



Country Opinion Surveys

FY 2026 Central African Republic Country Opinion Survey Report

Acknowledgements

Central African Republic 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.

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Objectives

This survey was designed to assist the World Bank Group (WBG) in gaining a better understanding of how stakeholders in Central African Republic (CAR) 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 CAR? 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 CAR? How have these projects affected people in CAR, and how could the WBG improve its effectiveness?
- 3. WBG Instruments:** What do key stakeholders value most about the WBG's work in CAR? 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 Engagement and Collaboration:** How effective is the WBG in collaborating with different stakeholder groups in CAR? 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 CAR?
- 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

- 445 potential participants were asked to complete the survey
- Respondents completed the questionnaire online or in a face-to-face interview with a representative of the fielding firm.
- List of names provided by the WBG country team and supplemented by the field agency
- Data collection conducted by an independent fielding firm

279 participants (63% response rate)

- 28% female respondents
- 58% have collaborated with the WBG within the past 3 years

Compared to the FY23 Country Survey Results

- 258 participants (62% response rate)
- 70% collaborated with the WBG

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

Stakeholders in FY26 COS Sample

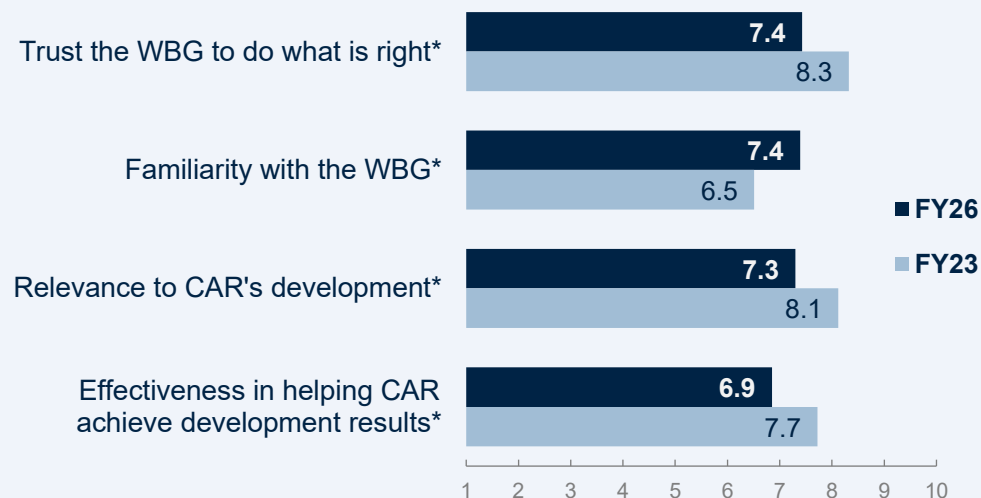


Executive Summary

1. Overall Views of the WBG:

In FY26, stakeholders' **familiarity** with the WBG's work in CAR was significantly higher than in the FY23 Country Survey, with those who collaborated with the WBG reporting significantly higher familiarity than those who do not collaborate. However, stakeholders rated the WBG's **relevance** to CAR's development and its **effectiveness** in helping the country achieve development results significantly less positively than in FY23. It should be noted, however, that the WBG was considered the most relevant and most effective of the multilateral institutions, including the UN, IMF, AfDB, and BDEAC. **Trust** in the WBG to do what is right for CAR was also lower than in the FY23 survey but still placed the WBG as the most trusted institution in CAR (the IMF, private sector, academia, and especially the government of CAR were all rated lower on trust in FY26).

Compared with other countries, stakeholder ratings on relevance and effectiveness in CAR were lower than in other Western and Central Africa countries and IDA countries surveyed in FY25, while trust was below the IDA average but slightly above the Western and Central Africa average.

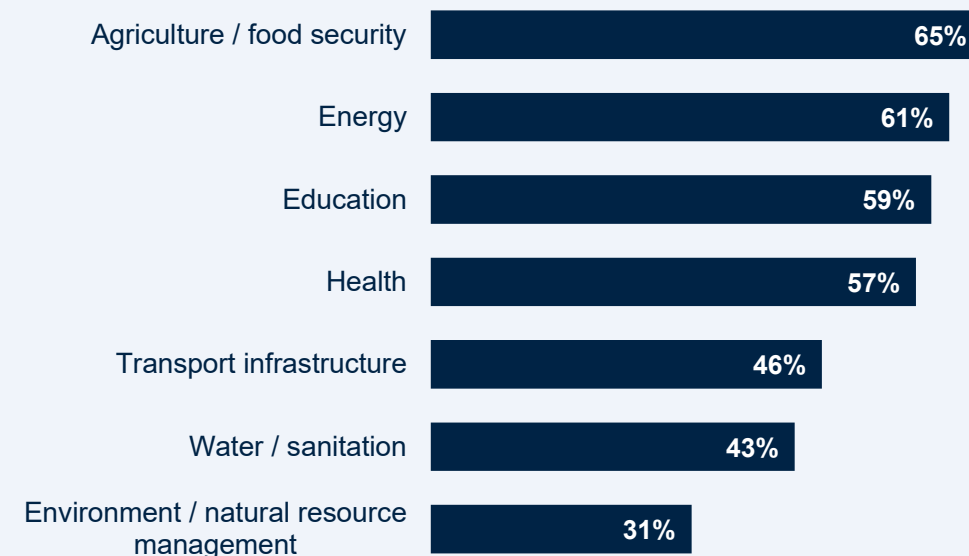


2. The WBG's Work on Development Priorities:

Agriculture and food security, energy, education, and health were considered the top development areas stakeholders believe the WBG should prioritize in CAR. Of note, energy was of much higher priority in FY26 than in FY23.

WBG clients were most often familiar with WBG projects that were education-related. **39% of WBG clients rated the WBG as “very helpful” in achieving project goals** and 32% rated the project as “very effective” in creating sustainable, long-term jobs. In addition, WBG clients gave moderate ratings for WBG effectiveness in the core CPF areas of Human Capital & Connectivity and Economic Management & Improved Governance (all ratings between 6.1 and 6.5 out of 10).

Corruption was most often identified as the reason for slow or failed reform efforts (63%) and as the #1 challenge to private sector development (71%), closely followed by limited access to finance (67%).



Executive Summary (continued)

2a. Creating Jobs:

About 3 in 10 respondents felt the WBG was “very effective” (rating 8-10) in helping **create the conditions** for more and better jobs in CAR (29%) and in **aligning its support** for job creation to national priorities (30%). In addition, 56% felt the WBG was “very influential” in shaping the government’s policies on employment and job creation (n=71).

In their open-ended comments, respondents most often discussed agriculture and agribusiness, investment in critical infrastructure (energy and transport), and private sector development to drive job creation in CAR. Respondents also highlighted the importance of education and skills development to properly prepare the workforce.

2b. Improving the WBG’s Operational Effectiveness:

In written comments, respondents emphasized that the WBG could be more effective in CAR by establishing more rigorous monitoring and evaluation and timely corrective action to ensure tangible impacts on the ground. To **combat corruption**, they discussed tighter financial controls and accountability measures as well as involving independent civil society oversight of WBG resources. Respondents also felt that the WBG could simplify its disbursement and administrative procedures to prevent project delays. They also wanted the WBG to transition from isolated projects to integrated, multi-sectoral approaches (a “One WBG” approach) that leveraged local expertise and created **more tailored projects better suited to CAR’s unique context**. Respondents also discussed the need to strengthen institutional capacity, **extend WBG collaboration beyond the government**, and to better harmonize interventions with other development partners to avoid duplication and maximize impact.

3. WBG Instruments:

Financial resources were the most valued WBG instrument in CAR (67%) and clients’ perceptions of these financial instruments were moderately positive (ranging from 6.4 to 5.7 on a 10-point scale).

A majority of respondents reported using WBG knowledge work within the past three years (83%), with research and analytical reports (60%), workshops/trainings (52%), and data resources (51%) being the most widely used products. Just 30% of respondents felt that WBG knowledge work made a “very significant impact” on development results (significantly fewer than in FY23) and 31% of those who used WBG knowledge work rated it as “very high quality”.

About **3 in 10 respondents believed that WBG policy advice had influenced government policy/action** (32%) and had influenced strategies/actions of private sector actors (28%) in CAR.

In their open-ended comments, respondents expressed a desire for a **greater volume of funding and more diversified financial instruments**. They also discussed the need to target more financing to the private sector and to historically excluded groups. Respondents felt that the WBG should simplify cumbersome administrative procedures while simultaneously imposing more rigorous anti-corruption controls on funds. In terms of its knowledge work, respondents wanted the WBG to focus on **strengthening institutional capacity and governance**, as well as expanding vocational training and entrepreneurship programs to empower local stakeholders. They also wanted to see the WBG fund improvements in local data collection to ensure analytical work and strategic decisions are grounded in actual on-the-ground realities.

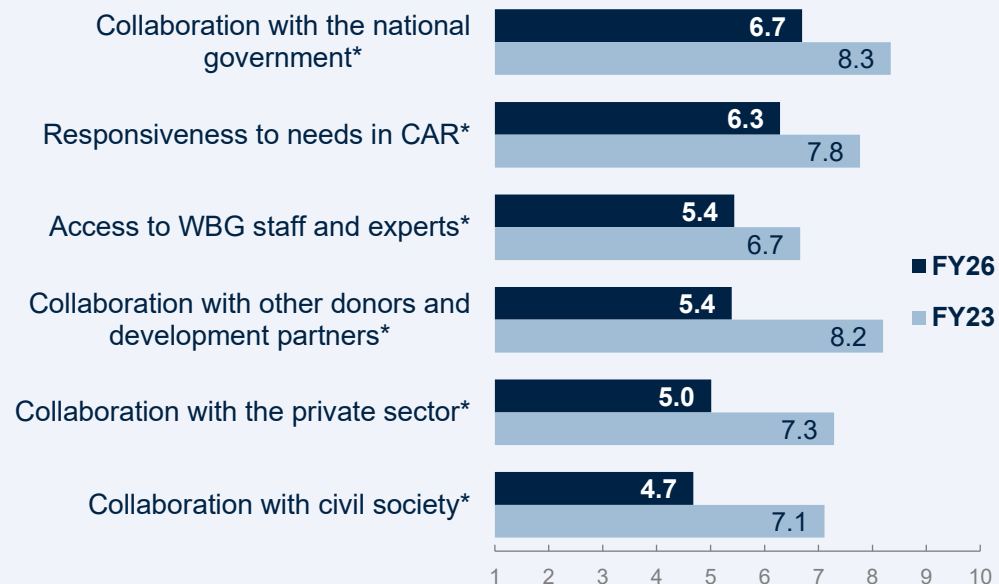


Executive Summary (continued)

4. The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration:

In FY26, stakeholders perceived the WBG as less effective at being **responsive** and **accessible** since FY23. The WBG's **collaboration with the national government** received the highest rating, but it was significantly lower than in FY23. Of note, ratings for WBG collaboration with all stakeholder groups were significantly lower in FY26 compared to the FY23 survey results.

In addition to the national government, stakeholders would most like the WBG to **expand its collaboration with local government** (57%), **the private sector** (45%), and **civil society** (34%). A third of respondents considered the WBG “very effective” at partnering with the government to improve the business environment (33%) and 24% felt the WBG was “very effective” in partnering with the private sector to support business development.



In their open-ended comments, respondents called for the WBG to enhance its **collaboration with government and institutional partners** and suggested the WBG establish dedicated focal points within individual ministries, engage in continuous political dialogue to better align with national policies, and facilitate knowledge exchange and policy discussions to help modernize administrative frameworks.

Stakeholders also discussed that the WBG needed to broaden its **collaboration with civil society and citizens**, suggesting the WBG systematically include those outside of government in consultative dialogues, especially grassroots communities to better understand local realities, and to increase WBG visibility by engaging directly with local media outlets.

Respondents also felt the WBG could do more to **coordinate its efforts with other development partners**, as well as fostering stronger relationships with academia and the private sector to garner more of their insights, and to connect academic research centers with local businesses.

5. Communications:

Stakeholders preferred **WBG websites** (49%) and **events** (46%) to obtain information from the WBG. To better understand the WBG's role in CAR, respondents wanted more information about impact assessments and evaluations of WBG projects (69%).

Most respondents recalled seeing or hearing about the WBG recently (80%), most commonly through traditional media (73%), and most frequently about WBG work on education/skills development (77%), energy (67%), and health (63%).



Overall Views of the World Bank Group



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Familiarity with the WBG Has Increased Since FY23, With Collaborators Being Significantly More Familiar

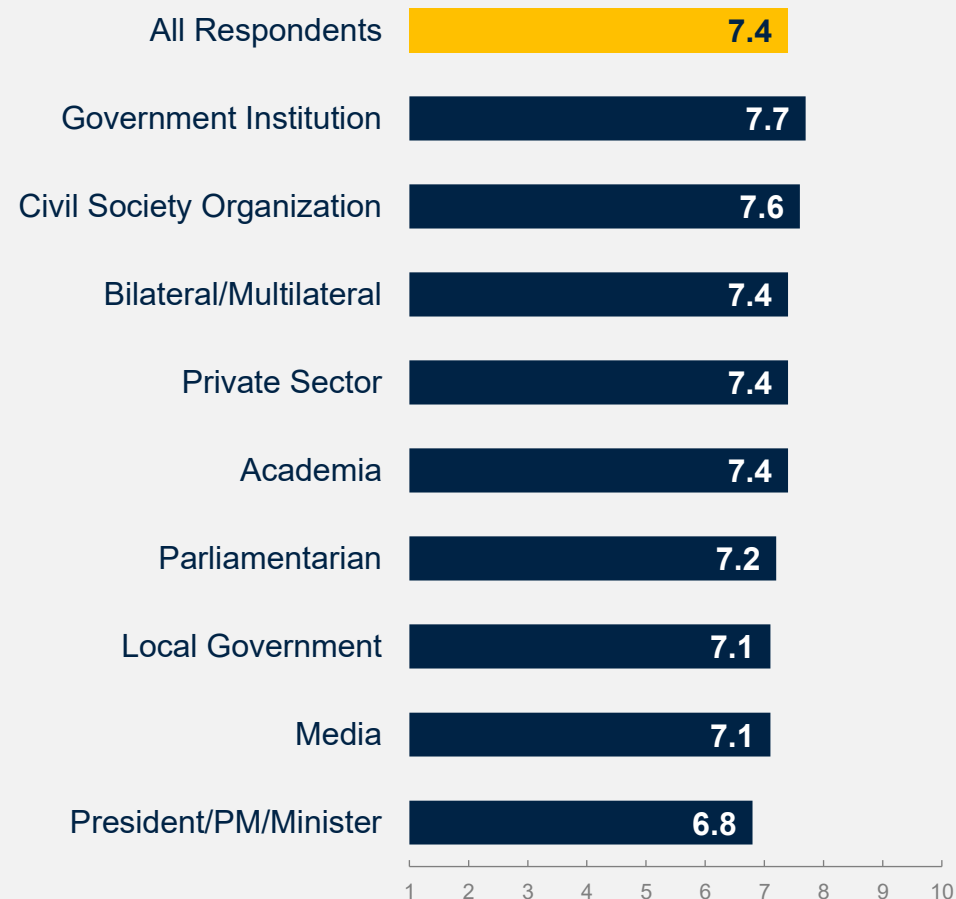
Q: *How familiar are you with the World Bank Group's work in CAR? 1=Not familiar at all; 10=Very familiar (Mean is reported)*

Comparison of FY23 and FY26

Mean familiarity: **FY26 = 7.4***
 FY23 = 6.5

Collaboration with the WBG

Mean familiarity: **Collaborate with WBG = 7.7***
 Do not collaborate = 6.9

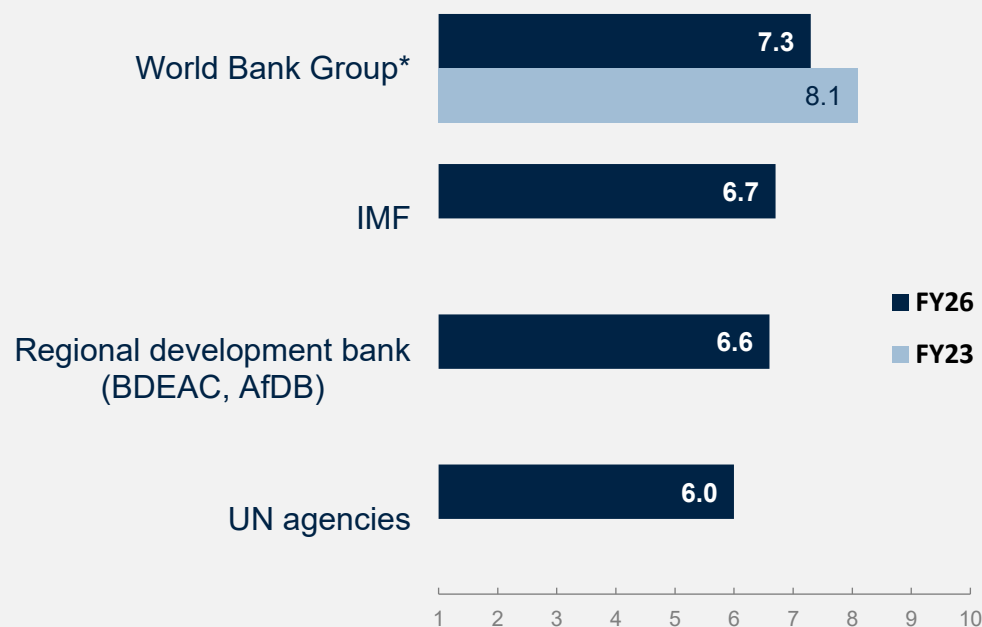


* Denotes significant differences between groups



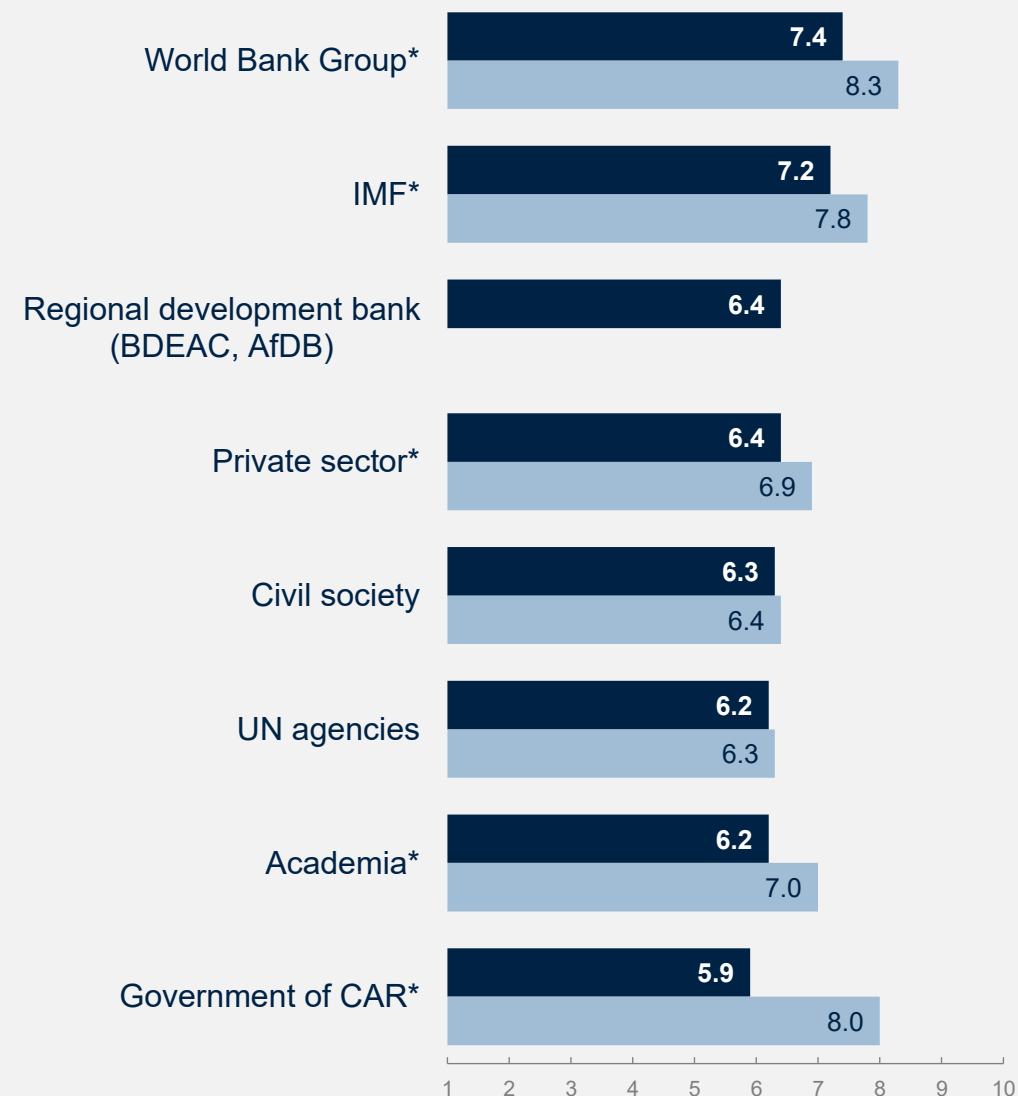
Perceptions of the WBG Have Declined Since FY23, With Trust and Relevance Ratings Falling

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



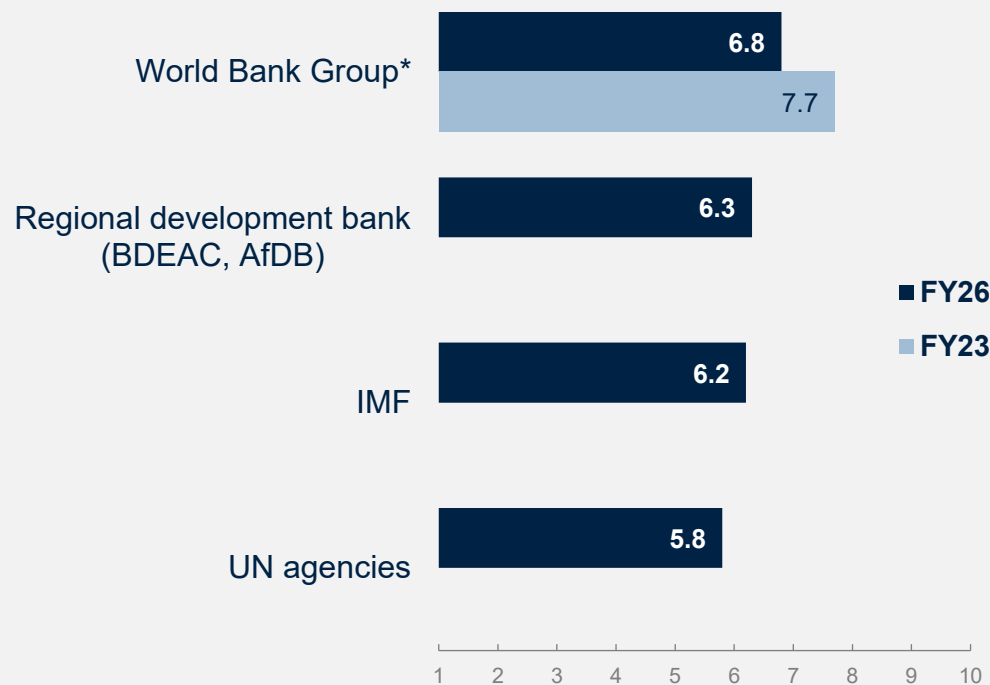
* Denotes significant differences between years

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



Perceptions of WBG Effectiveness Have Declined Since FY23 on All Comparable Measures

Q: How **effective** is each of the following organizations in helping CAR **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)

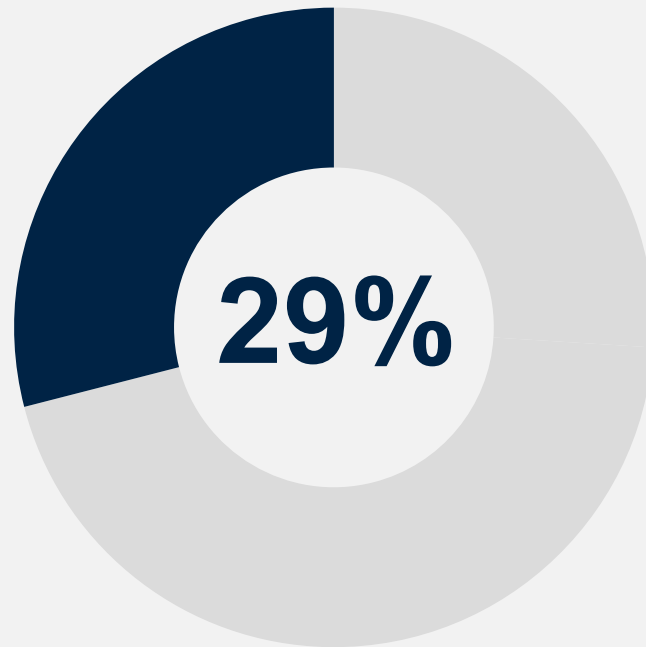


* Denotes significant differences between years

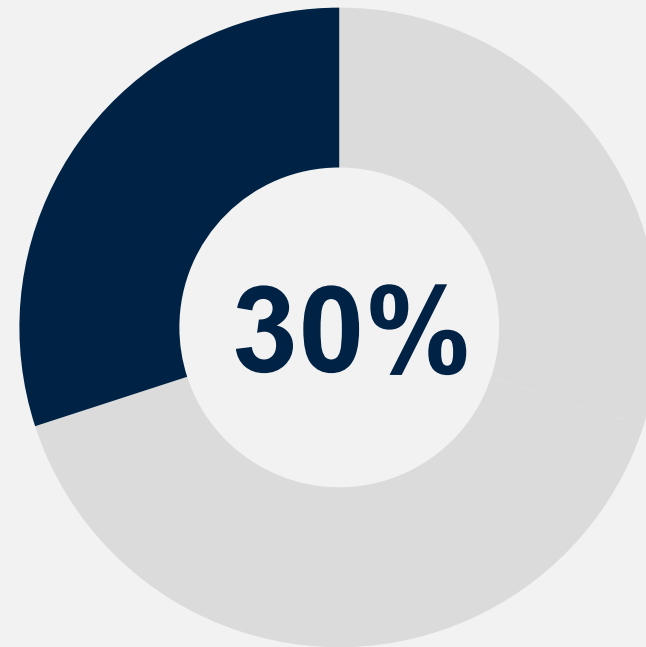
About One-Third of Respondents Say WBG Effectively Supports Better Job Creation

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 CAR (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



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



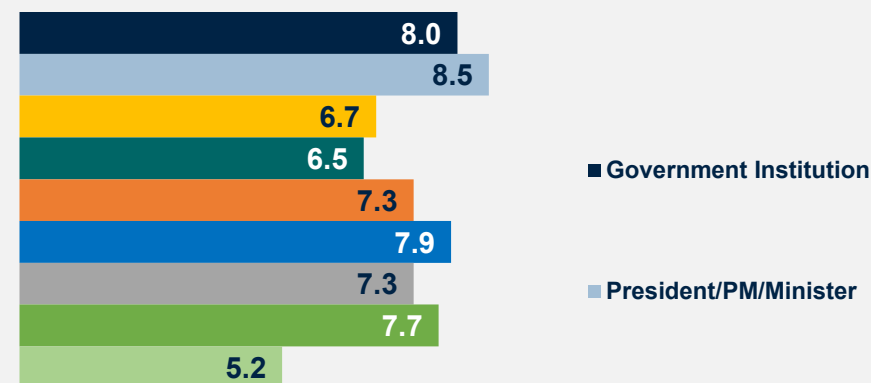
Stakeholder Views on KPIs Vary; Media Most Critical

Comparisons of ratings for trust, relevance, and effectiveness between stakeholder groups show that **respondents from government institutions** and **bilateral / multilateral partners** gave the highest trust ratings, while **respondents from the office of President/PM/Minister** see the WBG as most relevant. Respondents from **media** gave the lowest ratings across all three questions; local government respondents gave the next lowest ratings on relevance and effectiveness.

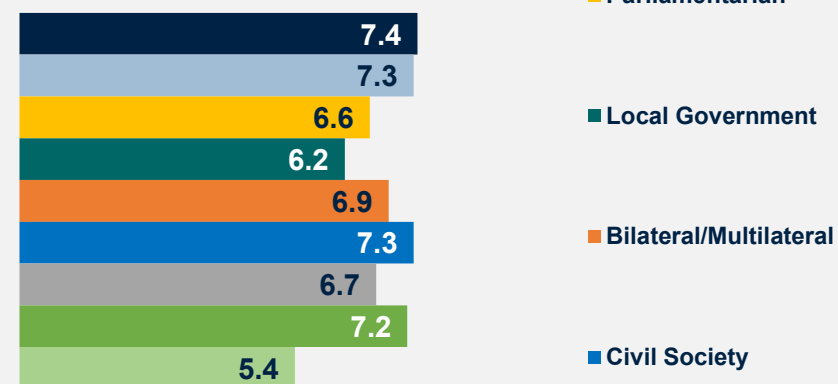
For question wording and scales, please see previous slides.

* Denotes significant differences between groups

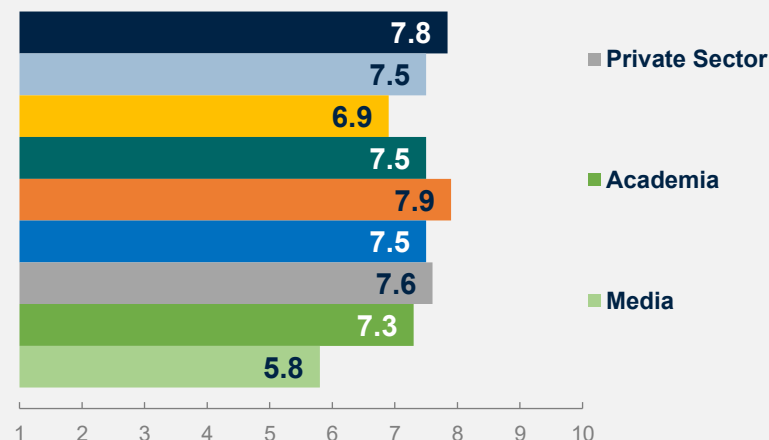
Relevant role in CAR's development*



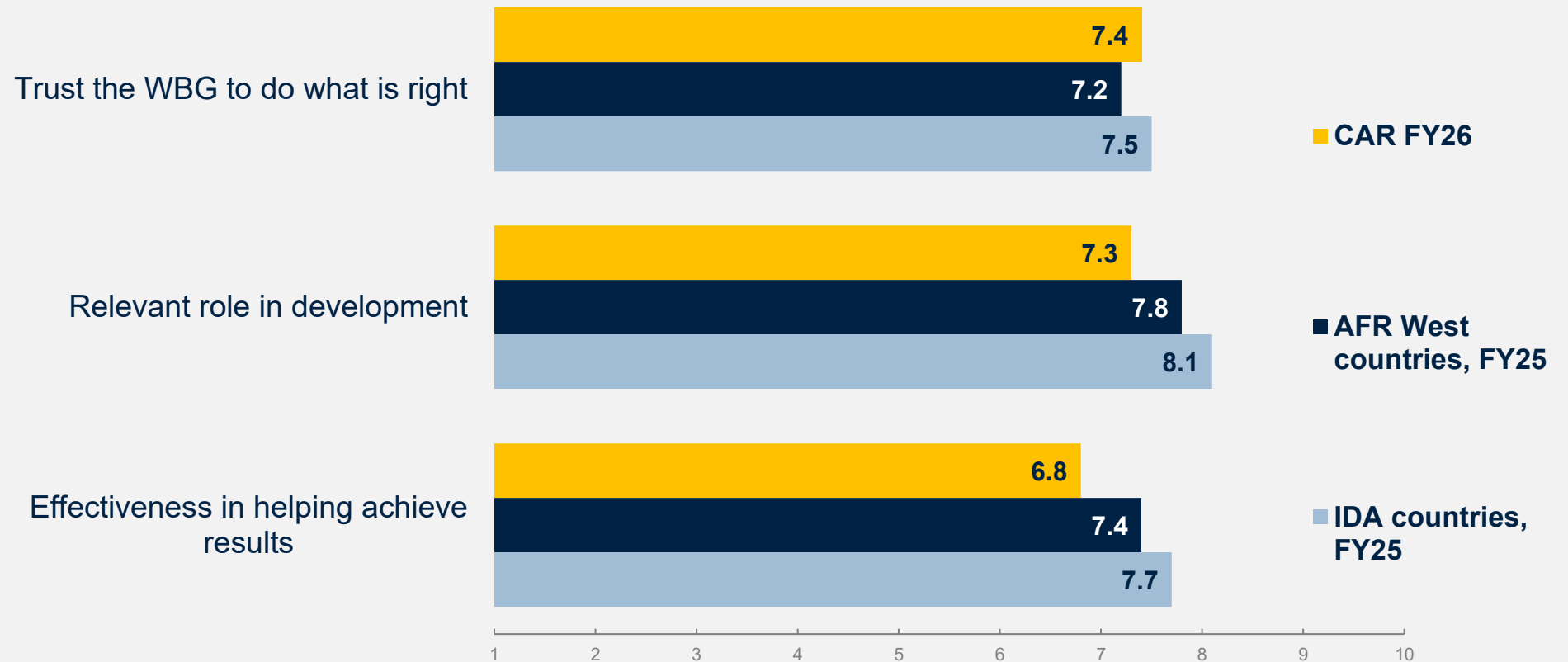
Effectiveness in helping CAR achieve development results*



Trust the WBG to do what is right for CAR*



Relevance and Effectiveness Ratings in CAR Trail Western and Central Africa and IDA Countries Surveyed in FY25



AFR West countries in FY25 included: Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

IDA FY25 countries included: Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Tonga.



The WBG's Work on Development Priorities



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Development Areas for WBG Focus

Agriculture / food security, energy, education, and health are **top priorities for the WBG** in CAR. Notably, energy has doubled in importance for respondents in FY26 compared to FY23, while transport infrastructure (#1 in FY23) saw a slight decline in urgency (although still was mentioned in qualitative comments).

For **other donors**, respondents selected agriculture / food security, water / sanitation, health, debt management, and environment / natural resource management as top five focus areas.

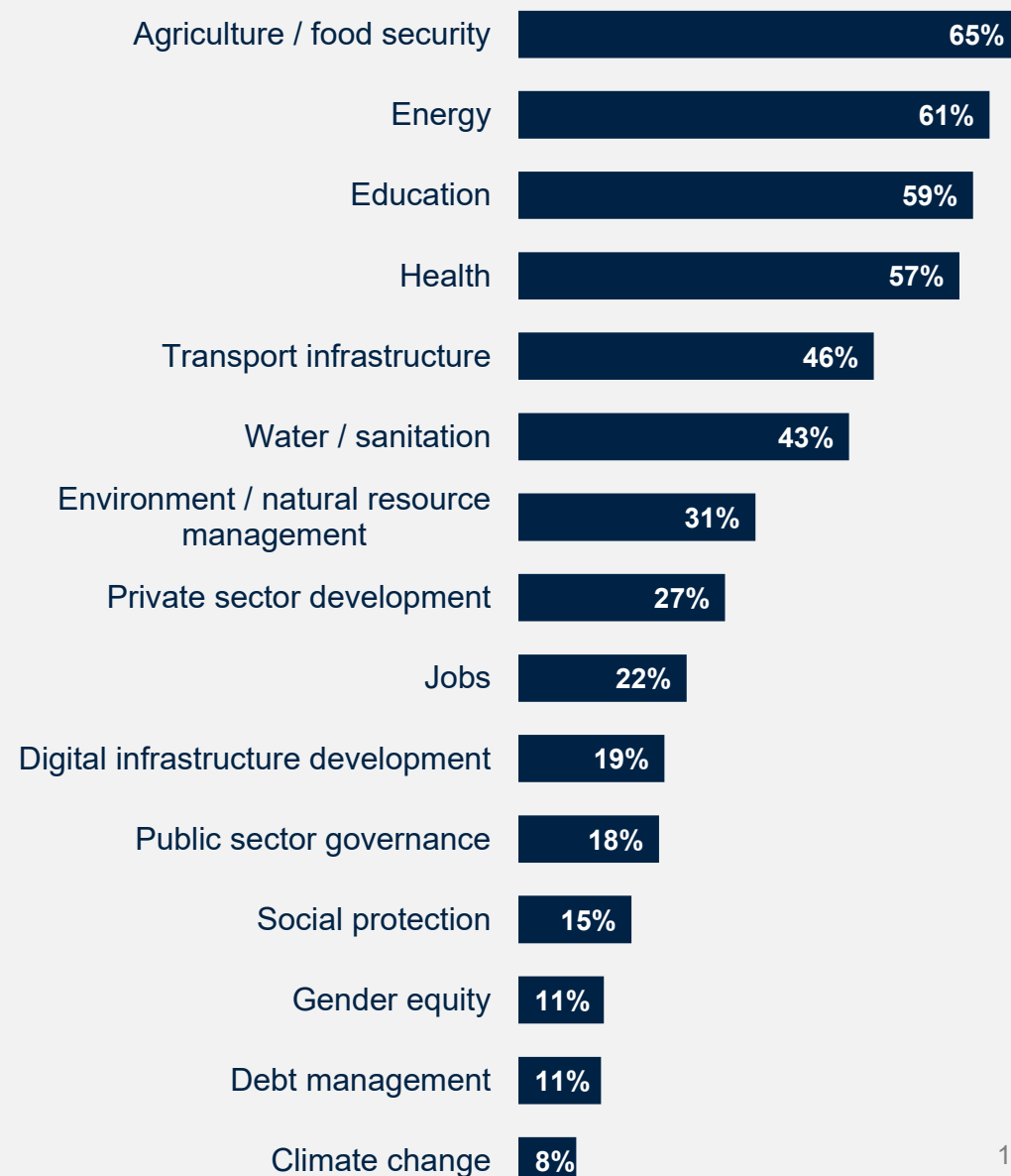
In open-ended comments, respondents identify several priority sectors for job creation in CAR:

Respondents want the WBG to prioritize agricultural development and food security by supporting mechanized farming, modernizing livestock, and developing local agribusinesses and value chains.

They also emphasized the need for investment in critical infrastructure, particularly in the energy and road transport sectors, to eradicate power outages and support broader economic recovery.

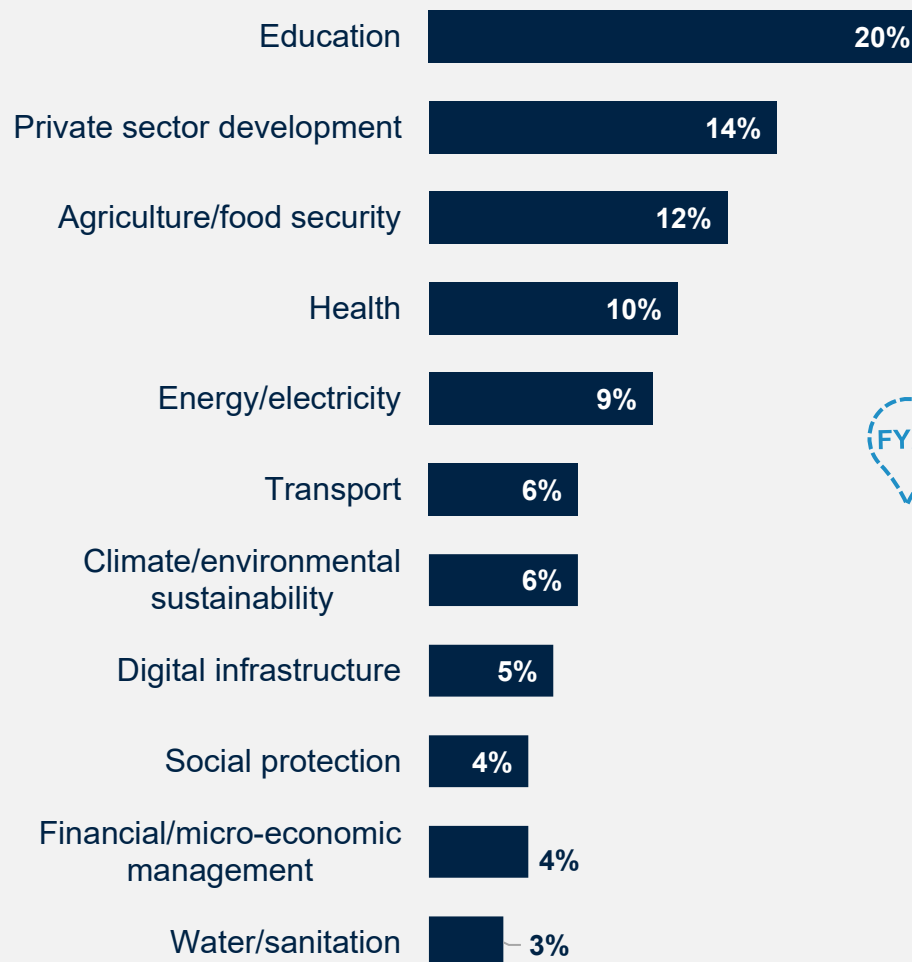
Finally, there is a strong call to drive job creation and human capital development by supporting the local private sector and investing heavily in education. Respondents highlighted the importance of facilitating access to credit for small businesses, promoting youth and women's entrepreneurship, and expanding scientific research and vocational training to equip the workforce with essential technical skills.

Q: Which 5 areas should the WBG prioritize in its work in CAR and play a leading role among international partners? Select up to 5 (%)



About Four in Ten WBG Clients in CAR Rate WBG as Helpful in Achieving Project Goals

Q: Please select the development area that was the primary focus of this WBG-supported project or initiative. Select ONE only (%)
(n=161; "Other" responses, 8%, not shown)



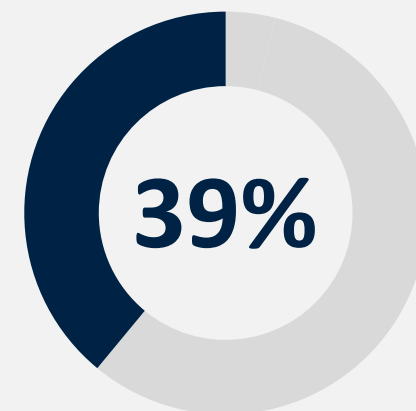
Q: How helpful was the WBG in achieving the goals of this one project or initiative?

(n=158)

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

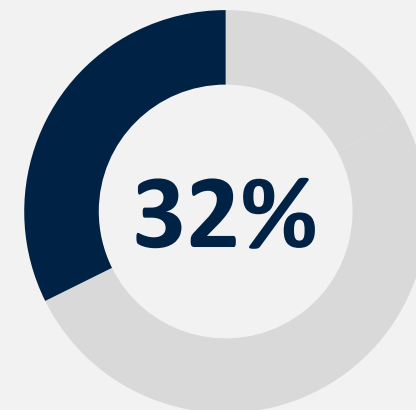


In FY25, in AFW region, on average **69%** of stakeholders selected 8-10, answering this question



Q: How effective has this WBG-supported project or initiative been at creating sustainable, long-term jobs in CAR? (n=157)

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



Perceptions of Impact of WBG-Supported Projects in CAR

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

Access to Energy and Infrastructure

“The extension of the distribution network in Bangui and its surrounding areas and the construction of solar power plants have enabled the population to have access to electricity, increasing generating capacity and extending the hours of supply.” (Government Institution Respondent)

“The aim of the project was to provide electricity to the entire population and eradicate load-shedding but, unfortunately, the results are not what we expected. To date, the project has not managed to feed all of its output into the grid.” (Private Sector Respondent)

Education and Human Capital

“This project has led to significant development in educational infrastructure, particularly in rural areas where the needs remain critical. Thanks to this project, children can attend school in a safe and protective environment.” (Civil Society Respondent)

“Good working conditions for doctors, good reception of patients, and the rehabilitation of schools and healthcare facilities.” (Local Government Respondent)

Agriculture, Health, and Community Resilience

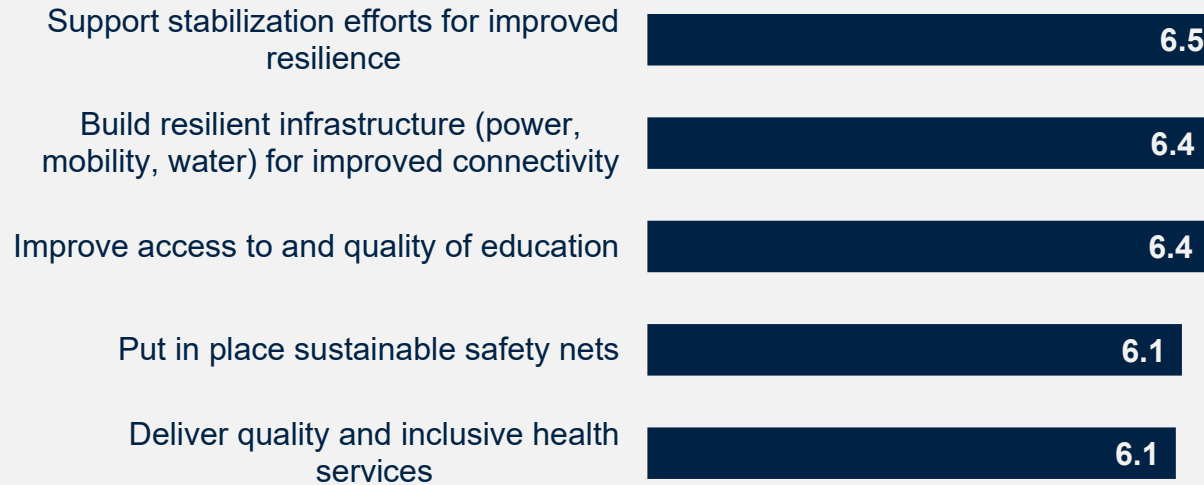
“1. Resumption of biodiversity conservation activities in Mbaéré Bodingué National Park and its surrounding area. 2. Approximately 2,555 households (local and non-local) in the surrounding area of Mbaéré Bodingué National Park received direct support from the Project in the areas of training, small-scale livestock farming, agriculture, beekeeping, etc.” (Government Institution Respondent)

“This project has improved the quality of maternal and infant care through targeted free services and provided support to victims of gender-based violence through Results-Based Financing.” (Government Institution Respondent)

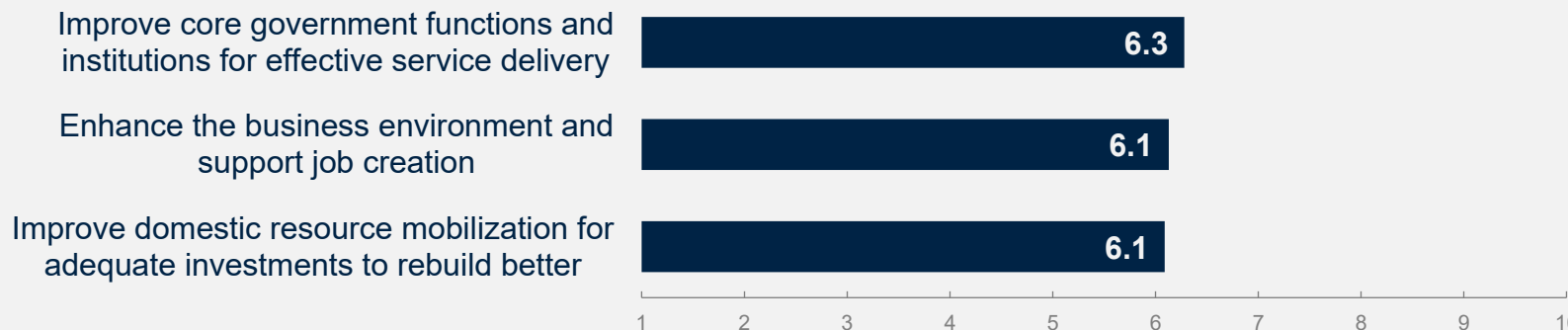
Perceptions of WBG Support in Key CPF Focus Areas are Moderate

Q: How would you rate the **EFFECTIVENESS** of the WBG's support in the following CPF focus areas? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Only asked of respondents who indicated that they collaborate with the WBG. Mean is reported) (n = 154–162 per item)

I. Human Capital and Connectivity to Boost Stabilization, Inclusion and Resilience

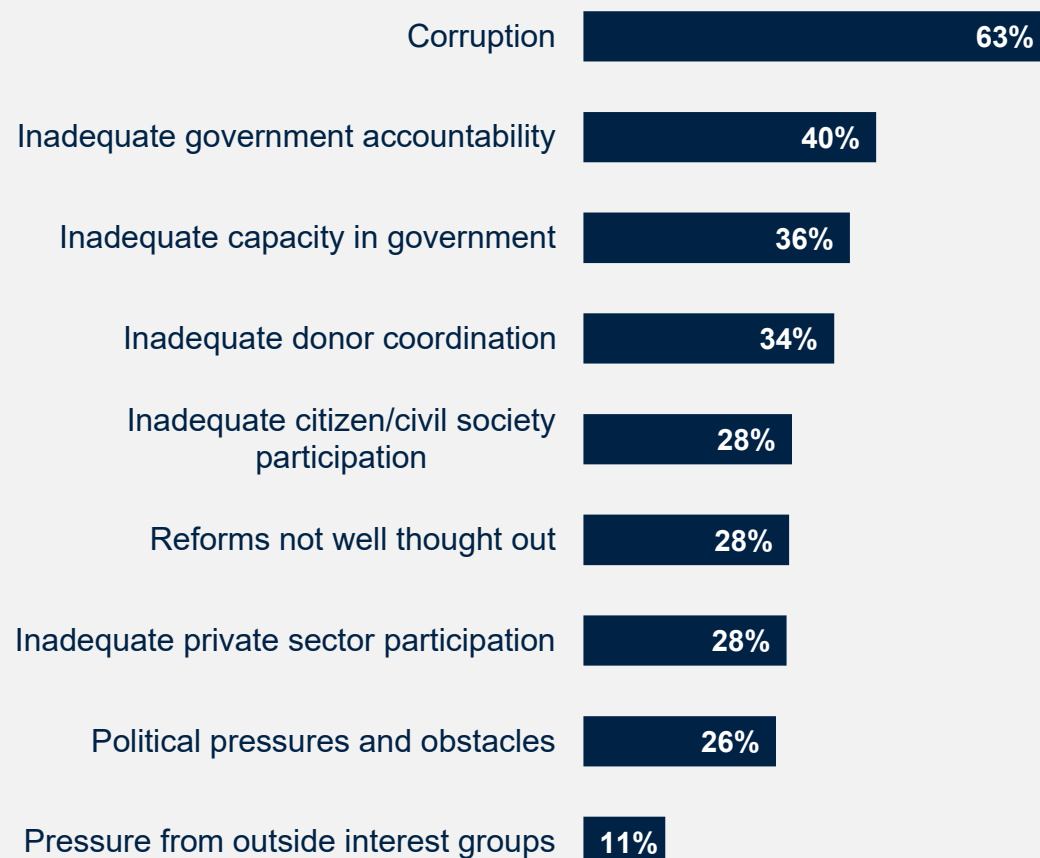


II. Economic Management and Improved Governance to Build State Legitimacy and Foster Growth

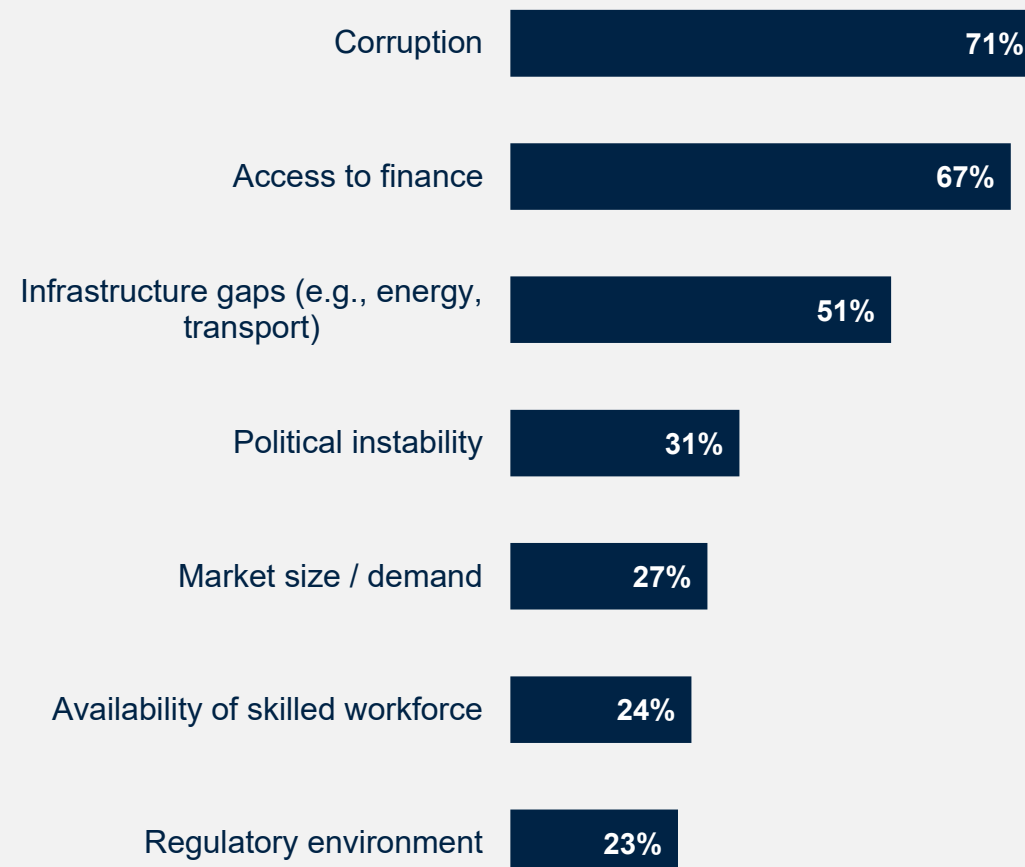


Stakeholders View Corruption as a Major Obstacle to Reform and Private Sector Development in CAR, Alongside Limited Access to Finance

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



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



Key Themes from Open Responses on WBG's Operational Effectiveness

Q: What is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in CAR?

Stringent Monitoring, Evaluation, and Anti-Corruption Measures

- **Establish Rigorous M&E and Corrective Action:** Put in place regular, rigorous monitoring and evaluation of funded projects, with follow-up close enough to correct implementation as it happens and confirm results reach the ground.
- **Enforce Financial Controls and Audits:** Mandate regular financial audits and stringent traceability requirements for all disbursements to actively combat corruption, waste, and the misappropriation of project funds.
- **Integrate Independent Civil Society Oversight:** Involve civil society organizations, NGOs, and local media directly in the monitoring, evaluation, and contract-awarding processes to guarantee transparency and independent oversight of WBG resources.

Capacity Building and Stronger Governance

- **Strengthen Institutional and Administrative Capacity:** Provide targeted technical assistance and training to public officials on WBG operational procedures, supported by designating trained focal points within beneficiary ministries to ensure sustainable project execution.
- **Strengthen Public Governance and Financial Management:** Support administrative reform, sound management of public affairs, and stronger public financial management systems so that resources made available to the country are used effectively.
- **Build Skills in WBG Procedures and Project Delivery:** Train national counterparts in WBG intervention tools and implementation procedures, extending this to universities and research centers to develop lasting local expertise.

Collaboration Beyond the State and Locally Relevant Design

- **Partner Directly with Civil Society, Media and the Private Sector:** Work more closely with national CSOs, NGOs, local media and private operators, both to widen participation in development dialog and to raise the WBG's visibility with local communities.
- **Set Priorities with Communities and Local Authorities:** Get closer to the population and work directly with local authorities and target beneficiaries, rather than relying on international models and statistics far removed from the country's realities.
- **Concentrate Support on Priority Sectors:** Direct sustained investment to the sectors respondents name most often — agriculture and livestock, energy, roads, education and health — through integrated rather than isolated projects.

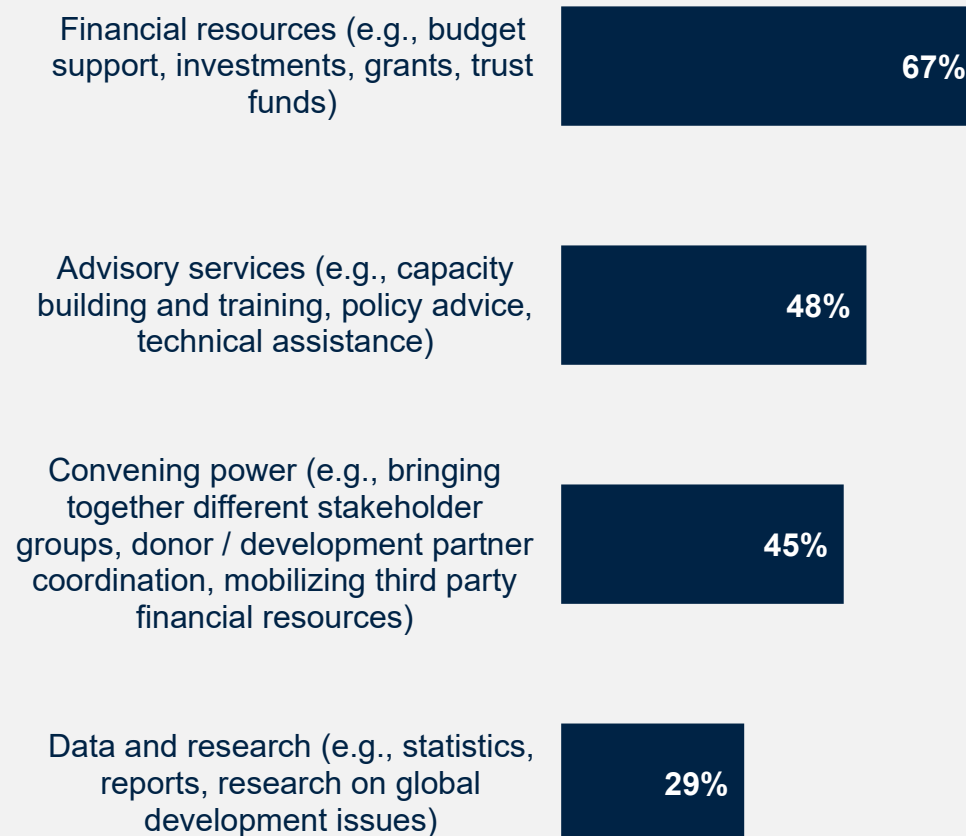
The WBG's Instruments



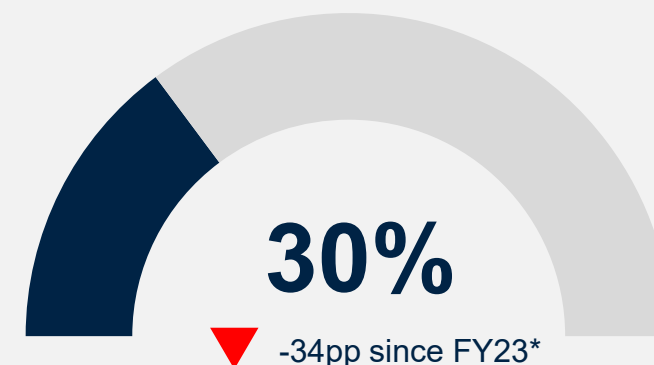
WORLD BANK GROUP

Financial Resources Considered the WBG's Greatest Value to CAR

Q: Which WBG instruments do you value the most in CAR?
Select up to 2 (%) (N=279; "Other" responses, 0.7%, not shown)



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



In FY23, 64% of stakeholders selected 8-10, answering this question

Mean = 6.4

*Denotes significant differences between years



Perceptions of WBG Financing – Conditions and Timeliness of Support – are Moderate

Q: To what extent do you agree with the following statements about the WBG's financial support to CAR? 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) (n = 184–198 per item)

Financial instruments meet the needs of CAR

6.4

Terms are competitive vs other options

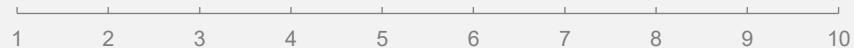
5.8

Financial support provided in a timely manner

5.8

Standards and requirements are reasonable

5.7

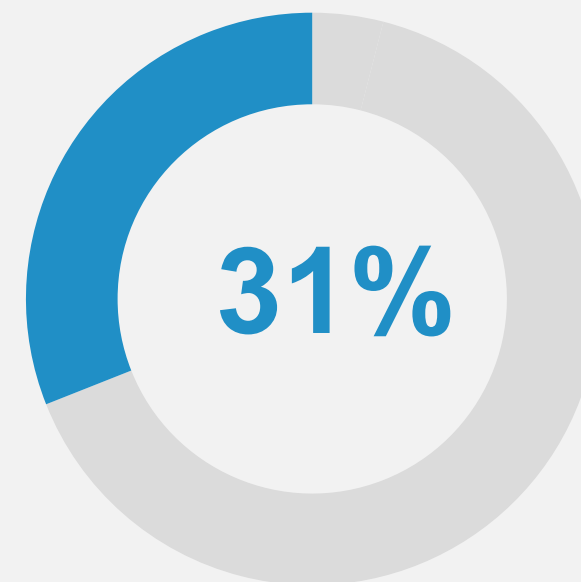


Most Respondents Used WBG Knowledge Work in the Past Three Years; One-Third of Those Who Did Report High Quality

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



Q: How would you rate the quality of the WBG's knowledge work (including data, research, training, policy notes, and advisory services) in CAR? 1=Very low quality; 10=Very high quality (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale) (n=221)



Mean = 7.0



Comments on Financial Instruments and Knowledge: Summary of Comments

Q: What is the most important thing the WBG could do to increase its effectiveness in CAR?

Optimizing Financial Delivery and Expanding Inclusive Access

- **Streamline Disbursements While Enforcing Strict Oversight:** The most frequently raised financial concern: simplify cumbersome administrative procedures to speed up disbursement and improve absorption capacity, while imposing rigorous traceability and anti-corruption controls so funds reach their intended beneficiaries.
- **Target Financing to Underserved and Private Sector Actors:** Raised less often, but consistently: lower borrowing barriers and ease access to affordable credit for groups such as youth, women, small-scale farmers, and local SMEs.
- **Increase and Diversify Financial Resources:** A small number of respondents ask for a larger overall volume of funding and a wider mix of instruments, including direct grants and budget support, with isolated calls for establishing local investment banks.

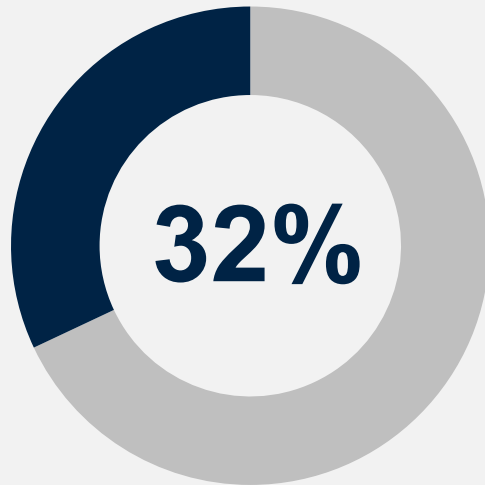
Prioritizing Capacity Building, Technical Assistance, and Context-Driven Data

- **Strengthen Institutional Capacity and Governance:** By far the largest theme in this group: deliver technical assistance and training for state officials and project managers to modernize public administration, improve financial management, and build mastery of WBG operational procedures.
- **Support Localized Research and Data Collection:** A smaller stream of comments asks the WBG to support domestic universities and research centers and improve local data collection, so that analysis reflects on-the-ground realities rather than relying on international statistics.
- **Invest in Human Capital and Local Actors:** Mentioned by a few respondents: expand vocational training and entrepreneurship programs for youth, women, civil society, and the private sector.



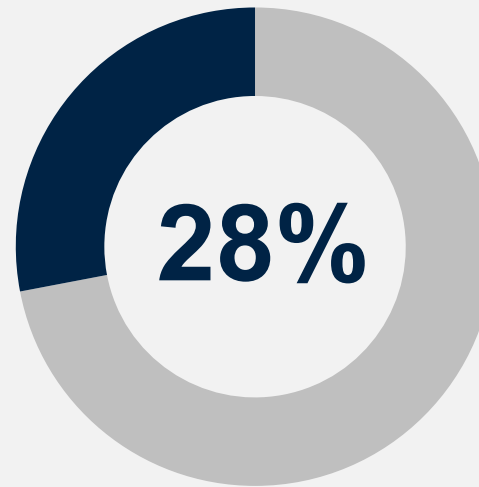
Influence of WBG Knowledge on Policy, Including Employment Policy

Influence on
government policy
(% Yes)



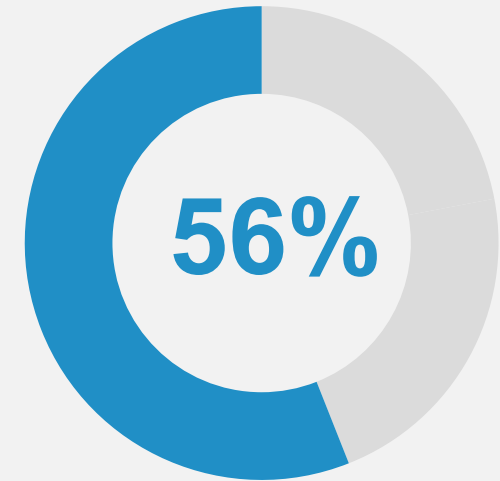
Q: In your opinion, has the WBG influenced a new or existing government policy/action in CAR?

Influence on
private sector
(% Yes)



Q: In your opinion, has the WBG influenced strategies or actions of private sector actors in CAR?

WBG support of policies
on employment and job
creation (% selected 8-10)



Q: To what extent has the WBG influenced the government's policies or strategies on employment and job creation in CAR?
1=Not influential at all;
10=Very influential (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)
Note: Based on 71 respondents (n=71)



Examples of Policies and Strategies Influenced by the WBG in CAR

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

Private Sector Development and the Business Climate

- “[The WBG] finances businesses (banks), offers technical advice, and helps these businesses structure public-private partnerships. It also finances certain priority sectors (agriculture, energy, infrastructure) and directs private investment towards these areas. It also influences CAR through risk reduction and business climate reforms (improving taxation and strengthening transparency).” (Academia Respondent)
- “Central African private sector development strategy ... through the implementation of the activities of the I-Compete project.” (Government Institution Respondent)
- “[The WBG] is boosting the competitiveness of businesses by strengthening the capacity of all private sector development actors (Administration, support structures and supervision).” (Government Institution Respondent)

Human Capital: Education and Health

- “Through its funding, training, and advisory services, [the WBG] influences educational policies and strategies in the Central African Republic ... It designs and develops education sector plans ... It funds the ‘Maïngo’ project, which focuses on human capital and the empowerment of women and girls.” (Office of the President/PM/Minister Respondent)
- “The performance-based financing strategy within the framework of a health project has been adopted as a national strategy.” (Government Institution Respondent)

Public Finance, Budget and Institutional Governance

- “The [WBG]’s budget support has contributed enormously to maintaining our relationship with the IMF under the ECF program.” (Government Institution Respondent)
- “The governance of institutions, the mining code, the recruitment of agents in the social sectors.” (Bilateral/Multilateral Agency Respondent)
- “Public finance management; conditions for granting development loans to businesses.” (Office of Parliament Respondent)
- “Controlling the civil service personnel database ... the salary control mechanism.” (Academia Respondent)

Development Planning and Sector Policy

- “[The WBG] exerts a decisive influence on several national policies and strategies ... the National Statistical Strategy (HISWACA Project) ... Development Planning (RCPCA and PND) ... Governance and Budget Monitoring.” (Bilateral/Multilateral Agency Respondent)
- “Subsidies to some agricultural producers ... and some aggregators; within the framework of the ... (PRADAC).” (Private Sector Respondent)
- “The revision of the forest framework and the resumption of work in the Mbaéré-Bondingué parks.” (Government Institution Respondent)

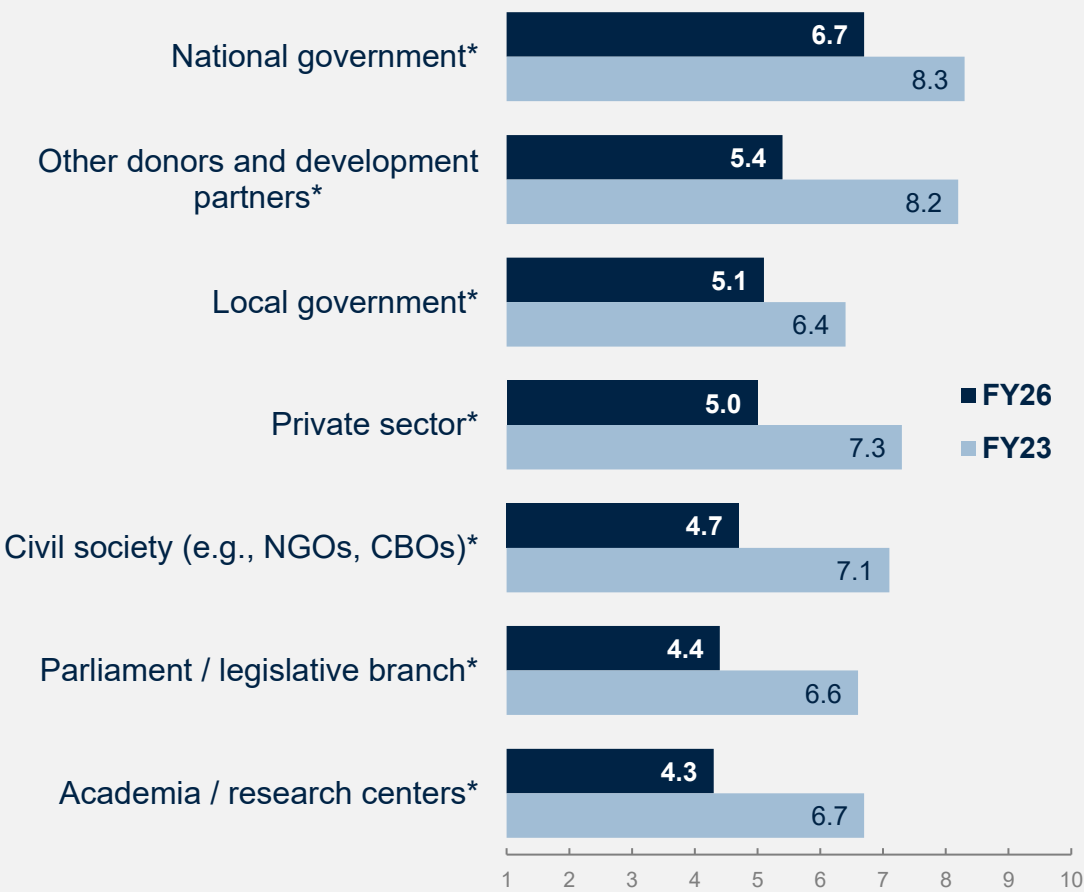
The WBG's Engagement and Collaboration



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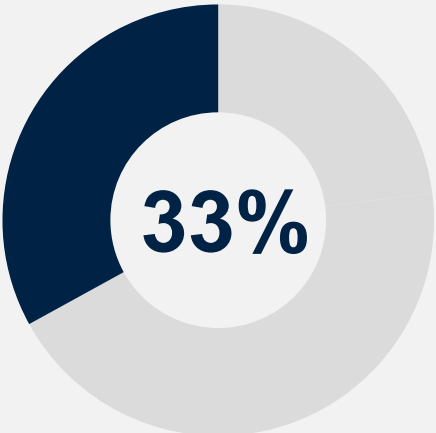
Perceptions of WBG Collaboration Have Declined Across All Groups

Q: How effective is the WBG at **collaborating** with the following groups in CAR? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (Mean is reported) (n = 222–265 per group, excluding “don’t know” responses)

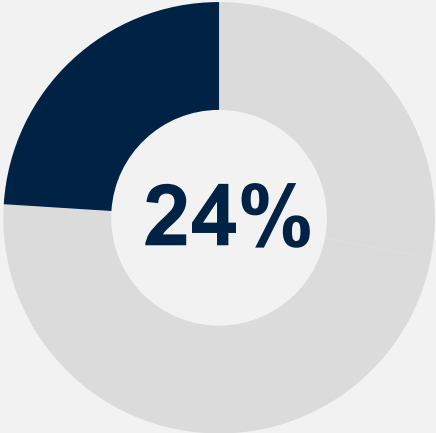


* Denotes significant differences between years

Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the government** to improve the business environment in CAR? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Q: How effective is the WBG at **partnering with the private sector** in CAR to support business development and investment? 1=Not effective at all; 10=Very effective (% rating – 8-10 on a 10-point scale)



Stakeholders Prioritize Local Government Collaboration and Call for More Genuine, Locally Driven Partnerships

Improved collaboration emerged as one of the key themes when respondents discussed the ways the WBG could enhance its effectiveness:

Government and Institutional Partners

- Establish dedicated focal points within individual ministries to streamline daily communication and institutional coordination.
- Engage in continuous political dialogue to align World Bank strategies with the government's overarching national policies.
- Facilitate regular knowledge exchange and high-level policy discussions to support the modernization of administrative frameworks.

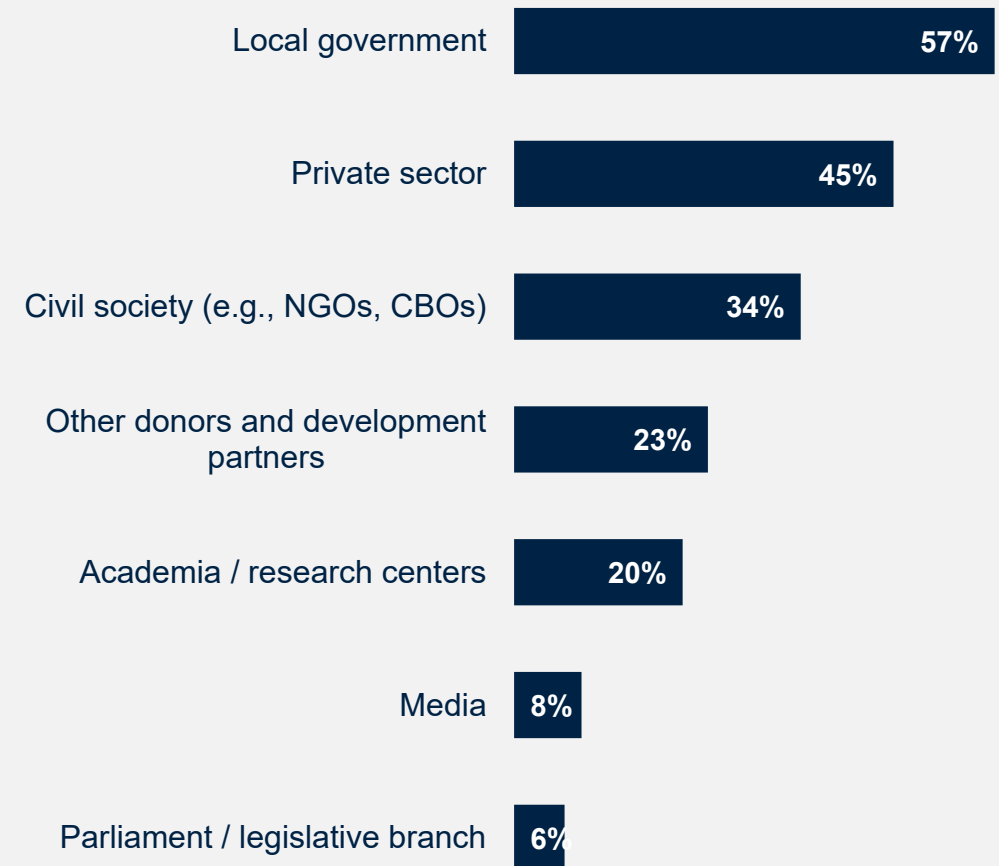
Civil Society and the General Public

- Broaden consultative dialogues to systematically include parliamentarians, religious leaders, and marginalized community members.
- Increase institutional visibility by extensively communicating World Bank policies and initiatives through local media outlets.
- Interact directly with grassroots communities to better understand local realities, cultural specificities, and societal priorities.

Multilateral and Private Sector Actors

- Harmonize strategic approaches by coordinating closely with other development partners, such as the UN, EU, and AfDB.
- Foster networking and relationship-building initiatives that connect academic research centers with local businesses.
- Maintain open, ongoing communication with private sector representatives to continuously exchange insights on the local business climate.

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 CAR? Select up to 2 (%)



Communication and Outreach



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WBG Websites, Events, Social Media, and e-Newsletters are the Most Preferred Channels to Obtain Information From the Bank

Top Three Preferred WBG Channels

	All Respondents	President/ Ministers	Office of a Parliamentarian	Government Institutions	Local Government	Bilateral / Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
WBG websites (including blogs)*	49%	20%	50%	35%	50%	62%	63%	43%	53%	61%
WBG event / conference / workshop	46%	60%	34%	62%	34%	45%	40%	37%	53%	50%
WBG social media channels	42%	33%	47%	29%	66%	28%	33%	57%	37%	56%
WBG e-Newsletters	41%	40%	53%	42%	37%	45%	37%	47%	42%	11%
Direct contact with WBG staff	39%	20%	22%	45%	39%	38%	37%	57%	32%	44%
WBG publications	35%	67%	38%	31%	29%	34%	44%	27%	32%	33%
WBG direct messaging (e.g., WhatsApp)	32%	53%	38%	42%	32%	31%	30%	20%	11%	28%
WBG podcasts	5%	0%	3%	0%	5%	10%	9%	7%	5%	0%



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

* Denotes significant differences between groups



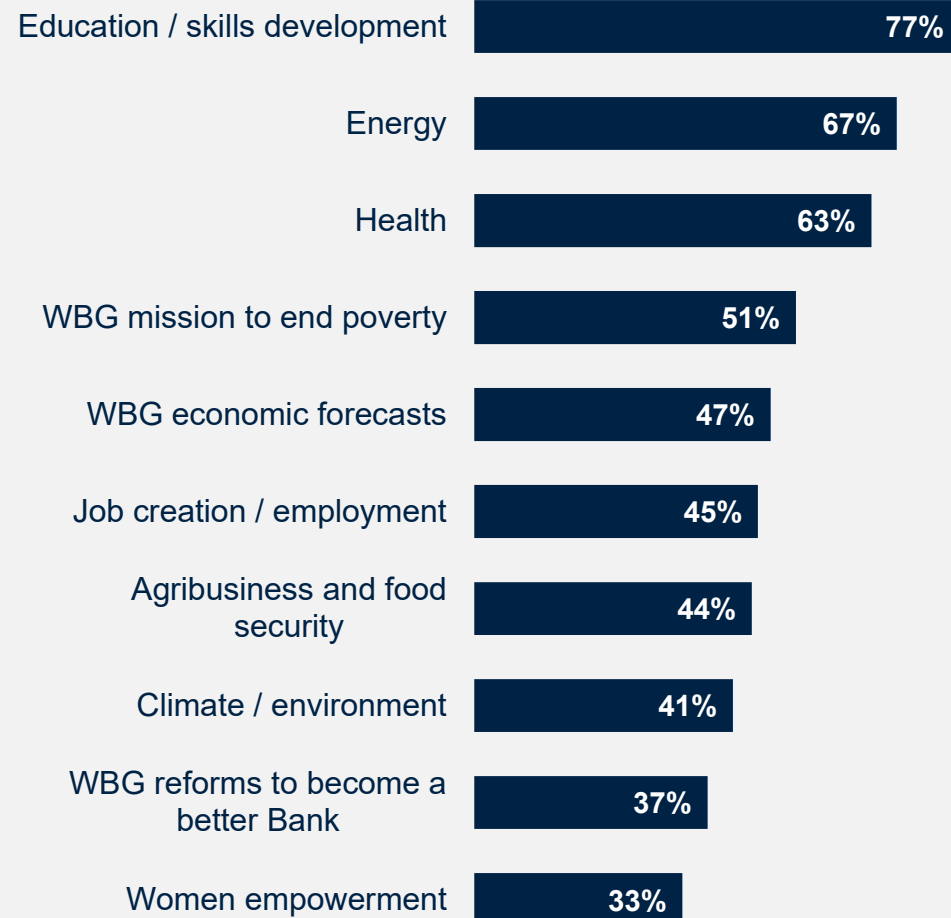
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80% of Respondents Recalled Seeing or Hearing About the WBG Recently, Most Often Through Traditional Media

Q: Where do you recall seeing or hearing this information? Select all that apply (n=222 who recalled seeing or hearing about the WBG) (%)



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



Stakeholders Wanted Information About Impact Assessments, Project Outcomes, and How to Partner With the WBG

Top Three Types of Preferred Information About the WBG

	All Respondents	President/Ministers	Office of a Parliamentarian	Government Institutions	Local Government	Bilateral / Multilateral Agency	Civil Society	Private Sector	Academia	Media
Impact assessments and evaluations of WBG-supported projects	69%	60%	66%	65%	68%	79%	74%	73%	63%	61%
Outcomes / results of WBG-supported projects or initiatives	56%	53%	66%	71%	53%	59%	35%	63%	47%	50%
Information on how to work / partner with WBG	51%	40%	59%	53%	47%	45%	70%	27%	47%	61%
Regular updates on WBG activities*	35%	33%	31%	31%	24%	28%	58%	37%	26%	50%
WBG sector-specific strategies	30%	53%	38%	27%	32%	24%	19%	37%	32%	22%
Overview of WBG financial products and services	30%	20%	19%	27%	37%	34%	19%	43%	37%	39%
WBG research and knowledge	20%	20%	22%	11%	32%	28%	19%	20%	26%	11%



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

* Denotes significant differences between groups



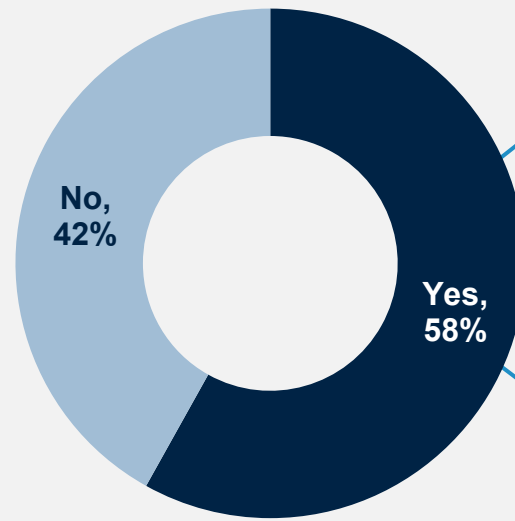
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Sample Demographics and Detailed Methodology

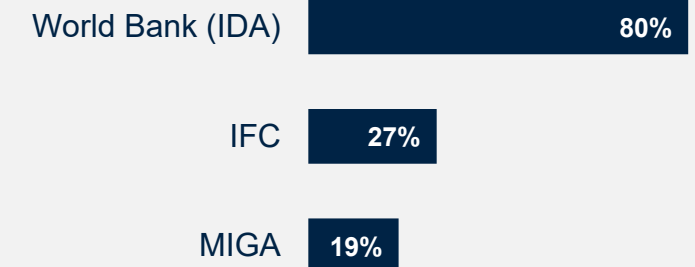


Sample Demographics

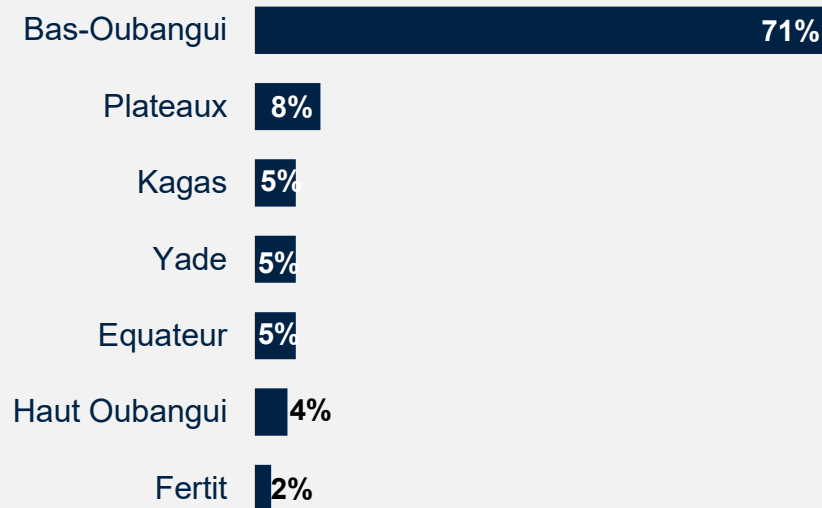
Q: In the past 3 years, have you worked or collaborated with the WBG in CAR?
(N=279)



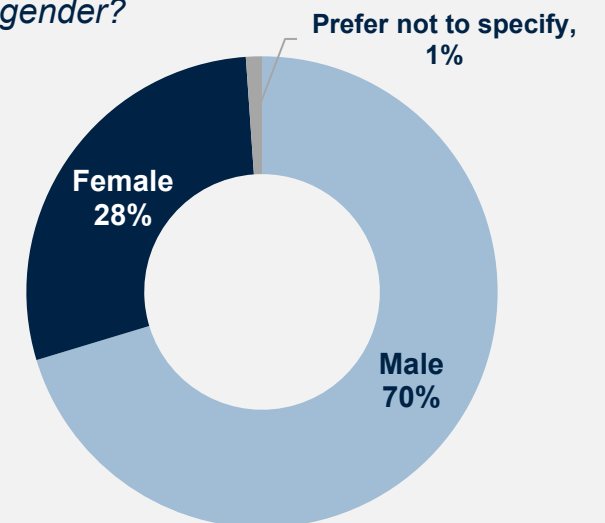
Q: Which of the following WBG agencies have you worked or collaborated with in CAR?
(N=162)



Q: Which best represents your geographic location? (N=276)

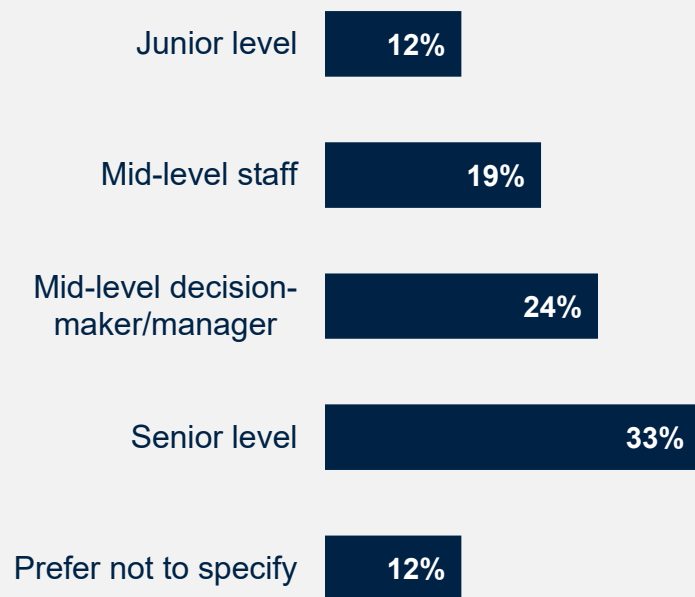


Q: What is your gender?
(N=274)

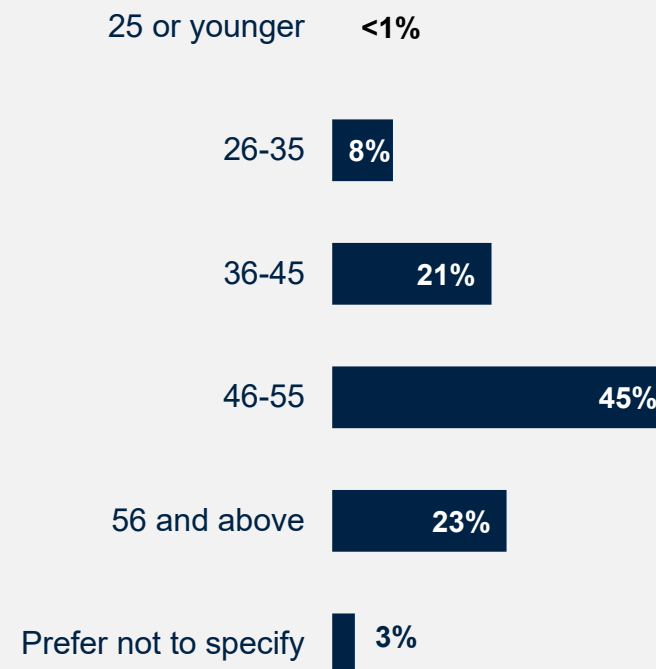


Sample Demographics (continued)

**Q: Within your organization,
would you describe yourself as...**
(N=270)



Q: What's your age?
(N= 273)



Detailed Methodology

From **February to March 2026**, a total of **445** stakeholders in CAR 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 government institutions, bilateral or multilateral agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and research centers, and the media.

Of these stakeholders, **279 participated in the survey (63% response rate)**. Respondents completed the questionnaire online or in a face-to-face interview with a representative of the fielding firm.

This year's survey results were compared to the FY23 Country Opinion Survey, which had a response rate of 62% (N=258).

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. However, the stakeholder compositions for both survey years should be taken into consideration 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 2023	FY 2026
Government Principals: Office of the President, Prime Minister, Minister	15%	5%
Office of a Parliamentarian (National Assembly, Legislative Body)	4%	11%
Government Institutions: Employee of a Ministry, Department, Project Implementation Unit, Independent Government Institution, Judiciary, State-Owned Enterprise	33%	20%
Local Government	7%	14%
Bilateral/Multilateral Agency: Embassy, Development Organization, Development Bank, UN Agency	7%	10%
Civil Society Organization: Local and regional NGOs, Community-Based Organization, Private Foundation, Professional/Trade Association, Faith-Based Group, Youth Group	14%	15%
Private Sector: Private Company, Financial Sector Organization, Private Bank, Small, Micro & Medium Enterprise	7%	11%
Academia/Research Institute/Think Tank	4%	7%
Media	8%	6%
Total Number of Respondents	258	279

Detailed Methodology (continued)

Breakdowns for individual questions by stakeholder group and by year can be found in the “CAR 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 FY23 means shown in this report are based only on the subset of respondents who received the same questions in FY26, rather than the full FY23 sample. As a result, these means may differ from those published in the original FY23 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

