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AFRICA 2027

MACROECONOMIC & PESTEL OUTLOOK

54-country strategic newsletter and economic blueprint to August 2027

4.0–4.3%	~4.4%	54	Aug 2027
2026 Africa/SSA growth range across leading institutions	2027 institutional growth midpoint	sovereign states screened	forecast horizon

Purpose

A decision-grade macroeconomic newsletter that combines PESTEL analysis, country forecasts, monetary-policy direction, trade, infrastructure, capital-flow risks, demographics and a practical continental blueprint. It is a scenario framework, not a certainty claim or investment recommendation.

Research cut-off: 10 August 2026 | Forecast horizon: *through August 2027*

NAVIGATOR

Contents

How to read the forecast

- Published forecasts are cited to source institutions. The country numerical baseline is primarily the IMF April 2026 WEO database; Eritrea growth/inflation uses AfDB because the IMF WEO country table does not provide an Eritrea entry.
- The July 2026 IMF WEO update changes the global shock backdrop after the Middle East energy shock; it retains sub-Saharan Africa growth at 4.3% for 2026 while emphasizing large country divergence. The report therefore does not fabricate a new July country database.
- "August 2027 outlook" means a directional policy and macro assessment through that date, anchored to 2027 annual projections. Monthly outcomes cannot be credibly specified 12 months ahead for 54 heterogeneous economies.
- Risk and investment-posture labels are analytical screens built for this newsletter; they are not sovereign ratings and are not substitutes for country-specific due diligence.

02 | METHOD: WHAT IS FORECAST, WHAT IS INFERRED

This newsletter combines published institutional forecasts with original analysis and inference to produce a decision-grade outlook through August 2027. Our approach is transparent, conservative and replicable.

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WHAT WE FORECAST

MACROECONOMIC TRAJECTORIES
Real GDP growth, inflation, current account, fiscal balance, public debt, exchange rates and interest rate direction through 2027.

MONETARY POLICY DIRECTION
Stance (easing, hold, tigthening), likely timing and policy-rate ranges based on inflation, FX and fiscal conditions.

TRADE, INVESTMENT & FINANCING
Intra-African trade flows, AfCFTA progress, FDI trends, capital market development and sovereign financing conditions.

INFRASTRUCTURE & ENERGY OUTLOOK
Infrastructure investment needs, project pipeline, energy supply-demand balance and financing gaps to 2027.

DEMOGRAPHICS & HUMAN CAPITAL
Population, urbanisation, labour force, education, health and productivity implications.

ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE RISK
Physical risk, transition risk, food security, water stress and adaptation financing needs.

WHAT WE INFER

POLICY EFFECTIVENESS
Likely effectiveness of fiscal, monetary and structural policies based on institutional quality and past execution.

RISK & INVESTMENT POSTURE
Country risk screen (Low / Moderate / High / Very High) for macro stability, governance, security and external vulnerability.

REFORM TRAJECTORIES
Pace and depth of reforms in tax, SOEs, state capacity, regulation, and business environment.

SHOCK TRANSMISSION
How global shocks (oil, rates, USD, China, climate, conflict) transmit differently across African economies.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION POTENTIAL
Domestic revenue mobilisation, financial inclusion, savings mobilisation and capital market depth.

COUNTRY RESILIENCE
Overall resilience to shocks and ability to sustain growth and reduce poverty.

DATA, MODELS & SOURCES

PRIMARY DATA SOURCES
- IMF – World Economic Outlook (April & July 2026 Updates)
- World Bank – Global Economic Prospects (June 2026)
- African Development Bank – African Economic Outlook 2026
- UN DESA – Population Division 2024
- National Central Banks & Ministries of Finance
- AfDB, UNECA, Afreximbank, COMTRADE, IEA, OPEC, FAO, ITU, WEF, Transparency International

MODELS & FRAMEWORKS
- IMF WEO country-level baseline (April 2026)
- AfDB Macro-Fiscal Model
- Consensus Economics
- PESTEL framework
- Scenario & sensitivity analysis
- Big push infrastructure multiplier assumptions
- Debt sustainability and refinancing stress tests

HORIZON & COVERAGE
- Forecast horizon: through August 2027
- Countries: all 54 African sovereign states
- Frequency: quarterly outlook with monthly monitoring
- Baseline year for cross-country comparability: 2025
- Nominal variables in current USD where applicable

LIMITATIONS
- Forecasts are probabilistic, not deterministic
- Data quality varies by country
- Shocks are hard to predict
- Political decisions can override economics
- Use for strategic planning, not as investment advice

THE BLUEPRINT IN 12 PILLARS (TO AUGUST 2027)

1 **MACRO STABILITY**
Low inflation, credible monetary policy, sustainable debt and FX stability.

2 **FISCAL DISCIPLINE & TRANSPARENCY**
Prudent budgets, efficient spending, strong PFM and debt transparency.

3 **DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION**
Raise more domestic revenue, formalise the economy, close leakages.

4 **FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**
Deepen banking, capital markets, insurance and pensions.

5 **INFRASTRUCTURE & ENERGY**
Scale power, transport, water, digital and urban infrastructure.

6 **TRADE & INTEGRATION**
Implement AfCFTA, remove NTBs, modernise customs and logistics.

7 **INDUSTRIALISATION & VALUE ADDITION**
Develop local value chains, beneficiate resources, build scale.

8 **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**
Boost productivity, irrigation, storage and agro-processing.

9 **HUMAN CAPITAL & JOBS**
Education, skills, health and entrepreneurship for jobs.

10 **TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION**
Digital transformation, data, AI and fintech scale.

11 **GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONS**
Rule of law, anti-corruption, state capacity and accountability.

12 **CLIMATE RESILIENCE**
Adaptation, mitigation and just energy transition.

The blueprint pillars are mutually reinforcing. Success depends on sequencing, political will, private-sector participation, financing innovation and consistent execution.

Method: What is forecast, what is inferred

OUR FRAMEWORK, DATA SOURCES AND ASSUMPTIONS

This newsletter combines published forecasts with our own policy, institutional and structural assessment framework to provide a decision-grade outlook to August 2027.

WHAT WE FORECAST

Macroeconomic indicators
Real GDP growth, inflation, fiscal balance, current account, public debt, reserves.

Monetary policy
Policy rates, liquidity stance, credit conditions, exchange-rate systems.

External sector & trade
Merchandise trade, services, current account, capital flows, FDI, remittances, AfCFTA progress.

Infrastructure & energy
Power, transport, digital, water and urban infrastructure pipelines.

Demographics & labour
Population, working-age share, urbanisation, labour participation, employment and human capital.

Institutions & policy
Governance quality, policy credibility, regulatory quality and reform momentum.

WHAT WE INFER (QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS)

Stability Risk
Political stability, security, social cohesion and conflict risk.

Implementation Capacity
Ability to execute reforms and infrastructure projects.

Investment Attractiveness
Market size, returns, competition, legal certainty and incentives.

Climate & Environmental Risk
Physical risks, adaptation capacity and transition exposure.

Externalisation & Capital Flight Risk
Illicit financial flows, profit shifting and weak domestic resource capture.

OUR ANALYTICAL APPROACH

We integrate quantitative forecasts with PESTEL drivers across 54 sovereign states to form a consistent scenario framework through August 2027. Each country profile includes baseline projections, key risks, catalytic opportunities and policy priorities.

SCENARIO LOGIC

BASE CASE
55% PROBABILITY
Energy prices moderate, global financial conditions remain tight but stable, reforms continue unevenly and AfCFTA implementation improves gradually.

UPSIDE CASE
20% PROBABILITY
Stronger global demand, lower energy prices, faster private investment and trade integration, policy credibility improves.

DOWNSIDE CASE
25% PROBABILITY
Prolonged geopolitical shocks, higher-for-longer interest rates, commodity price downturns, climate shocks and security escalation.

FORECAST HORIZON

Directionally assessed through August 2027, anchored to 2027 annual projections. Monthly outcomes cannot be specified 12 months ahead for 54 heterogeneous economies.

DATA SOURCES

- IMF – World Economic Outlook (April 2026 & July 2026 Update)
- African Development Bank – African Economic Outlook 2026
- World Bank – Global Economic Prospects (June 2026)
- UN DESA – World Population Prospects 2024
- Afreximbank – African Trade Observatory 2025
- IEA – Africa Energy Outlook 2025
- National central banks, ministries of finance, statistical offices
- Reputable market, development and research providers

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- No extreme tail events (systemic financial crisis or continent-wide conflict).
- Global growth ~3.0% in 2026 and ~3.1% in 2027 (IMF baseline).
- Global inflation continues its gradual disinflation path.
- Brent crude averages in the US$65–75 range in 2026–27.
- No major reversal of AfCFTA commitments.
- Reform momentum persists, but implementation remains uneven across countries.
- Policy settings reflect authorities' stated intentions and likely constraints.

WHAT THIS REPORT IS NOT

- It is not an investment recommendation or solicitation.
- It is not a sovereign credit rating or rating substitute.
- It is not a prediction of exact monthly macroeconomic outcomes.

OUR PURPOSE

To equip policymakers, investors, lenders and institutional partners with a rigorous, transparent and continent-wide blueprint for smarter decisions that build a more resilient, integrated and prosperous Africa.

PESTEL DIMENSIONS COVERED

Political | Economic | Social | Technological | Environmental | Legal

03 | AFRICA-WIDE PESTEL DIAGNOSIS

Key continental themes shaping the macroeconomic outlook to August 2027

Africa's prospects are determined by a global environment that remains volatile and a set of internal structural forces that are evolving. The PESTEL framework below highlights the most material opportunities and constraints across the continent and their likely direction through August 2027.

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POLITICAL

- Mixed political stability with pockets of conflict, terrorism and civil unrest, particularly in parts of Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa.
- Elections in 2026–27 in several countries may create policy uncertainty.
- Governance quality improving in reform leaders; slow progress in others.
- AfCFTA, continental institutions and regional bodies gaining importance in driving stability and integration.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Gradual improvement where reforms continue; risks elevated in fragile states.

ECONOMIC

- Growth outperformance versus most advanced economies continues.
- Large divergence: East Africa and parts of West Africa lead; Southern Africa lagged; oil-exporters highly sensitive to prices and quotas.
- Inflation trending down but above target in many countries.
- Debt vulnerabilities persist; refinancing and high domestic interest rates constrain private investment.
- Domestic demand and services remain key growth engines.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Growth ~4.3–4.6% in 2027; disinflation resumes but remains uneven.

SOCIAL

- Africa is young: median age ~19.7 years; 60% of population under 25.
- Rapid urbanisation: urban population expected to reach ~50% by 2030.
- Education and health outcomes improving but quality gaps remain wide.
- Rising middle class and entrepreneurial ambition.
- Inequality and youth unemployment remain critical challenges.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Demographic dividend opportunity if jobs, skills and inclusion scale.

TECHNOLOGICAL

- Mobile money, fintech and digital payments transforming financial access.
- 4G/5G rollout expanding; data costs falling in many markets.
- Agri-tech, health-tech, ed-tech and logistics tech scaling.
- AI, cloud and automation adoption in early stages but accelerating.
- Cybersecurity and digital regulation frameworks maturing.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Technology adoption accelerates productivity and inclusion.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Africa highly exposed to climate change: droughts, floods, storms and rising temperatures.
- Energy transition: rising renewable capacity (solar, wind, hydro) but funding gap remains large.
- Water stress in many basins; agriculture vulnerability high.
- Biodiversity under pressure; need for sustainable natural resource management.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Green growth opportunity with climate adaptation imperative.

LEGAL

- Legal reforms ongoing in business registration, insolvency and contract enforcement.
- Improvement in investment codes, PPP laws and special economic zones.
- Anti-money laundering (AML/CFT) and tax transparency standards tightening.
- Dispute resolution still slow and expensive in many jurisdictions.

Outlook to Aug 2027:
Better legal frameworks, but implementation gaps remain.

AFRICA PESTEL AT A GLANCE

- Growth ahead of most advanced economies.
- Disinflation continues but above target in many countries.
- High debt, high rates and FX constraints limit fiscal space.
- Energy access and reliability remain the #1 constraint.
- Youthful population is an asset if jobs and skills scale.
- AfCFTA and regional integration are the structural opportunity.
- Climate risk is rising, so is green-investment potential.
- Institutions, governance and transparency make the difference.

CROSS-CUTTING CONTINENTAL PRIORITIES TO AUGUST 2027

- **Reliable & affordable energy** — Scale generation, transmission and distribution; unlock renewables.
- **Infrastructure connectivity** — Close roads, rail, ports, airports and digital infrastructure gaps.
- **Domestic resource mobilisation** — Broaden tax base, curb leakages and improve compliance.
- **Financial sector deepening** — Grow local currency markets, long-term finance and SME credit.
- **Trade & payments integration** — Remove NTBs, simplify customs, expand PAPSS and trade finance.
- **Governance & institutions** — Strengthen public finance, procurement, data and rule of law.

PESTEL IMPACT SUMMARY (DIRECTION TO AUGUST 2027)

Dimension	Overall Impact on Growth	Overall Impact on Inflation	Overall Impact on Investment	Key Risk	Key Opportunity
Political	↗ Moderate Positive	→ Neutral	→ Neutral	Conflict, instability, policy uncertainty	Regional cooperation, policy continuity
Economic	↗ Positive	↘ Moderately Negative	↘ Moderately Negative (to Neutral)	Debt, high rates, FX stress	Reforms, productivity gains, services growth
Social	↗ Strong Positive	→ Neutral	↗ Positive	Youth unemployment, inequality	Demographic dividend, entrepreneurship
Technological	↗ Positive	→ Neutral	↗ Positive	Digital divide, cyber threats	Fintech, digital infra, innovation
Environmental	→ Neutral	↗ Moderately Positive	↗ Positive	Climate shocks, water stress, food insecurity	Renewables, green projects, adaptation
Legal	→ Neutral	→ Neutral	↗ Positive	Weak enforcement, corruption	Legal reforms, better business environment

The interaction of these PESTEL factors will determine which countries and sectors outperform to August 2027. Policy choices today will define the growth, inflation and investment outcomes of tomorrow.

04 | GROWTH, INFLATION, DEBT, FX AND INTEREST-RATE OUTLOOK

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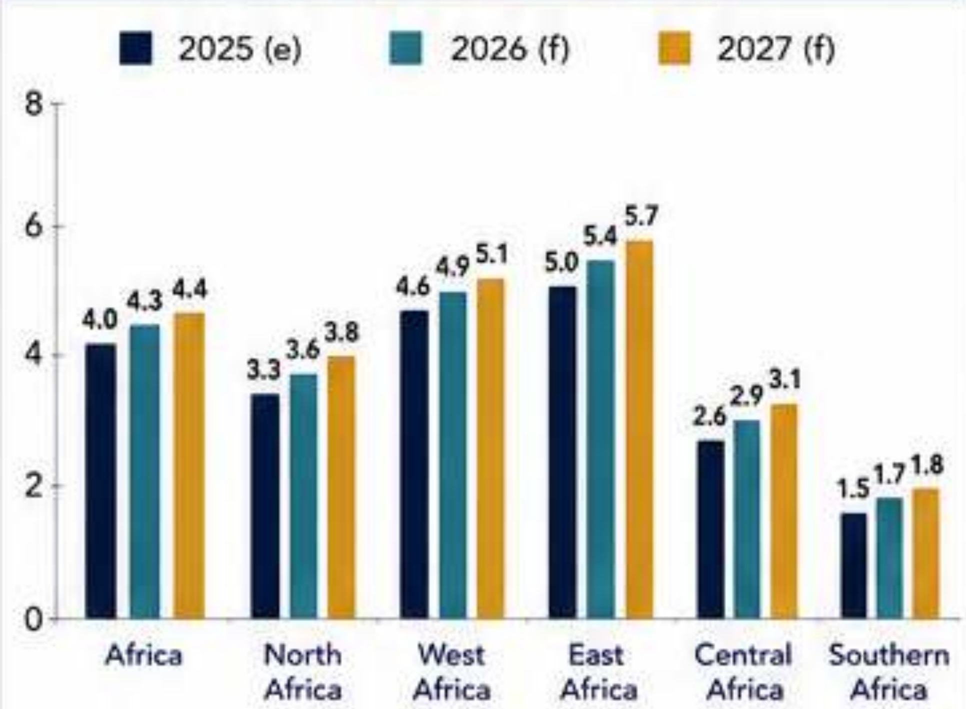
Macroeconomic trajectory to August 2027

Africa remains on a positive growth path relative to global peers, but macro stability is uneven. Disinflation resumes in 2027, while debt-service costs and FX pressures keep policy tight in many countries.

Real GDP Growth (Avg)	Inflation (Avg)	Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	Public Debt (% of GDP)	Current Account (% of GDP)	Policy Rate (Weighted Avg)
4.3% 2026	13.1% 2026	-3.6% 2026	60.1% 2026	-3.0% 2026	13.2% 2026
4.4% 2027	9.6% 2027	-3.2% 2027	60.8% 2027	-3.1% 2027	12.1% 2027

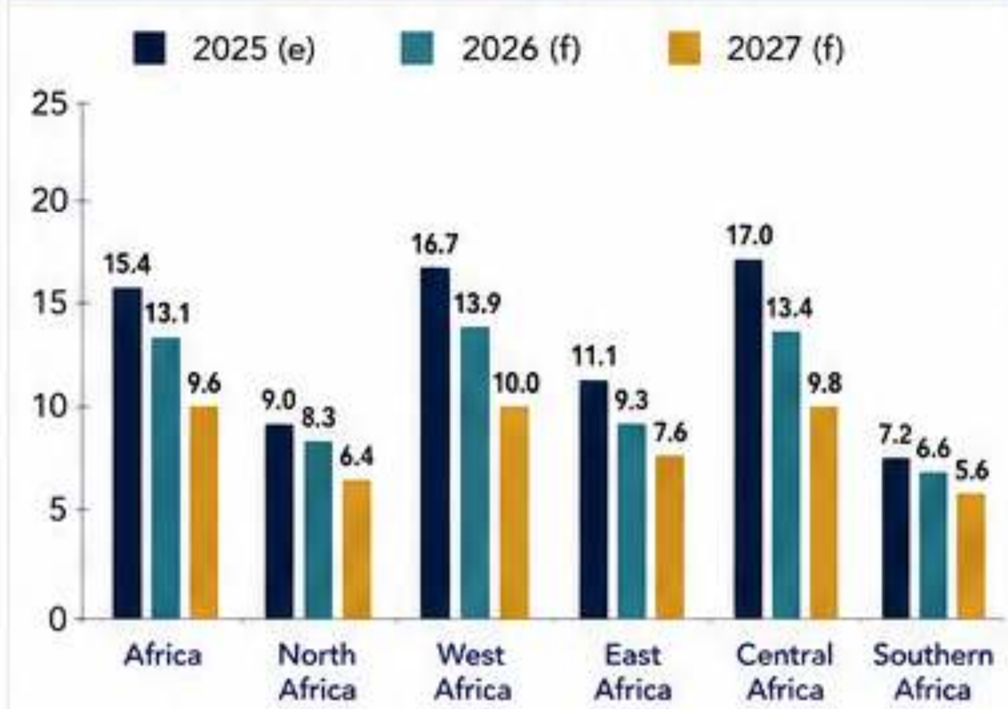
Notes: Simple averages for 54 African countries. Sources: IMF WEO (Apr 2026), AfDB AEO (May 2026), World Bank GEP (Jun 2026) and central bank data (latest available to Aug 2026).

Real GDP Growth Outlook (%)



East Africa and parts of West Africa lead growth. Southern Africa remains the laggard.

Inflation Outlook (%)



Disinflation resumes in 2027, but levels vary widely across regions.

MONETARY POLICY OUTLOOK TO AUGUST 2027

Shallow, Non-Synchronized Easing Cycle

Countries with credible inflation control, FX stability and fiscal discipline can begin gradual rate cuts from late 2026 into 2027.

Tight Policy Persists in High-Inflation Economies

High-inflation, reserve-constrained and FX-pressured countries remain tight well into 2027.

Currency Unions & Pegs

WAEMU, CEMAC and other pegged regimes will transmit external monetary conditions from their anchor currencies.

FX Flexibility Gains Importance

More countries adopt managed flexibility to absorb shocks and preserve reserves.

Interest-Rate Spread Risk

High sovereign risk and debt service needs keep domestic rates elevated in several markets.

KEY MACRO INDICATORS – AFRICA AGGREGATE

Indicator	2025 (e)	2026 (f)	2027 (f)	Interpretation
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.0	4.3	4.4	Above global average; driven by services, construction, ICT, and commodity sectors.
Inflation (%)	15.4	13.1	9.6	Downward trend, but food and energy shocks remain risks.
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	-3.4	-3.6	-3.2	Deficits narrow modestly as revenues recover and spending rationalises.
Public Debt (% of GDP)	59.3	60.1	60.8	Debt stabilises but remains high; debt service absorbs more revenues.
Current Account (% of GDP)	-2.8	-3.0	-3.1	Persistent deficits financed by FDI, remittances and external borrowing.
Policy Rate (Weighted Avg %)	13.8	13.2	12.1	Slow decline as inflation moderates and FX stabilises.

WHAT COULD CHANGE THE OUTLOOK?

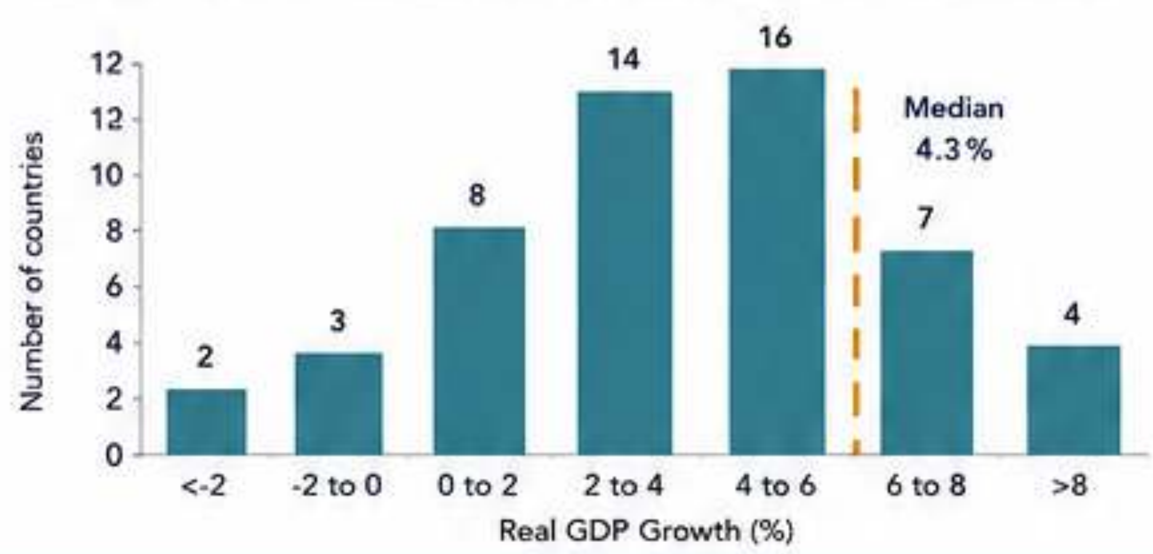
- Prolonged global energy or shipping cost shock
- Conflict escalation in fragile states
- Sharp tightening of global financial conditions
- Extreme climate events & food supply disruption
- Commodity price collapse
- Weaker reform execution and governance slippage
- Sudden stop in capital flows or FX stress

Top 10 countries (by population) account for ~78% of Africa's GDP in 2026.

Median growth outlook: 4.1% (2026), 4.3% (2027).

Inflation dispersion (2026): from <3% in some countries to >30% in others.

Real GDP Growth Forecast 2027 (f) – Distribution of 54 Countries



RANGE ACROSS AFRICA (2027 f)

- Real GDP Growth: -1.5% to +9.5%
- Inflation: 1.8% to >30%
- Public Debt (% of GDP): 15% to >120%
- Policy Rate: 2.0% to 28.5%

KEY TAKEAWAY Averages mask extremes. Policy credibility, FX stability, energy access, debt sustainability and structural reforms will determine which countries convert growth into durable prosperity by August 2027.

05 | EXTERNALISATION, CAPITAL FLIGHT AND DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION

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Retaining more African resources to finance Africa's development.

Illicit financial flows, profit shifting, excessive debt service, and opaque capital outflows weaken fiscal space, deplete foreign reserves and constrain long-term investment. Mobilising domestic resources and improving transparency are essential to achieve durable growth by August 2027.

THE SCALE OF RESOURCE LOSS

ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS (IFFs)
~US$ 89 billion / year
Estimated illicit outflows from Africa (2010–2022 average). Equivalent to ~3.7% of Africa's GDP.

CORPORATE TAX LOSSES
~US$ 35 billion / year
Lost annual revenue due to profit shifting and tax base erosion.

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS
~US$ 67 billion in 2026
Total external debt service due by African governments in 2026 (principal + interest).

DEVELOPMENT FINANCING GAP
~US$ 68–108 billion / year
Estimated annual infrastructure financing gap (AfDB, 2024).

NET RESOURCE DRAIN
~US$ 190–260 billion / year
Potential resources lost or drained annually—greater than total official development assistance.

Sources: Global Financial Integrity (2023), Tax Justice Network (2024), AfDB (2024), UNCTAD (2024), World Bank (2024).

HOW EXTERNALISATION HURTS GROWTH

LOWER INVESTMENT
Capital that leaves the continent cannot finance infrastructure, industry or innovation.

PRESSURE ON CURRENCIES
Outflows weaken exchange rates and reduce central bank reserves.

REDUCED FISCAL SPACE
Governments collect less revenue while debt service remains high.

HIGHER COST OF BORROWING
Perceived risk rises when governance and transparency are weak.

INEQUALITY & SOCIAL COSTS
Fewer resources for health, education, jobs and social protection.

KEY FACTS

- Africa's external debt stock is approximately US$ 1.2 trillion (2024).
- Average tax-to-GDP ratio in Africa is ~16.6%, well below the 25% global average.
- Domestic savings rate in Africa averages ~18% of GDP.
- Pension and insurance assets are less than 50% of GDP in most African countries.
- The continent loses more in IFFs each year than it receives in official development assistance.
- Good governance and transparency can reduce borrowing costs by 2–4 percentage points.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION – THE WAY FORWARD

1. **STRENGTHEN TAX SYSTEMS**
Broaden tax bases, reduce exemptions, improve compliance and digitalise revenue collection.

2. **CURB ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS**
Implement BEPS standards, increase beneficial ownership transparency and enhance enforcement.

3. **DEEPEN FINANCIAL MARKETS**
Grow domestic bond markets, equity markets and credit to the private sector.

4. **MOBILISE LONG-TERM INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL**
Scale pension funds, insurance assets and sovereign wealth funds to invest productively.

5. **IMPROVE PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**
Prioritise high-return investments, control waste and strengthen procurement.

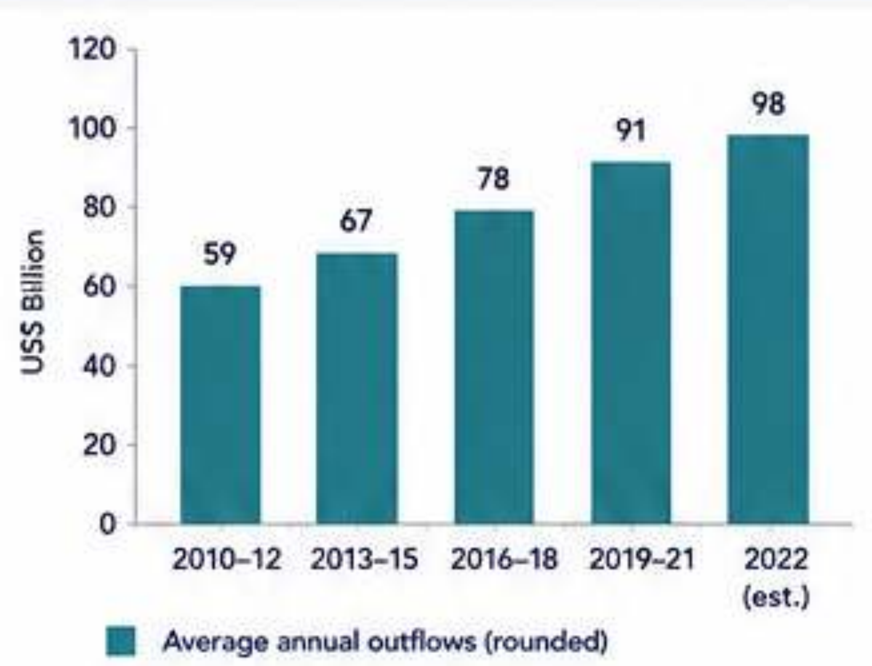
6. **BOOST INTRA-AFRICAN INVESTMENT**
Leverage AfCFTA, PAPSS and local currency financing to keep capital within Africa.

DOMPARISON: AFRICA VS. OTHER REGIONS (2024 OR LATEST AVAILABLE)

Indicator	Africa	Emerging Asia	Latin America	Global Average
Tax-to-GDP Ratio (%)	16.6	19.8	21.5	23.7
Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	18.0	30.7	22.3	26.0
Credit to Private Sector (% of GDP)	36.5	112.3	52.1	65.0
Pension Assets (% of GDP)	16.8	66.2	27.4	56.7
Insurance Assets (% of GDP)	2.7	12.1	4.4	7.1
Infrastructure Investment (% of GDP)	3.2	5.6	2.4	3.9

Sources: World Bank (2024), IMF (Apr 2026), AfDB (2024).

ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS FROM AFRICA (US$ BILLION)



Source: Global Financial Integrity (2023)

NET EFFECT ON GDP & INVESTMENT

A 1% increase in IFFs relative to GDP is associated with 0.6–0.8% lower long-term GDP per capita.

Improving tax revenue and governance can increase public investment by 1–2% of GDP over the medium term.

Source: AfDB (2021), IMF (2024).

KEY TAKEAWAY
Africa cannot grow its way out of leakages. Protecting and mobilising domestic resources is the foundation for macro stability, lower borrowing costs and inclusive prosperity by August 2027.

06 | INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, TRADE AND AfCFTA

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Invest in connectivity. Unlock productivity. Trade with Africa.

Infrastructure, reliable energy, efficient logistics and the full implementation of AfCFTA are the highest-multiplier levers for Africa's economy to August 2027 and beyond.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPERATIVE

US$ 130–170 billion / year
Africa's annual infrastructure investment need to 2030. (AfDB, 2024)

US$ 68–108 billion / year
Estimated annual infrastructure financing gap. (AfDB, 2024)

>US$ 200 billion / year
Energy sector investment required annually by 2030. (IEA, 2024)

~US$ 5.5 billion
Digital infrastructure investment needs annually. (World Bank, 2024)

US$ 10–15 billion / year
Water and sanitation investment gap. (AfDB, 2024)

KEY PRIORITIES TO AUGUST 2027

POWER & ENERGY ACCESS
Expand generation, regional power pools and last-mile access. End chronic power deficits.

TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS
Modernise ports, build rail corridors and decongest key trade routes.

DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY
Scale broadband, data centres and affordable internet access.

URBAN & WATER SYSTEMS
Invest in smart cities, mass transit, water security and resilient infrastructure.

BANKABLE PROJECT PIPELINE
Strengthen project preparation, standardisation and de-risking mechanisms.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE
Integrate climate adaptation and green infrastructure in all major projects.

ENERGY OUTLOOK TO AUGUST 2027

- Renewables capacity additions accelerate, led by solar and wind.
- Natural gas remains a transition fuel, especially for power and industry.
- Energy reforms, tariff rationalisation and improved utility governance are critical.
- >600 million Africans still lack reliable electricity access.

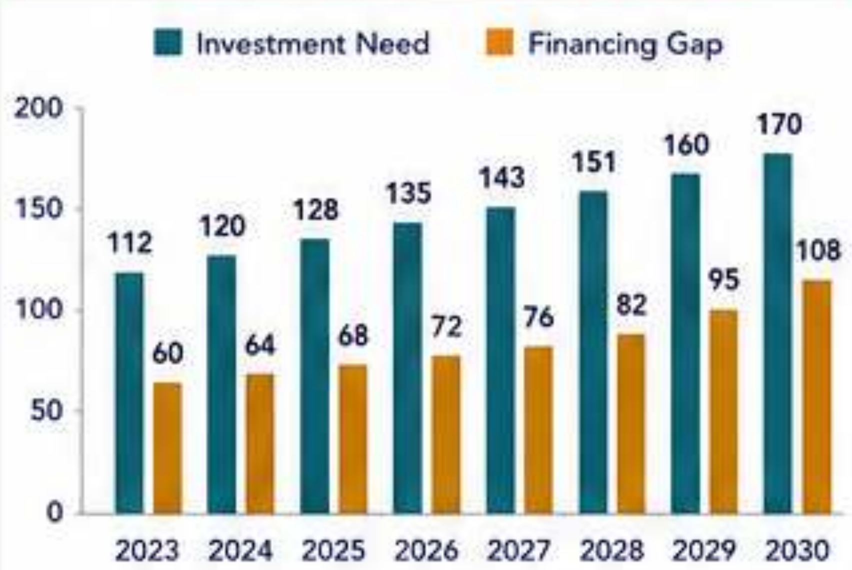
INFRASTRUCTURE OUTLOOK TO AUGUST 2027

- More projects reach financial close through blended finance, local currency and private participation.
- Regional transport corridors (LAPSSET, Abidjan–Lagos, North–South Corridor, Central Corridor) advance.
- Increased investments in Special Economic Zones and industrial parks.
- Digital infrastructure investment drives productivity and service delivery.
- Stronger focus on maintenance to protect existing assets and value.

TRADE & AfCFTA OUTLOOK TO AUGUST 2027

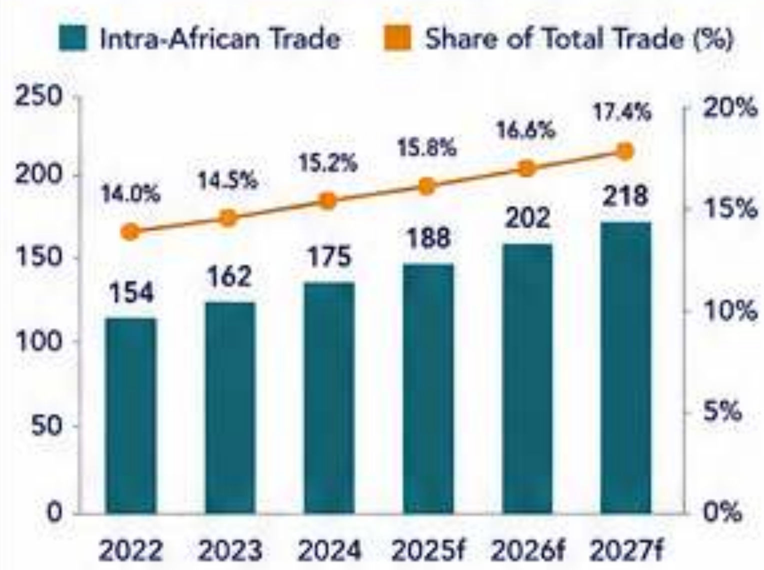
- AfCFTA operationalisation deepens: rules of origin, tariff concessions and non-tariff barrier removal accelerate.
- Intra-African trade grows faster than extra-African trade in most regions.
- Implementation of the Protocol on Digital Trade and the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) expands.
- Trade finance, logistics and customs modernisation unlock business growth.
- Value chains in agro-processing, minerals beneficiation, pharma and textiles expand.

AFRICA INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS VS. FINANCING (US$ BILLION / YEAR)



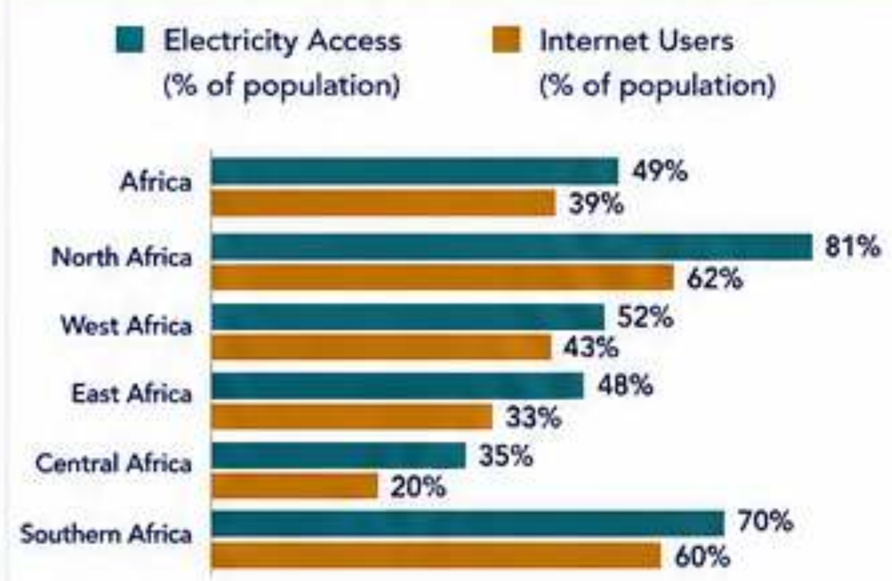
Sources: AfDB (2024), Global Infrastructure Outlook.

INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE TREND (US$ BILLION)



Sources: AfCFTA Secretariat (2024), IMF (2024).

ACCESS TO KEY INFRASTRUCTURE (LATEST AVAILABLE)



Sources: World Bank (2023), ITU (2024).

TOP INFRASTRUCTURE & TRADE PRIORITY PROJECTS BY SECTOR (TO AUGUST 2027)

Sector	Priority Projects / Initiatives	Expected Impact	Key Enablers
Energy	Regional power pools, solar parks, mini-grids, gas-to-power	Increased access, lower costs, industrial growth	Grid interconnection, tariffs, PPPs, policy stability
Transport	Ports (Djibouti, Mombasa, Durban, Lagos), rail corridors, road upgrades	Lower logistics costs, faster trade, job creation	Project financing, maintenance, customs efficiency
Digital	Subsea cables, 4G/5G rollout, data centres, digital ID	Higher productivity, innovation, inclusion	Spectrum policy, private investment, regulation
Water & Sanitation	Urban water systems, dams, wastewater treatment	Public health, climate resilience, productivity	Utility reform, financing, water governance
Trade Facilitation	One-stop border posts, customs digitisation, standards	Reduced delays, lower costs, more trade	Regional coordination, AfCFTA implementation
Industrialisation	SEZs, industrial parks, agro-processing zones, mineral beneficiation	Diversification, exports, value addition	Stable power, logistics, investor incentives

THE AfCFTA DIVIDEND

Full implementation of AfCFTA could:

- Increase Africa's income by up to **9%** by 2035.
- Create **~18 million jobs** across the continent.
- Lift **~50 million people** out of extreme poverty.
- Boost **intra-African trade by 109%** by 2035.

Source: World Bank (2022).

KEY TAKEAWAY Infrastructure, reliable energy, efficient trade and full AfCFTA implementation are the engine of Africa's productivity and competitiveness. Execution and financing will determine outcomes by August 2027.

07 | THE AFRICA ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT TO AUGUST 2027

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BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Twelve pillars for macro stability, inclusive growth and structural transformation.

This blueprint converts the PESTEL diagnosis, macro outlook and infrastructure/trade imperatives into actionable policy and investment priorities for governments, central banks, the private sector and development partners through August 2027.

THE 12-POINT AFRICA ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT (TO AUGUST 2027)

01 MACRO STABILITY AND POLICY CREDIBILITY

- Maintain disciplined monetary policy to anchor inflation expectations.
- Strengthen fiscal rules, medium-term frameworks and debt sustainability.
- Improve policy communication and data transparency.

02 DOMESTIC REVENUE MOBILISATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE

- Broaden tax bases and digitise tax administration.
- Reduce exemptions and plug leakages.
- Align spending with development priorities; improve procurement and public investment management.

03 DEBT, FINANCING AND RISK MANAGEMENT

- Shift to concessional, longer-maturity and local currency financing.
- Expand domestic capital markets.
- Strengthen debt transparency and contingent liability management.

04 MONETARY, FX AND FINANCIAL SECTOR RESILIENCE

- Build FX buffers and flexible exchange rate regimes where feasible.
- Strengthen bank supervision and resolution frameworks.
- Deepen financial inclusion and digital financial services.

05 ENERGY SECURITY AND JUST TRANSITION

- Expand generation and regional power pools.
- Accelerate renewables with storage and grid investment.
- Phase out inefficient subsidies and target vulnerable groups.

06 INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

- Prioritise bankable projects in transport, energy, water and digital.
- Use blended finance and PPPs to close the infrastructure financing gap.
- Strengthen maintenance and asset management.

07 TRADE, AfCFTA AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

- Remove non-tariff barriers and simplify customs procedures.
- Scale interoperable payments (PAPSS) and trade finance.
- Invest in logistics corridors and border infrastructure.

08 INDUSTRIALISATION, VALUE CHAINS AND MINERAL BENEFICIATION

- Support agro-processing, light manufacturing and pharmaceuticals.
- Enforce local value addition in mining and critical minerals.
- Develop SEZs and industrial parks with reliable utilities.

09 DIGITAL ECONOMY, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Expand broadband, data centres and cloud services.
- Promote fintech, e-commerce and digital payments.
- Invest in STEM skills, R&D and local innovation ecosystems.

10 CLIMATE RESILIENCE, FOOD SECURITY AND NATURAL CAPITAL

- Scale climate-smart agriculture and irrigation.
- Protect ecosystems, water resources and biodiversity.
- Mobilise climate finance and green bonds.

11 HUMAN CAPITAL, JOBS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Improve education quality, health systems and nutrition.
- Expand vocational training and youth entrepreneurship.
- Build adaptive social protection systems.

12 GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONS AND RULE OF LAW

- Strengthen institutions, checks and balances.
- Fight corruption and improve contract enforcement.
- Enhance data, statistics and open government.

ENABLERS FOR SUCCESS

STRONG LEADERSHIP
Political will and reform champions drive delivery and accountability.

PRIVATE SECTOR AT THE CENTRE
Enable, de-risk and partner with business.

DATA AND EVIDENCE
Better data, monitoring and evaluation for smarter decisions.

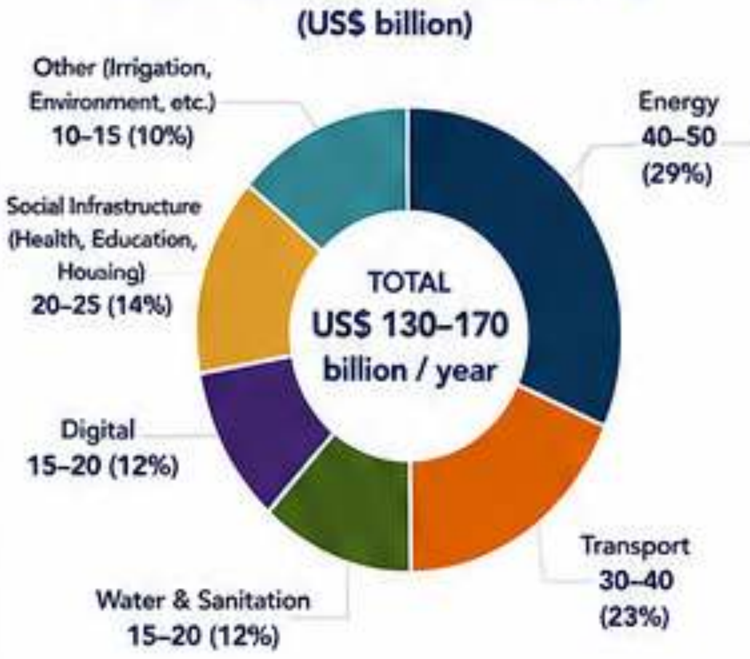
REGIONAL SOLUTIONS
Continental challenges need continental responses.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH
Ensure women, youth and MSMEs benefit from growth.

TRANSPARENCY
Open budgets, open contracts and open results.

ANNUAL INVESTMENT NEEDS AND FINANCING GAP TO 2030

Estimated Annual Investment Needs (US$ billion)



Infrastructure Financing Gap

Annual financing gap estimated at **US$ 68–108 billion.**

How to Close the Gap

- ✔ Prioritise and prepare bankable projects.
- ✔ Increase domestic resource mobilisation.
- ✔ Deepen local capital markets.
- ✔ Scale PPPs and blended finance.
- ✔ Unlock climate and green finance.
- ✔ Leverage institutional investors and sovereign wealth funds.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES BY AUGUST 2027

- Higher and more inclusive growth with lower inflation and stable currencies.
- More domestic savings and investment; deeper capital markets.
- Improved energy access and reliable infrastructure; lower business costs.
- Stronger intra-African trade and value chains; more jobs for youth and women.
- Greater climate resilience, food security and sustainable natural resource management.
- More trusted institutions, transparent public finance and better service delivery.

TIMELINE IMPACT

SHORT TERM (2026)
Stabilise and build foundations
↓
MEDIUM TERM (2027)
Scale reforms and invest at speed
↓
LONG TERM (2030+)
Transform and sustain prosperity

KEY TAKEAWAY

Execution of these 12 pillars requires coherent policies, adequate financing and strong institutions. If implemented with discipline, Africa can convert today's potential into inclusive and sustainable prosperity by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2024), IMF (Apr 2026), World Bank (2024), AfCFTA Secretariat (2024), IEA (2024).

08 | REGIONAL SCOREBOARDS

Regional divergence. Local realities. Targeted policies.

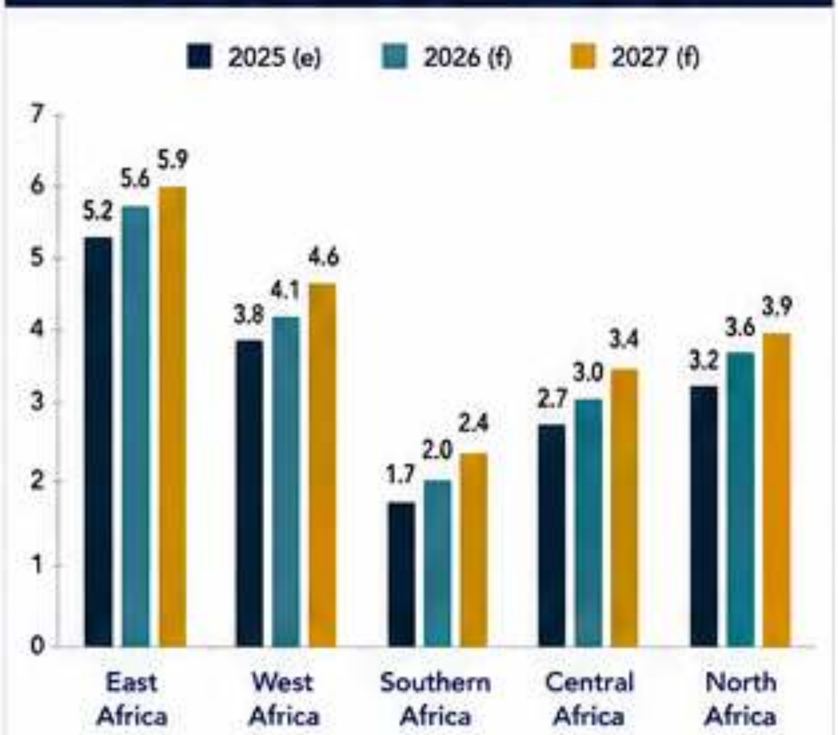
Africa is not one economy. The scoreboards below compare performance and outlook across the five regions to August 2027 on key macro, financial and structural indicators.

2026–2027 MACRO OUTLOOK BY REGION (AVERAGES)

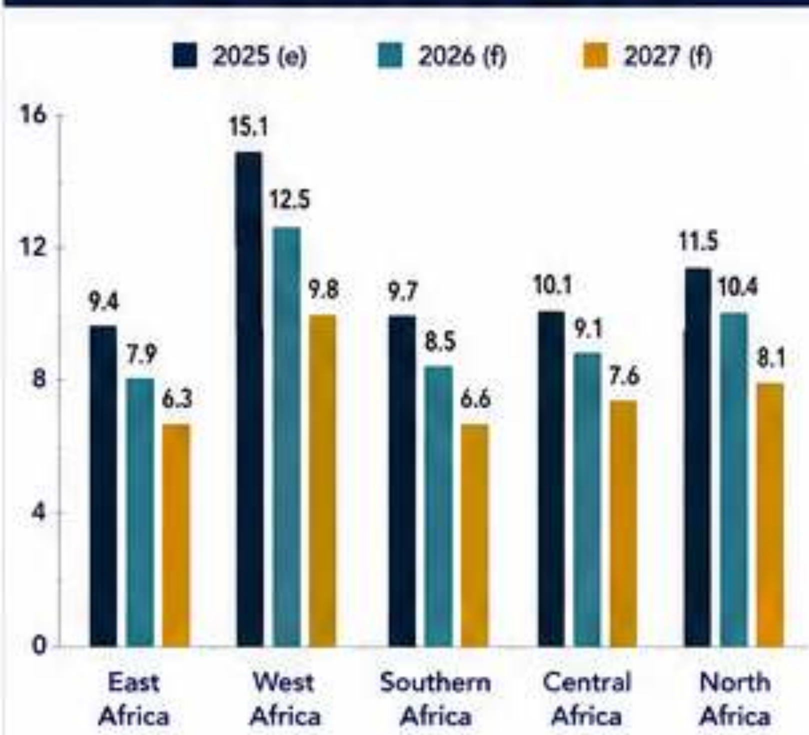
Region	Real GDP Growth (%)		Inflation (%)		Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	Public Debt (% of GDP)	Current Account (% of GDP)
	2026 (f)	2027 (f)	2026 (f)	2027 (f)	2026 (f)	2026 (f)	2026 (f)
East Africa	5.6	5.9	7.9	6.3	-3.2	52.1	-3.8
West Africa	4.1	4.6	12.5	9.8	-3.6	57.0	-2.5
Southern Africa	2.0	2.4	8.5	6.6	-3.7	63.1	-3.6
Central Africa	3.0	3.4	9.1	7.6	-1.0	40.8	2.1
North Africa	3.6	3.9	10.4	8.1	-4.2	85.7	-4.6

Sources: IMF WEO (Apr 2026), AfDB AEO (May 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026) and regional institutions.
Note: f = forecast.

REAL GDP GROWTH OUTLOOK BY REGION (%)



INFLATION OUTLOOK BY REGION (%)



REGIONAL STRENGTHS & HEADWINDS

EAST AFRICA

Strengths
- Young population & entrepreneurship
- Tourism, services, agri-business
- Reform momentum

Headwinds
- Debt & FX pressures
- Climate shocks
- Infrastructure bottlenecks

WEST AFRICA

Strengths
- Large markets & labour force
- Energy resources
- AfCFTA corridors emerging

Headwinds
- High inflation
- Security challenges
- Fiscal & external vulnerabilities

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Strengths
- Deep capital markets
- Institutions & rule of law
- Minerals & metals

Headwinds
- Low growth
- Power shortages
- High unemployment & inequality

CENTRAL AFRICA

Strengths
- Natural resources
- Low public debt
- Forests & carbon potential

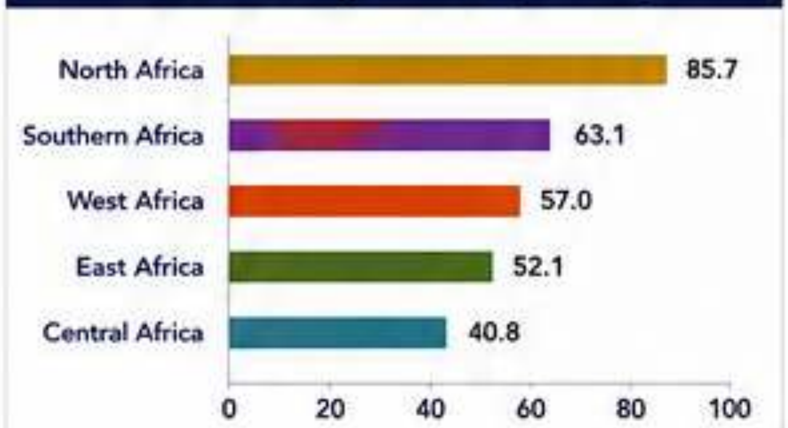
Headwinds
- Conflict & instability
- Governance gaps
- Poor connectivity

NORTH AFRICA

Strengths
- Proximity to Europe
- Energy exports
- Manufacturing base

Headwinds
- High debt
- Food & water stress
- Youth unemployment

PUBLIC DEBT (% OF GDP) – 2026 (f)



YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE – 2026 (f)

North Africa	25.5%
Southern Africa	23.1%
West Africa	15.6%
East Africa	13.4%
Central Africa	11.2%

Share of labor force aged 15–24.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS RANK (AVG) – 2026

North Africa	88
Southern Africa	97
East Africa	104
West Africa	118
Central Africa	131

Lower rank is better.

REGIONAL PRIORITY ACTIONS TO AUGUST 2027

Region	Top Priorities	Critical Interests	Key Policy Actions
East Africa	• Power & transport connectivity • Tourism & services expansion • Digital economy scale-up	Jobs, food security, regional integration, climate resilience	Finish priority energy projects; harmonise standards; enable trade finance; strengthen fiscal discipline and transparency.
West Africa	• Inflation and FX stability • Agricultural transformation • Trade facilitation & logistics	Price stability, food security, security, private investment	Tighten monetary-fiscal coordination; invest in corridors and ports; remove non-tariff barriers; deepen regional payments and settlement.
Southern Africa	• Power sector reform • Industrialisation of minerals • Job-rich growth	Growth revival, energy security, inequality reduction	Unlock private power; fast-track rail & ports; support mineral beneficiation; improve skills and labour market matching.
Central Africa	• Governance and security • Infrastructure basics • Resource value addition	Stability, human capital, connectivity, diversification	Strengthen institutions; invest in roads, power and digital; promote local processing and sustainable forest economies.
North Africa	• Fiscal sustainability • Water & food security • Green energy transition	Debt sustainability, employment, energy transition	Broaden tax base; reform subsidies; invest in water efficiency, renewables and green hydrogen; expand exports to Africa.

INVESTMENT THEMES WITH HIGH MULTIPLIER IMPACT

- Reliable and affordable energy
- Transport & logistics corridors
- Digital infrastructure & ID systems
- Climate resilience & water systems
- Agricultural productivity & agro-processing
- Manufacturing & minerals value addition
- Human capital, health & skills

KEY TAKEAWAY Regional strategies must reflect local strengths and constraints. Execution on priority reforms and investments will determine who outperforms by August 2027.

Sources: IMF (Apr 2026), AfDB (May 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), ITU (2024).

09 | 54-COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

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Country-level intelligence for informed decisions.

Each country profile summarises the PESTEL outlook, key macro indicators and the overall investment posture through August 2027.

HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

PESTEL OUTLOOK – Overall directional assessment for Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal factors.

KEY MACRO INDICATORS – 2026 estimates (f) and 2027 forecast (f).

INVESTMENT POSTURE – Analytical screen for relative opportunity and risk through August 2027.

INVESTMENT POSTURE KEY

- **GREEN – Attractive**: Stronger fundamentals, reforms and outlook.
- **AMBER – Selective**: Mixed fundamentals; opportunities with higher selectivity.
- **RED – Caution**: High risks; weak fundamentals or downside pressures.
- **N/A – Not Rated**: Insufficient data or high uncertainty.

PESTEL OUTLOOK KEY (DIRECTIONAL)

P	Political	Stable / Improving / Challenging
E	Economic	Favorable / Mixed / Weak
S	Social	Positive / Mixed / Pressure
T	Technological	Advancing / Mixed / Lagging
E	Environmental	Manageable / Mixed / High Risk
L	Legal	Strong / Mixed / Weak

MACRO INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Real GDP Growth (%)
Annual real GDP growth

Inflation (%)
Annual average CPI inflation

Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)
Overall fiscal balance

Public Debt (% of GDP)
Gross general government debt

Current Account (% of GDP)
Current account balance

SAMPLE COUNTRY PROFILE

RWANDA

INVESTMENT POSTURE
GREEN – Attractive

P	Political	Improving
E	Economic	Favorable
S	Social	Positive
T	Technological	Advancing
E	Environmental	Manageable
L	Legal	Strong

KEY MACRO INDICATORS

Indicator	2026 (f)	2027 (f)
Real GDP Growth (%)	7.2	7.0
Inflation (%)	6.2	5.0
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	-3.1	-2.8
Public Debt (% of GDP)	59.4	58.0
Current Account (% of GDP)	-5.0	-4.7

OUTLOOK TO AUGUST 2027

Strong governance, reform momentum and investment in digital, logistics and skills support continued above-average growth. Inflation moderates further. Debt remains elevated but stable. Opportunities in infrastructure, tourism, agribusiness and digital services.

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- Transport and logistics corridors
- Digital economy and fintech
- Tourism and hospitality
- Agriculture value chains
- Renewable energy (hydro, solar, methane)

KEY RISKS

- External demand shocks
- Commodity price volatility
- Regional security risks
- Climate-related hazards
- High global interest rates

Country	Investment Posture	PESTEL Outlook (Directional) P	E	S	T	E	L	Key Macro Indicators Real GDP Growth % 2026 (f)	Real GDP Growth % 2026 (f)	Inflation % 2026 (f)	Inflation % 2027 (f)	Public Debt (% of GDP) 2026 (f)	Key Sectors for Growth	Top Risk
Egypt	Green	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	4.1	4.8	15.0	10.5	90.5	Energy, Logistics, Tourism, Manufacturing	Debt sustainability, FX pressure
Ethiopia	Amber	↗	↗	→	→	↗	↗	6.6	6.8	19.9	14.0	48.4	Agriculture, Manufacturing, Infrastructure	Conflict, Inflation, FX shortages
Nigeria	Amber	→	→	↗	↗	↗	→	3.0	3.2	24.0	18.0	52.6	Oil & Gas, Services, Agriculture, Manufacturing	Oil price volatility, FX constraints
Kenya	Green	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	5.3	5.6	6.6	5.1	71.0	Digital, Logistics, Finance, Renewable Energy	Debt, Currency, Climate shocks
Ghana	Amber	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↘	3.7	4.0	17.0	9.5	80.0	Gold, Agriculture, Energy, Infrastructure	Debt, Inflation, Fiscal slippage
Morocco	Green	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	3.6	4.2	2.3	2.1	63.3	Manufacturing, Automotive, Renewables, Tourism	Drought, External Demand
South Africa	Amber	↗	↘	↗	↗	→	→	1.2	1.6	4.6	4.0	75.8	Mining, Renewable Energy, Tourism, Finance	Low growth, Energy supply
Tanzania	Green	↗	↗	→	↗	↘	↗	5.1	5.4	4.0	3.5	45.7	Infrastructure, Mining, Tourism, Agriculture	External financing, Climate events
Angola	Amber	↗	→	↘	→	↗	↗	2.6	2.9	16.0	13.0	55.7	Oil & Gas, Infrastructure, Agriculture	Oil dependence, FX pressure
Senegal	Green	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	6.7	6.5	3.2	2.6	65.2	Oil & Gas, Infrastructure, Fisheries, Tourism	Execution, External shocks

Note: 2026 = forecast (f). Arrows show directional outlook: ↗ Improving → Stable/Mixed ↘ Challenging

Source: IMF (Apr 2026), AfDB (May 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026) and national sources.

COUNTRY COVERAGE

54 sovereign states across all regions

- East Africa
- West Africa
- Southern Africa
- Central Africa
- North Africa

All 54 country profiles include PESTEL assessment, macro outlook, opportunities, risks and policy priorities.

SPOTLIGHT: TOP 5 GREEN – ATTRACTIVE

Rwanda	Strong governance and reform track record; high human capital investment.
Morocco	Industrial and export base; renewable energy leadership.
Senegal	Gas production ramp-up; infrastructure and human capital focus.
Tanzania	Major infrastructure pipeline; resource and tourism potential.
Kenya	Dynamic private sector; digital and financial services hub.

SPOTLIGHT: KEY RISKS TO WATCH

- Prolonged global energy and shipping cost shock
- Conflict escalation and political instability
- FX stress and sudden capital flow reversals
- Extreme climate events and food insecurity
- Rising global interest rates and debt refinancing
- Commodity price collapse
- Weak reform execution and governance slippage

KEY TAKEAWAY

Country performance in 2026–27 will diverge sharply. Target countries with strong institutions, credible policies and investable opportunities.

Sources: IMF (Apr 2026), AfDB (May 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), ITU (2024).

10 | MONITORING DASHBOARD, RISKS AND SOURCES

INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Track what matters. Manage risks. Stay ahead.

This dashboard summarises leading indicators to watch through August 2027, key downside risks, scenario triggers and our primary data sources.

A. MONITORING DASHBOARD – LEADING INDICATORS

Indicator	What it signals	Direction	Watch Level	Freq.
Brent Oil Price (USD/bbl)	Energy costs, inflation and fiscal balances	↗	>90	Weekly
Global Shipping Index (SCFI)	Trade costs and supply chain stress	↗	>2,500	Weekly
US Federal Funds Rate (%)	Global liquidity and capital flows	→	>5.00	Monthly
DXY (USD Index)	Dollar strength and FX pressure	↗	>105	Weekly
SSA Inflation (Median %)	Price stability and monetary policy space	↘	>6.0	Monthly
SSA Policy Rate (Median %)	Monetary stance and borrowing cost	→	>10.0	Monthly
Africa Sovereign Spreads (bps)	Risk premium and financing conditions	↗	>600	Weekly
AfCFTA Trade (USD billion)	Regional trade integration progress	↗	>230 (2027)	Quarterly
Power Generation (GWh)	Energy reliability and productivity	↗	+5% vs LY	Quarterly
Debt Service (% of Revenue)	Fiscal pressure and sustainability	↗	>25%	Quarterly
Net Capital Flows (USD billion)	External financing and liquidity	→	Trend ↓	Quarterly
Youth Unemployment (%)	Social stability and growth potential	→	>20%	Annual

Direction: ↗ Improving ↗ Deteriorating → Stable / Mixed

B. KEY DOWNSIDE RISKS

Prolonged Energy and Shipping Shock
Keeps inflation high, widens fiscal gaps and slows growth.

Geopolitical Tensions and Conflict Escalation
Disrupts trade, investment and public finances.

FX Stress and Sudden Capital Flow Reversals
Currency depreciation, higher import costs and reserve losses.

Debt Refinancing and Liquidity Squeeze
Rising debt service, rollover risks and crowding out.

Climate and Food System Shocks
Droughts, floods and pests disrupt production and prices.

Weak Reform Execution and Governance Slippage
Delays projects, erodes investor confidence and growth.

C. SCENARIO TRIGGERS (WHAT WOULD CHANGE THE PATH?)

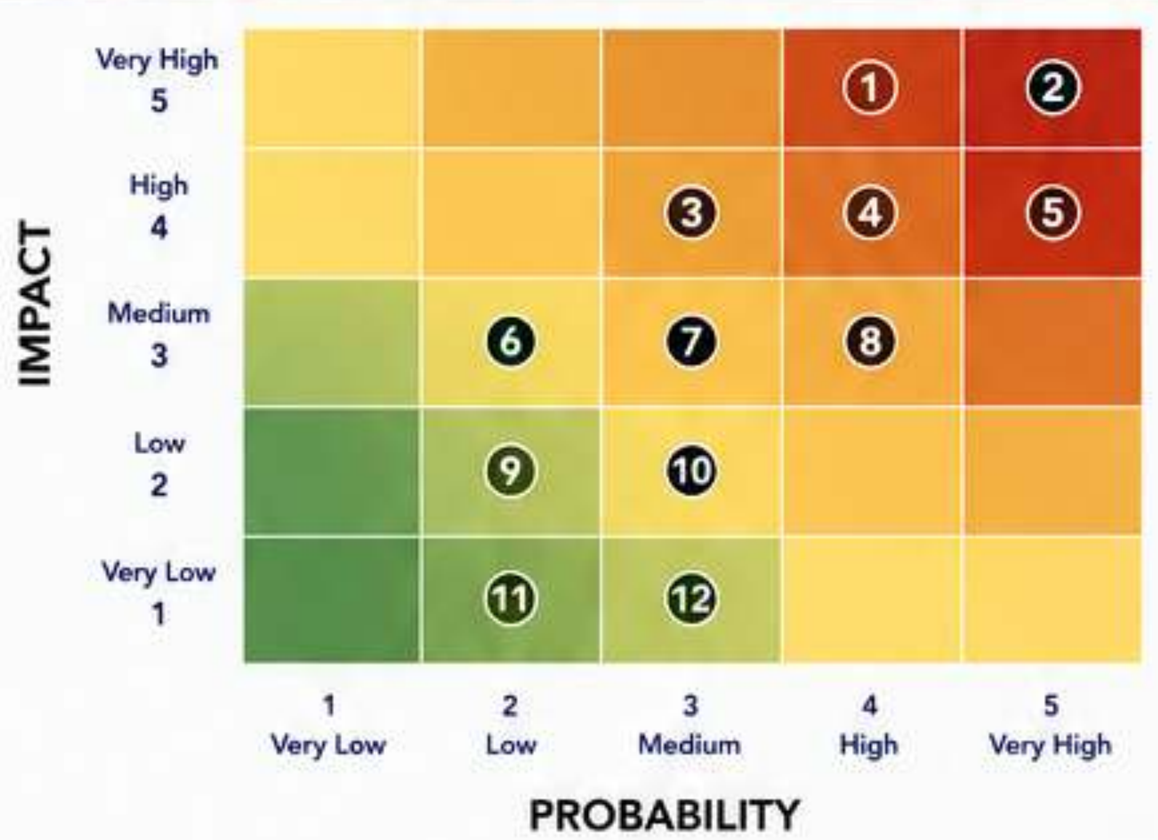
Upside Triggers

- Sustained decline in oil prices and shipping costs
- Faster intra-African trade and payments integration
- Stronger private capital inflows and FDI
- Successful debt reprofiling and lower borrowing costs
- Robust harvests and stable food prices

Downside Triggers

- Oil price > USD 100/bbl for several months
- Global recession or major demand shock
- Conflict escalation in key production / trade corridors
- Sharp tightening of global financial conditions
- Severe climate shock causing food or energy crisis

D. RISK MATRIX: PROBABILITY VS IMPACT (THROUGH AUGUST 2027)



RISK LEGEND

1. Energy & shipping shock
2. Conflict escalation
3. FX stress / capital reversal
4. Debt refinancing squeeze
5. Climate / food system shock
6. Global demand slowdown
7. Governance / reform slippage
8. Commodity price collapse
9. Cybersecurity / digital disruption
10. Pandemic / health shock
11. Social unrest
12. Policy implementation delays

E. DATA SOURCES

- IMF – World Economic Outlook (Apr 2026 & Jul 2026) Update)
- African Development Bank (AfDB) (Apr 2026)
- World Bank – Global Economic Prospects (Jun 2026)
- UNCTAD – Economic Development in Africa Report (2024)
- International Energy Agency (IEA) (May 2026)
- World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Outlook (Apr 2026)
- National Sources & Central Banks (Various)
- Industry Reports & Market Data (2024–2026)

F. WHAT WE WILL UPDATE

- Monthly dashboard refresh (key indicators).
- Quarterly review of risks, scenarios and country outlooks.
- Event-driven updates for major shocks or policy changes.
- Full newsletter update every quarter through August 2027.

G. STAY CONNECTED

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KEY TAKEAWAY Monitor the leading indicators, manage the risks and act on the enablers. Execution, discipline and partnership will determine outcomes by August 2027.

Note: All forecasts are as of 10 August 2026 and are subject to change.

Sources: IMF (Apr & Jul 2026), AfDB (Apr 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (May 2026), WTO (Apr 2026) and national sources.

11 | THE 54-COUNTRY PESTEL SYNTHESIS AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA — BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

From analysis to action. The signals, priorities and way forward.

The 54-country PESTEL profiles presented in Section 09 highlight diversity in opportunities and risks. This synthesis distils the main signals and the continental implications through August 2027.

1. TOP CONTINENTAL SIGNALS

- Africa's growth advantage persists in 2027 with a projected cluster around 4.3–4.6%.
- Disinflation resumes but remains uneven; fiscal discipline and FX anchors are decisive.
- Trade and payments integration are the new growth multipliers (AfCFTA, corridors, PAPSS).
- Energy reliability and logistics costs remain the #1 constraint on competitiveness.
- Domestic resource mobilisation and debt transparency are the foundation of sustainable growth.

2. CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Macroeconomic stability and credible monetary–fiscal frameworks.
- Invest in high-multiplier infrastructure: power, transport, digital, water and urban systems.
- Deepen domestic capital markets and leverage blended finance to crowd-in private investment.
- Upskill people, support youth and MSMEs, and advance digital inclusion and innovation.
- Build climate resilience, food security and natural capital for long-term productivity.

3. INVESTMENT IMPLICATIONS

- Target bankable projects with clear cash flows, off-take and risk mitigation.
- Prioritise countries with improving policy credibility, FX stability and governance.
- Position for sectors with structural demand: energy, logistics, digital, agri-processing, minerals and pharma.
- Partner locally, de-risk early, and align with aational and continental priorities.
- Monitor execution, governance and ESG performance closely.

4. CONTINENTAL OUTLOOK AT A GLANCE

GROWTH OUTLOOK
Sub-Saharan Africa growth around 4.3–4.6% in 2027, outpacing most advanced economy blocs.

INFLATION OUTLOOK
Broad disinflation resumes but dispersion remains high; food and fuel are key watch points.

MONETARY POLICY
Shallow, non-synchronized easing; credible anchors enable cuts, vulnerable economies stay tight.

FISCAL & DEBT
Debt service remains binding; focus on currency, maturity, cost, transparency and project returns.

TRADE & INTEGRATION
Customs, NTB removal, payments and logistics delivery drive real trade gains.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Power, transport, digital and urban infrastructure are the highest-multiplier investments.

PEOPLE & DEMOGRAPHICS
Young population is an advantage—skills, jobs and inclusion are the deciding factors.

5. FROM INSIGHT TO IMPACT – THE CONTINENTAL BLUEPRINT RECAP

01 STABILITY FIRST
Strengthen monetary and fiscal credibility, restore debt sustainability and build buffers.

02 INTEGRATION AT SCALE
Implement AfCFTA, connect markets, simplify borders and harmonise standards.

03 INVEST IN PRODUCTIVITY
Close infrastructure gaps in energy, logistics, digital and water.

04 MOBILISE DOMESTIC CAPITAL
Broaden tax bases, develop capital markets and leverage blended finance.

05 EMPOWER PEOPLE
Create quality jobs, skills and health; support women, youth and MSMEs.

06 BUILD RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY
Strengthen climate resilience, food security and natural capital management.

6. WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE BY AUGUST 2027

- Real growth is broad-based, inflation is declining and currencies are more stable.
- Debt profiles are lengthened, more domestic capital is available and private investment is rising.
- Power reliability improves, logistics corridors are functioning and digital connectivity is ubiquitous.
- Intra-African trade and payments are faster, cheaper and more transparent.
- Jobs are growing, poverty is falling and inclusion is advancing across all regions.
- Governance, transparency and rule of law are stronger and public services are delivering.

7. EXECUTION SCHEDULE – KEY MILESTONES TO AUGUST 2027

Q3–Q4 2026 — STABILISE & PREPARE
- Anchor inflation expectations
- Strengthen fiscal positions
- Advance debt transparency
- Prepare bankable projects pipeline

Q1–Q2 2027 — REFORM & INVEST
- Implement key reforms
- Mobilise financing (domestic & external)
- Accelerate energy and logistics projects
- Expand digital and payments systems

Q3 2027 — SCALE & INTEGRATE
- Scale productive infrastructure
- Deepen trade and payments integration
- Strengthen private sector participation
- Monitor and manage risks

BY AUGUST 2027 — DELIVER IMPACT
- Higher, inclusive growth
- Lower inflation and stable FX
- Jobs creation and inclusion
- Stronger resilience and sustainability

BEYOND 2027 — BUILD MOMENTUM
- Sustain reforms
- Close remaining infrastructure gaps
- Innovate and industrialise
- Achieve Africa's long-term prosperity

8. FINAL WORD

"Africa's future to August 2027 will be written by the choices we make today—stability, integration, investment and inclusion.

THE TIME IS NOW.

KEY TAKEAWAY The data and analysis point to opportunity, but execution will determine outcomes. Focus on what works, do it at scale, and deliver for our people.

Sources: IMF (Apr & Jul 2026), AfDB (Apr 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (May 2026), WTO (Apr 2026) and national sources.

12 | THE AFRICA ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT EXECUTION FRAMEWORK

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Turning strategy into results. Aligned action for Africa's transformation.

This execution framework translates the 12 pillars and regional priorities into practical actions, partnerships and measurable outcomes through August 2027.

1. EXECUTION PRINCIPLES

FOCUS & PRIORITISATION
Concentrate resources on high-impact sectors, countries and reforms.

PARTNERSHIP & COLLABORATION
Leverage public–private partnerships and continental cooperation.

DISCIPLINE & ACCOUNTABILITY
Strengthen institutions, transparent governance and performance management.

INCLUSION & EMPOWERMENT
Create opportunities for youth, women, SMEs and vulnerable communities.

SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE
Build climate resilience and ensure long-term economic sustainability.

DATA & EVIDENCE DRIVEN
Use quality data, analytics and foresight to guide decisions and track outcomes.

2. PRIORITY ACTIONS BY PILLAR (2025–AUG 2027)

PILLAR	KEY ACTIONS
Macro Stability & Policy Credibility	• Anchor inflation expectations; strengthen fiscal rules and medium-term frameworks. • Enhance debt transparency and improve communications.
Domestic Revenue & Public Finance	• Broaden tax bases; digitalise administration; reduce leakages. • Align spending with development priorities and improve procurement.
Debt, Financing & Risk Management	• Shift to concessional, longer-maturity financing; develop local currency markets. • Strengthen contingent liability and debt sustainability management.
Monetary, FX & Financial Sector	• Build FX buffers; deepen financial inclusion; enhance supervision and resolution. • Expand capital markets and digital financial services.
Energy Security & Just Transition	• Invest in generation, transmission and storage; expand regional power pools. • Phase out inefficient subsidies; mobilise private investment in renewables.
Infrastructure & Connectivity	• Prioritise bankable projects in transport, energy, water and digital. • Use blended finance and PPPs to close the infrastructure gap.
Trade, AfCFTA & Economic Integration	• Remove non-tariff barriers; simplify customs and trade procedures. • Invest in logistics corridors and cross-border infrastructure.
Industrialisation, Value Chains & Minerals	• Support agro-processing, light manufacturing and pharmaceuticals. • Develop SEZs and industrial parks with reliable utilities.
Digital Economy, Innovation & Technology	• Expand broadband and data centres; promote fintech and e-commerce. • Invest in STEM skills, R&D and innovation ecosystems.
Climate Resilience, Food Security & Natural Capital	• Scale climate-smart agriculture and irrigation; protect ecosystems and water. • Mobilise climate finance and green bonds.
Human Capital, Jobs & Social Protection	• Improve education, health and nutrition; expand vocational training. • Build adaptive social protection systems.
Governance, Institutions & Rule of Law	• Strengthen institutions, checks and balances; fight corruption. • Enhance open data, statistics and open government.

3. MEASURING SUCCESS – KEY OUTCOMES BY AUGUST 2027

4.3–4.6%
Real GDP Growth
Stronger, more inclusive and resilient growth.

<6%
Inflation
Lower and more stable inflation across regions.

↑ Savings & Investment
Higher domestic savings and investment rates.

↑ Intra-African Trade
Greater trade under AfCFTA and deeper value chains.

↑ Jobs for Youth & Women
More and better quality jobs created.

↑ Climate Resilience & Food Security
Stronger resilience and sustainable food systems.

↑ Governance & Service Delivery
Better institutions, trust and public services.

5. KEY ENABLERS FOR SUCCESS

STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Independent, competent institutions that enforce rules and build trust.

POLITICAL WILL
Bold leadership and policy continuity across election cycles.

FINANCING & CAPITAL MOBILISATION
Innovative financing, PPP models and local capital market depth.

CAPACITY & INNOVATION
Invest in skills, R&D, digital solutions and entrepreneurship.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION
Accelerate AfCFTA implementation and intra-African trade.

POLICY COHERENCE
Align monetary, fiscal, trade, industrial and infrastructure policies.

RISK MANAGEMENT
Proactive identification, mitigation and resilience building.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
Engage citizens, businesses, civil society and the diaspora.

4. MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

CLEAR TARGETS
Set SMART targets for each pillar and country.

REGULAR TRACKING
Monthly/quarterly tracking of key indicators.

TRANSPARENCY
Publish scorecards and dashboards openly.

STAKEHOLDER REVIEW
Engage stakeholders in review and feedback cycles.

ADAPT & IMPROVE
Adjust policies and priorities based on results and risks.

6. THE ROADMAP TO AUGUST 2027

PHASE 1 Q3–Q4 2026 STABILISE	PHASE 2 Q1–Q2 2027 SCALE UP	PHASE 3 Q3 2027 DELIVER IMPACT	PHASE 4 Q4 2027 CONSOLIDATE	BEYOND 2027 SUSTAIN & LEAD
✓ Anchor stability	✓ Implement reforms	✓ Jobs and inclusion	✓ Deepen gains	✓ Sustain reforms
✓ Prepare projects	✓ Accelerate investments	✓ Sector transformation	✓ Close infrastructure gaps	✓ Innovate and adapt
✓ Mobilise financing	✓ Expand trade	✓ Export growth	✓ Strengthen institutions	✓ Lead in green & digital
✓ Build partnerships	✓ Strengthen capacity	✓ Service delivery	✓ Improve resilience	✓ Build lasting prosperity

7. CALL TO ACTION

"Africa's transformation is within reach. Let us act—together, now and with resolve—to build a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable Africa by August 2027 and beyond.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY
Execution with discipline, partnership and accountability will convert today's potential into inclusive and sustainable prosperity for all Africans by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: IMF (Apr & Jul 2026), AfDB (Apr 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (May 2026), WTO (Apr 2026) and national sources.

13 | INVESTMENT PRIORITIES BY SECTOR AND ENABLERS

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

High-impact sectors. Scalable opportunities. Africa's growth engine.

These sectors offer the greatest potential for inclusive growth, job creation, export earnings and economic transformation through August 2027.

1. TOP HIGH-IMPACT SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT (TO AUGUST 2027)

Sector	Rationale	Growth Outlook (2026–2027)	Investment Focus
Renewable Energy & Power	Rising demand, abundant resources, energy access gap.	10–15%	Solar, wind, hydro, storage, grid expansion, mini-grids.
Transport & Logistics Infrastructure	AfCFTA corridors, urbanisation and trade growth.	8–12%	Roads, rail, ports, airports, logistics parks, dry ports.
Digital Economy & Technology	Young population, digital adoption, innovation surge.	12–18%	Data centres, fintech, connectivity, e-commerce, cloud & cybersecurity.
Agribusiness & Food Systems	Food security need, export potential, value addition.	8–14%	Agri-processing, irrigation, cold chain, storage, inputs, commodities.
Manufacturing & Industrialisation	Import substitution, industrial jobs, regional value chains.	7–11%	Light manufacturing, textiles, pharma, auto components, building materials.
Mining & Critical Minerals	Global demand for minerals and energy transition.	6–10%	Battery minerals, PGMs, gold, copper, rare earths, processing & refining.
Real Estate & Urban Development	Urban growth, affordable housing and commercial need.	7–12%	Affordable housing, smart cities, industrial parks, commercial real estate.
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	Health systems strengthening and ageing population.	9–13%	Hospitals, clinics, pharma manufacturing, medical technology.
Education & Skills Development	Demographic dividend requires skills and quality education.	8–12%	TVET, edtech, schools, universities, skills and training centres.

2. CROSS-CUTTING ENABLERS (FOUNDATIONAL PRIORITIES)

Good Governance & Institutional Strength
Transparent institutions, rule of law and accountable leadership build investor confidence and reduce risk.

Regional Integration (AfCFTA)
A single market of 1.4 billion people; removes barriers, unlocks scale and deepens value chains.

Access to Finance & Capital Markets
Develop local capital markets, credit guarantees, blended finance and innovative instruments.

Digital Infrastructure & Connectivity
Expand broadband, 4G/5G, data centres and digital ID to power the digital economy.

Energy Access & Reliability
Increase generation, transmission and storage to support industrialisation and productivity.

Infrastructure Development
Close infrastructure gaps in transport, logistics, water, sanitation and urban infrastructure.

Climate Resilience & Sustainability
Build climate-smart systems, protect ecosystems and mobilise green finance.

Human Capital & Social Inclusion
Invest in health, education, gender equality and youth employment for inclusive growth.

3. SECTOR INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS MATRIX (AUGUST 2027 OUTLOOK)

Note: Bubble size reflects relative scale of investment opportunity.

4. INVESTMENT THEMES BY HORIZON

SHORT TERM (TO AUG 2026)
- Energy access, quick wins in power
- Agri inputs, storage & food security
- Digital connectivity & fintech
- Road maintenance & logistics efficiency

MEDIUM TERM (TO AUG 2027)
- Industrial parks & manufacturing
- Rail, ports & corridor development
- Affordable housing & urban services
- Healthcare infrastructure expansion

LONG TERM (BEYOND AUG 2027)
- Deep industrialisation & export hubs
- Green hydrogen & critical minerals
- Smart cities & sustainable infrastructure
- Knowledge economy & innovation

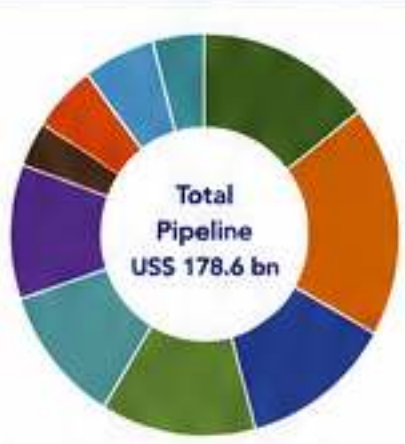
5. AFRICA'S COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

- Abundant natural resources and renewable energy potential
- Young, dynamic and growing population
- Strategic location between major global markets
- Expanding consumer base and urban middle class
- Improving policy environment and regional cooperation
- Strong entrepreneurial spirit and innovation ecosystem

6. INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Political and policy stability
- Regulatory clarity and ease of doing business
- Currency and macroeconomic stability
- Project bankability and risk mitigation
- ESG standards and sustainability alignment
- Local partner and community engagement

7. SECTOR INVESTMENT PIPELINE (SAMPLE INDICATIVE VALUE)



Renewable Energy & Power	28.4 bn (15.9%)
Transport & Logistics	32.7 bn (18.3%)
Digital Economy & Technology	21.6 bn (12.1%)
Agribusiness & Food Systems	23.8 bn (13.3%)
Manufacturing & Industrialisation	19.9 bn (11.1%)
Mining & Critical Minerals	18.2 bn (10.2%)
Real Estate & Urban Development	14.6 bn (8.2%)
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	11.1 bn (6.2%)
Education & Skills Development	8.3 bn (4.7%)

Note: Values are indicative and subject to change.

8. FROM STRATEGY TO IMPACT – OUR COMMITMENT

Identify the right opportunities → Structure viable and bankable deals → Mobilise capital and partners → Execute with excellence and accountability → Deliver measurable impact for Africa

> *Strategic investments. Strong partnerships. Shared prosperity. This is how we build Africa's future.*

KEY TAKEAWAY
Focus on the right sectors, strengthen enablers and execute with discipline.
This is the pathway to sustainable growth and inclusive prosperity across Africa by August 2027.

Sources: IMF (Apr & Jul 2026), AfDB (Apr 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (May 2026), WTO (Apr 2026) and national sources.

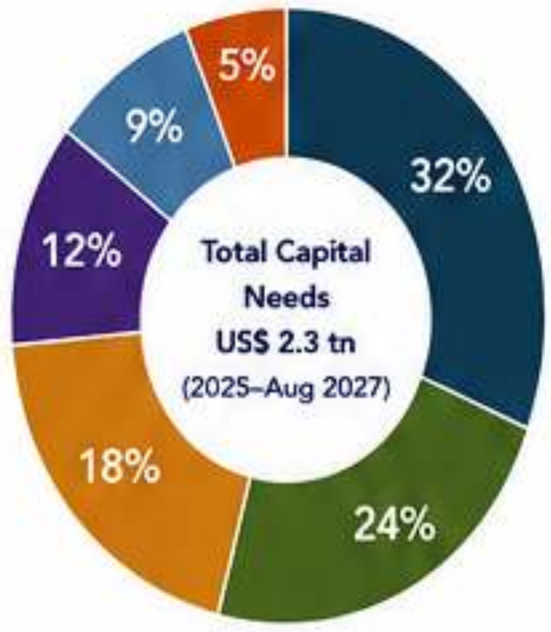
14 | FINANCING AFRICA'S TRANSFORMATION
MOBILISING CAPITAL, MAXIMISING IMPACT

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Innovative finance. Scalable capital. Sustainable impact.

Africa's transformation requires smart financing solutions and efficient capital mobilisation across public, private and blended sources through August 2027.

1. CAPITAL NEEDS TO AUGUST 2027



- Infrastructure US$ 736 bn
- Energy US$ 552 bn
- Agriculture & Food Systems US$ 414 bn
- Digital Economy US$ 276 bn
- Healthcare & Education US$ 207 bn
- Other Sectors US$ 115 bn

Africa needs an estimated US$ 2.3 trillion between 2025 and August 2027 to close its infrastructure and development gaps.

2. SOURCES OF CAPITAL

30%	**Domestic Resources**	Tax revenues, savings, pension funds, SOEs
25%	**Private Sector & FDI**	Equity, reinvested earnings, strategic investors
20%	**Blended Finance**	Concessional capital, guarantees, risk sharing
15%	**Multilateral & Bilateral**	DFIs, development banks, aid & concessional loans
10%	**Capital Markets**	Bonds, sukuk, green bonds, crowdfunding, REITs

Blended and innovative finance remains critical to de-risk investments and crowd-in private capital.

5. FINANCING STRATEGIES & INSTRUMENTS

PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPs)
Leverage private efficiency and innovation to deliver public infrastructure and services.

BLENDED FINANCE & RISK MITIGATION
Use guarantees, first-loss capital and concessional finance to reduce risks and improve bankability.

GREEN & SUSTAINABLE FINANCE
Mobilise green bonds, climate funds and carbon markets to fund low-carbon and resilient projects.

DEBT CAPITAL MARKETS
Deepen local currency bond and sukuk markets for long-term, affordable capital.

FINTECH & DIGITAL SOLUTIONS
Expand access to finance, improve payments, credit scoring and investor transparency.

LOCAL CAPITAL MOBILISATION
Strengthen pension funds, insurance, sovereign wealth funds and domestic investor participation.

POLICY & REGULATORY REFORMS
Improve legal certainty, streamline approvals and align incentives for investors.

INNOVATIVE FINANCING MODELS
Use project bonds, revenue-based financing, results-based finance and pay-for-success models.

3. INNOVATIVE FINANCING SOLUTIONS

Project Preparation Facilities
Support feasibility studies, structuring and transaction advisory.

Guarantees & Credit Enhancement
Reduce risk and improve credit ratings for projects.

Viability Gap Funding
Bridge affordability gaps in infrastructure and social sectors.

Results-Based Financing
Disburse funds based on verified performance outcomes.

Sovereign & Sub-Sovereign Solutions
Leverage government balance sheets to crowd-in private investment.

4. CAPITAL MOBILISATION ROADMAP

PHASE 1 Q3–Q4 2026 MOBILISE	PHASE 2 Q1–Q2 2027 STRUCTURE	PHASE 3 Q3 2027 DEPLOY	PHASE 4 Q4 2027–AUG 2027 SCALE & IMPACT
• Identify investable opportunities • Engage capital partners • Prepare project pipelines • Build investor confidence	• Conduct due diligence • Structure bankable deals • Secure guarantees & risk mitigation • Finalise financing terms	• Financial close • Disburse and execute • Monitor progress and KPIs • Manage risks and compliance	• Track impact and returns • Scale successful models • Recycle capital • Replicate across regions & sectors

CONTINUOUS MONITORING, LEARNING & ADAPTATION

7. OUR COMMITMENT

IBA is committed to mobilising capital, de-risking investments and delivering measurable impact across Africa.

WE IDENTIFY high-impact opportunities.
WE STRUCTURE bankable, investable deals.
WE MOBILISE capital and strategic partners.
WE EXECUTE with excellence and integrity.
WE DELIVER sustainable impact for Africa.

TOGETHER, WE FINANCE AFRICA'S FUTURE.

6. FINANCING GAP VS. POTENTIAL IMPACT (2025–AUG 2027)

THE FINANCING GAP

US$ 1.0 – 1.2 tn
Estimated financing gap across key sectors.

THE POTENTIAL IMPACT IF GAP IS CLOSED

7–10% Higher GDP growth annually	**30–40 million** New jobs created	**100 million+** People lifted out of poverty	**50%** Increase in intra-African trade
Universal access to electricity for more Africans	Stronger climate resilience and food security	Improved health, education and social outcomes	More inclusive, sustainable and prosperous Africa

8. SUCCESS STORIES IN THE MAKING

SOLAR PARKS (Sub-Saharan Africa)

- PPP model with blended finance
- 500MW+ new capacity
- Powering 1+ million homes

REGIONAL CORRIDORS (East & West Africa)

- AFCFTA-aligned infrastructure
- Reduced trade costs by 20–30%
- Boosting regional integration

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (Pan-Africa)

- Blended finance & guarantees
- Improved yields & food security
- Empowering millions of farmers

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE (Continent-Wide)

- Data centres & fibre networks
- Enabling digital economy growth
- Creating high-value jobs

9. CALL TO ACTION

Let us invest together.
Let us build together.
Let us transform Africa, now and for generations to come.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY
Innovative financing, strategic partnerships and disciplined execution will unlock the capital Africa needs to achieve inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: IMF (Apr & Jul 2026), AfDB (Apr 2026), World Bank (Jun 2026), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (May 2026), WTO (Apr 2026) and national sources.

15 | INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AN INTEGRATED AFRICA
BUILDING CONNECTIONS, UNLOCKING PROSPERITY

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

World-class infrastructure is the backbone of Africa's economic transformation.

Strategic investments in infrastructure will drive productivity, competitiveness and inclusive growth through August 2027 and beyond.

1. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES (TO AUGUST 2027)

1. TRANSPORT AND CONNECTIVITY
Roads, railways, ports, airports and logistics corridors to integrate markets and reduce trade costs.

2. ENERGY AND POWER
Expand generation capacity, regional power pools and renewable energy to ensure reliable, affordable power.

3. DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Broadband, data centres, 4G/5G networks and digital platforms to power the digital economy.

4. WATER AND SANITATION
Invest in water storage, treatment, irrigation and sanitation for health, agriculture and industry.

5. URBAN AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Affordable housing, smart cities, healthcare facilities, schools and public spaces.

6. INDUSTRIAL AND SEZ DEVELOPMENT
Industrial parks, special economic zones and agro-processing hubs to drive value addition.

7. CLIMATE RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE
Build infrastructure that withstands climate shocks and supports a low-carbon future.

8. CROSS-BORDER AND REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Invest in transnational corridors, pipelines, fiber optics and trade facilitation infrastructure.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK (2025–AUG 2027)

US$ 1.3 – 1.6 trillion
Estimated infrastructure investment needed (2025 – Aug 2027)

10 – 12%
Average annual growth in infrastructure investment

65%
Investment from public and blended finance

35%
Investment from private sector and institutional investors

+25 million
Jobs created directly and indirectly

+1.0 – 1.3%
Additional GDP growth impact per year

6. ENABLERS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ACCELERATION

POLICY AND REGULATORY REFORMS
Streamline approvals, strengthen PPPs and reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks.

BANKABLE PROJECTS PIPELINE
Ensure robust feasibility studies, bankability and risk mitigation frameworks.

ACCESS TO FINANCE
Mobilise domestic capital, leverage blended finance and attract long-term investors.

STRONG PARTNERSHIPS
Foster collaboration between governments, private sector, DFIs and communities.

PROJECT EXECUTION CAPACITY
Strengthen implementation capacity, local content and skills development.

SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE
Integrate climate resilience, green standards and circular economy principles.

3. SECTORAL INVESTMENT NEEDS (2025 – AUG 2027)

Sub-Sector	Investment Need (US$ Billion)	Key Focus Areas	Impact
Transport & Connectivity	450 – 550	Roads, rail, ports, airports, logistics corridors	Lower trade costs, regional integration
Energy & Power	320 – 400	Generation, transmission, renewables, regional pools	Reliable power, industrial growth
Digital Infrastructure	180 – 240	Broadband, data centres, 4G/5G, digital platforms	Digital economy, innovation
Water & Sanitation	150 – 200	Water supply, irrigation, treatment, sanitation	Health, productivity, food security
Urban & Social Infrastructure	120 – 160	Housing, schools, hospitals, smart cities	Inclusive growth, quality of life
Industrial & SEZ Development	60 – 90	Industrial parks, SEZs, agro-processing hubs	Jobs, exports, value addition
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	40 – 60	Green infrastructure, flood defences, resilient systems	Resilience, sustainability, risk reduction

4. REGIONAL PRIORITY CORRIDORS

North–South Corridor
(Cairo – Johannesburg)
Linking markets, people and industries.

West Africa Coastal Corridor
(Dakar – Lagos)
Boosting trade, ports and industrial hubs.

Central Africa Corridor
(Douala – Ndjamena)
Connecting landlocked economies to ports.

LAPSSET Corridor
(Lamu – South Sudan – Ethiopia – Transport)
Unlocking East Africa's potential.

Trans-Saharan Highway & Fiber Optic Network
Connecting Africa, enabling digital and trade integration.

7. KEY SUCCESS METRICS BY AUGUST 2027

US$ 1.3 – 1.6 trillion
Infrastructure investment mobilised

25+ million
Jobs created

15%
Reduction in average trade costs

20%
Increase in installed power capacity

70%
Population with broadband access

30 million+
People with improved water and sanitation

5. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT IMPACT MODEL

INVESTMENT → **CONSTRUCTION** → **CONNECTIVITY** → **PRODUCTIVITY** → **PROSPERITY**

INVESTMENT
Mobilise public, private and blended finance for priority projects.

CONSTRUCTION
Build quality, resilient and inclusive infrastructure.

CONNECTIVITY
Link people, markets and opportunities across Africa.

PRODUCTIVITY
Improve efficiency, competitiveness and innovation.

PROSPERITY
Drive inclusive growth, jobs and sustainable development.

> "INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDS TODAY. CONNECTIONS UNLOCK TOMORROW. PROSPERITY LASTS GENERATIONS.
>
> THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

8. OUR COMMITMENT

IBA is committed to financing and delivering transformative infrastructure that connects Africa, empowers communities and builds a sustainable future. Together, we will build the infrastructure that unlocks Africa's full potential.

STRONGER CONNECTIONS. MORE OPPORTUNITIES. PROSPEROUS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY
Investing in infrastructure is investing in Africa's future.
Strong infrastructure will drive growth, integration, resilience and shared prosperity by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), World Bank (2025), UNECA (2025), PIDA (2025), IEA (2025), ITU (2025), National Sources.

16 | HUMAN CAPITAL & DEMOGRAPHICS
AFRICA'S GREATEST ASSET, THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Investing in people. Empowering potential. Building Africa's future.

Africa's young, dynamic and increasingly skilled population is a powerful driver of growth now and for generations to come through August 2027 and beyond.

1. AFRICA AT A GLANCE – PEOPLE POWER

Population (2025)
~1.55 billion
Expected to reach ~2.5 billion by 2050 (Africa will be home to 25% of the world's population)

Median Age (2025)
19.7 years
The youngest continent and a major demographic advantage

Working-Age Population (15–64 years)
~1.0 billion
By 2030, Africa will have the largest working-age population

Urban Population (2025)
~45%
Rising urbanisation driving demand for housing, infrastructure, jobs and services.

Youth Population (15–24 years)
~400 million
A vibrant, creative and entrepreneurial generation

2. HUMAN CAPITAL STRENGTHS

Education & Skills Development
Scale quality education, STEM, digital skills and vocational training.

Health & Wellbeing
Improve healthcare access, nutrition and mental wellbeing to build a productive population.

Youth Employment & Entrepreneurship
Create jobs, support start-ups and empower young people to become job creators.

Women Empowerment
Invest in women's education, leadership and economic participation.

Digital & Innovation Ecosystems
Build digital infrastructure, support innovation hubs and expand access to technology.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND OPPORTUNITY

Africa's demographic dividend can transform the continent into a global growth powerhouse if we:

- Invest in people today
- Create quality jobs
- Close gender gaps
- Strengthen institutions
- Enable inclusive growth

This dividend can add up to US$ 2.9 trillion to Africa's GDP by 2030.

US$ 2.9 TRILLION POTENTIAL GDP BOOST BY 2030
Through smarter investment in people, skills and productivity.

5. KEY HUMAN CAPITAL INDICATORS

Indicator	2025 (e)	2030 (f)	2050 (f)
Population (billion)	1.55	1.70	2.50
Median Age (years)	19.7	21.1	25.4
Working-Age Population (15–64 yrs, billion)	1.00	1.15	1.60
Urban Population (%)	45%	50%	60%
Youth Population (15–24 yrs, million)	400	430	575
Female Participation in Labour Force (%)	49%	52%	55%

Sources: UN DESA (2024), World Bank (2024), AfDB (2025)

6. KEY INVESTMENTS FOR HUMAN CAPITAL TRANSFORMATION

QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL
Expand access to inclusive, affordable and future-ready education.

STRONG HEALTH SYSTEMS
Build resilient health systems and improve access to quality healthcare.

JOBS & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES
Drive industrialisation, SME growth and investment in high-impact sectors.

EMPOWER WOMEN & GIRLS
Remove barriers, promote equality and unlock the full potential of women.

DIGITAL SKILLS & INNOVATION
Invest in digital literacy, technology and innovation to future-proof Africa's people.

LEADERSHIP & INSTITUTIONS
Strengthen governance, ethical leadership and people-centric public institutions.

7. AFRICA'S HUMAN CAPITAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

- Youngest and fastest growing population in the world.
- Large and expanding working-age population.
- High mobile and internet penetration driving digital adoption.
- Strong entrepreneurial culture and innovation ecosystem.
- Strategic location linking global markets.
- Growing middle class driving demand and productivity.

8. RISKS TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Inadequate education and skills mismatch.
- High youth unemployment and underemployment.
- Gender inequality and limited women's participation.
- Weak healthcare systems and health outcomes.
- Governance gaps and social instability.
- Climate change and environmental pressures.

"Africa's future will be defined by the choices we make today about our people. When we invest in human capital, we invest in Africa's greatest competitive advantage—its people.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

9. OUR COMMITMENT TO PEOPLE & PROGRESS

INVEST IN PEOPLE
We prioritise investments that build skills, create jobs and empower communities.

PARTNER FOR IMPACT
We collaborate with governments, businesses, investors and communities for shared success.

MEASURE & IMPROVE
We track outcomes, learn and adapt to maximise impact and value.

BUILD INCLUSION
We champion equality, diversity and inclusion in all our investments and partnerships.

LEAVE A LEGACY
We are building a legacy of prosperity, dignity and opportunity for generations to come.

10. CALL TO ACTION

Invest in Africa's people. Build a skilled, healthy and empowered continent. Together, we can unlock Africa's full potential.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY
Africa's people are its greatest asset.
Investing in human capital today will deliver inclusive, sustainable and generational prosperity by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: UN DESA (2024), World Bank (2024), AfDB (2025), UNESCO (2024), ILO (2024), ITU (2024) and national sources.

17 | TRADE, INTEGRATION & MARKET ACCESS
BUILDING ONE AFRICAN MARKET

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Deepening integration. Expanding markets. Creating shared prosperity.

Africa's economic future depends on how well we trade with each other and with the world. By August 2027, Africa can be a fully connected, competitive and integrated trading bloc.

1. INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE – A GROWING OPPORTUNITY

+28%
Average annual growth (2020–2027)

52%
of Africa's trade is with the world. The goal is 70% of intra-African trade by 2035.

AfCFTA implementation is the game changer. With full implementation, intra-African trade could reach **US$ 350–400 billion by 2030.**

2. AfCFTA IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (JULY 2026)

- **54** African countries signed the AfCFTA
- **48** Countries ratified
- **95%+** Tariff lines identified for liberalisation
- **90%** Commitment to cooperate on customs and trade facilitation
- AfCFTA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana Fully operational

Next step: Fast-track ratifications, remove non-tariff barriers and operationalise key protocols.

3. MAJOR TRADE ENABLERS (TO AUGUST 2027)

Trade Facilitation
Simplify customs processes, harmonise standards and reduce border delays.

Infrastructure Connectivity
Invest in roads, railways, ports, airports and digital trade corridors.

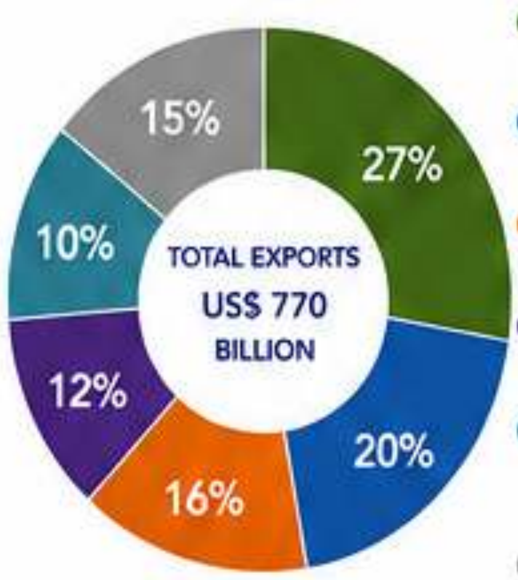
Digital Trade
Expand e-commerce, digital payments and paperless trade systems.

Industrialisation & Value Addition
Move up the value chain and export finished goods, not raw commodities.

Market Information & Intelligence
Improve access to market data, trade finance and business networks.

Standards & Quality Infrastructure
Harmonise standards to enhance competitiveness and consumer trust.

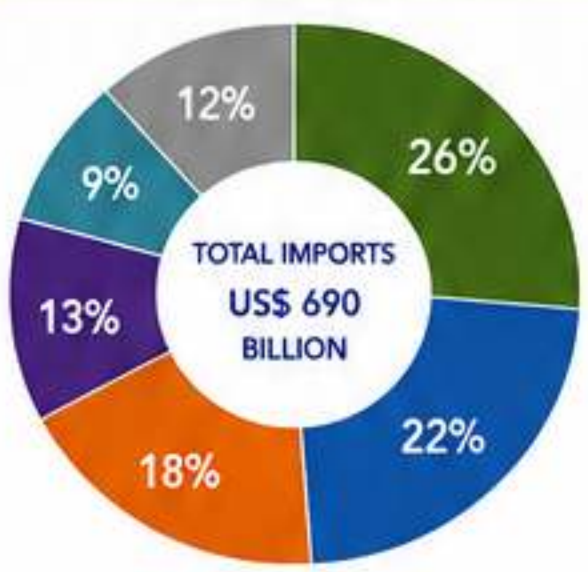
4. TOP EXPORT PRODUCTS (2025)



- Minerals & Metals US$ 208 bn
- Fuels & Energy US$ 154 bn
- Agriculture & Food US$ 123 bn
- Manufactured Goods US$ 92 bn
- Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals US$ 77 bn
- Other Products US$ 116 bn

Diversification and industrialisation will increase Africa's share of global value chains and export earnings.

5. TOP IMPORT PRODUCTS (2025)

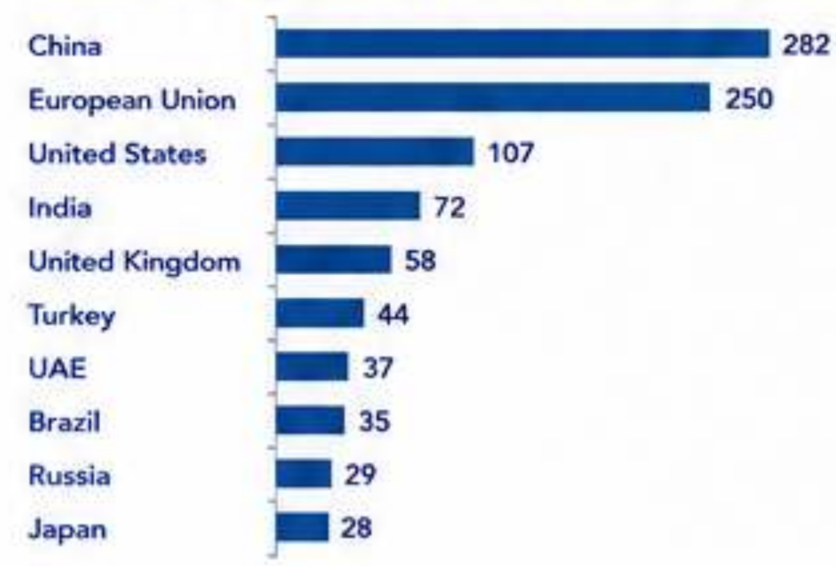


- Machinery & Equipment US$ 179 bn
- Manufactured Goods US$ 152 bn
- Fuels & Energy US$ 124 bn
- Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals US$ 90 bn
- Food & Beverages US$ 62 bn
- Other Products US$ 83 bn

Local production and regional supply chains can reduce import dependence.

6. STRATEGIC TRADE PARTNERS (2025)

Africa's Top Trading Partners by Total Trade Value (US$ Billion)



Diversifying partnerships strengthens resilience and expands market access.

7. NON-TARIFF BARRIERS – MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

- **37%** Complex customs procedures and documentation
- **22%** Poor transport & logistics infrastructure
- **16%** Standards, technical & sanitary requirements
- **14%** Access to trade finance and working capital
- **11%** Limited market information and awareness

Removing non-tariff barriers could increase intra-African trade by 25–30% by 2027.

8. TRADE & INTEGRATION ROADMAP TO AUGUST 2027

- **Q3–Q4 2026** Remove 50% of identified non-tariff barriers
- **Q1–Q2 2027** Operationalise trade in services and digital trade protocols
- **Q2–Q3 2027** Launch African Trade & Investment Facilitation Network
- **Q3–Q4 2027** Expand regional value chains and export competitiveness
- **By August 2027** Stronger, more integrated and competitive African market

9. THE IMPACT BY AUGUST 2027

- **US$ 208 billion** Intra-African trade value
- **+2.0 – 2.5%** Additional GDP growth
- **25+ million** Jobs supported by trade & value chains
- **15%** Increase in Africa's share of global trade
- **US$ 50+ billion** Additional export earnings potential

10. OUR VISION FOR AN INTEGRATED AFRICA

ONE CONTINENT → ONE MARKET → ONE STANDARD → ONE FUTURE

An integrated Africa is a prosperous Africa.

> *"When Africa trades with Africa, Africa grows for Africa.*
>
> **THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

KEY TAKEAWAY Deepening trade and integration will drive industrialisation, create jobs, increase resilience and unlock Africa's full economic potential by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), AfCFTA Secretariat (July 2026), WTO (2025), UNCTAD (2025), World Bank (2025), ITC (2025) and national sources.

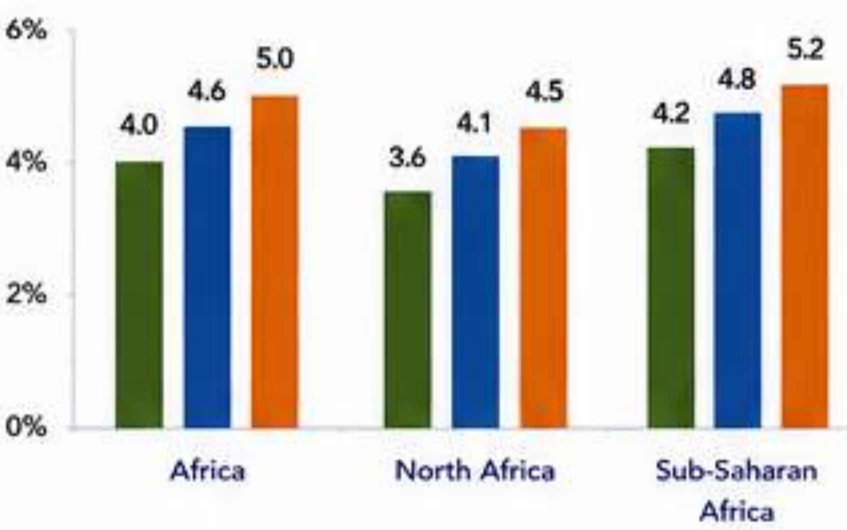
18 | MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK & FORECASTS
AFRICA 2025–2027

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Resilient growth. Prudent policies. Sustainable prosperity.

Africa's macroeconomic outlook remains positive, underpinned by strong fundamentals, reforms and demographic advantages through August 2027 and beyond.

1. REAL GDP GROWTH FORECAST (%)



Africa's GDP growth is projected to strengthen, averaging 4.6% in 2026 and 5.0% in 2027, outpacing the global average. Drivers: demographics, reforms, investment and productivity.

2. AVERAGE INFLATION FORECAST (%)

Inflation continues to moderate as food prices stabilize, supply chains improve and monetary policies remain tight but supportive of growth.

3. CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (% OF GDP)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
Africa	-2.8%	-2.4%	-2.1%
North Africa	-1.9%	-1.6%	-1.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	-3.1%	-2.7%	-2.3%

External balances improve gradually, supported by higher export earnings, services growth and resilient remittances.

4. FISCAL BALANCE (% OF GDP)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
Africa	-3.6%	-3.2%	-2.9%
North Africa	-4.1%	-3.7%	-3.3%
Sub-Saharan Africa	-3.3%	-2.9%	-2.6%

Fiscal deficits narrow as revenue mobilisation, expenditure discipline and efficiency reforms strengthen across the continent.

5. DEBT-TO-GDP RATIO (%)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
Africa	63.1%	61.5%	59.0%
North Africa	73.8%	71.0%	68.0%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60.0%	58.2%	55.6%

Debt sustainability improves with growth acceleration, concessional financing and better fiscal management.

6. POLICY INTEREST RATE OUTLOOK (%)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
Africa (avg.)	10.0%	8.5%	7.5%
North Africa (avg.)	7.2%	6.2%	5.5%
Sub-Saharan Africa (avg.)	10.8%	9.0%	8.0%

Interest rates ease gradually as inflation declines, allowing monetary policy to support growth while maintaining stability.

7. KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS – AFRICA AVERAGE

Indicator	2025e	2026f	2027f	Trend
Real GDP Growth (%)	4.0	4.6	5.0	↑
Inflation (%)	6.8	5.4	4.8	↓
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-2.8	-2.4	-2.1	↑
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)	-3.6	-3.2	-2.9	↑
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	63.1	61.5	59.0	↓
Policy Interest Rate (%)	10.0	8.5	7.5	↓
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	7.8	7.4	↓

8. EXCHANGE RATE OUTLOOK (Local Currency per USD – Average)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
North Africa	5.2	5.1	5.0
West Africa (CFA Franc)	600	600	600
East Africa (KES)	129	126	123
Southern Africa (ZAR)	18.5	18.0	17.5

Exchange rates remain broadly stable with gradual strengthening in well-managed economies.

9. COMMODITY PRICE OUTLOOK (Average Price, USD)

	2025e	2026f	2027f
Crude Oil (Brent, bbl)	72	70	68
Gold (USD/oz)	2,300	2,350	2,400
Copper (USD/mt)	9,200	9,500	9,800
Iron Ore (USD/mt)	100	98	96
Cocoa (USD/mt)	7,500	7,800	8,100

Commodity prices stabilise, supporting export revenues and fiscal sustainability.

10. SCENARIO OUTLOOK (REAL GDP GROWTH – AFRICA AVERAGE)

- **Base Case (Most Likely Scenario)** Growth accelerates on reforms, investment and demographic dividend.
- **Upside Scenario** Stronger global demand, faster reforms and higher commodity prices.
- **Downside Scenario** Global shocks, tighter financial conditions and policy slippages.

	2025e	2026f	→	2027f
Base Case	4.0%	4.6%	→	5.0%
Upside Case	4.8%	5.5%	→	6.0%
Downside Case	3.1%	3.2%	→	3.5%

11. KEY RISKS TO OUTLOOK

- Global economic slowdown
- Geopolitical conflicts and instability
- Climate change and extreme weather events
- High debt levels and financial vulnerabilities
- Commodity price volatility
- Policy uncertainty and reform delays

12. OUR COMMITMENT

MONITOR Continuous monitoring of macroeconomic developments. → **ANALYSE** Data-driven analysis to inform investment decisions. → **ADVISE** Provide strategic advice and solutions to partners and clients. → **INVEST** Mobilise capital into high-impact, sustainable and bankable opportunities. → **IMPACT** Deliver measurable impact and long-term value for Africa.

"Strong macro fundamentals. Prudent policies. Strategic investments. Shared prosperity.

THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY Africa's macroeconomic outlook is positive and improving. Disciplined policies, deeper integration and strategic investments will drive sustainable growth by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: IMF (Apr 2025), AfDB (Apr 2025), World Bank (Jun 2025), UNCTAD (May 2025), WTO (Apr 2025), National Sources.

19 | SECTOR ANALYSIS & INVESTMENT PRIORITIES
DRIVING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH ACROSS AFRICA

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Strategic sectors. High impact. Long term value.

Focused investments in priority sectors will accelerate industrialisation, create jobs and drive inclusive, sustainable growth across Africa by August 2027 and beyond.

1. PRIORITY SECTORS – KEY TO AFRICA'S TRANSFORMATION

ENERGY & POWER
Expand generation, transmission and clean energy solutions.

HEALTHCARE & PHARMACEUTICALS
Strengthen healthcare systems, local pharma and medical innovation.

TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS
Develop roads, rail, ports, airports and logistics corridors.

EDUCATION & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
Invest in quality education, TVET and digital skills.

DIGITAL ECONOMY
Scale broadband, data centres, fintech, AI and digital services.

REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION
Provide affordable housing, smart cities and infrastructure.

MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRY
Drive local production, value addition and export competitiveness.

TOURISM & HOSPITALITY
Unlock Africa's tourism potential and create jobs.

AGRICULTURE & AGRO-PROCESSING
Improve productivity, processing, storage and market access.

GREEN ECONOMY & CLIMATE SOLUTIONS
Promote renewable energy, circular economy and climate resilience.

These sectors are catalysts for job creation, industrialisation and inclusive growth across the continent.

2. SECTOR INVESTMENT OUTLOOK (2025–AUG 2027)

SECTOR	INVESTMENT OUTLOOK	KEY DRIVERS	IMPACT BY AUGUST 2027
Energy & Power	High	Rising energy demand, renewables, regional integration	+15 GW new capacity, 100M+ people with improved access
Transport & Logistics	High	AfCFTA, infrastructure corridors, trade growth	Lower trade costs, faster movement of goods & people
Digital Economy	Very High	Digital adoption, youth population, innovation	Digital jobs, financial inclusion, new tech economy
Manufacturing & Industry	High	Local value addition, import substitution, export growth	Increased production, industrial jobs, higher exports
Agriculture & Agro-Processing	High	Food security, value chains, agri-tech	Higher productivity, food security, rural incomes
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	High	Population growth, health needs, local production	Stronger systems, healthier populations, pharma self-sufficiency
Education & Skills	High	Youth bulge, skills gap, future of work	More skilled workforce, employability, innovation
Real Estate & Construction	Medium–High	Urbanisation, housing deficit, infrastructure	Affordable housing, smart infrastructure, job creation
Tourism & Hospitality	Medium	Global travel recovery, investment in destinations	More arrivals, forex earnings, SME growth
Green Economy & Climate	High	Climate action, green financing, ESG demand	Lower emissions, resilient communities, green jobs

3. INVESTMENT POTENTIAL BY SECTOR (2025–AUG 2027)

Energy, Transport and Digital sectors account for nearly 50% of total investment potential.

4. JOB CREATION POTENTIAL BY SECTOR (2025–AUG 2027)

Agriculture and Manufacturing will be the largest job creators by August 2027.

5. SECTOR ENABLERS FOR SUCCESS

POLICY & REGULATORY
Reforms that encourage investment, competition and innovation.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Investment in hard and soft infrastructure to reduce bottlenecks.

ACCESS TO FINANCE
Mobilising capital for projects, SMEs and growth businesses.

HUMAN CAPITAL
Building skills, leadership and a productive workforce.

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Driving productivity, efficiency and new solutions.

SUSTAINABILITY
Integrating ESG, climate resilience and green growth.

6. INVESTMENT PRIORITIES BY AUGUST 2027

1. Scale renewable energy and regional power trade.
2. Complete strategic transport & logistics corridors.
3. Expand digital infrastructure and digital services.
4. Boost agro-processing and food value chains.
5. Grow local manufacturing and industrial parks.
6. Invest in human capital and skills for the future.

Focused priorities today, stronger, more resilient Africa tomorrow.

7. INVESTMENT IMPACT BY AUGUST 2027

US$ 1.6 trillion+
Total investment potential across priority sectors

25+ million
Jobs created across value chains

+3 – 4%
Additional GDP growth per year

Stronger industrial base and export competitiveness

Improved livelihoods and inclusive growth

8. RISKS TO SECTOR GROWTH

- Policy inconsistency and regulatory uncertainty
- Infrastructure gaps and high operational costs
- Limited access to affordable finance
- Skills shortages and brain drain
- Global economic slowdown and shocks
- Climate change and environmental risks
- Geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions

Proactive risk management is critical to protect investments and ensure resilience.

9. SECTOR FOCUS – 2025 TO AUGUST 2027

2025 – Lay strong foundations
Policy reforms, project pipeline, mobilise capital, build capacity.

2026 – Accelerate implementation
Scale projects, build infrastructure, expand markets and partnerships.

AUG 2027 – Deliver impact
Completed projects, jobs created, growth realised, Africa transformed.

A clear roadmap to turn potential into prosperity by August 2027.

10. OUR COMMITMENT TO SECTOR TRANSFORMATION

PARTNER → **INVEST** → **DEVELOP** → **EMPOWER** → **TRANSFORM**

PARTNER
We collaborate with governments, private sector and communities.

INVEST
We invest in high-impact sectors that drive sustainable growth.

DEVELOP
We develop projects that create jobs, value and long-term prosperity.

EMPOWER
We empower people and communities for a better future.

TRANSFORM
Together, we transform Africa's potential into shared prosperity.

> *"Strategic investments in key sectors today will unlock Africa's full potential tomorrow. Together, we build a stronger, more prosperous Africa.*
>
> THE TIME IS NOW.
> THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY Focused sector investments, strong enablers and disciplined execution will drive sustainable growth, create jobs and build resilient economies by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), World Bank (2025), UNCTAD (2024), IEA (2025), ITU (2025), FAO (2025), WHO (2025), and national sources.

19 | INVESTMENT SECTORS & OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH-IMPACT SECTORS DRIVING AFRICA'S FUTURE

IBA INVESTMENT — BANK OF AFRICA —
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Strategic sectors. High impact. Sustainable returns.

Africa's transformation will be sector-led. By investing in high-potential sectors today, we unlock inclusive growth, industrialisation and long-term value by August 2027 and beyond.

1. TOP 10 HIGH-IMPACT SECTORS

Sector	Growth Outlook (2025–2027)	Investment Potential	Impact on Africa's Future
Renewable Energy	10–15% p.a.	★★★★★	Powering industries, jobs and sustainability
Digital Economy & Technology	12–18% p.a.	★★★★★	Driving innovation, productivity and exports
Manufacturing & Industrialisation	8–12% p.a.	★★★★☆	Creating jobs, boosting exports and value addition
Agriculture & Agro-processing	7–10% p.a.	★★★★☆	Food security, rural jobs and export growth
Infrastructure & Construction	9–13% p.a.	★★★★★	Enabling trade, mobility and urban growth
Financial Services & FinTech	10–14% p.a.	★★★★☆	Expanding access to finance and inclusion
Mining & Critical Minerals	6–9% p.a.	★★★★☆	Supplying global demand and industrial growth
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	9–13% p.a.	★★★★☆	Improving health outcomes, jobs and productivity
Education & Skills Development	8–12% p.a.	★★★★☆	Building human capital and future leaders
Tourism, Hospitality & Creative Industries	7–11% p.a.	★★★★☆	Earning foreign exchange, jobs and cultural pride

These sectors are aligned with Africa's development priorities and global megatrends, offering strong returns and lasting socio-economic impact.

2. SECTOR INVESTMENT OUTLOOK (2025–2027)

Total projected investment across these sectors:
US$ 940 Billion (2025–2027)

3. INVESTOR INTEREST BY SECTOR (SURVEY – 2025)

Investors are prioritising sectors that combine high growth, impact and long-term sustainability.

4. JOBS CREATION POTENTIAL (2025–2027)

Jobs to be Created (Millions)

Agriculture & Agro-processing	25+
Infrastructure & Construction	18+
Manufacturing & Industrialisation	15+
Digital Economy & Technology	12+
Renewable Energy	10+
Tourism & Creative Industries	6+
Other Sectors	9+

Over 95 million jobs can be created across priority sectors by 2027.

5. KEY INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

- Mobilise long-term, patient capital for infrastructure and industrial projects.
- Accelerate renewable energy transition and energy access.
- Invest in digital infrastructure, innovation and skills for the future.
- Promote local value addition and regional supply chains.
- Strengthen policy certainty, governance and ease of doing business.
- Foster public-private partnerships for scalable impact.

Strategic investments today will secure a prosperous Africa for generations.

6. SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO AFRICA'S GDP BY 2027 (PROJECTED)

Agriculture & Agro-processing	Manufacturing & Industrialisation	Infrastructure & Construction	Digital Economy & Technology	Renewable Energy	Financial Services & FinTech	Mining & Critical Minerals	Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	Education & Skills Development	Tourism, Hospitality & Creative Industries
18%	17%	16%	12%	9%	8%	7%	6%	4%	3%

A diversified economy across these sectors will ensure resilience, inclusive growth and global competitiveness.

> "When we invest in the right sectors, we build more than businesses—we build jobs, empower communities and shape Africa's future.
>
> **THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

7. ENABLERS FOR SECTOR GROWTH

- Stable macroeconomic environment and strong institutions.
- Investment in human capital, education and skills development.
- Access to affordable finance and innovative funding models.
- Technology adoption, innovation and digital transformation.
- Regional integration and AfCFTA implementation.
- Sustainable practices and climate resilience.

8. OUR COMMITMENT

1. **IDENTIFY** high-impact investment opportunities.
2. **STRUCTURE** bankable and sustainable investments.
3. **PARTNER** with governments, businesses and communities.
4. **INVEST** long-term capital for measurable impact.
5. **MANAGE** with excellence and strong governance.
6. **DELIVER** results that transform Africa for generations.

We are more than investors — we are partners in Africa's transformation. Together, we build value that lasts.

9. CALL TO ACTION

- Invest in Africa's growth sectors.
- Partner in development and innovation.
- Create jobs and shared prosperity.
- Build a sustainable and resilient Africa.

THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY Africa's high-impact sectors offer unmatched growth, investment and impact opportunities. Strategic investments today will drive inclusive growth, create millions of jobs and secure Africa's future by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), World Bank (2025), UNCTAD (2025), IEA (2025), McKinsey (2025), PwC (2025), ITU (2025) and national sources.

20 | INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY

BUILDING THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN INTEGRATED AFRICA

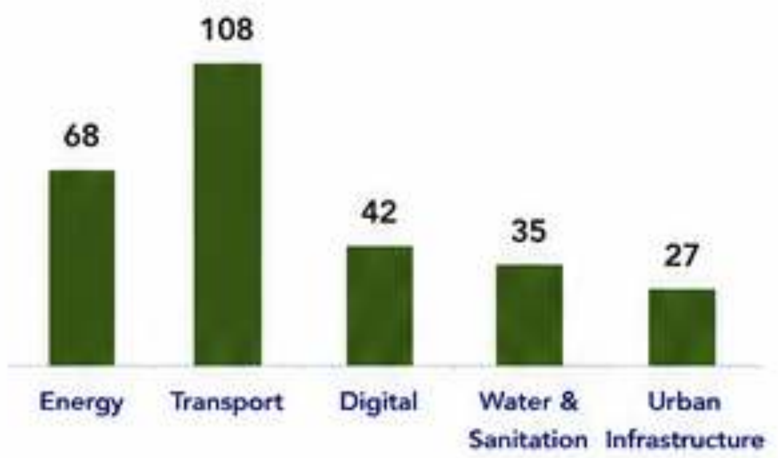
IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Connected infrastructure. Competitive Africa. Shared prosperity.

World-class infrastructure and seamless connectivity are the backbone of Africa's transformation. By August 2027, strategic investments will close the gap and unlock sustainable growth.

1. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS

Estimated Annual Investment Needs (US$ Billion)



Africa needs ~US$ 280 billion annually in infrastructure investments to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PIPELINE (2025–2027)

Total Pipeline Value: US$ 420 Billion

Transport & Logistics	US$ 160 B	38%
Energy (Power & Renewables)	US$ 120 B	29%
Digital Infrastructure	US$ 65 B	15%
Water & Sanitation	US$ 40 B	10%
Urban Development & Housing	US$ 35 B	8%

A robust pipeline of bankable projects across the continent, ready for implementation with the right partnerships and financing.

3. KEY CONNECTIVITY PRIORITIES

- **Regional Corridors & Roads** — Develop trans-African highways and feeder roads to boost trade and mobility.
- **Railways & Inland Transport** — Expand rail networks and modernise inland transport systems.
- **Ports & Maritime Infrastructure** — Modernise ports and improve maritime connectivity for global trade.
- **Air Connectivity** — Expand airports, routes and air services to connect people and markets.
- **Digital Connectivity** — Close the digital divide through broadband, fibre-optic and 5G expansion.
- **Energy Access & Transmission** — Expand generation capacity and regional power pools for reliable energy.

Integrated connectivity powers trade, creates jobs and strengthens Africa's competitiveness.

4. PROGRESS BY AUGUST 2027 (TARGETS)

Indicator	2024 Baseline	Aug 2027 Target
Km of Roads Built/ Rehabilitated	--	50,000 km
Km of Railway Lines Developed/Upgraded	--	15,000 km
Port Capacity Added	--	250 million (metric tons)
New/Upgraded Airports	--	35 airports
People with Broadband Access	43%	65%
New Power Capacity Added	56 GW	32 GW
People with Access to Clean Water	65%	80%

Measurable progress towards world-class infrastructure and universal access by August 2027.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT IMPACT

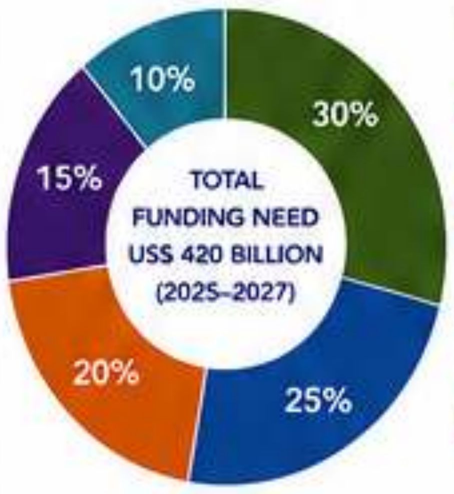
Impact Area	Expected Outcomes by Aug 2027
Economic Growth	+1.5% additional GDP growth annually
Jobs Creation	25+ million direct and indirect jobs
Trade Expansion	US$ 200+ billion increase in intra-African trade
Poverty Reduction	30+ million people lifted out of poverty
Industrialisation	Stronger industrial base and value chains
Sustainability	Lower emissions, climate resilient infrastructure

Infrastructure investment drives inclusive growth, social development and environmental sustainability.

6. TOP INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS BY VALUE (2025–2027)

High-impact projects across the continent are ready to unlock Africa's full potential.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING SOURCES



- Public Sector Budgets US$ 126 B (30%)
- Private Sector Investments US$ 105 B (25%)
- DFIs & Multilateral Institutions US$ 84 B (20%)
- Sovereign Wealth Funds US$ 63 B (15%)
- Others (PPP, Bonds, Grants) US$ 42 B (10%)

Blended financing mobilises the capital Africa needs to close the infrastructure gap.

8. KEY ENABLERS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

- Strong policy and regulatory frameworks
- Bankable project preparation and pipelines
- Innovative financing and risk mitigation
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Regional integration and harmonised standards
- Institutional capacity and project management
- Transparency, governance and accountability

The right enablers ensure projects are delivered on time, on budget and to the highest standards.

9. REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOCUS

- **North Africa** — Energy corridors, ports, and digital hubs
- **West Africa** — Transport corridors, energy access, digital connectivity
- **East Africa** — Railways, ports, power pools, digital networks
- **Central Africa** — Power, roads, digital infrastructure
- **Southern Africa** — Logistics hubs, energy integration, ports

Regional infrastructure development drives integration, trade and shared prosperity.

10. OUR COMMITMENT

IDENTIFY → PARTNER → INVEST → BUILD → TRANSFORM

- **IDENTIFY** — Identify high-impact infrastructure needs and opportunities.
- **PARTNER** — Partner with governments, DFIs, private sector and communities.
- **INVEST** — Invest capital and mobilise resources for delivery.
- **BUILD** — Build resilient, world-class infrastructure that lasts.
- **TRANSFORM** — Transform economies, empower people and connect Africa.

Together, we will build the infrastructure that powers Africa's future.

> *"Infrastructure is more than concrete and steel— it is the foundation of opportunity, connectivity and prosperity for generations to come.*

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

11. CALL TO ACTION

- Invest in Africa's infrastructure.
- Partner for impact and sustainability.
- Build connectivity and opportunities.
- Deliver a prosperous Africa.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY

Infrastructure investment is the key to unlocking Africa's economic potential.
By August 2027, we will build the connections that create jobs, drive trade and transform lives.

Sources: African Development Bank (2024), World Bank (2024), PIDA (2024), AU Agenda 2063 (2024), ITU (2024), national sources.

20 | INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

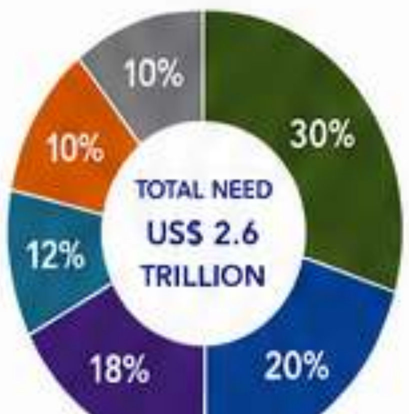
BUILDING AFRICA'S FOUNDATION FOR PROSPERITY

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

Connected infrastructure. Inclusive growth. Sustainable future.

Africa's infrastructure transformation is unlocking economic potential, improving lives and driving long-term competitiveness by August 2027 and beyond.

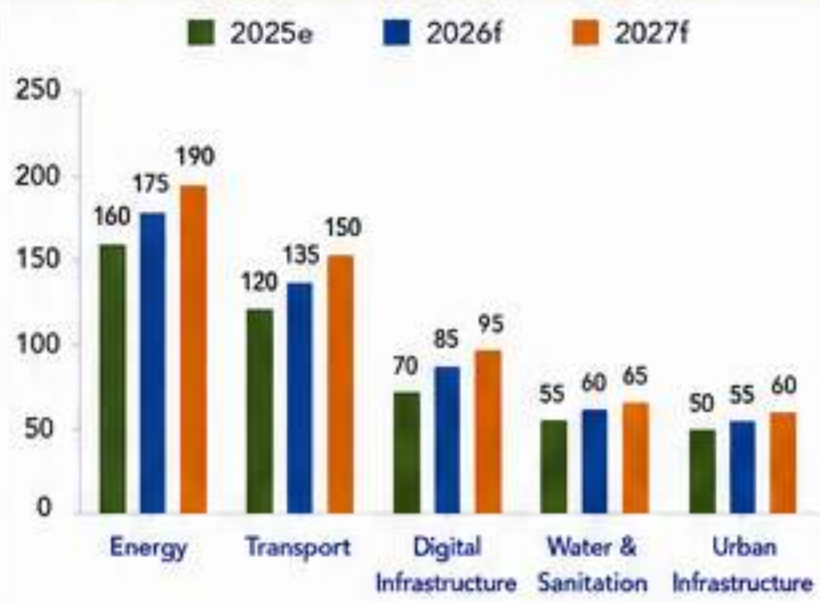
1. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT NEEDS 2025–2030 (US$ Trillion)



- Energy US$ 0.78 T
- Transport US$ 0.52 T
- Water & Sanitation US$ 0.47 T
- Digital Infrastructure US$ 0.31 T
- Urban Infrastructure US$ 0.26 T
- Other (Social, Environment) US$ 0.26 T

Africa needs US$ 2.6 trillion in infrastructure investment by 2030 to sustain growth, create jobs and drive inclusive development.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK (US$ Billion)



Annual infrastructure investment will grow from US$ 455 billion in 2025 to US$ 560 billion in 2027.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES BY 2027

Energy Access & Reliability
Expand power generation, regional grids and renewable energy capacity.

Transport Connectivity
Build and upgrade roads, railways, ports and airports to connect markets.

Digital Transformation
Scale broadband access, data centres and digital public infrastructure.

Water & Sanitation
Increase safe water access and modernise wastewater and sanitation systems.

Sustainable Cities
Invest in resilient urban infrastructure, housing and public services.

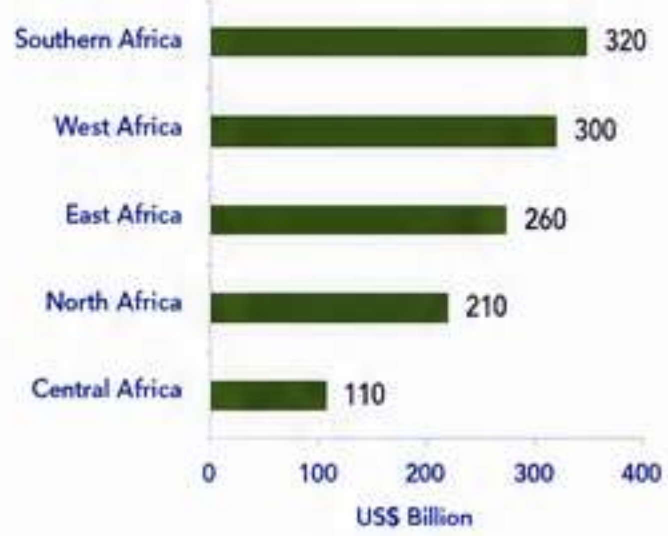
Strategic infrastructure investment will drive productivity, inclusive growth and climate resilience.

4. KEY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS PIPELINE (2025–2027)

Sector	No. of Projects	Total Investment (US$ Billion)	Status
Energy	245	420	Planning / Under Implementation
Transport	312	380	Planning / Under Implementation
Digital Infrastructure	198	180	Planning / Under Implementation
Water & Sanitation	165	150	Planning / Under Implementation
Urban Infrastructure	201	140	Planning / Under Implementation

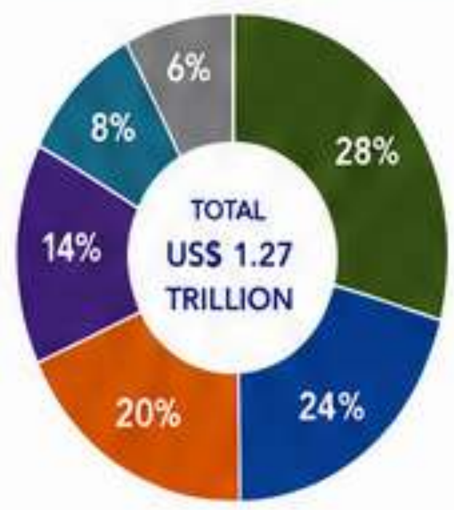
Over 1,100 projects worth US$ 1.27 trillion are in the pipeline across Africa for 2025–2027.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BY REGION (2025–2027) (US$ Billion)



Southern and West Africa will attract the highest infrastructure investments by 2027.

6. INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SOURCES (2025–2027)



- Private Sector & PPPs US$ 356 B
- Multilateral Development Banks US$ 305 B
- National Governments US$ 254 B
- Bilateral Agencies US$ 178 B
- Sovereign Wealth Funds & DFIs US$ 102 B
- Other Sources US$ 76 B

Blended finance and PPPs will be critical to close Africa's infrastructure funding gap.

7. INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT BY 2027

JOBS CREATION
25+ MILLION
Infrastructure development will create over 25 million direct and indirect jobs.

ECONOMIC GROWTH
+1.2% GDP
Infrastructure investment will add up to 1.2% to Africa's annual GDP growth.

PRODUCTIVITY BOOST
+20% PRODUCTIVITY
Improved infrastructure will increase productivity across key sectors.

BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE
100+ MILLION
Over 100 million people will gain access to better services and improved living conditions.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE
STRONGER COMMUNITIES
Resilient infrastructure will reduce climate risks and build stronger, more sustainable communities.

> *"Infrastructure is the backbone of Africa's transformation. Investing today builds prosperity for generations.*
>
> **THE TIME IS NOW. THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

8. MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDORS PRIORITY BY 2027

North–South Corridor
Connecting North Africa with Sub-Saharan markets.

East–West Corridor
Linking Atlantic and Indian Ocean trade routes.

Central Corridor
Connecting landlocked countries to global markets.

Digital Corridor
Expanding regional broadband and data connectivity.

Energy Corridor
Integrating power pools and cross-border energy trade.

Strategic corridors will unlock trade, integration and regional value chains.

9. KEY ENABLERS OF INFRASTRUCTURE SUCCESS

- Strong political will and regional cooperation.
- Robust project preparation and bankability.
- Efficient regulatory frameworks and approvals.
- Innovative financing models and risk mitigation.
- Capacity building and local content development.

Strong enablers ensure projects are delivered on time, on budget and with lasting impact.

10. RISKS TO INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

- Funding gaps and high project costs.
- Policy uncertainty and regulatory delays.
- Weak institutional capacity and governance.
- Security risks and political instability.
- Climate change and environmental impacts.

Proactive risk management is essential to ensure resilient and sustainable infrastructure.

11. OUR COMMITMENT TO INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION

IDENTIFY — Identify high-impact infrastructure opportunities.
→ **STRUCTURE** — Structure bankable projects and innovative financing solutions.
→ **PARTNER** — Partner with governments, DFIs, investors and communities.
→ **INVEST** — Invest in projects that deliver sustainable economic impact.
→ **IMPLEMENT** — Support efficient implementation and performance.
→ **TRANSFORM** — Transform communities, economies and Africa's future.

Together, we build infrastructure that connects, empowers and transforms Africa.

12. CALL TO ACTION

- Invest in Africa's infrastructure.
- Partner for impact and shared value.
- Build a connected, competitive and sustainable Africa.

**THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

KEY TAKEAWAY Infrastructure investment is Africa's gateway to inclusive growth, regional integration and shared prosperity. Strategic investment today will build Africa's future by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: African Development Bank (2025), World Bank (2025), UNECA (2025), PIDA (2024), PwC (2025) and national sources.

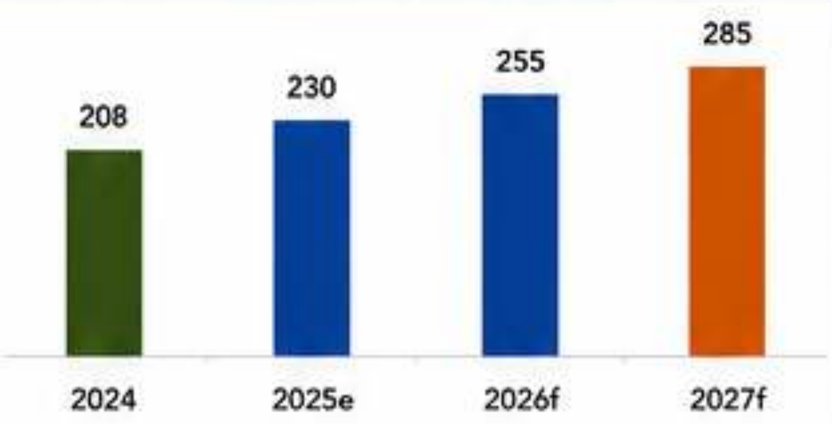
21 | TRADE, INTEGRATION & MARKET ACCESS
POWERING AFRICA'S ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

One Africa. One Market. Infinite Opportunities.

Africa's trade transformation is unlocking markets, attracting investment, creating jobs and driving shared prosperity by August 2027 and beyond.

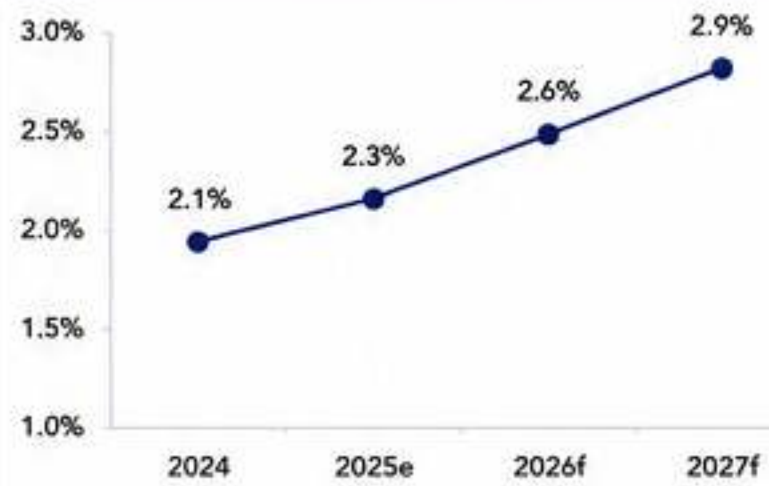
1. AFRICA TRADE OUTLOOK
Intra-Africa Trade (US$ Billion)



Intra-Africa trade is projected to reach US$ 285 billion by 2027, up 37% from 2024.

Driven by AfCFTA, regional integration and improved trade facilitation.

2. AFRICA'S SHARE OF GLOBAL TRADE
(% of World Trade)



Africa's share of global trade will rise to 2.9% by 2027, supported by industrialisation and value addition.

3. TOP EXPORT CATEGORIES GROWTH OUTLOOK
(2025–2027 Average Annual Growth)

Mineral Fuels & Energy	8.5%
Agricultural Products	7.6%
Manufactured Goods	9.2%
Metals & Minerals	6.8%
Digital Services	12.3%

Diversifying exports and adding value will increase Africa's global competitiveness.

4. REGIONAL TRADE BLOCS & PROGRESS

Trade Bloc	Member Countries	Key Focus Areas	Progress by 2027
AfCFTA	54 African Countries	Tariff elimination, trade facilitation, market access	Full implementation in progress across all regions.
SADC	16 Countries	Industrialisation, infrastructure, value chains	Increased intra-regional trade and investments.
ECOWAS	15 Countries	Free movement of goods, services and people	Stronger trade flows and customs cooperation.
EAC	8 Countries	Common market, infrastructure connectivity	Deeper integration and investment attraction.
COMESA	21 Countries	Trade liberalisation, industrial cooperation	Expanding market access and trade partnerships.

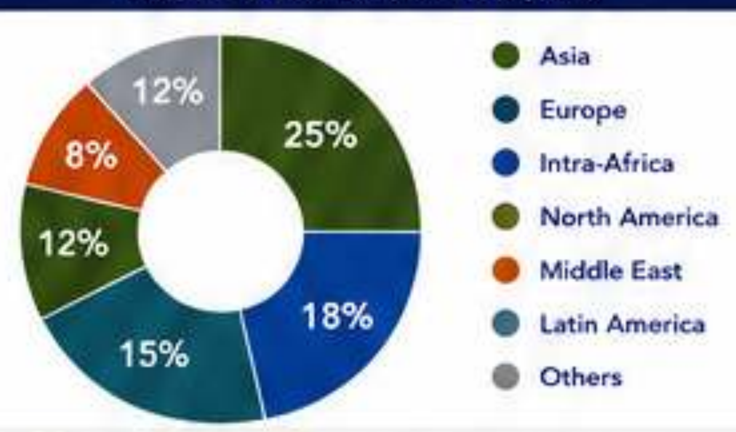
Regional integration is the foundation for a unified African market, greater bargaining power and global competitiveness.

5. TRADE FACILITATION IMPROVEMENTS BY 2027

Reduced Tariffs	Average tariffs under AfCFTA to drop to below 5% on 90% of goods.
Simplified Customs	Implementation of single window systems in 80% of member states.
Digital Trade	E-documentation and e-payments adopted widely, cutting trade costs by up to 30%.
Better Logistics	Integrated transport corridors reducing delivery times and costs.
Standards & Quality	Harmonised standards to improve product quality and market access.

Trade facilitation will cut costs, reduce delays and unlock the full potential of the African market.

6. TOP AFRICAN EXPORT MARKETS BY 2027
(Projected Share of Africa's Exports)



Diversified export markets reduce risks and increase resilience to global shocks.

7. AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH STRONG TRADE GROWTH POTENTIAL BY 2027

Ethiopia	9.8%
Nigeria	8.9%
Morocco	8.4%
Kenya	8.1%
Ghana	7.9%
Tanzania	7.7%

These countries are expected to lead in trade expansion and market competitiveness.

8. KEY TRADE PRIORITIES FOR AFRICA

- Fully implement AfCFTA and remove non-tariff barriers.
- Invest in trade-enabling infrastructure and logistics.
- Promote value addition and industrial exports.
- Strengthen trade finance and risk mitigation.
- Enhance digital trade and cross-border payments.
- Build skills and capacity for global competitiveness.

Focused priorities will position Africa as a global trade and investment powerhouse.

9. TRADE IMPACT ON AFRICA'S ECONOMY BY 2027

25+ MILLION	US$ 285 BILLION	1.3%–1.7%	40%	Stronger Global Partnerships
Jobs to be created through trade-driven sectors.	Intra-Africa trade projected by 2027.	Additional GDP growth from trade expansion.	Increase in value-added exports target.	More trade and investment agreements to be signed.

"When Africa trades together, Africa grows together. AfCFTA is not just a treaty— it is our path to a prosperous and united Africa.

**THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

10. RISKS TO TRADE GROWTH

- Protectionism and rising global trade tensions.
- Non-tariff barriers and complex regulations.
- Weak infrastructure and high logistics costs.
- Currency volatility and financing challenges.
- Geopolitical instability and security risks.

11. OUR COMMITMENT

ADVOCATE	FACILITATE	INVEST	INNOVATE	INTEGRATE
Champion policies that promote free, fair and open trade.	Connect businesses to markets and trade opportunities.	Finance trade-enabling projects and value chains.	Leverage digital solutions to transform trade processes.	Support regional integration and global partnerships.

12. CALL TO ACTION

- Trade within Africa.
- Invest in African value chains.
- Build partnerships for shared growth.
- Unlock Africa's global potential.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY

Trade is the engine of Africa's prosperity.
By expanding markets, removing barriers and adding value, Africa will create jobs, attract investment and build a stronger, united and prosperous continent by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), WTO (2025), UNCTAD (2025), ITC (2025), World Bank (2025), AfCFTA Secretariat (2025).

21 | REGIONAL OUTLOOKS
AFRICA'S DIVERSE PATHS TO PROSPERITY

INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

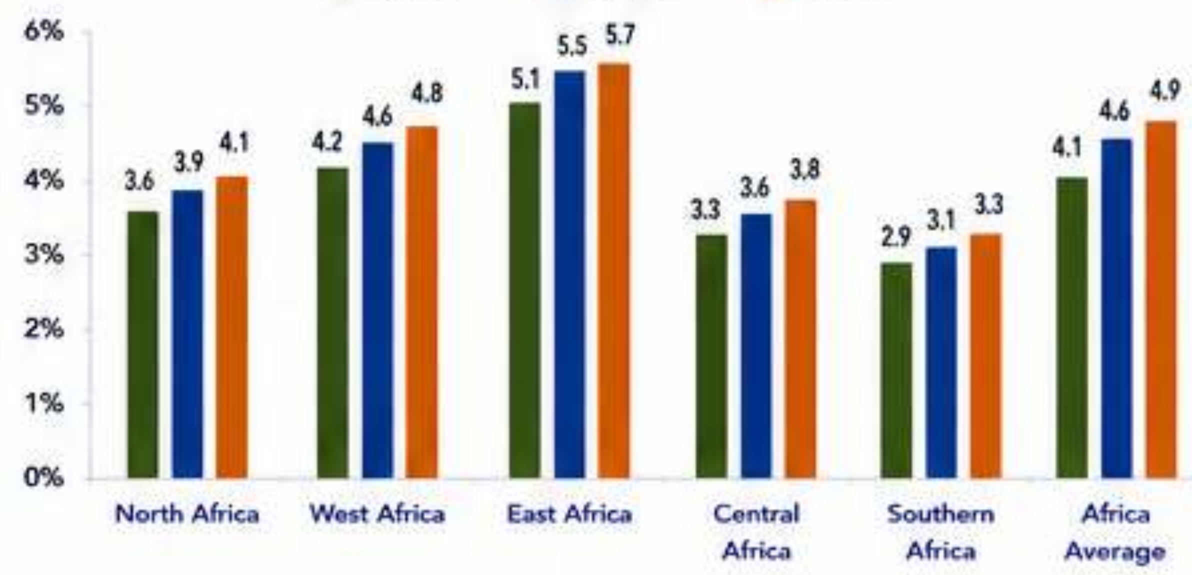
One continent. Many opportunities. Shared future.

Africa's regions each offer unique strengths and opportunities. Strategic investment, regional integration and sound policies will unlock inclusive growth by August 2027 and beyond.

1. AFRICA'S REGIONS AT A GLANCE

Region	Countries	Population 2025 (Million)	GDP 2025e (US$ Billion)	GDP Growth 2025e (%)	Key Strengths
North Africa	7	266	1,040	3.6	Energy, trade, manufacturing, tourism, strategic location
West Africa	16	487	842	4.2	Agriculture, natural resources, trade, young population
East Africa	14	449	1,110	5.1	Innovation, services, logistics, renewable energy
Central Africa	9	179	287	3.3	Forests, minerals, hydro power, agriculture
Southern Africa	5	70	772	2.9	Mining, manufacturing, infrastructure, financial hub
Africa Total	54	1,451	4,051	4.1	Diverse, resilient, full of potential

2. REAL GDP GROWTH OUTLOOK BY REGION (%)



East and West Africa will lead growth, driven by demographics, reforms and investment acceleration.

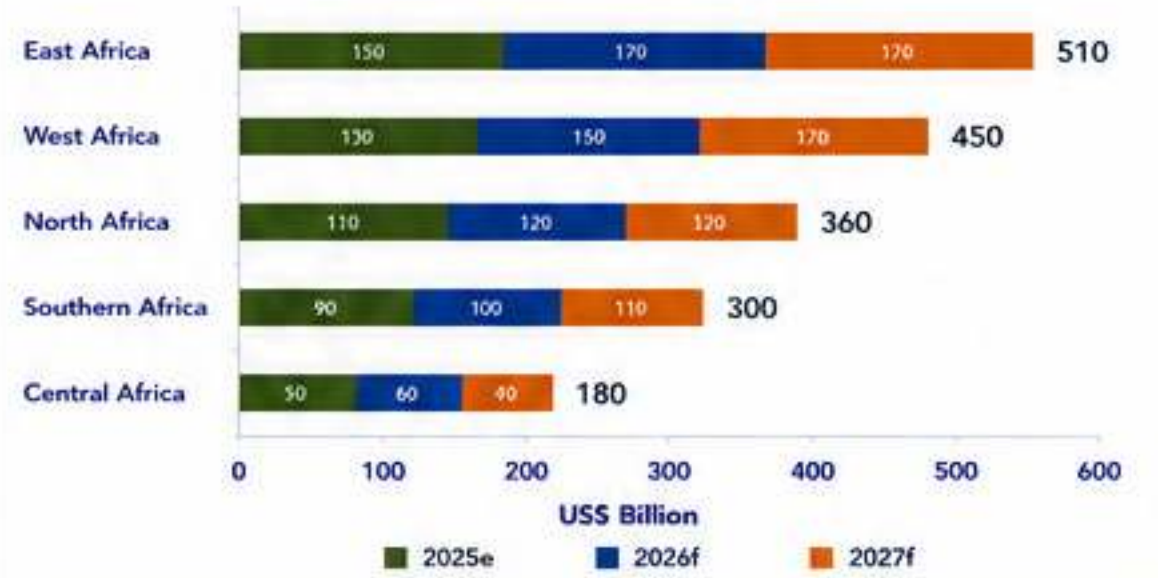
3. TOP OPPORTUNITY SECTORS BY REGION

Region	Agriculture & Agro-processing	Energy & Minerals	Infrastructure & Construction	Digital Economy & Technology	Tourism & Creative Industries
North Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Every region has unique advantages. Diversified investment across sectors and regions will maximise returns and socio-economic impact.

4. INVESTMENT OUTLOOK BY REGION (2025–2027)

Projected Annual Investment (US$ Billion)



East and West Africa will attract the highest investments, but all regions offer high-impact opportunities.

5. KEY DRIVERS OF REGIONAL GROWTH

- **Young & Growing Population** – A demographic dividend driving consumption, innovation and entrepreneurship.
- **Regional Integration** – AfCFTA and regional corridors boosting trade and cross-border investment.
- **Infrastructure Investment** – Closing gaps in energy, transport, digital and urban infrastructure.
- **Natural Resources** – Abundant resources powering industrialisation and export growth.
- **Policy Reforms** – Improving business environments, governance and macroeconomic stability.

6. CHALLENGES TO REGIONAL GROWTH

- Infrastructure deficits and high development costs.
- Political instability and security risks in some areas.
- Macroeconomic volatility and debt sustainability.
- Climate change, extreme weather and resource pressures.
- Skills gaps and unemployment, especially among youth.

Addressing these challenges through collaboration, investment and good governance is key.

7. REGIONAL OUTLOOK SUMMARY

- North Africa: Steady growth driven by energy, trade and manufacturing. Strong links to Europe.
- West Africa: High-growth potential from agriculture, resources and a young, dynamic population.
- East Africa: Fastest-growing region, led by innovation, services, logistics and green energy.
- Central Africa: Resource-rich with opportunities in energy, minerals and sustainable forestry.
- Southern Africa: Strong industrial base, mining powerhouse and financial hub for the continent.

8. REGIONAL PRIORITIES FOR 2025–2027

- **POWER AFRICA** – Expand energy access and transition to clean, affordable energy.
- **CONNECT AFRICA** – Build regional infrastructure corridors and digital highways.
- **INDUSTRIALISE AFRICA** – Promote value addition, local manufacturing and export competitiveness.
- **EMPOWER AFRICA** – Invest in education, skills and jobs for Africa's youth.
- **INTEGRATE AFRICA** – Deepen regional trade, collaboration and shared prosperity.

"Africa's strength lies in its diversity. Africa's future lies in its unity. Together, we build a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable Africa.

**THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

10. OUR COMMITMENT

- **IDENTIFY** – Identify high-potential opportunities in every region.
- **PARTNER** – Work with governments, businesses and communities.
- **INVEST** – Mobilise capital into bankable, sustainable projects.
- **DEVELOP** – Deliver infrastructure, industries and impact.
- **TRANSFORM** – Transform economies and improve lives across Africa.

11. CALL TO ACTION

- Invest across Africa's regions.
- Support regional integration and trade.
- Build partnerships for impact.
- Create jobs, unlock potential, change lives.

**THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.**

KEY TAKEAWAY Africa's regions each hold immense potential. Strategic investment, regional integration and strong partnerships will unlock inclusive growth and shared prosperity by August 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), World Bank (2025), UNCTAD (2025), IMF (Apr 2025), EIU (2025), McKinsey (2025), PwC (2025), national sources.

22 | COUNTRY PESTEL ANALYSIS

WEST AFRICA OVERVIEW

IBA INVESTMENT — BANK OF AFRICA —
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

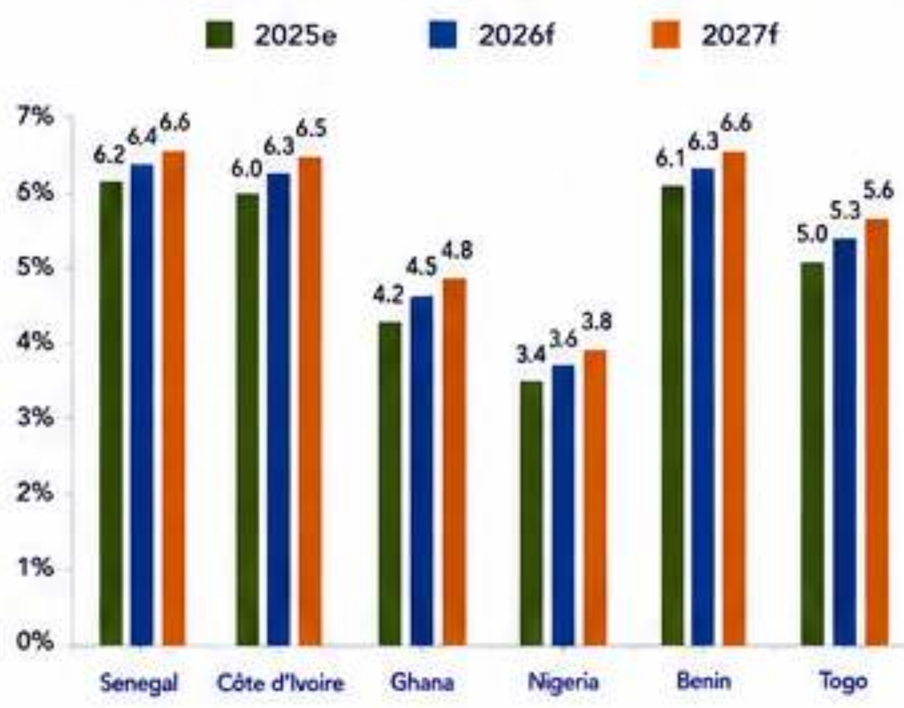
Strong Fundamentals. Strategic Reforms. Sustainable Growth.

West Africa remains one of Africa's most dynamic regions, driven by a young population, abundant resources, rising trade integration and bold policy reforms.

1. WEST AFRICA AT A GLANCE

Countries	16
Population 2025	487 Million
GDP 2025e (US$)	842 Billion
GDP Growth 2025e	4.2%
Average Inflation 2025e	7.4%
Average Population Growth	2.6%
Regional Trade (Intra-Africa)	15.6%
Young Population (Below 25 years)	60%
Key Strengths	Natural resources, agriculture, young population, reforms
Key Opportunities	Energy, industrialization, digital, trade, infrastructure

2. WEST AFRICA GDP OUTLOOK (%)



West Africa's GDP growth is projected to strengthen through 2027, supported by reforms, investment and trade.

3. MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS WEST AFRICA AVERAGE

GDP 2025e	US$ 842 Billion
GDP Growth 2025e	4.2%
Inflation 2025e	7.4%
Fiscal Balance 2025e	-3.6% of GDP
Current Account Balance 2025e	-2.2% of GDP
Public Debt 2025e	56.8% of GDP
Unemployment 2025e	7.8%

4. PESTEL ANALYSIS – WEST AFRICA OVERVIEW

P – POLITICAL
- Improving governance and stability in several countries.
- Regional cooperation through ECOWAS and AfCFTA.
- Elections and transitions require close monitoring.

Moderate Positive

E – ECONOMIC
- Strong growth supported by agriculture, services and resources.
- Diversification reducing commodity dependency.
- Inflation remains a key challenge.

Positive

S – SOCIAL
- Young and fast-growing population.
- Rising urbanization and middle class.
- Need for jobs, education and healthcare investment.

Positive

T – TECHNOLOGICAL
- Rapid mobile and broadband growth.
- Fintech and digital services expanding access.
- Innovation hubs emerging across major cities.

Positive

E – ENVIRONMENTAL
- Climate change impacts agriculture, water and coastal zones.
- Renewable energy potential is high.
- Need for sustainable resource management.

Moderate Positive

L – LEGAL
- Reforms improving business laws and investment codes.
- Contract enforcement still a challenge in some countries.
- Regional harmonization progressing.

Moderate Positive

5. MONETARY POLICY OUTLOOK

Country	Policy Rate	2026f	2027f	Stance
Nigeria	27.50%	22.00%	18.00%	Gradual Easing
Ghana	28.00%	23.00%	19.00%	Gradual Easing
Côte d'Ivoire	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%	Neutral
Senegal	3.50%	3.25%	3.00%	Neutral
Benin	3.25%	3.00%	3.00%	Neutral
Togo	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	Neutral

Monetary policy is expected to ease gradually from 2026 as inflation moderates and growth stabilizes.

6. WEST AFRICA COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Country	Key Strengths	Key Opportunities	Outlook to 2027
Nigeria	Large economy, energy potential, large domestic market	Refining, gas, digital economy, manufacturing, agriculture	Growth stabilizes with reforms and investments.
Ghana	Political stability, gold, cocoa, strong institutions	Industrialization, export processing, energy	Steady growth with fiscal consolidation.
Côte d'Ivoire	Strong growth track record, cocoa, infrastructure	Agro-processing, logistics, energy, industrial hubs	One of the fastest-growing economies in the region.
Senegal	Energy (oil & gas), infrastructure, strategic location	Energy exports, tourism, agribusiness, digital services	Strong growth supported by investments and reforms.
Benin	Port access, trade, political stability	Regional logistics hub, industrial parks, agro-exports	Steady growth with privatel sector expansion.
Togo	Strategic port, reforms, trade facilitation	Logistics, re-exports, light manufacturing, services	Improving competitiveness and growth.

7. KEY RISKS

- Security risks and political instability in some areas.
- High inflation and currency volatility.
- Infrastructure gaps and high development costs.
- Climate change and environmental pressures.
- Global commodity price fluctuations.
- High unemployment and social pressures.

Effective risk management and reforms are essential to sustain growth and investor confidence.

8. PRIORITY SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT

- AGRICULTURE & AGRO-PROCESSING
- ENERGY (OIL, GAS, RENEWABLE)
- INFRASTRUCTURE & LOGISTICS
- DIGITAL ECONOMY & FINTECH
- MANUFACTURING & INDUSTRY

These sectors will drive inclusive growth, jobs and long-term prosperity.

9. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Deepen regional integration and trade.
- Invest in infrastructure and energy transition.
- Promote industrialization and value addition.
- Enhance governance and regulatory quality.
- Invest in youth, education and innovation.

Strategic actions today will unlock West Africa's full potential by 2027 and beyond.

10. OUR COMMITMENT

ANALYSE Opportunities and risks. → INVEST Strategically and responsibly. → PARTNER For impact and shared value. → TRANSFORM Africa's future together.

THE TIME IS NOW.
THE FUTURE IS AFRICA.

KEY TAKEAWAY West Africa's strength lies in its people, resources and resilience. With strategic reforms and investments, the region will remain a key engine of Africa's growth through 2027 and beyond.

Sources: AfDB (2025), World Bank (2025), IMF (Apr 2025), UNCTAD (2025), ECOWAS (2025), National Sources.

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

WEST AFRICA: TOGO

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. 2026/2027 macro values follow the source report baseline.

TOGO

RISK: MODERATE **POSTURE: SELECTIVE**

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
5.0% → 5.3%	2.8% → 2.3%	64.7% GDP	−6.7% GDP	−3.2% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Growth 5.0% (2026) / 5.3% (2027). Engine: Lomé port, logistics, phosphates and services.

S — SOCIAL
Population 10.0m. Jobs, skills and inclusion remain central; jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Coastal erosion, flooding and heat. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Port concessions, customs, PPPs and financial-sector regulation. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX BCEAO-linked: hold / gradual easing only if reserves and imported inflation remain comfortable.

TOGO — 2027 INVESTMENT READ-THROUGH

PORT & LOGISTICS
Lomé's port and regional transit position support trade, warehousing, logistics and corridor services.

PHOSPHATES & INDUSTRY
Mineral resources and processing capacity create opportunities for value addition and industrial diversification.

SERVICES & DIGITAL
Payments, broadband, digital identity and competition can lower transaction costs and deepen formal-sector activity.

CLIMATE RESILIENCE
Coastal protection, drainage, water systems and heat resilience are macroeconomic and infrastructure priorities.

★ KEY TAKEAWAY
Togo enters 2027 with moderate macro risk, low inflation and solid growth momentum, but fiscal consolidation and regulatory predictability remain important. The strongest opportunities sit around Lomé logistics, trade facilitation, phosphates, services, power reliability and digital infrastructure.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

CENTRAL AFRICA: CAMEROON • CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC • CHAD

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values follow the source report baseline.

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
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CAMEROON

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
3.3% → 3.8%	3.5% → 3.2%	39.3% GDP	−1.7% GDP	−5.1% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure.

ECONOMIC
Engine: diversified CEMAC activity, agriculture, energy and industry.

SOCIAL
Population 30.6m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Flooding, forest stewardship and coastal risk. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
PPP execution, customs, SOEs and contract enforcement. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.6% → 3.0%	1.5% → 2.5%	64.0% GDP	−5.0% GDP	−3.4% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure; institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: agriculture, mining and fragile-state reconstruction.

SOCIAL
Population 5.7m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Flooding, forests and land-use pressure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Mining concessions, procurement transparency and state capacity. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.

CHAD

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
5.2% → 4.9%	0.5% → 3.9%	29.9% GDP	−1.4% GDP	+0.8% GDP

POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: oil, livestock and climate-sensitive agriculture.

SOCIAL
Population 19.5m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Extreme heat, drought and Lake Chad stress. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Oil contracts, procurement and tax/customs administration. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

CENTRAL AFRICA: DR CONGO • REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO • EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values follow the source report baseline.

IBA INVESTMENT BANK OF AFRICA
BUILDING AFRICA. EMPOWERING GENERATIONS. SHAPING TOMORROW.

DR CONGO

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
5.9% → 5.4%	3.3% → 6.4%	24.6% GDP	−3.5% GDP	−2.0% GDP

P POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: copper-cobalt mining, power, logistics and urban demand.

S SOCIAL
Population 110.0m; mega-scale labour and consumer market. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Flooding, forests, mining footprint and hydro potential. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Mining contracts, local-content rules, power PPAs and customs. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — **Data-dependent hold; gradual easing only if inflation and FX risks recede.**

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.8% → 3.2%	2.8% → 3.0%	91.3% GDP	+0.4% GDP	−6.0% GDP

P POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: oil revenues, debt dynamics and diversification.

S SOCIAL
Population 6.7m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Flooding, forests and oil-transition exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Debt transparency, oil contracts, SOEs and procurement. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — **BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.**

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
−2.7% → −1.3%	3.2% → 2.9%	39.1% GDP	−1.7% GDP	−1.6% GDP

P POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: maturing hydrocarbons and non-oil diversification.

S SOCIAL
Population 1.7m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Coastal/forest risk and hydrocarbon transition. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Hydrocarbon contracts, transparency, competition and procurement. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — **BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.**

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

CENTRAL AFRICA: GABON • SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values follow the source report baseline.

GABON

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.7% → 2.8%	2.5% → 2.4%	86.1% GDP	−10.0% GDP	−4.3% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: oil, manganese, forests and diversification.

S — SOCIAL
Population 2.4m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Forest stewardship, flooding and oil-transition exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Mining/oil contracts, procurement, SOEs and transition rules. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — BEAC-linked: cautious / restrictive bias; ease only with reserve and inflation comfort.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
3.4% → 3.9%	9.6% → 7.8%	50.4% GDP	+1.0% GDP	−4.7% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: tourism, cocoa, aid and small-island constraints.

S — SOCIAL
Population 0.2m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Coastal/island risk, rainfall volatility and biodiversity. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Fiscal/procurement controls, land/tourism rules and small-state capacity. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — Peg / liquidity discipline; limited monetary autonomy.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

EAST AFRICA: BURUNDI • COMOROS • DJIBOUTI

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values follow the source report baseline.

BURUNDI

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
3.8% → 4.2%	14.5% → 15.3%	37.0% GDP	−2.5% GDP	−5.5% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: agriculture, FX availability and inflation.

SOCIAL
Population 14.9m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Flood/landslide and soil-pressure risk. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
FX allocation, customs, land/title and investor protections. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Data-dependent hold; gradual easing only if inflation and FX risks recede.

COMOROS

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.1% → 4.1%	3.7% → 2.5%	32.4% GDP	−1.1% GDP	−4.2% GDP

POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: remittances, tourism and a very small domestic market.

SOCIAL
Population 0.9m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Cyclones, coastal risk and island constraints. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Banking resolution, land/title and investment facilitation. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Euro-peg / limited autonomy; emphasize liquidity and banking supervision.

DJIBOUTI

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: HIGH

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
6.0% → 6.0%	1.5% → 1.2%	29.6% GDP	−0.5% GDP	+10.1% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: ports, logistics and regional trade.

SOCIAL
Population 1.1m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Water scarcity, heat and coastal exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Port/concession governance, SOEs and commercial dispute resolution. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Currency-board constraints; domestic rates largely track dollar liquidity conditions.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

EAST AFRICA: ERITREA • ETHIOPIA • KENYA

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

ERITREA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.8% → 3.2%	5.1% → 4.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a

POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: mining, state-led finance and constrained private-sector depth.

SOCIAL
Population n/a. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, water scarcity and Red Sea heat. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Private-property, FX, licensing and commercial-law depth. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Administered / fixed-FX framework; structural reform matters more than rate signalling.

ETHIOPIA

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
9.2% → 7.9%	11.8% → 10.7%	40.4% GDP	−1.8% GDP	−2.4% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure.

ECONOMIC
Engine: FX reform, agriculture, manufacturing, infrastructure and a large domestic market.

SOCIAL
Population 112.4m; mega-scale labour and consumer market. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought/flood cycles, food security and hydro variability. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
FX liberalization, investment licensing, banking opening and SOE reform. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Tight normalization during FX / financial reform; avoid premature easing.

KENYA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.5% → 4.7%	5.9% → 5.9%	71.6% GDP	−6.4% GDP	−4.1% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: services, digital finance, agriculture, logistics and regional-headquarters activity.

SOCIAL
Population 54.3m; large labour and consumer market. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought/flood cycles, water stress and geothermal potential. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Tax predictability, PPPs, data/digital regulation and debt transparency. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Near-neutral / hold; modest easing possible if fuel / food shock fades.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

EAST AFRICA: MADAGASCAR • MAURITIUS • RWANDA

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

MADAGASCAR

RISK: MODERATE **POSTURE: SELECTIVE**

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
3.6% → 4.1%	8.3% → 7.0%	49.3% GDP	−4.6% GDP	−8.0% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: textiles, agriculture, mining, tourism and cyclone exposure.

SOCIAL
Population 32.3m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Cyclones, drought and biodiversity loss. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Mining/land rules, procurement, customs and power-sector contracts. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Restrictive / hold, then limited easing if food and FX pressures cool.

MAURITIUS

RISK: MODERATE **POSTURE: DEFENSIVE**

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
3.4% → 3.4%	3.7% → 3.8%	86.5% GDP	−3.1% GDP	−6.9% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: tourism, finance, ICT and high-value services.

SOCIAL
Population 1.2m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Cyclones, coastal risk and imported-energy exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Financial regulation, tax treaties, data/fintech rules and insolvency. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Neutral-to-easing if imported inflation stays contained.

RWANDA

RISK: MODERATE **POSTURE: SELECTIVE**

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
7.2% → 7.6%	5.6% → 5.0%	66.8% GDP	−4.3% GDP	−13.4% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: services, tourism, construction, digitalization and logistics.

SOCIAL
Population 14.5m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Flood/landslide risk and land pressure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
PPP/competition rules, regional trade compliance and data regulation. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Cautious easing / hold depending on food inflation and FX.

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

EAST AFRICA: SEYCHELLES • SOMALIA • SOUTH SUDAN

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

SEYCHELLES

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
1.5% → 4.0%	2.6% → 1.7%	55.0% GDP	−2.1% GDP	−7.8% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: tourism, fisheries and the blue economy.

SOCIAL
Population 0.1m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Sea-level/coastal risk and marine ecosystem exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Financial integrity, tourism/coastal permits and competition. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Neutral; maintain exchange-rate and tourism-inflation vigilance.

SOMALIA

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.6% → 3.1%	5.9% → 4.5%	n/a	−0.6% GDP	−8.7% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure; institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: livestock, remittances, telecoms and institution rebuilding.

SOCIAL
Population 17.4m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, floods, food insecurity and coastal exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Federal fiscal rules, property/contract enforcement and financial supervision. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Dollarized economy; prudential / liquidity policy matters more than a conventional policy rate.

SOUTH SUDAN

RISK: HIGH | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.1% → 3.3%	14.0% → 10.0%	57.3% GDP	+1.4% GDP	+3.2% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure; institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: oil dependence, conflict risk and fiscal/FX fragility.

SOCIAL
Population 12.4m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Flooding, heat and oil-related environmental risk. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Oil-revenue transparency, contracts, public finance and rule-of-law capacity. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Fiscal dominance / FX volatility; stabilization precedes normal rate policy.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

EAST AFRICA: TANZANIA • UGANDA

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

TANZANIA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: HIGH

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
5.9% → 6.1%	4.0% → 4.3%	48.7% GDP	−3.2% GDP	−2.3% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: agriculture, mining, tourism and transport/energy infrastructure.

S — SOCIAL
Population 69.7m; large labour and consumer market. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought/flood cycles, coastal risk and hydropower variability. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Mining/energy contracts, PPPs, tax predictability and land rules. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — Neutral / targeted stance; gradual accommodation if inflation remains contained.

UGANDA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: HIGH

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
7.5% → 8.2%	4.0% → 4.9%	55.0% GDP	−5.9% GDP	−3.9% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: agriculture, services and oil-project timing.

S — SOCIAL
Population 49.7m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Flood/landslide risk, lake systems and oil-project footprint. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Oil contracts, tax predictability, land and infrastructure PPPs. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX — Hold / gradual easing; oil-investment imports and food/fuel prices are key.

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

SOUTHERN AFRICA: ANGOLA • BOTSWANA • ESWATINI

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

ANGOLA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.3% → 2.6%	12.9% → 12.8%	51.6% GDP	−2.4% GDP	+2.2% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: oil, reforms, ports and logistics.

S — SOCIAL
Population 40.6m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought/flood cycles and oil-transition exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
FX/repatriation, concessions, procurement and oil-sector governance. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Tight-to-neutral; gradual easing only with kwanza and inflation improvement.

BOTSWANA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.7% → 2.2%	5.1% → 5.7%	47.0% GDP	−10.7% GDP	−1.9% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: diamonds, tourism and diversification.

S — SOCIAL
Population 2.6m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, water scarcity and heat. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Mining agreements, PPPs, SOE reform and competition. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Cautious hold / easing; imported inflation and fiscal adjustment constrain room.

ESWATINI

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.0% → 3.5%	3.5% → 3.8%	50.0% GDP	−6.9% GDP	−1.8% GDP

P — POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E — ECONOMIC
Engine: manufacturing, SACU receipts and South Africa-linked demand.

S — SOCIAL
Population 1.2m; small-market scale. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T — TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E — ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, heat and water variability. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L — LEGAL
Competition, customs/SACU interface, PPPs and SOEs. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX SARB-linked: broadly follow South Africa; limited easing if inflation and FX remain contained.

09 | COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

SOUTHERN AFRICA: LESOTHO • MALAWI • MOZAMBIQUE

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

LESOTHO

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
1.1% → 0.8%	4.2% → 3.9%	49.0% GDP	+4.2% GDP	−3.4% GDP

POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC
Engine: textiles, water, remittances and SACU flows.

SOCIAL
Population 2.4m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, water variability and land degradation. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
Textile trade rules, water treaties, land and PPPs. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX SARB-linked: broadly follow South Africa; limited easing if inflation and FX remain contained.

MALAWI

RISK: HIGH | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.2% → 2.4%	24.4% → 22.0%	74.5% GDP	−10.5% GDP	−15.4% GDP

POLITICAL
Institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: agriculture, FX scarcity, food prices and fiscal pressure.

SOCIAL
Population 24.8m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought/flood cycles and food-security exposure. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
FX rules, agricultural marketing, power PPAs and debt transparency. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Maintain tight stance until inflation and FX scarcity materially improve.

MOZAMBIQUE

RISK: HIGH | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
0.5% → 2.7%	4.4% → 5.2%	106.1% GDP	−6.5% GDP	−43.0% GDP

POLITICAL
World Bank FY2027 public FCV list flags conflict exposure; institutional fragility is also flagged.

ECONOMIC
Engine: LNG, mining, agriculture and security/debt constraints.

SOCIAL
Population 36.8m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL
Cyclones, floods, coastal risk and LNG transition. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL
LNG contracts, debt transparency, land rights and security-linked execution. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Cautious hold; debt, FX and food/fuel risks limit easing room.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

SOUTHERN AFRICA: NAMIBIA • SOUTH AFRICA • ZAMBIA

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All 2026/2027 macro values below follow the source report baseline.

NAMIBIA

RISK: ELEVATED | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
2.4% → 2.7%	3.9% → 3.4%	70.5% GDP	−6.1% GDP	−15.7% GDP

P POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: uranium, diamonds, logistics and green-hydrogen optionality.

S SOCIAL
Population 3.1m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Extreme aridity, water stress and green-energy opportunity. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Mining/energy concessions, local content, PPPs and land reform. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX SARB-linked: broadly follow South Africa; limited easing if inflation and FX remain contained.

SOUTH AFRICA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
1.0% → 1.2%	3.9% → 3.4%	78.9% GDP	−4.9% GDP	−0.9% GDP

P POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: finance, mining, manufacturing, energy and logistics reform.

S SOCIAL
Population 64.0m; large labour and consumer market. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Power transition, drought/water stress and extreme weather. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Electricity/rail market reform, procurement, competition and municipal finance. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Hold restrictive near term; gradual easing is plausible in 2027 if inflation reconverges.

ZAMBIA

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: DEFENSIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
4.3% → 4.7%	9.0% → 8.0%	n/a	−4.9% GDP	+0.9% GDP

P POLITICAL
Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

E ECONOMIC
Engine: copper, agriculture, hydropower and debt-restructuring follow-through.

S SOCIAL
Population 22.5m. Jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

T TECHNOLOGICAL
Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

E ENVIRONMENTAL
Drought, hydropower variability and mining footprint. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

L LEGAL
Mining fiscal regime, power-market rules, debt clauses and PPPs. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Cautious easing as inflation improves, preserving FX and debt-restructuring credibility.

09 COUNTRY PESTEL PROFILES

SOUTHERN AFRICA: ZIMBABWE

Macro baseline, PESTEL transmission channels and monetary-policy direction through August 2027

Risk and posture labels are analytical screens, not sovereign ratings. All macro values below follow the source report baseline.

ZIMBABWE

RISK: MODERATE | POSTURE: SELECTIVE

GROWTH	CPI	DEBT	FISCAL	CURRENT A/C
5.0% → 4.2%	8.0% → 8.0%	42.3% GDP	−0.8% GDP	+3.7% GDP

ECONOMIC ENGINE Mining • Agriculture • FX credibility • Power / infrastructure

POLITICAL

Reform continuity, fiscal consensus and implementation capacity are the principal political variables.

ECONOMIC

Growth 5.0% (2026) / 4.2% (2027); CPI 8.0% / 8.0%; debt 42.3% GDP; fiscal −0.8% GDP; current account +3.7% GDP.

SOCIAL

Population 17.7m. Jobs, skills and inclusion remain central; jobs, housing, skills and service delivery are the key social-economic transmission channels.

TECHNOLOGICAL

Priority: reliable power, affordable broadband, payments, digital ID/data and competition.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Drought, power/water stress and climate-sensitive agriculture. Climate resilience should be embedded in food, water, infrastructure and fiscal planning.

LEGAL

FX/convertibility, property rights, mining rules and policy predictability. Regulatory predictability directly affects the sovereign/project risk premium.

AUG-27 MONETARY / FX Tight reserve-money and FX discipline; credibility is the binding constraint.

ZIMBABWE — SOURCE-REPORT MACRO FOCUS

FX CREDIBILITY

The source identifies FX credibility as a central part of the economic engine and monetary-policy constraint.

POWER / INFRASTRUCTURE

Power and infrastructure are explicitly identified as growth-engine components; reliable electricity remains a technology priority.

CLIMATE PRESSURE

Drought, power/water stress and climate-sensitive agriculture are the principal environmental pressures stated in the report.

POLICY PREDICTABILITY

FX/convertibility, property rights, mining rules and policy predictability are the core legal-investment variables highlighted.

SOURCE NOTE This page reproduces the source report’s Zimbabwe macro baseline and PESTEL framing. No additional external forecast values have been inserted.

10 MONITORING

THE 12 INDICATORS TO WATCH EVERY MONTH THROUGH AUGUST 2027

A disciplined monthly dashboard for macro credibility, fiscal stress, infrastructure performance and shock detection

Monthly surveillance should connect prices, FX, reserves, debt, market rates, infrastructure and real-economy stress before policy is reset.

# / INDICATOR	WHY IT MATTERS	TRIGGER FOR POLICY REVIEW
1 **Headline / core / food CPI**	Tests pass-through and rate-cut room	3-month acceleration or widening food/core gap
2 **FX spot + parallel-market premium**	Fastest signal of credibility/liquidity stress	>5–10% persistent premium or reserve loss
3 **Gross reserves / import cover**	Peg and external-payment resilience	Rapid drawdown or <3 months in vulnerable regimes
4 **Policy rate + real ex-post rate**	Monetary stance and transmission	Real stance turns sharply negative with FX pressure
5 **Treasury-bill / bond yields**	Domestic crowding-out and refinancing stress	Fast repricing or failed / under-covered auctions
6 **Debt service / revenue**	True fiscal-space constraint	Material breach of budget assumptions
7 **Current account + trade balance**	External financing need	Import compression or deficit deterioration without financing
8 **Port dwell time / rail volumes / border time**	Real-time infrastructure productivity	Reform reversals or sustained throughput deterioration
9 **Electricity availability, losses and industrial tariffs**	Supply-side inflation and competitiveness	Load-shedding spike / tariff shock / utility liquidity stress
10 **Private credit / GDP and NPLs**	Financial transmission and balance-sheet stress	Credit contraction plus NPL rise
11 **PMI / business confidence / formal employment**	Near-term activity and job quality	Broad synchronized deterioration
12 **Conflict / climate / food-security alerts**	Nonlinear macro shock indicators	Material shock in food/logistics-producing zones

MONTHLY REVIEW LOGIC

1 CREDIBILITY FIRST

FX premium, reserve drawdown and real-rate deterioration are the fastest signals that macro confidence is breaking.

2 PRODUCTIVITY SECOND

Port, rail, border and electricity indicators reveal whether infrastructure is lowering—or raising—the cost of doing business.

3 SHOCK DETECTION

Conflict, climate and food-security alerts matter because they can turn localized stress into inflation, logistics and fiscal shocks.

FINAL CONCLUSION

Africa's 2027 advantage is not cheap capital; it is scale, resources, demographics and under-built productive capacity. The economic blueprint succeeds only if governments reduce the risk premium that sits between those assets and investable projects. The most credible path to August 2027 is disciplined disinflation, debt transparency, stronger domestic resource mobilisation, bankable infrastructure, cross-border payments/trade integration and legal predictability. Growth without these reforms will remain volatile; reforms without productive investment will remain politically fragile. The winning strategy must deliver both macro stability and visible productivity gains.

11 SOURCES

PRIMARY SOURCES AND DATA NOTES

Institutional baselines, policy references and methodological notes used in the Africa 2027 newsletter

Primary macro projections, country baselines, policy settings and integration frameworks are drawn from the institutions below.

INSTITUTION	USE IN THIS NEWSLETTER	REFERENCE
International Monetary Fund	World Economic Outlook, April 2026; WEO country database; World Economic Outlook Update, July 2026.	imf.org/en/Publications/WEO
African Development Bank	African Economic Outlook 2026 and country/regional economic outlooks.	afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/african-economic-outlook
World Bank	Global Economic Prospects, June 2026; World Development Indicators; FY2027 Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations classifications.	worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects
United Nations / UNECA	World Population Prospects; debt, domestic resource mobilisation and illicit financial-flow research/briefings.	uneca.org
African Union / AfCFTA	AfCFTA protocols, including digital trade, and continental integration frameworks.	au-afcfta.org
Afreximbank / PAPSS	Pan-African Payment and Settlement System implementation updates.	papss.com
International Energy Agency	Financing Clean Energy in Africa and electricity-market updates.	iea.org/reports/financing-clean-energy-in-africa
Central banks	SARB, CBN, CBK, Bank of Ghana, Bank Al-Maghrib, BCEAO and Central Bank of Egypt policy decisions/rate pages, latest available by 10 Aug 2026.	Official central-bank policy / rate pages

DATA NOTES

1. IMF WEO values are projections and are rounded in the tables; some series are unavailable for individual countries.
2. Eritrea: the IMF WEO country table used here has no Eritrea entry; AfDB growth and inflation projections are used, while unavailable macro fields are left as n/a rather than imputed.
3. World Bank WDI indicators have different latest observation years by country; each country profile displays the year beside the metric.
4. Regional weighted charts created for this newsletter are author calculations and should not be confused with official institution regional aggregates.
5. All August-2027 scenario probabilities, monetary directions, risk screens and blueprint targets are analytical judgments based on the cited baseline and are explicitly not official forecasts.

METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLE Unavailable data are not silently imputed. Scenario probabilities, risk screens, policy directions and blueprint targets are analytical judgments layered on top of the cited institutional baseline.

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African Development Bank	African Economic Outlook 2026 and country/regional economic outlooks.	afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/african-economic-outlook
World Bank	Global Economic Prospects, June 2026; World Development Indicators; FY2027 Fragile and Conflict-affected Situations classifications.	worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects
United Nations / UNECA	World Population Prospects; debt, domestic resource mobilisation and illicit financial-flow research/briefings.	uneca.org
African Union / AfCFTA	AfCFTA protocols, including digital trade, and continental integration frameworks.	au-afcfta.org
Afreximbank / PAPSS	Pan-African Payment and Settlement System implementation updates.	papss.com
International Energy Agency	Financing Clean Energy in Africa and electricity-market updates.	iea.org/reports/financing-clean-energy-in-africa
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39 EXECUTIVE CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS

A Decisive Decade for Africa: Build, Integrate, Industrialise, Innovate.

Africa stands at an inflection point. The next 12 months—through August 2027—offer a rare window to lock in higher growth, lower inflation, deeper integration, and accelerated industrialisation. This newsletter delivers the evidence, the blueprint, and the call to action.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. Growth with Momentum
Africa's growth is projected to hold above 4% in 2026–2027, led by services, construction, digital trade, and resource value addition.

2. Inflation Easing, but Not Uniform
Disinflation continues across most regions, yet food and energy volatility require vigilance, strong buffers, and targeted social protection.

3. Infrastructure is the Multiplier
Power, transport corridors, digital infrastructure, and water systems are the highest-return investments for jobs, productivity, and trade.

4. Integration is the Force Multiplier
AfCFTA operationalisation, regional value chains, and harmonised standards are critical to scale African businesses and attract global capital.

5. Capital with Discipline
Prudent fiscal management, credible monetary frameworks, and transparent governance will determine the cost of capital—and the pace of investment.

6. People, Innovation & Institutions
Demographics are Africa's dividend—if matched with skills, health, innovation ecosystems, and institutions that deliver results.

TOP 5 PRIORITY ACTIONS (IMMEDIATE TO AUGUST 2027)

1. Accelerate bankable infrastructure pipelines with blended finance and project preparation facilities.
2. Deepen AfCFTA implementation: remove non-tariff barriers, harmonise standards, and digitise corridors.
3. Stabilise prices: strengthen food systems, energy supply, and FX market liquidity management.
4. Scale industrial parks and SEZs with reliable power, logistics, and one-stop regulatory services.
5. Invest in people and innovation: TVET, digital skills, R&D, and startup financing at scale.

OUR COMMITMENT

Investment Bank Of Africa (IBA) remains committed to connecting credible African opportunities with responsible capital, institutional partners, investors, and development-focused stakeholders—driving sustainable prosperity for Africa.

LOOKING AHEAD

By executing this blueprint with discipline and collaboration, Africa can achieve inclusive growth, macroeconomic stability, and global competitiveness—building a prosperous, integrated, and resilient Africa by 2030 and beyond.

> *"The future belongs to Africa—when we build today, integrate deliberately, and invest wisely."*
>
> – Investment Bank Of Africa (IBA)

Thank you for reading Africa Economic Outlook 2027.

For partnerships, mandates, or investment opportunities, connect with IBA.

IBA

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