SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is forecast to firm to 4.3 percent in 2026, supported by ongoing reforms in some large economies, solid domestic investment growth, and a continued easing of inflation. In many economies, fiscal consolidation efforts are being prompted by the narrowing of fiscal space resulting from cuts to official development assistance, elevated government debt, and higher debt-servicing costs. Despite the improved growth outlook, per capita income gains will remain inadequate for significant progress in reducing extreme poverty and boosting job creation. Risks to the outlook remain tilted to the downside. Weaker-than-expected external demand, lower commodity prices, increased regional political instability, and worsening conflict could dent growth prospects. Further declines in donor support could heighten the vulnerability of SSA economies to shocks, including public health risks and natural disasters.

Recent developments

Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) picked up to an estimated 4 percent in 2025—0.3 percentage point higher than projected in June—as economic activity benefited from moderating inflation, while higher-than-expected commodity prices, particularly for gold, other precious metals, and coffee, boosted fiscal revenues in several countries. However, the growth performance of individual SSA economies last year was mixed, with the pace of growth picking up in about half of them and slowing elsewhere.[1] Most notably, growth diverged among the region's three largest economies—firming in Nigeria and South Africa but moderating in Ethiopia. Overall, high-frequency survey data indicate that regional economic activity in the second half of 2025 continued to expand (refer to figure 2.6.1.A).

In South Africa, growth strengthened in 2025 to 1.3 percent, supported by more reliable electricity supply, a bumper agricultural harvest, and a pickup in business confidence toward year-end. Fiscal consolidation efforts and a lower inflation target further bolstered investor sentiment. In Nigeria, growth edged up to 4.2 percent in 2025. The increase was driven by expansion in the services sector—especially the finance and information and communication technology sectors—a modest recovery in agriculture, and the country's emergence as a net exporter of refined petroleum products. In Ethiopia, growth moderated to a still-robust 7.2 percent, owing to strong agricultural sector performance, buoyant gold and electricity production, and the effects of comprehensive reforms, which have begun to ease long-standing structural constraints. However, Ethiopia remains in debt distress, with elevated sovereign spreads amid ongoing debt restructuring negotiations with bondholders.

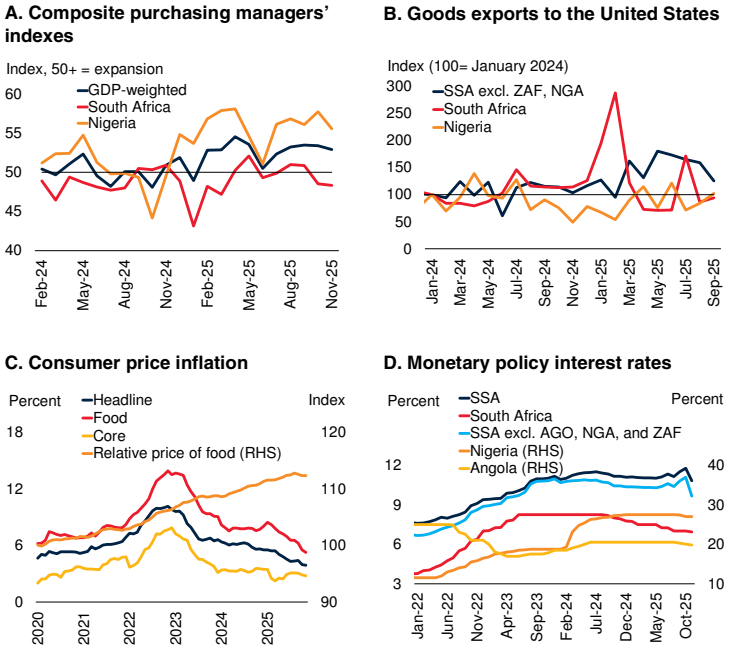
Elsewhere in the region, growth in industrial-commodity-exporting countries excluding Sudan slowed significantly to 3.6 percent in 2025 from 4.3 percent in 2024. In Angola, despite gains in non-oil sectors, weakness in the oil sector weighed on output in 2025, with growth dampened by lower oil prices relative to the previous year, underinvestment in the sector, and the drag from aging oil fields. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, growth decelerated further, with industrial output growth weakening sharply following a temporary ban on cobalt exports. However, higher-than-expected cobalt prices partly offset the decline, while agricultural and services activity

Note: This section was prepared by Joseph Mawejje and Edoardo Palombo.

[1] Several countries rebased their GDP in 2025, lifting nominal GDP and highlighting the expanding role of services and the digital economy (Guinea, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal).

FIGURE 2.6.1 SSA: Recent developments

High-frequency data indicate that economic activity strengthened in SSA in the second half of 2025. In anticipation of the implementation of announced increases in tariffs, some firms front-loaded their exports to the United States in the first half of 2025. Headline inflation in SSA has continued to ease, but the relative price of food has increased. Monetary policies have remained cautious, with some central banks hiking policy rates.



Sources: Haver Analytics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; World Bank.
Note: AGO = Angola; GDP = gross domestic product; NGA = Nigeria; RHS = right-hand scale; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa; ZAF = South Africa.
A. Sample includes 7 SSA economies. Last observation is November 2025.
B. Data are export revenues in U.S. dollar terms, indexed to January 2024. Last observation is September 2025.
C. Median increases in consumer prices from 12 months earlier. Sample includes up to 44 countries for headline inflation, up to 40 for food inflation, and up to 12 for core inflation. Relative price of food is constructed relative to headline. Last observation is November 2025.
D. SSA refers to the unweighted average for at least 19 countries. Last observation is November 2025.

remained resilient. Similarly, growth continued to slow in Mozambique, weighed down by persistent investment weakness, mounting foreign exchange shortages, and the lingering effects of post-election unrest.

Growth in non-resource-rich countries edged up to 6.0 percent in 2025, mainly driven by favorable agricultural conditions and a surge in exports. Uganda's growth reached 6.3 percent, its highest rate since prior to the pandemic, boosted by higher government spending, a recovery in household consumption, robust investment growth, and buoyant coffee exports. In Côte d'Ivoire, growth strengthened to 6.3 percent—0.5 percentage point higher than projected in June—supported by strong investment and resilient private consumption. In Zimbabwe, growth increased sharply in 2025 to 6.6 percent, owing to a recovery in agricultural production, and investments in extractive sectors (gold, lithium, iron, and steel), which boosted industrial output. However, growth in 8 of the 23 non-resource-rich economies slowed in 2025.

Firms in several countries across the region front-loaded exports ahead of the implementation of increased U.S. import tariffs, resulting in a significant—albeit temporary—increase in exports to the United States (refer to figure 2.6.1.B). Since the United States is not a major export market for most countries in the region, and since a large part of the region's exports to the United States comprise energy and minerals, which are exempt from tariffs, the effect of the tariff increases has been modest and is expected to remain so—with a few exceptions. It is also being partly offset by the diversion of exports to China and other markets. Meanwhile, several SSA economies in 2025 benefited from stronger-than-expected FDI inflows. Median headline inflation in SSA continued to ease in 2025, reflecting lower global energy and food prices and strong agricultural harvests (refer to figure 2.6.1.C). However, food prices remain high, and their price relative to other consumer items continues to rise, while median core inflation has picked up for the first time in two years. Consequently, some central banks in SSA have paused monetary policy easing, while others have raised policy rates as underlying inflationary pressures re-emerged (refer to figure 2.6.1.D).

Severe food insecurity remained high across the region in 2025, affecting about one-fourth of the population—more than double the global average. In contrast to a declining global trend between 2021 and 2024, the number of undernourished people in SSA increased from about 250 million to nearly 280 million as food prices remained high (FAO et al. 2025). This partly reflects effects of the region's armed conflicts, as well as the aftermath of adverse weather events such as severe droughts in Southern Africa and floods elsewhere. Food insecurity in the region has been further

exacerbated by transportation inefficiencies, with one-third of perishable food lost before reaching consumers (Kunaka et al. 2025; World Bank 2025x).

Financial conditions have generally eased in the region, with government bond yields declining, sovereign spreads narrowing, and SSA currencies appreciating against the U.S. dollar since the United States' announcement of tariffs last April. This has reduced pressure on debt repayments for many SSA economies, while helping to lower imported inflation. Nevertheless, debt vulnerabilities have remained elevated, with 20 SSA economies in, or at high risk of debt distress.

Outlook

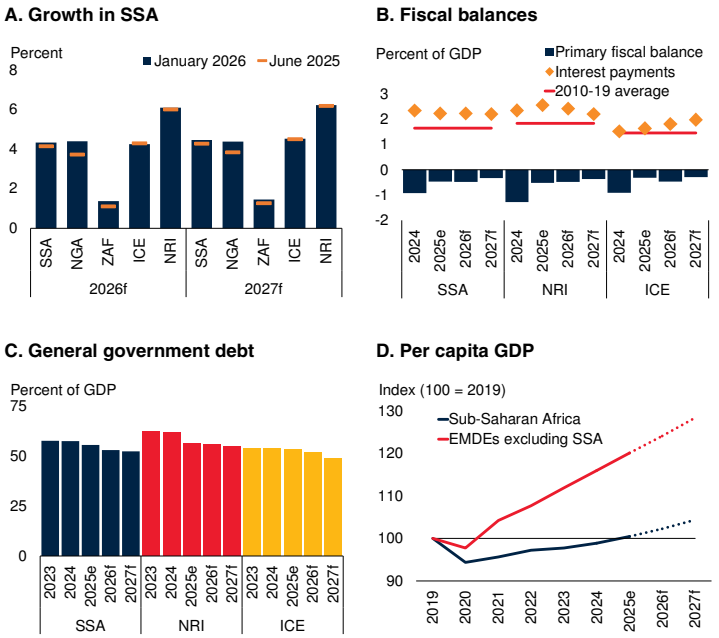
Growth in SSA is forecast to firm to 4.3 percent in 2026 and 4.5 percent in 2027, supported by strengthening investment and exports. The pickup, however, is predicated on the external environment not deteriorating further and on substantial improvements in security assumed in several countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) materializing. Relative to June 2025, growth projections for both 2026 and 2027 have been revised up by 0.2 percentage point (refer to figure 2.6.2.A; table 2.6.1). Despite the overall pickup in growth, projected growth rates for many economies in 2026–27 are still about one-half of a percentage point below their 2000–19 averages. They are also insufficient to generate enough jobs relative to the growth of the labor force, or to raise real per capita incomes enough to significantly reduce extreme poverty.

The modest exposure of most countries in SSA to U.S. markets is expected to limit the adverse effects on the region of the increases in import tariffs. The baseline projections assume that current levels of bilateral tariffs remain in place throughout the forecast horizon. Nevertheless, the increases in tariffs—including through the expiration in late 2025 of the United States' African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), unless extended—are likely to have a notable impact on some countries (Kassa, Edjigu, and Hakobyan 2025). The effects will be felt particularly in economies reliant on exports of textiles and vehicles, resulting in significant output and job losses. Nevertheless, continued progress in implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is set to deepen regional trade integration further.

Monetary policy stances are likely to remain cautious, balancing efforts to contain inflation with the need to support growth. Primary fiscal deficits are envisaged to narrow during the forecast

FIGURE 2.6.2 SSA: Outlook

Growth in SSA is forecast to firm to 4.3 percent in 2026 and 4.5 percent in 2027, with solid expansions in non-resource-rich countries. Primary fiscal deficits are expected to narrow with continued consolidation efforts and improving economic activity. Although public debt-to-GDP ratios are projected to decline somewhat, debt-servicing costs are envisaged to remain elevated in many countries. With fiscal space already limited, this will limit much-needed development spending. Real per capita incomes in the region are projected to rise in 2026–27, but by less than in other EMDE regions, so that the shortfall in SSA living standards relative to other EMDEs is set to widen further.



Sources: Haver Analytics; International Monetary Fund; World Bank.

Note: e = estimates; f = forecast. EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies; GDP = gross domestic product; ICE = industrial-commodity exporters; NGA = Nigeria; NRI = non-resource-rich countries; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa; ZAF = South Africa. Industrial-commodity exporters exclude Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan. Non-resource-rich countries represent agricultural-commodity-exporting and commodity-importing countries.

A. Aggregate growth rates are calculated using constant GDP weights at average 2010–19 prices and market exchange rates.

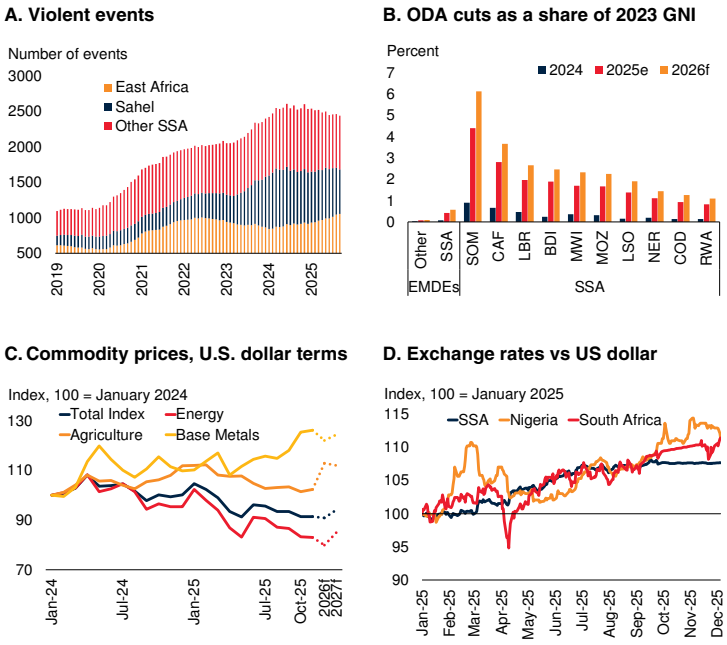
B. Median of country groupings. Sample includes 47 SSA economies.

C. Median of country groupings. Sample includes up to 45 SSA economies. Industrial-commodity exporters exclude Nigeria and South Africa. Non-resource-rich countries represent agricultural-commodity-exporting and commodity-importing countries.

D. Data are real per capita GDP in constant U.S. dollars at average 2010-19 prices and market exchange rates. Dotted lines represent estimates and forecasts. Sample includes 154 EMDEs, of which 47 are from SSA.

FIGURE 2.6.3 SSA: Risks

Levels of violence in SSA remain high, weighing on economic activity and, in many instances, worsening food insecurity and intensifying humanitarian crises. ODA, having already declined in the past couple of years, is expected to fall further in 2026, increasing the vulnerability of many economies to shocks and risking a reversal of development gains. A more challenging external environment, including weakening prices for many commodities, could leave many SSA economies with depleted buffers. Recent SSA currency appreciations relative to the U.S. dollar have eased debt and inflation pressures but could erode export competitiveness and, if reversed, heighten vulnerabilities.



Sources: ACLED (database); Centre for Global Development; International Monetary Fund; World Bank.

Note: e = estimates; f = forecast. BDI = Burundi; CAF = Central African Republic; COD = Democratic Republic of Congo.; EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies; GNI = gross national income; LBR = Liberia; LSO = Lesotho; MWI = Malawi; MOZ = Mozambique; NER = Niger; ODA = official development assistance; RWA = Rwanda; SOM = Federal Republic of Somalia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

A. Twelve-month moving average. Violent events include battles, explosions, riots, and violence against civilians. Last observation is September 2025. Sahel sample includes Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Mali, Niger, and Sudan. East Africa sample includes Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, the Federal Republic of Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

B. Bars show ODA cuts relative to 2023. "SSA" is the median of SSA economies and "Other" represents the median of non-SSA economies. The economies represented are the top 10 SSA economies most affected by ODA cuts in 2026.

C. Last observation is November 2025. Dotted lines represent forecasts.

D. U.S. dollar per local currency unit. Values less than 100 indicate depreciation. SSA sample comprises at least 44 economies. Last observation is December 5, 2025.

horizon, reflecting improved budgetary discipline, including in non-resource-rich economies. However, rising interest burdens are expected to partly offset the improvements in primary balances across the region (refer to figure 2.6.2.B). While public debt-to-GDP ratios are projected to decline somewhat, they are expected to remain elevated (refer to figure 2.6.2.C). Combined with high borrowing costs, this will necessitate continued fiscal consolidation, which will weigh on demand. In 2026, government interest payments in SSA are set to remain well above the 2010-19 average, reflecting a shift to less concessional terms and lagged effects of record debt accumulation in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Increased reliance on riskier sources of financing can heighten vulnerabilities to currency, interest rate, and refinancing risks (Essl et al. 2019). Nevertheless, financing conditions have begun to improve, with several economies regaining access to international capital markets (Angola, the Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Nigeria).

Growth in South Africa is projected to increase to 1.4 percent in 2026 and 1.5 percent in 2027. Continued reform momentum— particularly in energy and logistics—alongside rising public investment is expected to crowd in private investment and support medium-term growth prospects. Private consumption and investment will remain the main growth drivers, aided by efforts to improve public-expenditure efficiency and ease supply-side constraints. Growth in Nigeria is forecast to strengthen to 4.4 percent in both 2026 and 2027—the fastest pace in over a decade. This further firming of growth is anticipated to be underpinned by a continued expansion in services and a rebound in agricultural output, with a modest acceleration in non-oil industry. Economic reforms, including in the tax system, along with continued prudent monetary policy, are expected to continue supporting activity. They are also expected to improve investor sentiment and reduce inflation further. Higher oil output is expected to offset lower international oil prices this year, helping to boost fiscal revenues and strengthen the external balance. In Ethiopia, growth is expected to moderate to a still-robust 7.1 percent in 2026 and pick up to 7.7 percent in 2027 driven by improved monetary conditions, productivity gains, and a recovery in investment (refer to table 2.6.2).

Growth is projected to diverge further between commodity exporters and other economies. In industrial commodity exporters, growth is projected to rise to 4.3 percent in 2026 and 4.5 percent in 2027, on account of solid mining-related investment and activity (Guinea, Liberia, and Zambia). In Guinea, exports from a new large

-scale iron ore project are anticipated to commence this year, providing a significant boost to output. Growth in non-resource-rich countries, however, is expected to outpace that of industrial commodity exporters, strengthening to 6.1 percent in 2026 and 6.2 percent in 2027. This outlook is underpinned by continued solid activity in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Uganda, while growth in other countries remains relatively steady.

Real per capita incomes in SSA are projected to grow by an average of 2 percent a year in 2026–27—a slightly faster pace than envisioned in June but still insufficient to create enough jobs to keep pace with labor force growth or to deliver significant reductions in extreme poverty. SSA, where an estimated 270 million youths resided in 2025, faces the world's largest rise in working-age population, yet the creation of productive employment remains limited (World Bank 2025y). The region is already home to more than 70 percent of the world's population living in extreme poverty, and the gap in living standards relative to other EMDEs is set to widen further, with the projected growth of real per capita incomes lower than in other EMDE regions (refer to figure 2.6.2.D). Real per capita income growth is also likely to remain uneven across the region, with lack of progress particularly in countries plagued by violent conflict (Chen et al. 2025). Even without escalation of conflicts, food insecurity in SSA will continue to exceed that of other regions through the 2030s (Cardell et al. 2024).

Risks

Risks to SSA's growth outlook remain tilted to the downside. Growth could be weaker than projected if trade barriers and related uncertainty increase further, reform implementation slows, violent conflict persists or worsens, weather shocks intensify, official development assistance (ODA) declines more rapidly, global growth weakens more than currently projected, commodity prices decline further, or global financial conditions deteriorate.

While the direct exposure of most SSA economies to global trade fragmentation remains limited, there are notable exceptions—such as Côte D'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, and South Africa—which are heavily reliant on U.S. markets for their goods and commodity exports. Moreover, adverse shifts in trade policy may lead to a sharper-than-anticipated slowdown in global growth, which could be accompanied by further declines in global commodity prices and dampen demand—including for minerals and metals, which are the main exports of several SSA economies. Lower prices for these commodities would have particularly negative effects on the region through diminished economic activity and narrower fiscal space (Bolhuis et al. 2024).

Continuation or deterioration of civil unrest and violent conflict remain a key risk to SSA's outlook, especially in the Sahel and East Africa (refer to figure 2.6.3.A). Elevated civil discord often reflects persistent unemployment and failing state services (World Bank 2025z). Intensification of the conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan could result in deeper humanitarian crises and intensified food insecurity, with potential spillovers to other countries.

Many countries remain highly vulnerable to climate change and related extreme weather events, not only because of their geographical location but also because of their economic structures, limited buffers, and lack of resources for adaptation (Damania et al. 2025). Particularly vulnerable are countries in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and Southern Africa. Recent events, including flooding in South Sudan, drought in the Federal Republic of Somalia, and landslides in Sudan's Darfur region, have devastated livestock and agricultural production and left large populations displaced. Natural disasters also interact with fragility in pernicious ways, such as by worsening food insecurity and intensifying humanitarian needs (FAO et al. 2025). How such developments deepen poverty has been seen in fragile nations like Mozambique, Niger, Sudan, and South Sudan, with subsistence farmers bearing the greatest burden. In addition, extreme climate events can exacerbate poverty and vulnerability by diminishing agricultural productivity, heightening food insecurity, worsening health risks, and adversely impacting jobs (World Bank 2025aa).

The sharp scaling back of ODA since 2024 is likely to undermine the resilience of SSA economies in the face of adverse shocks. ODA—largely directed to SSA economies—declined markedly in 2025 and is projected to fall further in 2026, reflecting shifts in policy priorities amid diminished fiscal space in donor countries (OECD 2025). Further cuts to ODA than assumed in the baseline could weaken growth prospects further. In an environment of already-limited fiscal space in most SSA economies, declining ODA will force governments to scale back shock prevention and mitigation measures, heightening their countries' vulnerability to the adverse impacts of extreme weather events and health emergencies. ODA cuts and resulting vulnerabilities vary by country. In some FCS economies—such as Burundi, the Central African Republic, and the Federal Republic of Somalia—cuts to donor aid are substantial (refer to figure 2.6.3.B). For some of these economies, cuts in aid could hit growth and living standards substantially, given their high dependence on these financial resources. In South Sudan, one of the countries most affected by conflict and fragility, aid amounted to an estimated annual average of 24 percent of GDP during 2020–24 (World Bank 2025ab).

Elevated long-term interest rates, reduced donor support, and limited fiscal headroom leave SSA countries—particularly those without access to non-concessional debt or facing extremely high market interest rates—at risk of increased financial stress and vulnerable to a tightening of global financial conditions. For the 50 percent of SSA economies that are industrial-commodity exporters, weaker-than-expected external demand or lower global commodity prices could dampen growth and government revenues (refer to figure 2.6.3.C).

Recent appreciations of SSA currencies against the U.S. dollar may ease financial conditions but could also have mixed effects (refer to figure 2.6.3.D). Stronger currencies reduce dollar-denominated debt burdens in domestic currency terms and reduce imported inflation, particularly for essential goods like fuel and food. However, real currency appreciation can undermine competitiveness in tradable sectors, posing risks to growth and weakening fiscal and external positions. Moreover, if recent currency appreciation proves temporary and reverses significantly, it could expose economies to renewed inflationary pressures, financial instability, and debt sustainability concerns.

On the upside, activity in SSA could be supported by duty-free access to China, stronger-than-expected global growth, firmer commodity prices, and progress in structural transformation and diversification, which would enhance value addition and resilience.

TABLE 2.6.1 Sub-Saharan Africa forecast summary

(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)

	2023	2024	2025e	2026f	2027f	Percentage-point differences from June 2025 projections: 2025e	2026f	2027f
EMDE SSA, GDP [1]	**3.0**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars)	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
(Average including countries that report expenditure components in national accounts) [2]								
EMDE SSA, GDP [2,3]	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
PPP GDP	2.3	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Private consumption	2.7	3.1	4.6	4.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Public consumption	1.7	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.1	-0.2
Fixed investment	9.5	6.0	4.7	6.4	6.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Exports, GNFS [4]	2.4	4.8	3.6	5.0	6.0	1.2	0.4	0.8
Imports, GNFS [4]	7.2	2.5	5.2	5.7	5.6	1.7	0.4	0.4
Net exports, contribution to growth	-1.6	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Memo items: GDP								
Eastern and Southern Africa	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Western and Central Africa	3.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
SSA excluding Nigeria and South Africa	3.7	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Oil exporters [5]	2.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
CFA countries [6]	3.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
CEMAC	1.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
WAEMU	5.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
SSA2	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.4
Nigeria	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
South Africa	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast. EMDE = emerging market and developing economy; PPP = purchasing power parity. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other World Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given moment in time.

1. GDP and expenditure components are measured in average 2010–19 prices and market exchange rates.
2. Subregion aggregate excludes the Central African Republic, Eritrea, Guinea, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, the Federal Republic of Somalia, and South Sudan, for which data limitations prevent the forecasting of GDP components.
3. Subregion growth rates may differ from the most recent edition of *Africa's Pulse* because of data revisions.
4. Exports and imports of goods and nonfactor services (GNFS).
5. Includes Angola, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, and South Sudan.
6. The African Financial Community (CFA) franc zone consists of 14 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, each affiliated with one of two monetary unions. The Central African Economic and Monetary Union (CEMAC) comprises Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon; the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) comprises Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

TABLE 2.6.2 Sub-Saharan Africa country forecasts[1]

(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)

						Percentage-point differences from June 2025 projections		
	2023	2024	2025e	2026f	2027f	2025e	2026f	2027f
Angola	1.3	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
Benin	6.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Botswana	3.2	-3.0	-3.0	2.3	3.8	-3.6	-1.9	0.0
Burkina Faso	3.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Burundi	2.7	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.5
Central African Republic	0.7	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
Cabo Verde	4.8	7.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.1
Cameroon	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Chad	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3
Comoros	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	8.6	6.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Congo, Rep.	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	-5.1	0.9	-1.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	-0.2	2.1
Eritrea	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eswatini	3.5	3.0	4.2	3.8	2.9	-0.8	-0.2	0.1
Ethiopia[2]	7.2	8.1	7.2	7.1	7.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Gabon	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
Gambia, The	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.3	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Ghana	3.1	5.7	4.3	4.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Guinea	5.5	5.4	7.5	9.3	11.6	1.0	0.5	0.3
Guinea-Bissau	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	1.8	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.5
Liberia	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.6	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Madagascar	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Malawi	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Mali	3.5	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Mauritania	6.8	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.9	0.4	0.9	0.5
Mauritius	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5
Mozambique	5.5	2.1	1.1	2.8	3.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.0
Namibia	4.4	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Niger	2.0	10.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	-0.6	1.6	2.1
Nigeria	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Rwanda	8.6	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.6	0.0	-0.1	0.3
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.4	1.1	2.5	4.0	3.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6
Senegal	4.3	6.1	6.4	4.1	4.3	-1.5	-1.8	-2.4
Seychelles	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
Sierra Leone	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Somalia, Fed. Rep.	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
Sudan	-29.4	-14.0	6.1	5.1	3.7	1.1	-4.2	-0.4
South Sudan[2]	-1.3	-7.2	-23.8	48.8	0.8	10.9	7.7	-20.4
Tanzania	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Togo	6.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Uganda[2]	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	-0.6
Zambia	5.4	3.8	5.2	5.8	6.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5
Zimbabwe	5.3	1.7	6.6	5.0	5.0	0.6	0.4	1.4

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing global circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not significantly differ at any given moment in time.

1. Data are based on GDP measured in average 2010–19 prices and market exchange rates.
2. Fiscal-year-based numbers.

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