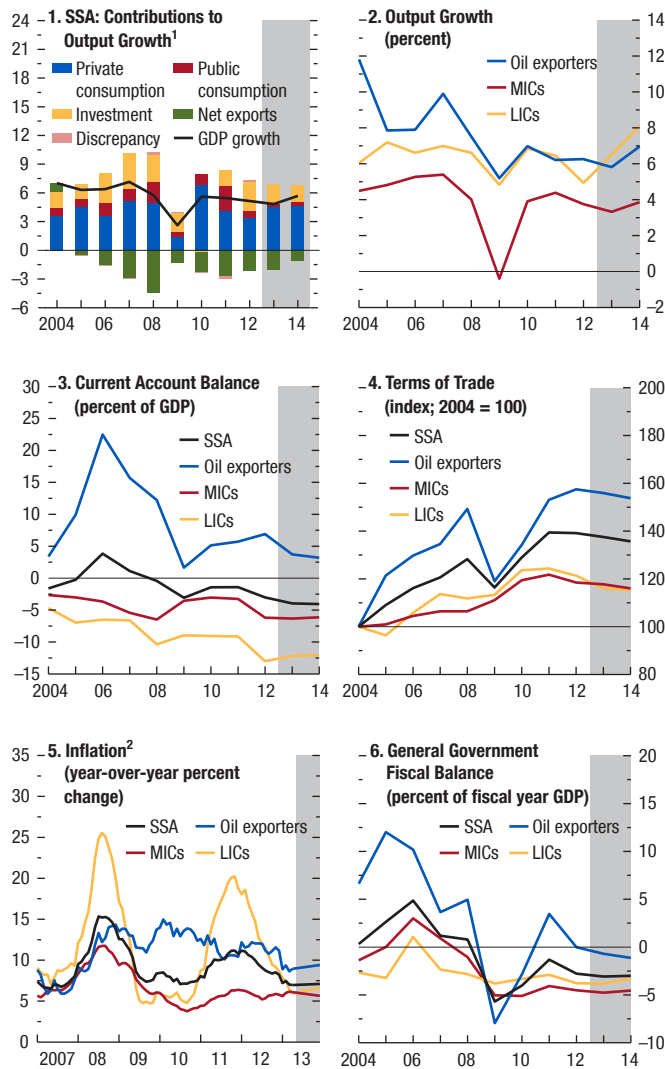


**Figure 2.16. Sub-Saharan Africa: Continued Dynamism**

Growth remains robust and will accelerate further, although at a slower pace than previously expected. Activity is being helped by strong domestic demand and increases in commodity-related investment, and spillovers have so far been small given limited financial linkages. Continued economic strength calls for better efforts to rebuild policy buffers, contain inflation, and boost potential growth.



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, International Financial Statistics database; and IMF staff estimates.

Note: LIC = low-income country (SSA); MIC = middle-income country (SSA); SSA = sub-Saharan Africa.

<sup>1</sup>Liberia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe are excluded due to data limitations.

<sup>2</sup>Due to data limitations, the following are excluded: Chad, Republic of Congo, and Gabon from oil exporters; Cameroon, Swaziland, and Zambia from MICs; Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe from LICs.