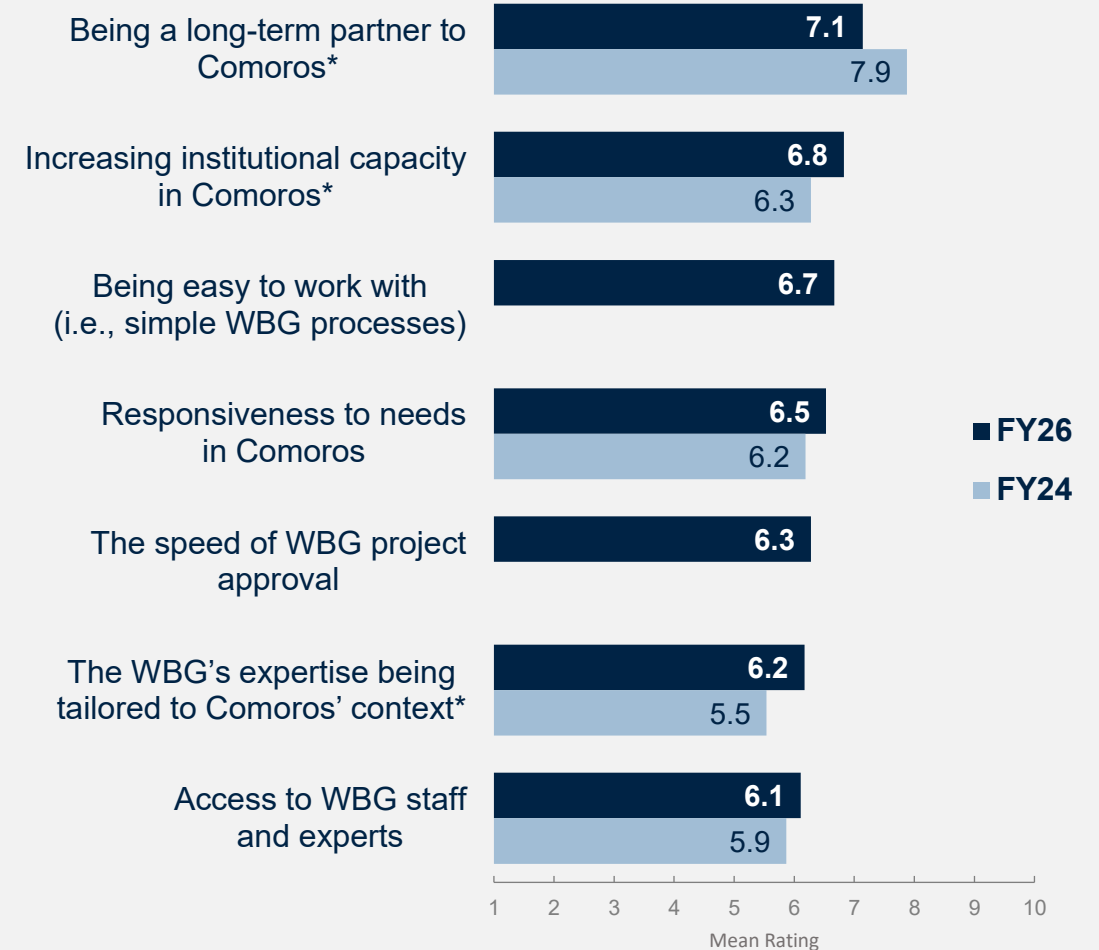


WBG Rated as Most Effective Among Multinationals, With Improved Perceptions of Capacity Building and Tailoring of Expertise

Q: How *effective* is each of the following organizations in helping Comoros *achieve development results*?
1=Not at all; 10=Very much (Mean is reported)



Q: How *effective* is the WBG in terms of the following?
1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Mean is reported)

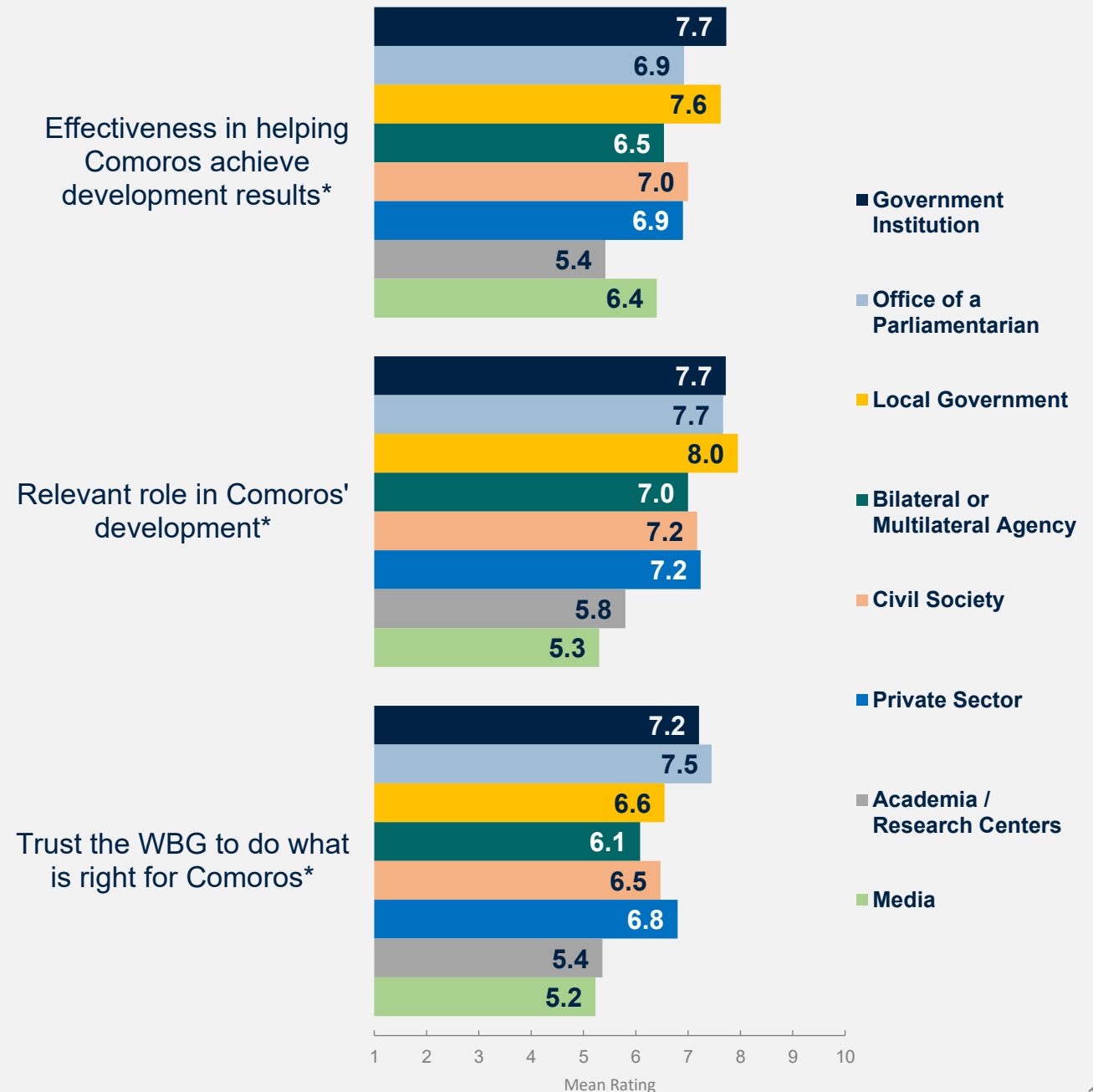


Respondents from **academia** and **media** (least familiar with the WBG) gave significantly lower ratings for the Bank being a long-term partner in FY26, driving the lower rating across years. They also gave significantly lower ratings for the Bank being a long-term partner and tailored expertise than other stakeholder groups in FY26.

*Denotes significant differences between years

Stakeholder Perspectives on WBG KPIs Varied, with Government Respondents Giving the Highest Ratings

Comparing ratings for trust, relevance, and effectiveness between stakeholder groups revealed that respondents from **local government**, **government institutions**, and the offices of **Parliamentarians** gave the highest ratings for these key indicators, while respondents from **academia** and **media** gave significantly lower ratings. Respondents from academia and media also reported the lowest levels of familiarity with the WBG.

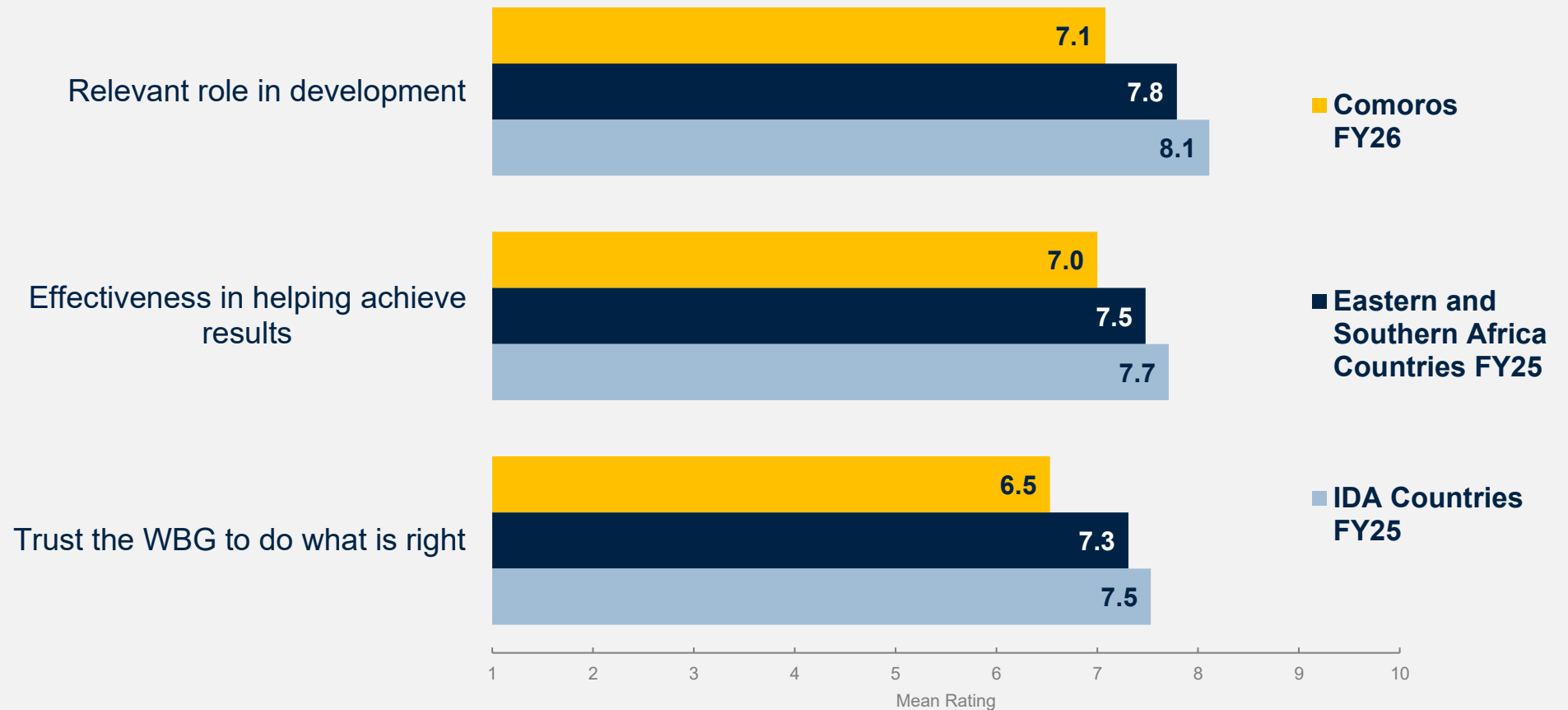


For question wording and scales, please see the previous slides.

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups.



KPI Ratings in Comoros Were Lower Than in Other Eastern and Southern Africa Countries and Other IDA Countries Surveyed in FY25



Eastern and Southern Africa FY25 countries included: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, and Rwanda. IDA FY25 countries included: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Tonga.



The WBG's Work on Development Priorities



WORLD BANK GROUP

Development Areas for WBG Focus

Respondents in FY26 identified **health**, **energy**, and **water/sanitation/irrigation** as the top priority areas where the WBG should play a leading role.

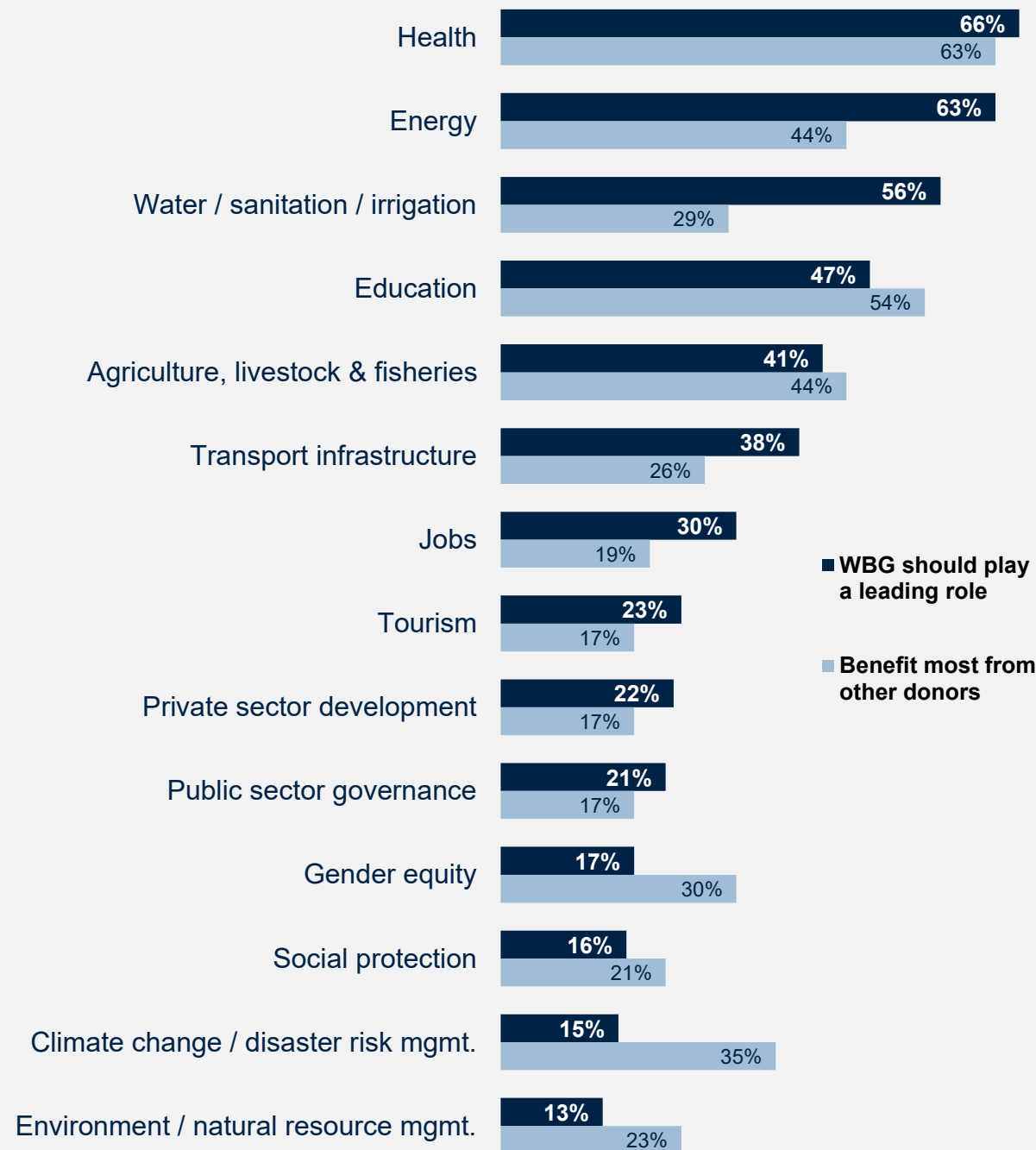
Health was considered much more of a priority in FY26, becoming the #1 priority, up from 34% in FY24. Of note, respondents considered health a top priority for the WBG's focus and for other donors, suggesting a development area poised for coordinated efforts with other donors and development partners.

Respondents felt that the **WBG would be best suited** to play a leading role in energy, water, transport, and jobs, more so than other donors. In contrast, respondents felt that education, gender equity, climate change, and environment/natural resource management would **benefit most from other donors** rather than the WBG.

Q: Which FIVE areas should the WBG prioritize in its work in Comoros and play a leading role among international partners?

Which FIVE areas would benefit most from other donors in Comoros?

Select up to 5 (% of Respondents)



WBG Received Moderate Effectiveness Ratings for Its Work in Key CPF Focus Areas

WBG clients gave significantly higher ratings of effectiveness for the WBG's work in improving **water utilities** and strengthening **regional integration** compared to the FY24 COS results.

Of note, ratings of effectiveness for the WBG's work in these areas in FY26 continued the positive trend seen in ratings comparisons from FY21 to FY24, as detailed in the FY24 COS report.

Q: *The WBG has emphasized two focus areas in its Country Partnership Framework for fiscal years 2020-2025 with the Government of Comoros:*

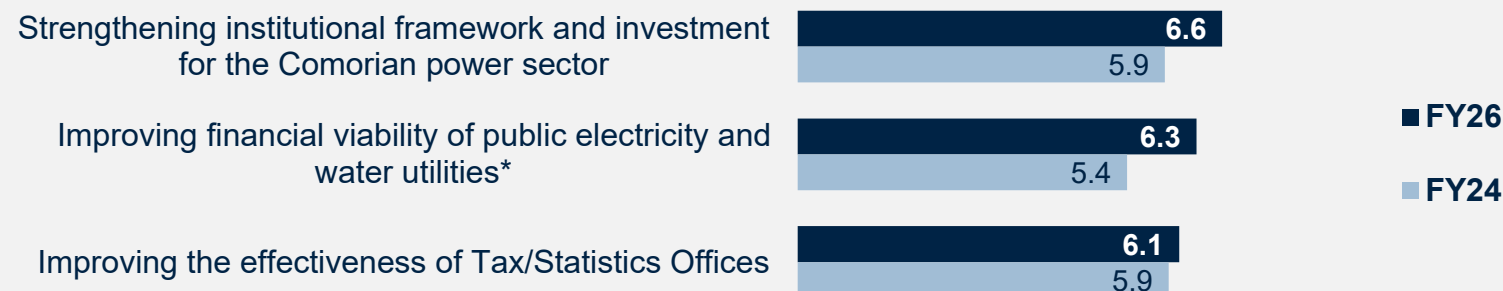
(i) crisis response and building resilience;
and (ii) economic recovery and inclusive growth.

How would you rate the EFFECTIVENESS of the WBG's support in the following aspects of these focus areas? 1=Strongly disagree; 10=Strongly agree

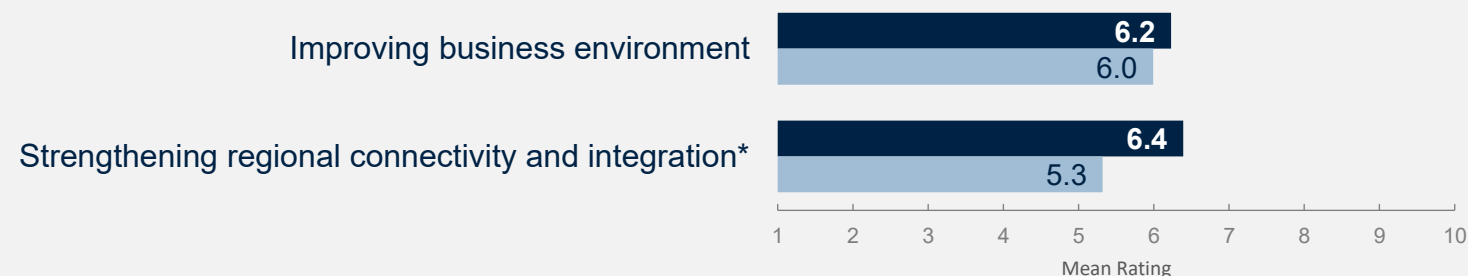
I. Crisis response and building resilience



II. Economic recovery and inclusive growth



III. Private sector growth



(Only asked of government respondents and those who collaborate with the WBG)

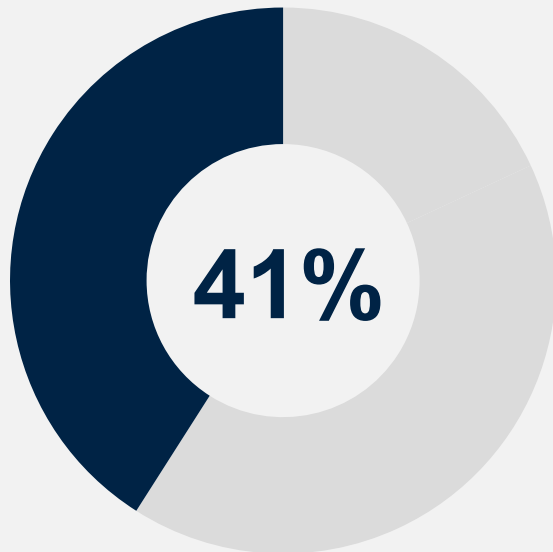
*Denotes significant differences between years

4 in 10 Respondents Rated the WBG as Highly Effective in Helping to Create Jobs in Comoros

Q: *Creating more and better jobs in client countries is a top priority for the WBG. **How effective** is the WBG at...*
1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective

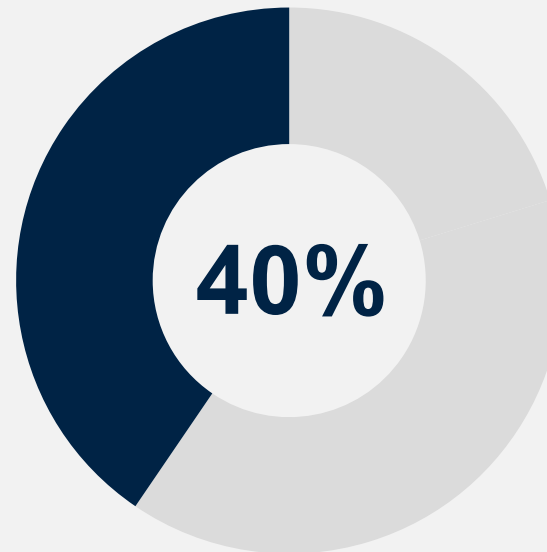
Helping create the **conditions for more and better jobs** in Comoros
(% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.9



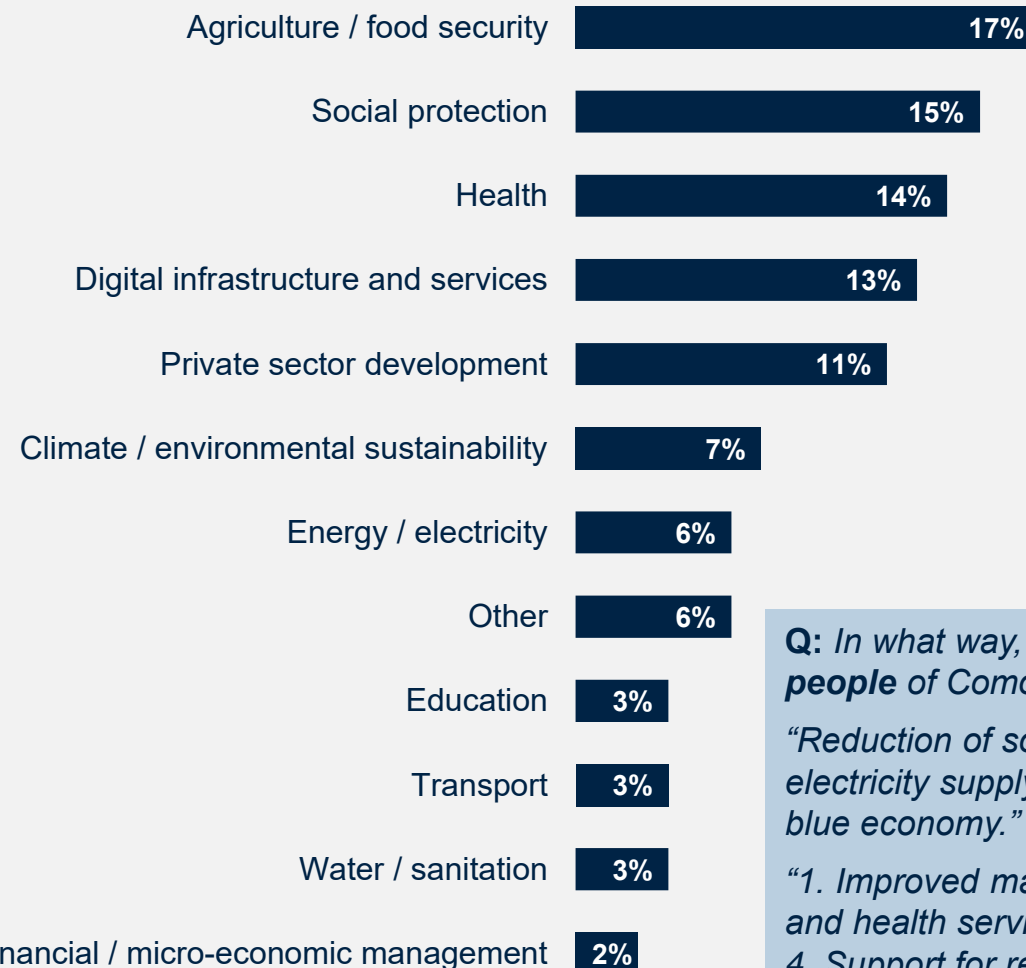
Aligning its support for job creation to the national priorities in Comoros
(% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.7



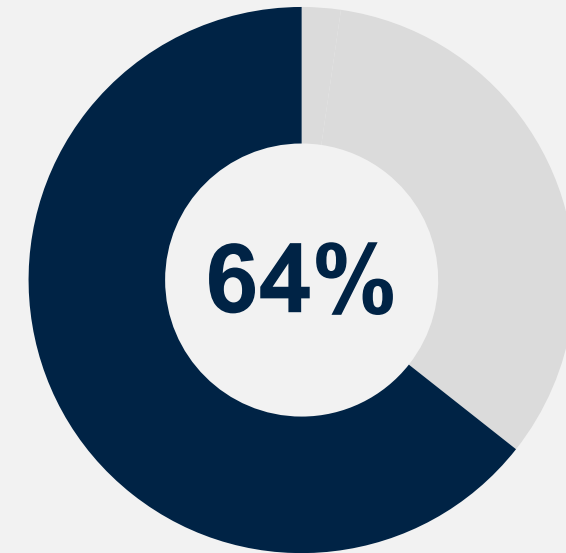
Nearly Two-Thirds of WBG Clients Rated the WBG as “Very Helpful” in Achieving Project Goals

Q: Please think about ONE WBG-supported project or initiative that you are most familiar with. Select the **development area** that was the primary focus of this WBG-supported project or initiative?
Select ONE only (% of Respondents who collaborated with the WBG)



Q: How **helpful** was the WBG in achieving the goals of this one project or initiative? 1=Not helpful at all; 10=Very helpful (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 8.1



Q: In what way, if any, did this WBG-supported project or initiative **impact the people** of Comoros?

“Reduction of social vulnerability; Improvement of basic services (stabilizing electricity supply); Climate and rural resilience by supporting agriculture and the blue economy.”
(Civil Society Respondent)

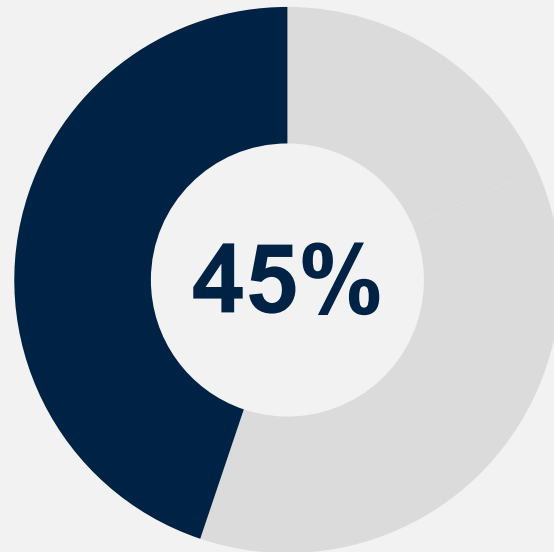
“1. Improved maritime connectivity 2. Improved access to primary healthcare and health services. 3. Strengthening of statistical and governance capacities. 4. Support for resilience and climate shocks.”
(Academia Respondent)



45% of WBG Clients Rated WBG Projects as “Very Effective” in Creating Sustainable, Long-Term Jobs

Q: How effective has this WBG-supported project or initiative been at **creating sustainable, long-term jobs** in Comoros? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.8



Q: In what way, if any, did this WBG-supported project or initiative **impact the people** of Comoros?

“This project has enabled the creation of jobs, including the monitoring and implementation of support measures by community agents and administrators, as well as social organizers.” (Civil Society Respondent)

“This project has strengthened economic inclusion, created jobs particularly for women and young people, and strengthened the resilience of, particularly, the most vulnerable communities.” (Government Institution Respondent)

“Strengthening the culture of entrepreneurship; Fair agriculture, a sector of the future and job creation; Ensuring food security, a very important situation for a country in the solar energy sector.” (Office of Parliamentarian Respondent)

“The creation of businesses, particularly in catering, hospitality, livestock farming, agricultural product processing, etc., has improved the tourist experience and created jobs.” (Private Sector Respondent)

“The PIDC has impacted Comorians by creating jobs, supporting entrepreneurs, reducing poverty, and strengthening the local economy.” (Private Sector Respondent)



Key Themes from Open-Ended Responses Regarding Priority Sectors in Comoros

Q: *What is the most important thing the WBG could do to **increase its effectiveness** in these priority areas in Comoros?*

Respondents expressed a strong desire for the WBG to move beyond top-level policy dialogue and invest more concretely in key sectors (like those summarized below), local capacity, and essential services that directly affect citizens' daily lives.

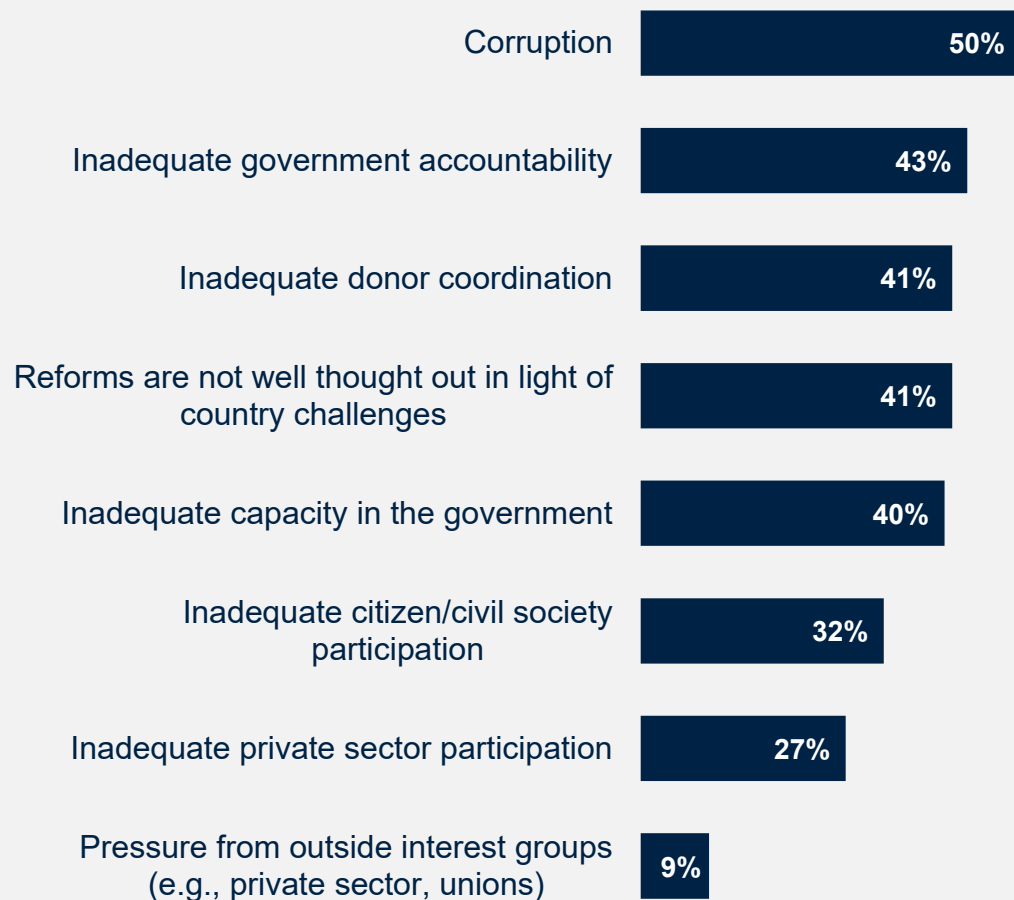
- **Public Sector Governance** to build stronger capacity within local institutions, better public financial management, and a more direct push to address corruption and improve accountability.
- **Infrastructure and Essential Services**, including energy access/stability, water and sanitation, inter-island connectivity, and broader digitalization efforts.
- **Human Capital** to improve medical infrastructure and local healthcare capacity, as well as stronger schools, vocational training, and better access to learning materials.
- **Key Economic Growth Sectors**, including private sector development, especially support for SMEs and improved access to credit; agriculture, fishing, and livestock as pathways to food security; and tourism and the blue economy as strategic growth pillars aligned with the country's 2030 development vision.
- **Environment and Climate Change**, including building climate resilience and improving management of natural resources and urban waste.
- **Inclusive and Localized Engagement** to decentralize operations, better integration of Comorian expertise, and avoid bureaucratic bottlenecks.

Q: *Which sectors hold the greatest promise to **drive job creation** in Comoros?*

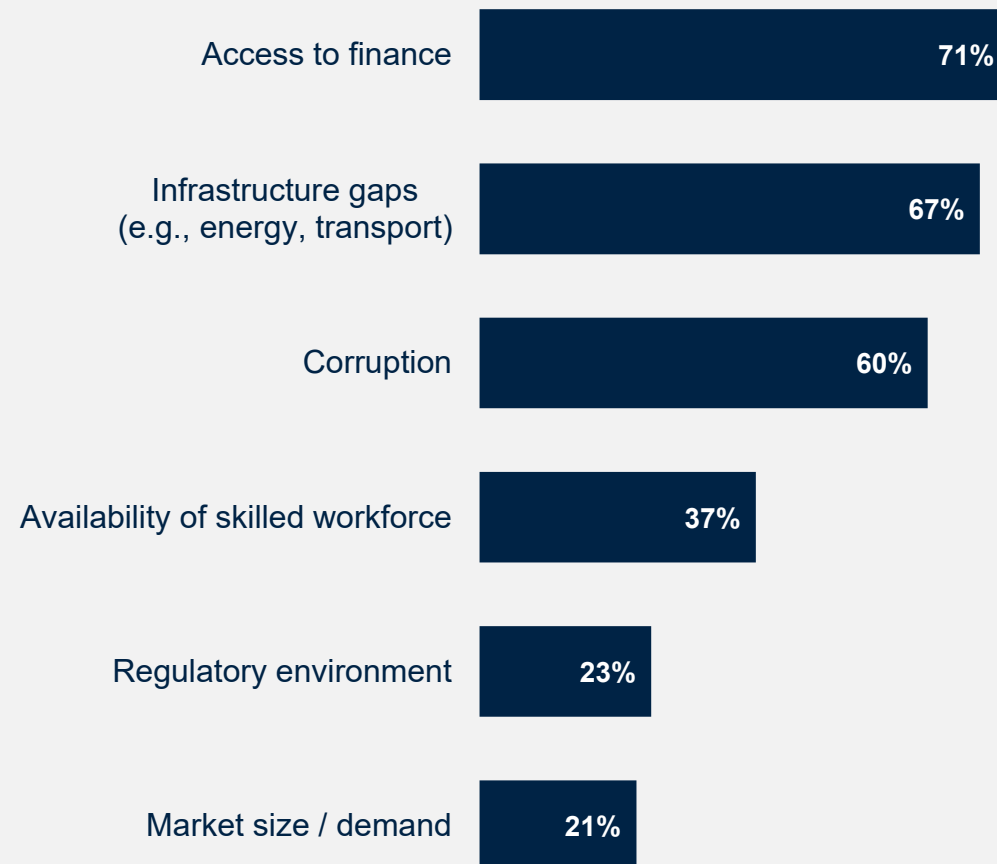
- **Agriculture and Agribusiness** were often described as the backbone of the economy with significant untapped potential for growth through modernization, local processing of cash crops, and a shift from raw exports toward higher value-added products.
- **Fishing and the Blue Economy** was highlighted as an underexploited resource, with respondents pointing to opportunities in modernizing and local seafood processing that would create jobs.
- **Sustainable and Eco-Tourism** was a recurring topic, but respondents noted that realizing this potential would require significant investment in infrastructure and a coherent national strategy.
- **The Digital Economy and ICT** was discussed frequently, especially in regard to younger and more educated job-seekers.
- **Private Sector and SME Development** was treated as a cross-cutting enabler. Many respondents discussed aspects such as access to credit, regulatory burdens, and WBG support that would facilitate SME growth.
- **Renewable Energy and Infrastructure** were noted as investments that would unlock growth in all sectors.

Stakeholders Identified Corruption as the Top Factor in Slowing Reform Efforts and the 3rd Biggest Challenge for Private Sector Development (Following Access to Finance and Infrastructure Gaps)

Q: When **economic and/or social reform efforts** fail or are slow to take place in Comoros, which of the following would you attribute this to? Select up to 3 (% of Respondents)



Q: What are the biggest challenges facing **private sector development** in Comoros? Select up to 3 (% of Respondents)



Key Themes from Open-Ended Responses Regarding the WBG's Operational Effectiveness in Comoros

Q: *What is the most important thing the WBG could do to **increase its effectiveness** in these priority areas in Comoros?*

Strengthening local capacity and ownership

- Respondents consistently noted that a common bottleneck is a lack of capacity to implement projects. They called for mandatory skills transfer and certified training embedded in all projects, to build local managers' competencies.
- Several respondents urged the WBG to move away from parallel project management units that bypass and weaken national systems and, instead, invest in building capacity directly within existing government institutions.
- Respondents wanted less reliance on external consultants (described as absorbing a disproportionate share of project budgets) and redirecting those resources toward local expertise and direct implementation.

Simplifying procedures and adapting to local realities

- Respondents highlighted that complex WBG procedures create significant delays and hamper implementation. Simplifying and contextualizing these processes to the Comorian reality was a common recommendation.
- Several responses cautioned against one-size-fits-all approaches. Interventions need to reflect the fragile and specific context of Comoros.
- Respondents also called for more realistic project timelines that account for local logistical constraints, rather than overly ambitious schedules that set projects up for recurring delays.

Improving monitoring, accountability, and results-orientation

- Closer and more continuous post-project monitoring was seen as essential, along with sector-by-sector evaluations to better prioritize where interventions are most needed.
- Increased transparency in project management and staffing is needed, along with rigorous oversight to combat corruption.
- Several respondents proposed a results-based approach to funding eligibility as a way to sharpen accountability and improve overall effectiveness.

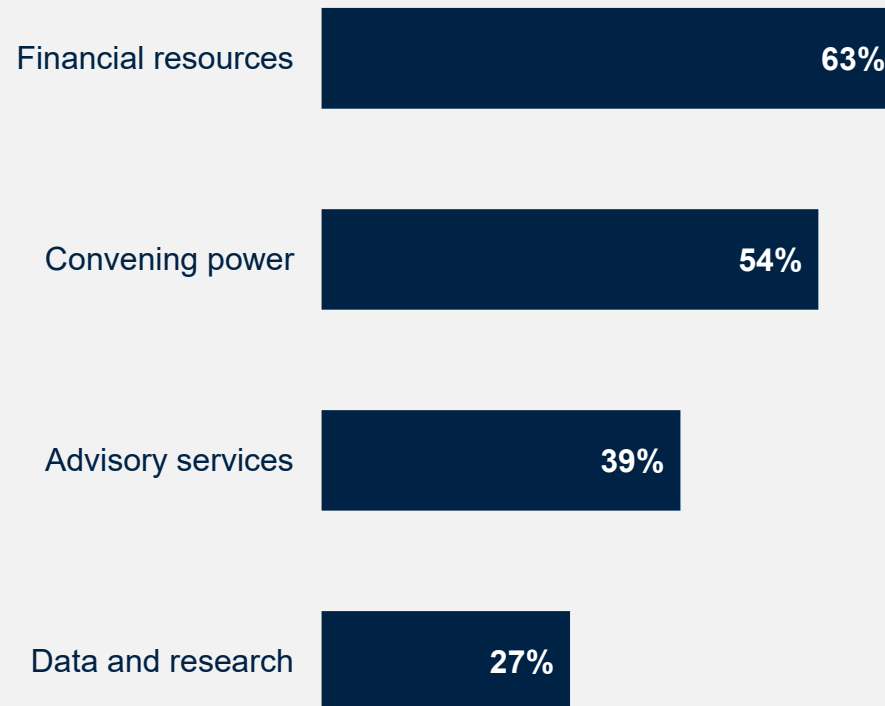
The WBG's Instruments



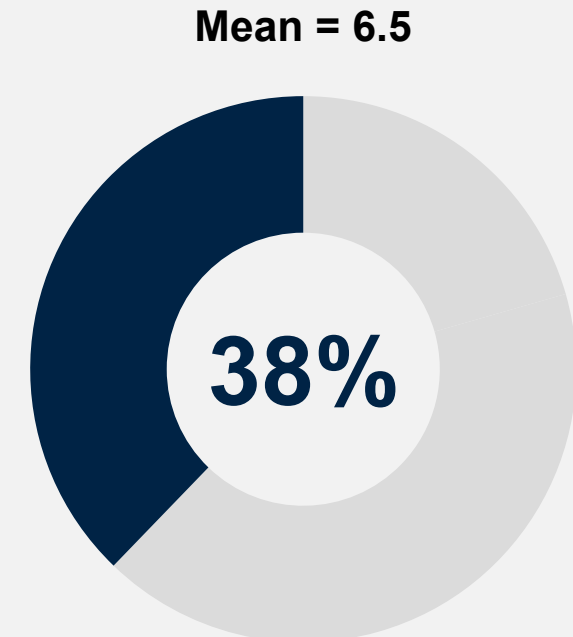
WORLD BANK GROUP

Financial Resources and Convening Power Viewed as the WBG's Greatest Values to Comoros; WBG Knowledge Work Perceived as Having Moderate Contribution to Development Results

Q: Which WBG instruments do you **VALUE** the most in Comoros? Select up to 2 (% of Respondents)

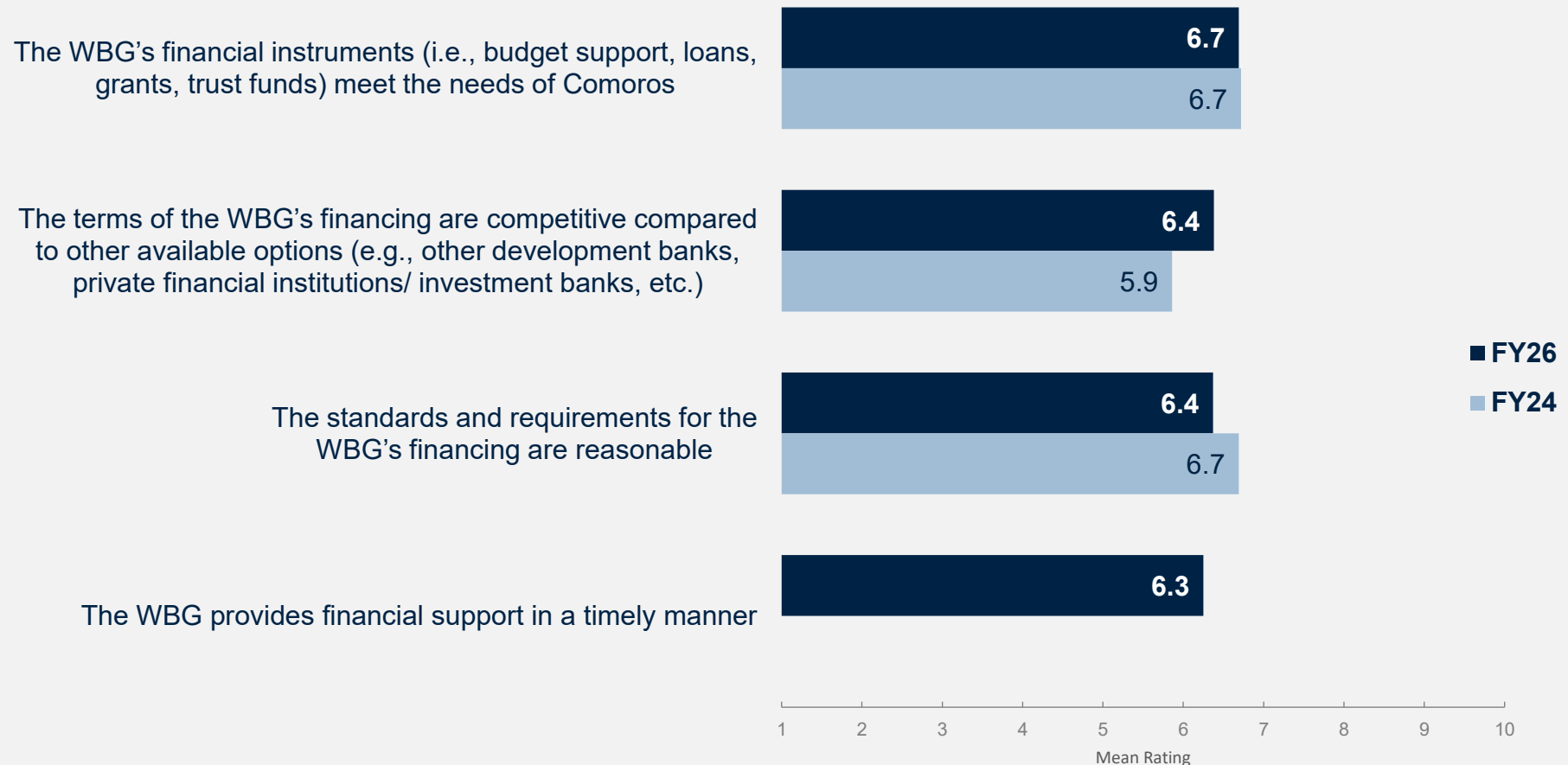


Q: How significant a contribution do you believe the **WBG's knowledge work** makes to development results in Comoros? 1=Not significant at all; 10=Very significant (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



WBG Financing Seen as Meeting Comoros' Needs, Similar to the FY24 COS Results

Q: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the **WBG's financial support** to Comoros?
1=Strongly disagree; 10=Strongly agree (Only asked of respondents in government institutions or those who indicated that they collaborate with the WBG. Mean is reported)



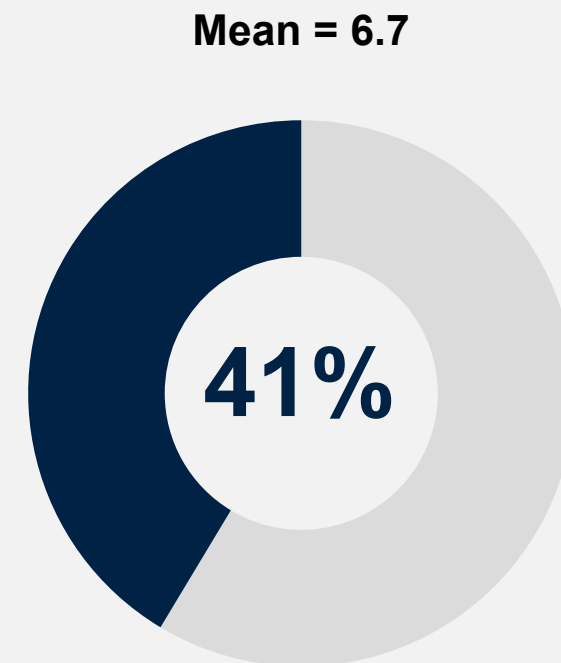
57% of Respondents Used WBG Knowledge Work and 41% of Users Rated Knowledge Work “Very High” Quality

Q: In the past 3 years, what **WBG knowledge work** have you used? Select all that apply (% of Respondents)



Data resources were more often used by Parliamentarians (67%). Respondents from bilateral/multilateral agencies and academia were significantly more likely **not to have used** WBG knowledge work (77% and 64%, respectively).

Q: How would you rate the **quality** of the WBG's knowledge work (including data, research, training, policy notes, and advisory services) in Comoros? 1=Very low quality; 10=Very high quality (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



(Only asked of respondents who indicated that they used WBG knowledge work in the past 3 years)



Key Themes from Open-Ended Responses Regarding the WBG's Financial Instruments and Knowledge Work

*Q: What is the most important thing the WBG could do to **increase its effectiveness** in these priority areas in Comoros?*

More targeted and flexible financial support

- Respondents called for a greater share of project funding to flow directly to implementation activities rather than being absorbed by administrative overhead or international consultants.
- There were calls to simplify financing mechanisms for the private sector, particularly to support SMEs through more accessible credit and streamlined procedures.
- Some respondents raised broader financing concerns, including the need for debt relief and reduced interest rates on loans for priority areas like energy.

Shifting from external technical assistance to local capacity

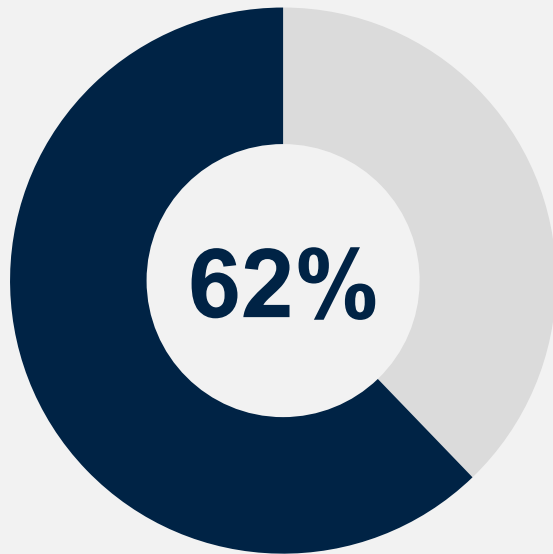
- A recurring frustration was the disproportionate cost of international technical assistance. Respondents urged the WBG to redirect these resources toward training and empowering local experts instead.
- Respondents asked that skills transfer be embedded as a requirement in all projects, with certified training that ensures sustainability after WBG engagement ends.
- Decentralizing technical support to local offices on each island was seen as key to making advisory services more relevant and responsive to on-the-ground realities.

More contextually grounded knowledge and advisory work

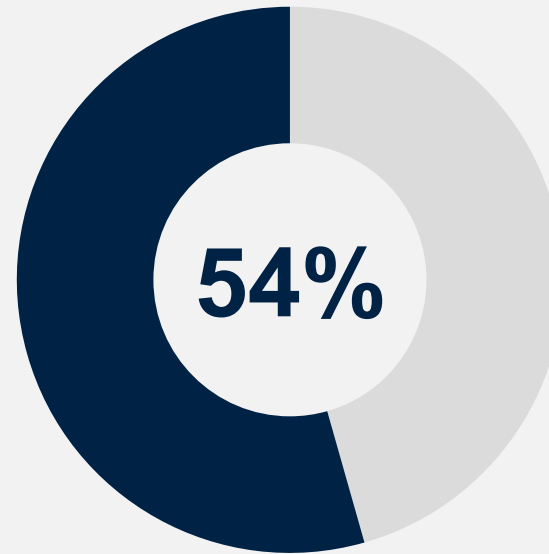
- Several respondents urged the WBG to tailor its analytical work and advisory recommendations to Comoros' specific fragile-state context rather than applying generic models from other countries.
- There was a call for deeper investment in data production and use, as well as sector-by-sector evaluations to better identify where interventions are most needed and impactful.
- Respondents also highlighted the value of post-project impact studies and partnerships with local institutions to ground the WBG's knowledge work in local research and expertise.

Most who Used WBG Knowledge Felt it Influenced Government Policy and a Majority Felt it Influenced Private Sector Strategies; 4 in 10 Felt the WBG Was Very Influential in Comoros' Policy on Jobs

Q: In your opinion, has the WBG influenced a **new or existing government policy/action** in Comoros?
(% – Yes)

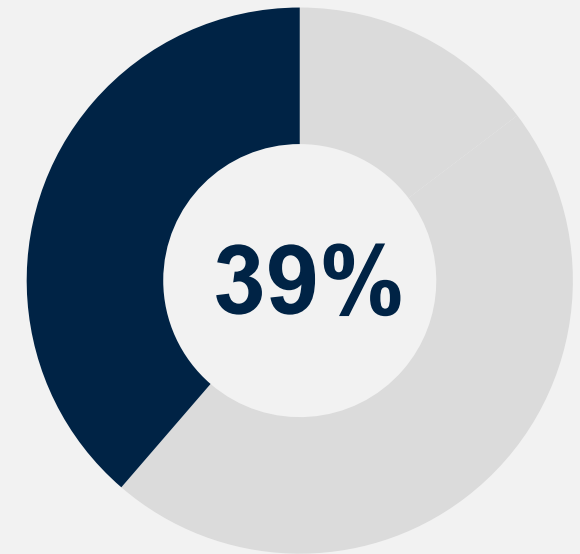


Q: In your opinion, has the WBG influenced **strategies or actions of private sector actors** in Comoros?
(% – Yes)



Q: To what extent has the WBG influenced the government's **policies or strategies on employment and job creation** in Comoros?
1=Not influential at all; 10=Very influential
(% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.8



Examples of Strategies, Policies, and Reforms Supported by WBG

Q: What *policy, strategy, or reform* by the government and/or private sector did the WBG support, and in what way?

Energy and Water

- *“Creation of an Electricity and Water Regulatory Agency.”*
(Government Institution Respondent)
- *“Regarding the influence of the WBG on government action: the WBG has influenced government action on access to water and energy in the Comoros, and on food self-sufficiency.”*
(Office of a Parliamentarian Respondent)

Public Sector Governance

- *“The World Bank Group has influenced policies in the Comoros, particularly in the energy sector, financial governance, and infrastructure development. Its technical and financial support helps guide national strategies towards improving public services and the investment climate.”*
(Bilateral/Multilateral Agency Respondent)

Agriculture and Food Security

- *“On the recommendation of the World Bank and as part of an economic reform program, [the rice import] monopoly was abolished by Presidential Decree in 2023, opening the market to imports by private companies.”*
(Civil Society Respondent)
- *“The World Bank Group has influenced government strategy and policy through the PCE (Emerging Comoros Plan) in agricultural development and especially in climate resilience.”* (Government Institution Respondent)

Private Sector Development

- *“The WBG has influenced several policies and strategies in the Comoros in favor of private sector development. This has been achieved through sectoral and institutional recommendations, incentives for regulatory reforms, and improvements to the business climate.”*
(Private Sector Respondent)
- *“Several young people have launched their own businesses thanks to the influence of the WBG.”*
(Office of a Parliamentarian Respondent)

The WBG's Partnership and Collaboration

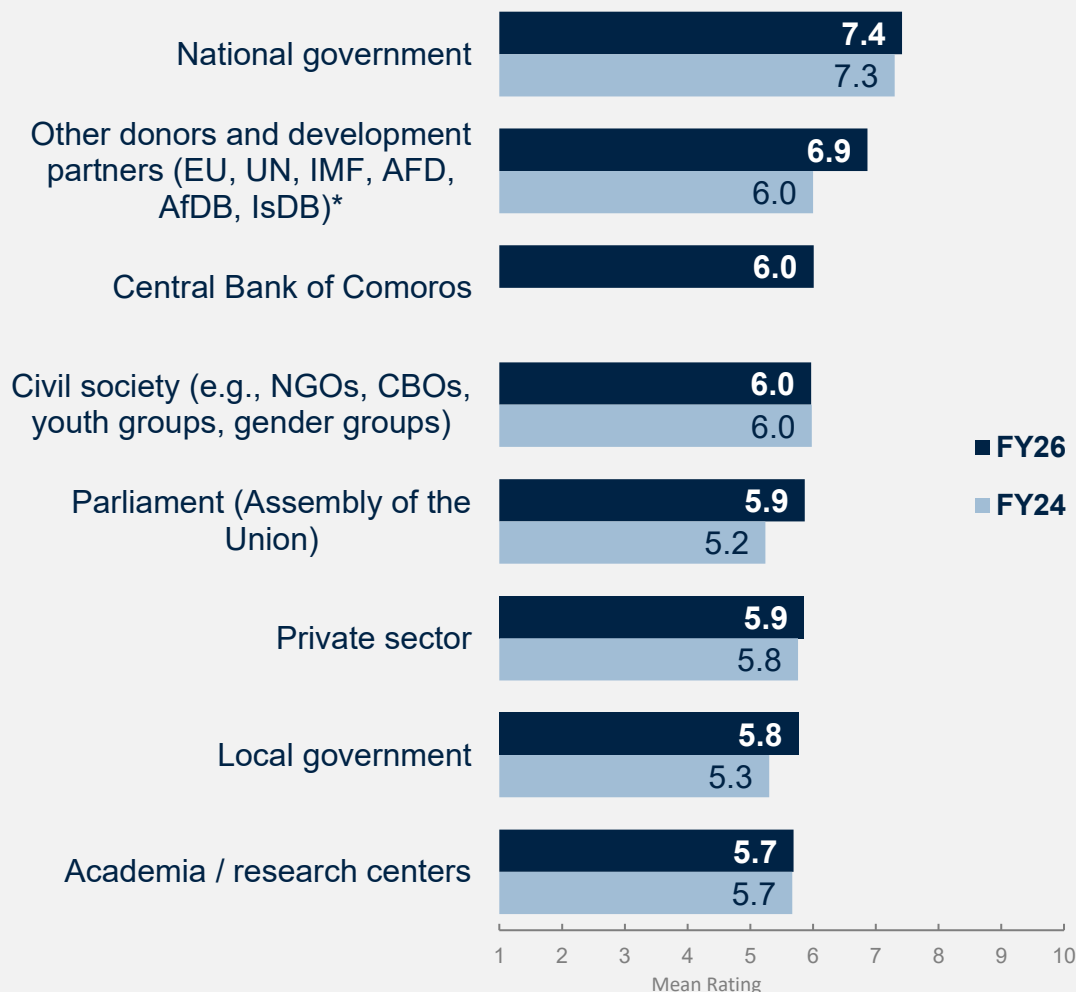


WORLD BANK GROUP

Perceptions of WBG Collaboration With Other Donors and Development Partners Have Improved

Q: How effective is the WBG at **collaborating** with the following groups in Comoros?

1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Mean is reported)



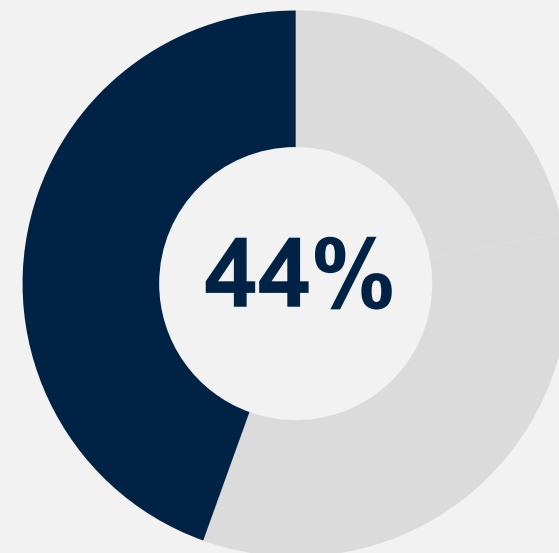
*Denotes significant differences between years

Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the government** to improve the business environment in Comoros?

1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective
(% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.6

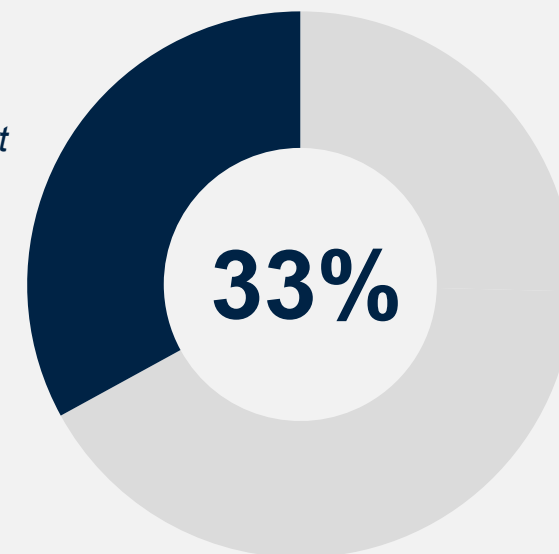
Respondents from **government institutions** gave the highest ratings (mean = 7.5) whereas those from **academia** gave significantly lower ratings (mean = 4.7).



Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the private sector** in Comoros to support business development and investment?

1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective
(% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)

Mean = 6.1



Stakeholders Want the Bank to Collaborate More With Local Government, Followed by the Private Sector and Civil Society

In written responses, stakeholders discussed **improved collaboration** as one of the areas for WBG improvement:

Stronger coordination with the government at all levels

- Respondents emphasized the need for the WBG to better align its activities with national priorities through closer coordination with both central government and local authorities on each island.
- Several responses called for the WBG to work more directly with local authorities rather than operating through centralized or parallel structures.
- Greater transparency in project selection and staff recruitment was seen as essential to building trust and ensuring that WBG engagement genuinely reflects government and community needs.

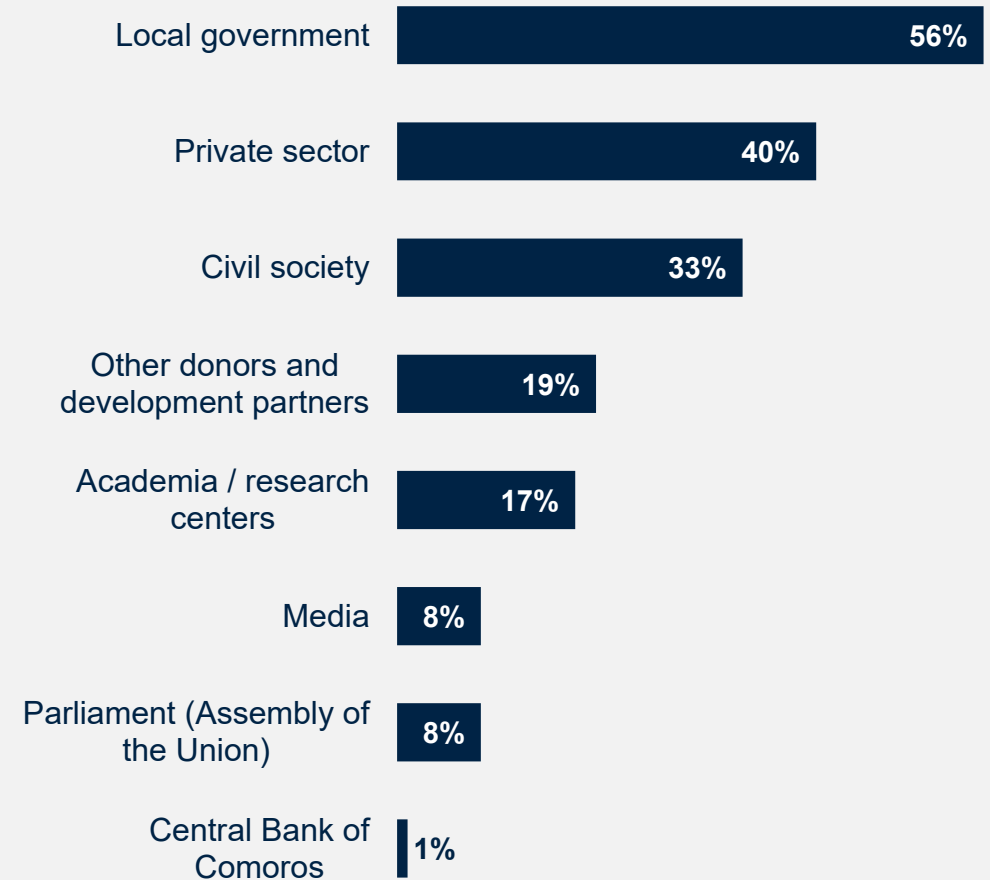
Deeper engagement with civil society and the private sector

- Respondents called for the WBG to meaningfully involve civil society as partners in project design and as a check on accountability.
- There was strong support for placing the private sector at the heart of the WBG's development approach, by co-investing in sectors like tourism and the blue economy, and creating financing mechanisms tailored to SMEs.

Direct outreach to beneficiaries and local communities

- Respondents suggested the WBG engage directly with project beneficiaries and communities to reduce reliance on intermediaries who can dilute impact.
- Respondents pointed to participatory models, such as steering committees composed of beneficiaries, as examples of good practice worth scaling up.
- Improved communication with the broader population to raise awareness of WBG projects was seen as a key step toward building credibility and ensuring that communities can hold projects accountable.

Q: In addition to its partnership with the national government, which of the following should the WBG **collaborate with more** to have greater impact in Comoros? Select up to 2
(% of Respondents)



Communication and Outreach



WORLD BANK GROUP

WBG Events, Direct Contact, and e-Newsletters Were the Most Preferred Channels to Obtain Information From the Bank

Key differences across stakeholder groups should be considered when designing targeted outreach. For example, while most respondents preferred events, Parliamentarians preferred direct messaging.

Top Two Preferred WBG Channels

	All Respondents	Government Institution	Office of a Parliamentarian	Local Government	Bilateral or Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
WBG event / conference / workshop	52%	54%	42%	54%	46%	57%	46%	68%	39%
Direct contact with WBG staff	43%	42%	25%	58%	46%	49%	37%	44%	30%
WBG e-Newsletters	40%	51%	42%	25%	38%	46%	33%	24%	39%
WBG direct messaging (e.g., WhatsApp)	36%	31%	75%	50%	15%	41%	37%	36%	17%
WBG websites (including blogs)	36%	42%	42%	46%	31%	22%	38%	40%	30%
WBG social media channels (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter/X)	27%	22%	42%	25%	31%	30%	29%	28%	30%
WBG publications	21%	28%	8%	13%	31%	14%	8%	28%	26%
WBG podcasts	11%	3%	8%	8%	0%	3%	4%	24%	52%



How would you prefer to obtain information from the WBG? (Select up to 3)

*Denotes significant differences between stakeholder groups



WORLD BANK GROUP

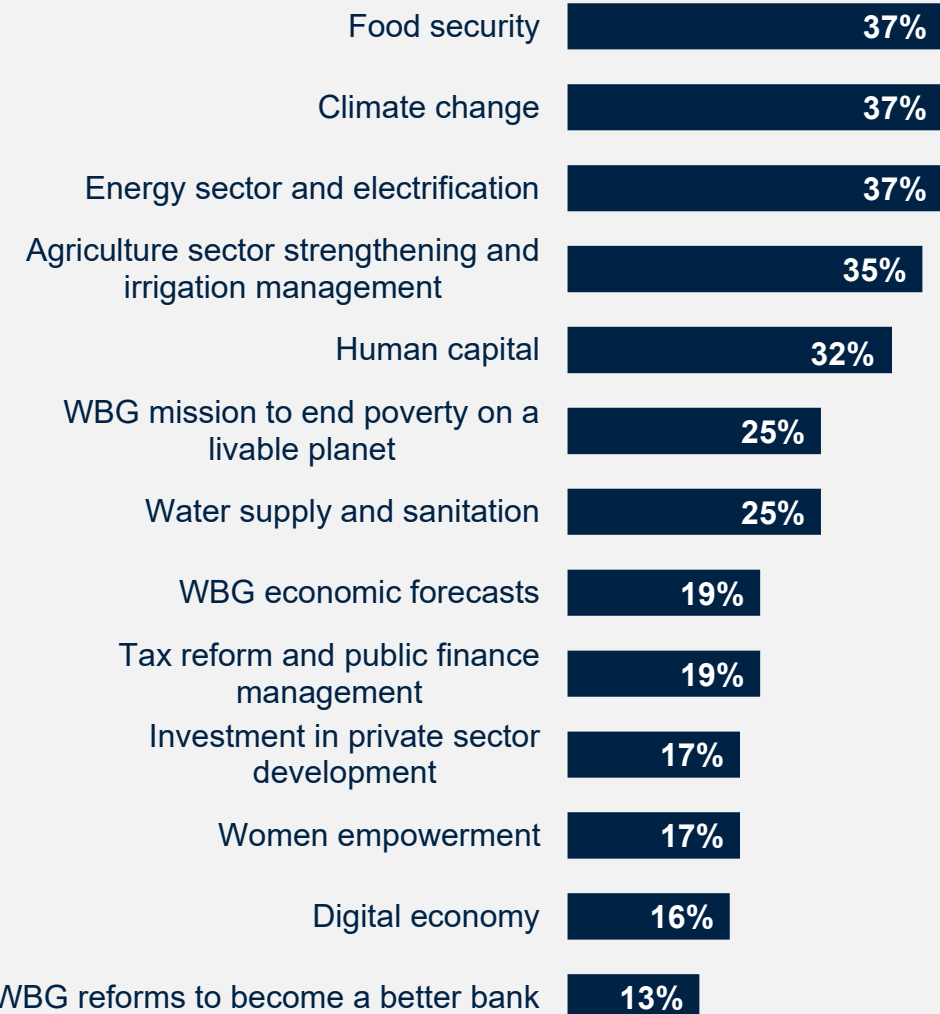
63% of Respondents Recalled Recently Seeing/Hearing About the WBG, Most Often via Media or Events, Most Often About Food Security, Climate Change, Energy, Agriculture, and Human Capital

Q: *Where* do you recall seeing or hearing this information? Select all that apply (% of Respondents)



It should be noted that **e-Newsletters** were the 3rd most preferred communication channel but one of the least to result in recall.

Q: *What* do you recall seeing or hearing about the WBG? Select all that apply (% of Respondents)



Stakeholders Wanted Information About Outcomes/Results and Impact Assessments/Evaluations of WBG-Supported Projects to Better Understand its Role in Comoros

Key differences across stakeholder groups should be considered when designing targeted outreach. For example, while most respondents wanted to know about WBG results, respondents from the private sector and media wanted information on how to partner with the WBG.

Top Two Types of Preferred Information About the WBG

	All Respondents	Government Institution	Office of a Parliamentarian	Local Government	Bilateral or Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
Outcomes / results of WBG-supported projects or initiatives	63%	74%	67%	63%	62%	59%	33%	72%	61%
Impact assessments and evaluations of WBG-supported projects	55%	65%	67%	63%	38%	68%	42%	40%	30%
Information on how to work / partner with WBG	46%	31%	33%	58%	38%	49%	63%	56%	61%
Regular updates on WBG activities	39%	48%	58%	21%	38%	46%	42%	36%	17%
Overview of WBG financial products and services	32%	35%	25%	42%	31%	30%	29%	28%	30%
WBG sector-specific strategies	25%	20%	33%	29%	31%	22%	17%	40%	26%
WBG research and knowledge	15%	15%	0%	13%	8%	8%	25%	20%	22%



What information would be most helpful to you in understanding the WBG's role in Comoros? (Select up to 3)



WORLD BANK GROUP

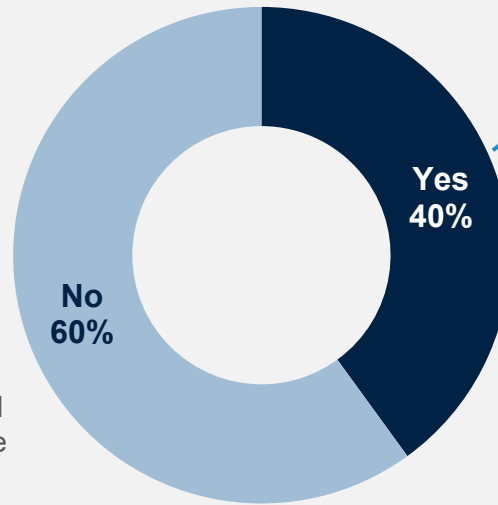
Sample Demographics and Detailed Methodology



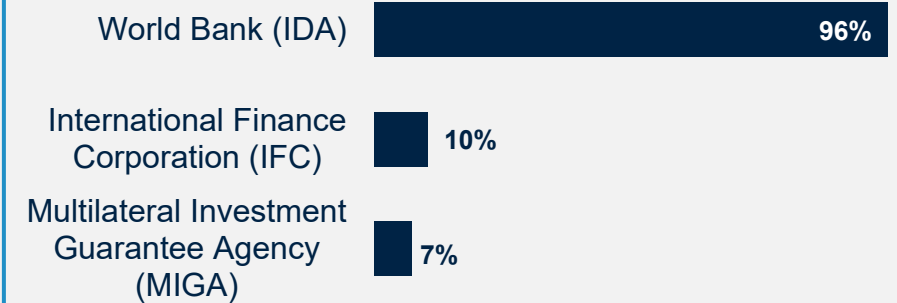
Sample Demographics

Q: In the past 3 years, have you worked or *collaborated* with the WBG in Comoros?
(N=225)

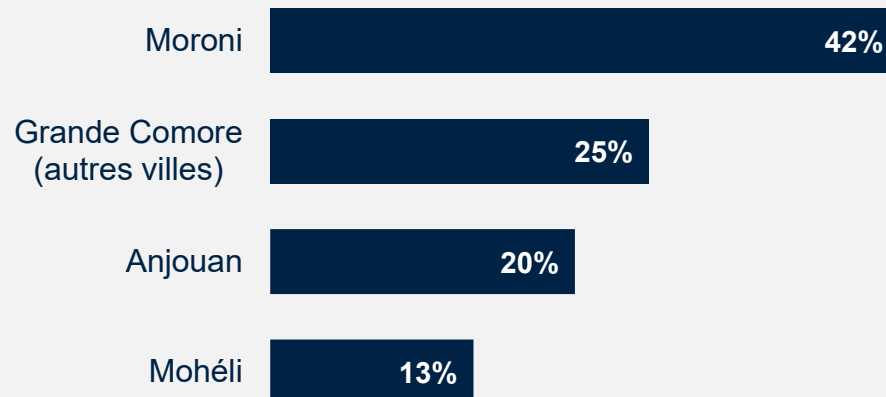
Respondents from government institutions, local government, and bilateral/multilateral agencies were significantly more likely to collaborate with the WBG (93%, 76%, and 68%, respectively).



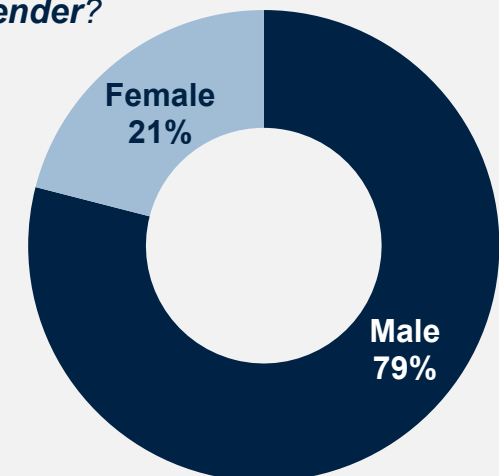
Q: Which of the following *WBG agencies* have you worked or collaborated with in Comoros?
(N=89)



Q: Which best represents your geographic *location*? (N=224)

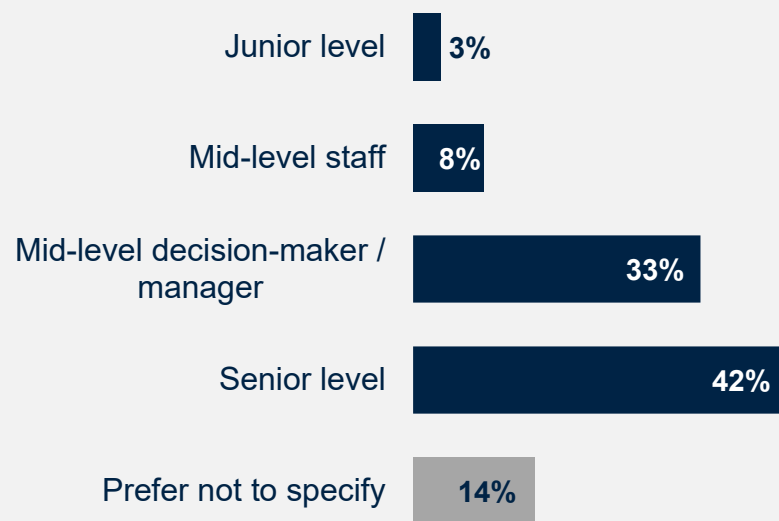


Q: What is your *gender*?
(N=224)

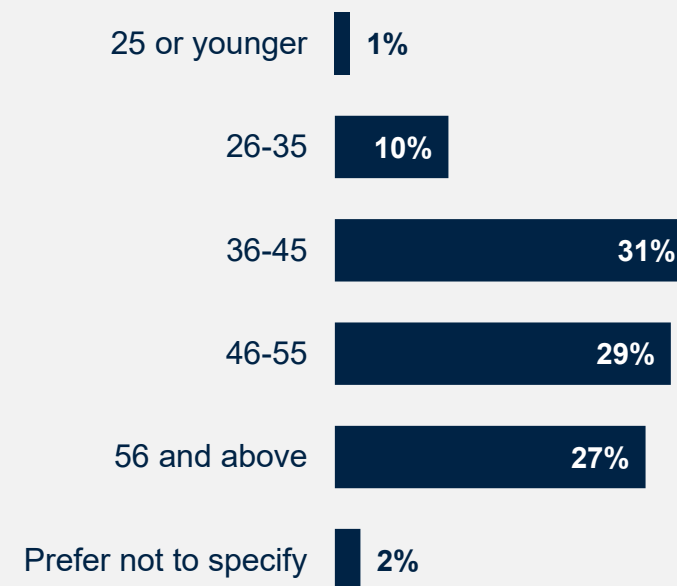


Sample Demographics (continued)

**Q: Within your *organization*,
would you describe yourself as...**
(N=224)



Q: What's your *age*?
(N=224)



Detailed Methodology

From **February to March 2026**, a total of 290 stakeholders in Comoros were invited to provide their opinions on the WBG’s work by participating in a Country Opinion Survey (COS). A list of potential participants was compiled by the WBG country team and the field agency. Participants were drawn from the offices of the President, Ministers, and Parliamentarians; government institutions; bilateral or multilateral agencies; civil society organizations; the private sector; academia and research centers; and the media.

Of these stakeholders, **225 participated in the survey (78% response rate)**. Respondents either received an email with the questionnaire link and completed it online or received the questionnaire via courier and completed it on paper.

This year’s survey results were compared to the FY24 Country Opinion Survey, which had a response rate of 74% (N=180).

Comparing responses across Country Surveys reflects changes in attitudes over time, as well as changes in respondent samples, methodology, and the survey instrument itself. To reduce the influence of the latter factor, only those questions with similar response scales/options were analyzed. Although both survey years had fairly similar stakeholder compositions, any differences in composition across the two survey years should be considered when interpreting these comparisons.

Key statistically significant findings (tested at the research standard of $p < .05$) are noted throughout the report.

Percentage of Respondents	FY 2024	FY 2026
Government Principals: Office of the President, Prime Minister, Minister, Parliamentarian	10%	7%
Government Institutions: Employee of a Ministry, Department, Project Implementation Unit, Independent Government Institution, Judiciary, State-Owned Enterprise	27%	27%
Local Government	12%	11%
Bilateral/Multilateral Agency: Embassy, Development Organization, Development Bank, UN Agency	7%	6%
Civil Society Organization: Local and regional NGO, Community-Based Organization, Private Foundation, Philanthropy, Professional/Trade Association, Faith-Based Group, Youth Group	16%	16%
Private Sector: Private Company, Financial Sector Organization, Private Bank	10%	11%
Academia / Research Center	11%	11%
Media	7%	10%
Total Number of Respondents	180	225



What is your primary professional affiliation? (Select only 1 response)
*Not all respondents provided information about their professional affiliation. Therefore, the total number of respondents listed in the table is lower than the N reported in the methodology.

Detailed Methodology (continued)

Breakdowns for individual questions by stakeholder group and by year can be found in the “Comoros COS FY26 Appendices.xlsx” file published in the WBG Microdata Library, along with the survey microdata and this report.

Please note that not all questions were asked of every respondent in FY26. Some questions, particularly those requiring more in-depth knowledge of WBG projects and operations, were only presented to a subset of stakeholders. Consequently, for year-over-year comparisons, some FY24 means shown in this report are based only on the subset of respondents who received the same questions in FY26, rather than the full FY24 sample. As a result, these means may differ from those published in the original FY24 report. Please refer to the questionnaire for details on question routing. The questionnaire is published in the WBG Microdata Library, along with the survey microdata, appendices, and this report.

The open-ended comments to this survey were analyzed with mAI, the World Bank Group’s AI-powered, secure tool, and reviewed by the Bank staff for accuracy.



Country Opinion Surveys

Thank you

*For more information about this report
or the Country Opinion Survey program,
please contact:*

countrysurveys@worldbankgroup.org

