TOGO

GDP growth moderated to 5.9 percent in 2025, reflecting fiscal consolidation efforts and softening global demand. Growth is projected to narrow further to 5.0 percent in 2026, including spillovers from the Middle East, before recovering to 6.0 percent in 2027–28, supported by ongoing reforms. Extreme poverty is projected to decline to 22.2 percent by 2028. Escalating geopolitical tensions, regional security challenges, and climate shocks constitute key risks.

Population[1] million	Poverty[2] millions living on less than $3.00/day
8.6	3.1
Life expectancy at birth[3] years	**School enrollment[4]** primary (% gross)
62.7	114.3
GDP[5] current US$, billion	**GDP per capita[6]** current US$
11.8	1373.2

Sources: WDI, MFMod, and official data. 1/ 2025. 2/ 2021 (2021 PPPs). 3/ 2023. 4/ 2024. 5/ 2025. 6/ 2025.

Key conditions and challenges

Togo's real GDP growth rebounded strongly during the post-COVID period but slightly moderated in 2025 amid global economic headwinds and fiscal consolidation efforts. Poverty reduction has been slow, constrained by key challenges, including restoring fiscal space, reducing spatial disparities in access to basic services, easing structural constraints to investment and formalization, and expanding productive job opportunities for a rapidly growing youth population.

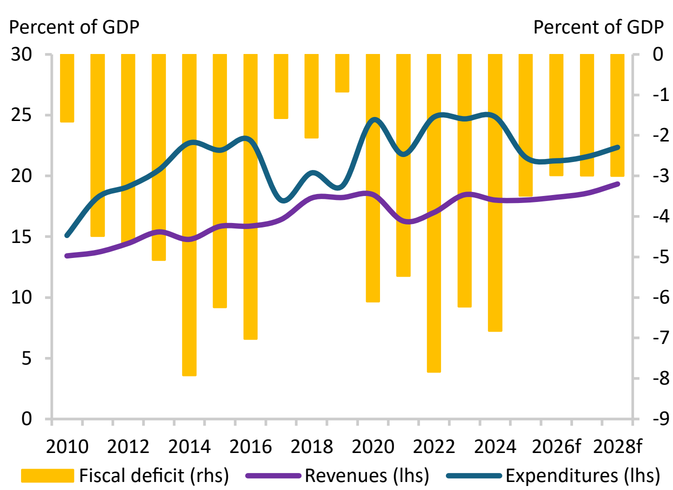
Many young workers remain trapped in low-paying and precarious employment, with about 80 percent of those employed working in low-productivity agriculture or domestic services. Gender gaps remain significant, with women more exposed to vulnerable employment (84.4 percent) than men (66.3 percent). Addressing these challenges will require fast-tracked reforms to broaden the tax base, improve investment and debt management, expand access to electricity and digital services, strengthen regional competitiveness, and build skills for high-potential sectors.

Recent developments

Real GDP growth is estimated at 5.9 percent in 2025 (3.6 percent in per capita terms), broadly in line with its average performance over the last decade. On the demand side, a slowdown in public investment and softer exports were offset by dynamic private investment and household consumption, buoyed by low inflation and confidence-building reforms. On the supply side, industry remained dynamic, benefiting from robust mining production and improved electricity reliability.

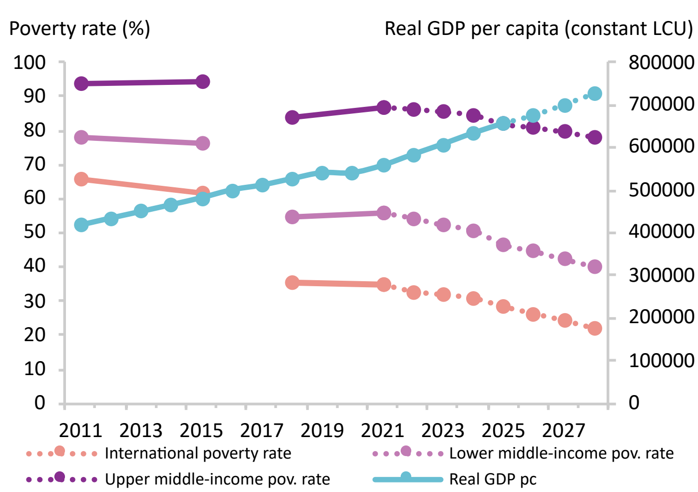
Services growth moderated slightly, while agriculture performed well thanks to generally favorable climatic conditions and productivity-enhancing policy measures. Employment as a share of the working-age population remained broadly stable at around 57.8 percent in 2025, as job creation barely matched labor supply growth. Revenue mobilization and public investment cuts reduced the fiscal deficit from 6.8 percent of GDP in 2024 to 3.5 percent in 2025 (excluding banking-sector operations). Financing relied largely on the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regional debt market amid tight financing conditions, while public debt declined slightly from 66.2 percent of GDP

FIGURE 1 / Revenues, expenditures, and deficit



Source: World Bank.

FIGURE 2 / Actual and projected poverty rates and real GDP per capita



Source: Notes: See footnotes in table on the next page.

in 2024 to 63.0 percent in 2025. Inflation declined to a 5-year low of 0.4 percent in 2025, down from 2.9 percent in 2024, thanks to lower food and transport costs. Lower inflation, combined with households' nominal income gains across sectors, contributed to a decline in the international poverty rate—from 30.7 percent in 2024 to 28.3 percent in 2025. The WAEMU inflation rate sharply declined to 0.2 percent in 2025 from 3.5 percent in 2024, driven mainly by lower global food prices, and regional foreign reserves increased to 6.1 months of imports. After maintaining its monetary policy stance unchanged since June 2025, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) reduced its key policy rates in March 2026 by 25 basis points, lowering the liquidity call rate and the marginal lending facility rate to 3.0 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively.

The current account deficit narrowed slightly from 3.0 percent in 2024 to 2.9 percent of GDP in 2025, as lower imports growth and improved terms of trade offset softer exports despite robust phosphate-sector performance. Transshipment activity at the Port of Lomé remained robust in 2025.

Outlook

GDP growth is projected to slightly moderate to 5.0 percent in 2026, reflecting continued fiscal consolidation efforts and the impact of the conflict in the Middle East, which is putting upward pressure on global energy markets and spilling over into domestic food, energy, and transport prices. Barring an escalation of geopolitical risks, growth is projected to strengthen to an average of 6.0 percent in 2027–28, supported by ongoing reforms expected to raise households' disposable income and private investment, including in Agriculture Development Zones and industrial zones. On the supply side, industrial activity and agricultural yields are also expected to improve, supported by mining, light manufacturing, expanding electricity generation capacity, and continued sectoral reforms. The current account deficit is projected to widen slightly in 2026 despite strengthening export performance, driven by robust activity in the phosphate sector, partially offset by increased energy imports costs.

Economic growth is projected to raise the employment rate to 58.5 in 2026 and to 59.5 percent by 2027–28. Rising per-capita incomes across sectors and generally moderate inflation would support continued, albeit gradual, poverty reduction, with poverty declining to 26.4 percent in 2026 and 22.2 percent by 2028. Poverty reduction could be accelerated by reforms that raise productivity and expand access to better-quality jobs. At the regional level, inflation is expected to remain within the 1–3 percent WAEMU target band from 2026 onward, while foreign reserves are projected to average 5.9 months of imports during 2026–28, supported by resilient export performance. The fiscal deficit is projected to narrow to 3 percent of GDP from 2026 onwards, in line with the WAEMU target. This adjustment will rely mainly on tax policy and administration reforms, complemented by expenditure restraint. Public debt would reach 64.8 percent of GDP in 2026, declining to an average of 62.3 percent in 2027–28. Debt distress risks will remain moderate, though short-term refinancing pressures persist.

The outlook is subject to growing downside risks. In particular, a potential escalation of the conflict in the Middle East and regional security challenges, combined with heightened financial risk, could have more severe-than-expected effects on growth and exacerbate poverty, particularly in vulnerable regions. On the upside, a faster-than-expected implementation of structural reforms could mitigate emerging risks and further stimulate private investment and job creation.

Recent history and projections	2023	2024	2025e	2026f	2027f	2028f
Real GDP growth, at constant market prices	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.0	5.8	6.2
Private consumption	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.8
Government consumption	6.3	2.0	-0.3	2.0	5.8	3.3
Gross fixed capital investment	12.0	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.8	8.3
Exports, goods and services	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.7
Imports, goods and services	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.8	6.9
Real GDP growth, at constant factor prices	6.2	6.5	5.9	5.0	5.8	6.2
Agriculture	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.4
Industry	6.7	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.0
Services	6.7	8.2	6.7	4.9	5.8	6.2
Employment rate (% of working-age population, 15 years+)	57.0	56.7	57.8	58.5	59.2	59.8
Inflation (consumer price index)	5.3	2.9	0.4	2.8	2.5	2.1
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0
Net foreign direct investment inflow (% of GDP)	-0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-6.2	-6.8	-3.5	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Revenues (% of GDP)	18.5	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.7	19.4
Debt (% of GDP)	63.5	66.2	63.0	64.8	63.4	61.8
Primary balance (% of GDP)	-3.7	-4.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7
International poverty rate ($3.00 in 2021 PPP)[1,2]	31.7	30.7	28.3	26.4	24.7	22.2
Lower middle-income poverty rate ($4.20 in 2021 PPP)[1,2]	52.1	50.6	46.5	44.8	42.8	40.7
Upper middle-income poverty rate ($8.30 in 2021 PPP)[1,2]	85.6	84.7	81.9	81.0	80.0	78.5
GHG emissions growth (mtCO2e)	2.8	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.8	1.8

Source: World Bank, Fiscal Policy & Growth Department. Emissions data sourced from CAIT and OECD.
Notes: e = estimate, f = forecast. Data in annual percent change unless indicated otherwise.
1/ Calculations based on 2021-EHCVM. Actual data: 2021. Nowcast: 2022-2025. Forecasts are from 2026 to 2028.
2/ Projections using microsimulation methodology.