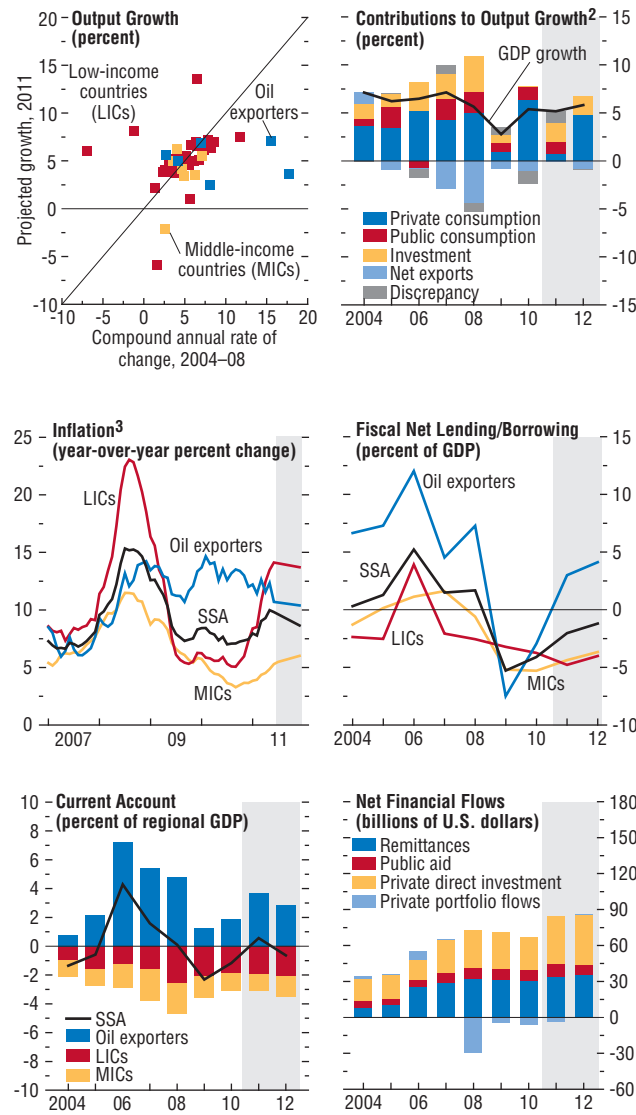


**Figure 2.14. Sub-Saharan Africa: Continued Strength<sup>1</sup>**

Recovery is well under way, with growth in many economies back to the highs of the early 2000s. Strong domestic demand, closing output gaps, and rising inflation call for normalization of the fiscal stance. Building policy room is key to containing risks emanating from a further deterioration in the global outlook.



Sources: Haver Analytics; and IMF staff estimates.

<sup>1</sup>Aggregates for the external economy are sums of individual country data. Aggregates for all others are computed on the basis of purchasing-power-parity weights.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes Liberia and Zimbabwe due to data limitations.

<sup>3</sup>Due to data limitations, the following countries are excluded: Chad, Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea from oil exporters; Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, São Tomé and Príncipe, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe from LICs.