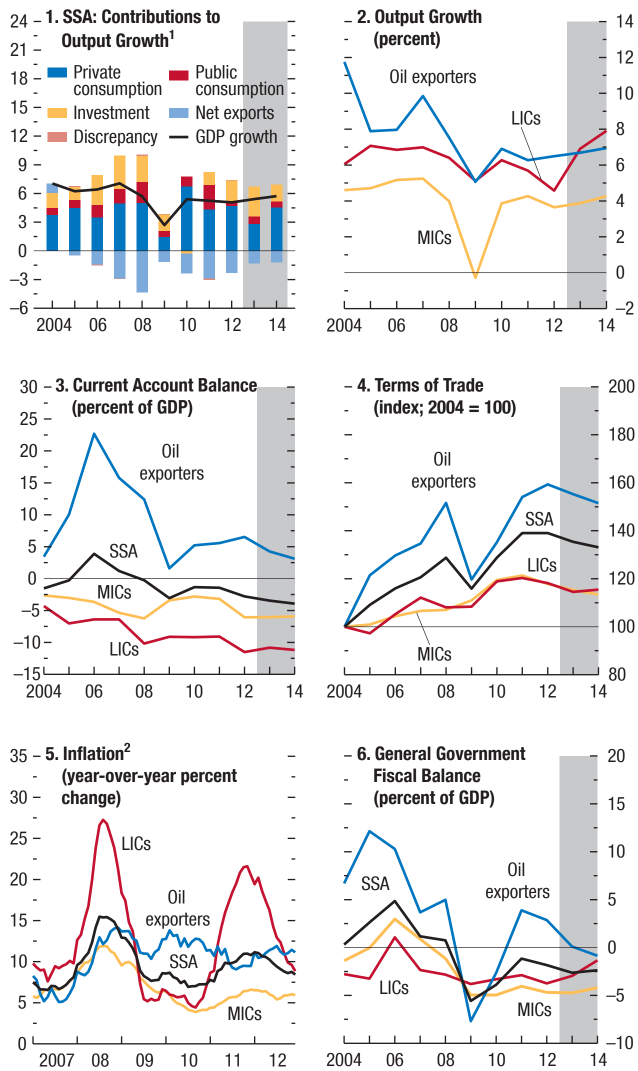
Figure 2.16. Sub-Saharan Africa: Continued Resilience

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is expected to continue growing at a strong pace during 2013–14 as a result of robust domestic demand. Some deterioration in the current account is expected resulting from projected declines in the terms of trade. Inflation has moderated. Fiscal buffers need to be strengthened in many of the region's economies.



Sources: Haver Analytics; IMF, International Financial Statistics database; and IMF staff estimates.
Note: LIC = low-income country (SSA); MIC = middle-income country (SSA).
[1]Liberia, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe are excluded due to data limitations.
[2]Due to data limitations, the following are excluded: Equatorial Guinea from oil exporters; Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Zambia from MICs; Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe from LICs.