# World Bank projects Uganda among Africa's fastest-growing economies

**Economic growth.** |

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Uganda is projected to be one of sub-Saharan Africa's fastest-growing economies in 2026, with the World Bank forecasting economic growth of 6.4 percent, well above the regional average and ahead of several of its peers.

The projection, contained in the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects 2026 report, places Uganda among a small group of African economies expected to outperform the region, reinforcing its growing appeal to international investors at a time of global economic uncertainty.

Uganda's projected growth outpaces Kenya's (4.9 percent), Tanzania (6.2 percent), Burundi (4.9 percent), DR Congo (5.1 percent), and Somalia (3.5 percent), although it remains below Rwanda's projected 7.2 percent expansion.

The World Bank notes that Uganda's strong outlook builds on momentum from 2025, when growth reached 6.3 percent, the country's highest rate since before Covid-19.

The expansion was driven by higher government spending, a recovery in household consumption, strong investment activity, and robust coffee exports amid favourable global prices.

The World Bank notes that Uganda's performance mirrors a broader rebound among non-resource-rich African economies, whose growth edged up to 6 percent in 2025, supported largely by improved agricultural output and stronger exports.

"Uganda's growth reflects a combination of domestic demand recovery and export resilience," the World Bank said, pointing to coffee as a key driver of foreign exchange earnings. Across sub-Saharan Africa, economic growth is projected to firm to 4.3 percent and 4.7 percent in 2027, from 4 percent in 2025.

The improvement is attributed to easing inflation, stronger investment, and higher commodity prices, particularly for gold and coffee.

However, the World Bank cautions that the recovery remains fragile. Growth is still below the long-term average and insufficient to make meaningful progress in reducing extreme poverty, especially in conflict-affected states. The scaling back of official development assistance since 2024 has further constrained government budgets across the region, weakening the capacity of many economies to absorb external shocks.

World Bank also flags risks linked to global trade fragmentation, noting that while most African economies have limited exposure, countries heavily dependent on the US market, including Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, and Mauritius, could face headwinds following the expiration of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in late 2025, unless it is renewed.