



Angola The New Frontier for Agro- Industrial Investment in Africa

Investment Opportunities Along the Lobito Corridor

INVESTMENT FORUM | ROME, ITALY | 12-16 OCTOBER 2026



Angola's Economic Overview



US\$ 128 B GDP (2025)

- GDP per capita: USD 3,749 (2025)
- GDP growth (annual %): 3.13% (2025)
- Prevalence of food insecurity: 29.1% (2025)
- Carbon dioxide CO2 emissions (t CO2e/capita): 0.7 (2024)

(INE data)



36.6 M Population (Census 2024)

- Men: 48.8% & Women: 51.2%
- Youth (15 - 34 age): 35.8%
- Median age: 23.2

(INE data)

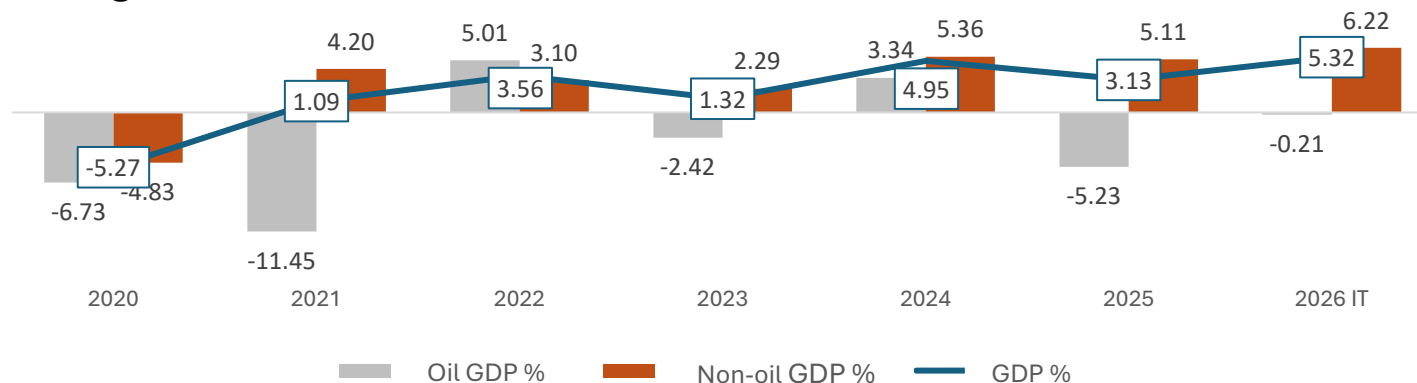


US\$ 1 B Food import under PRODESI (2025)

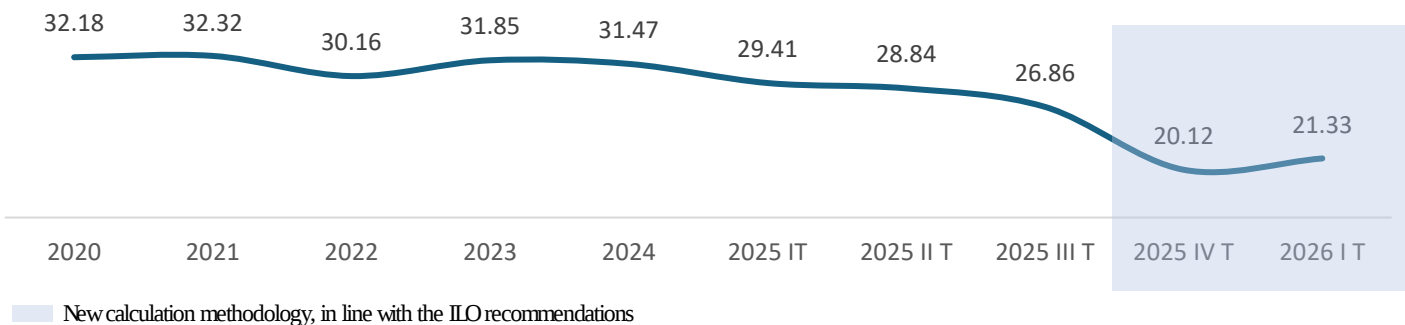
- Grains (Maize, wheat, rice, beans): US\$ 850 M
- Cooking oils (palm, soya and sunflower): US\$ 302 M
- Poultry: US\$ 312 M

(MINDCOM)

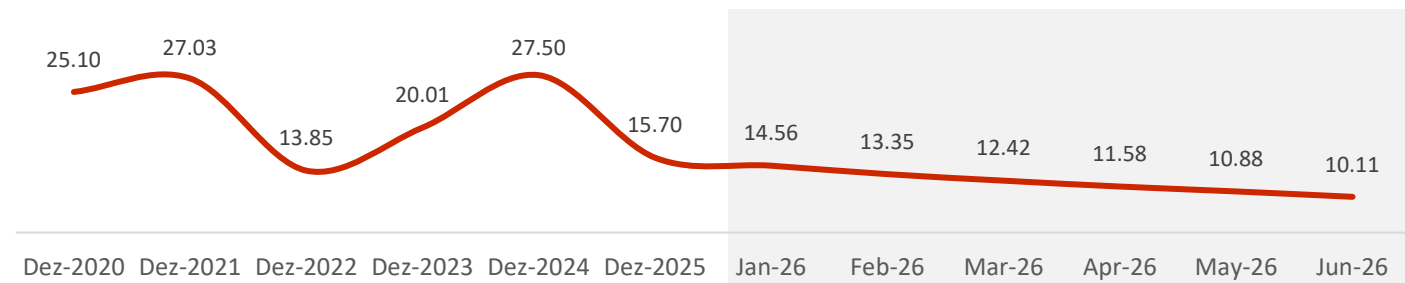
Angola's Gross Domestic Product trend



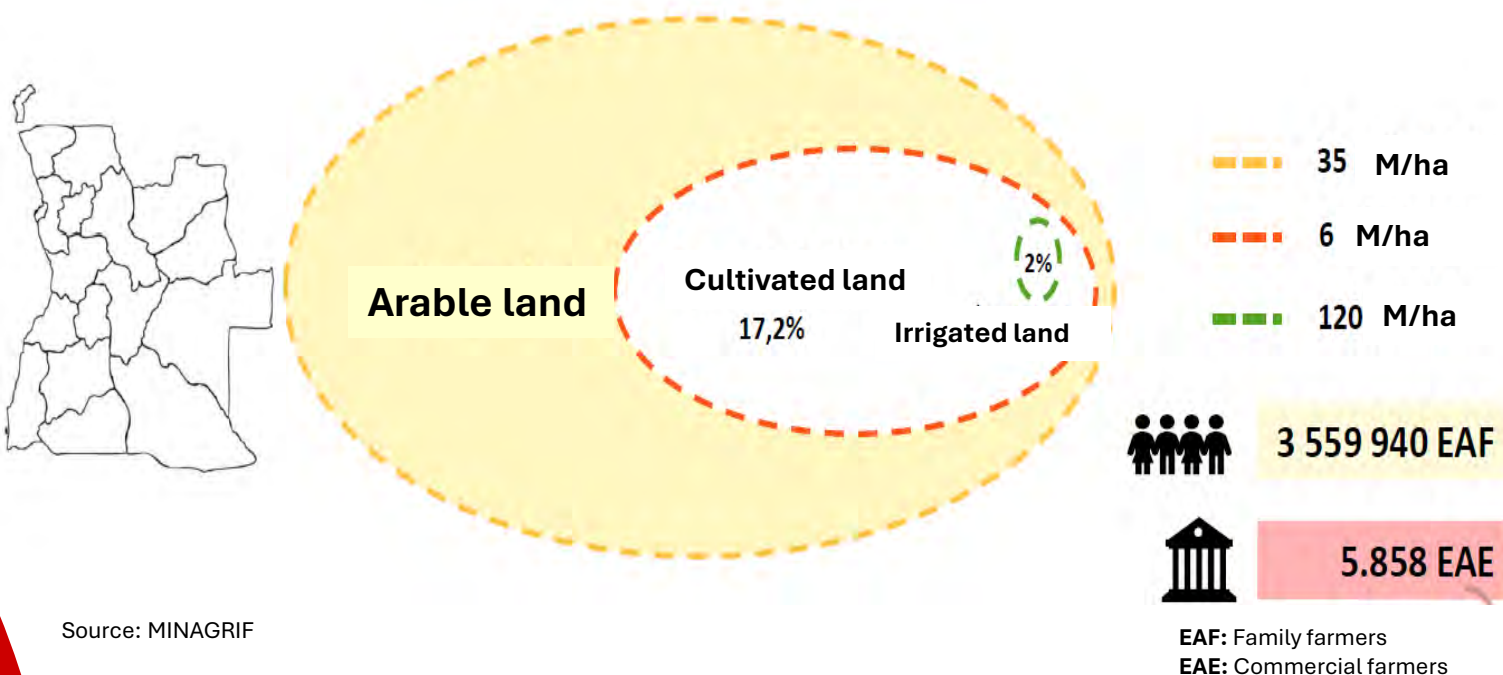
Unemployment Rate (%)



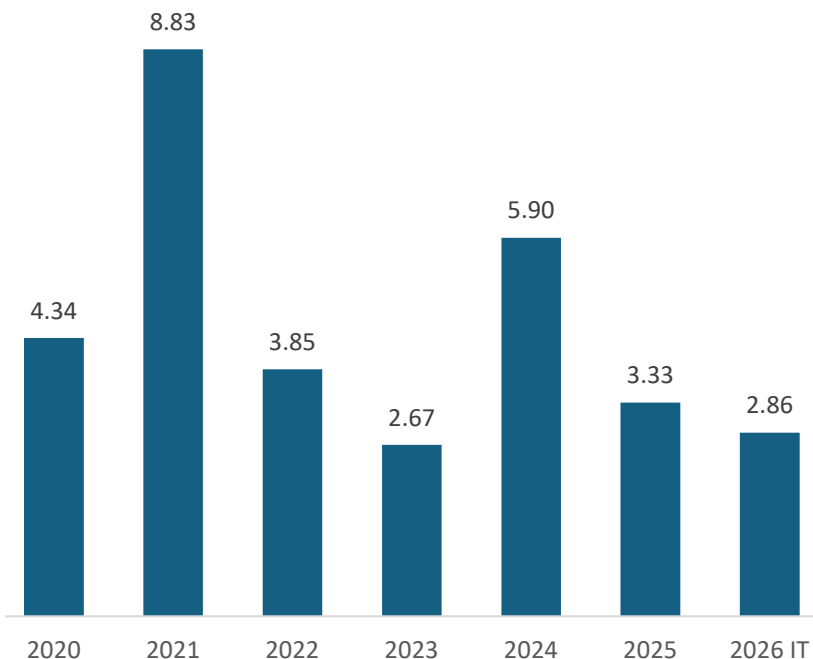
Inflation rate (%)



Agricultural Sector



Agricultural GDP (%)
(Agriculture + Livestock + Forestry)



Key Challenges

Dependence on food imports persists. In 2024, around 44% of food imports were wheat, rice and chicken meat, with a total of over 1 million tonnes (One billion dollars).

(MINFIN data)

Agricultural productivity is currently below its potential due to limited access to capital, technical skills and agricultural inputs.

Average productivity of agricultural enterprises 2024

Coffee: 0.40 ton/ha **Avocado:** 8.6 ton/ha
Beans: 0.35 ton/ha **Oil Palm:** (FFB) 7.1 ton/ha

(MINAGRIF/FSDEA data)

Recurrent droughts in the southwestern region have had a considerable impact on crop and livestock production, creating a significant risk of food insecurity.

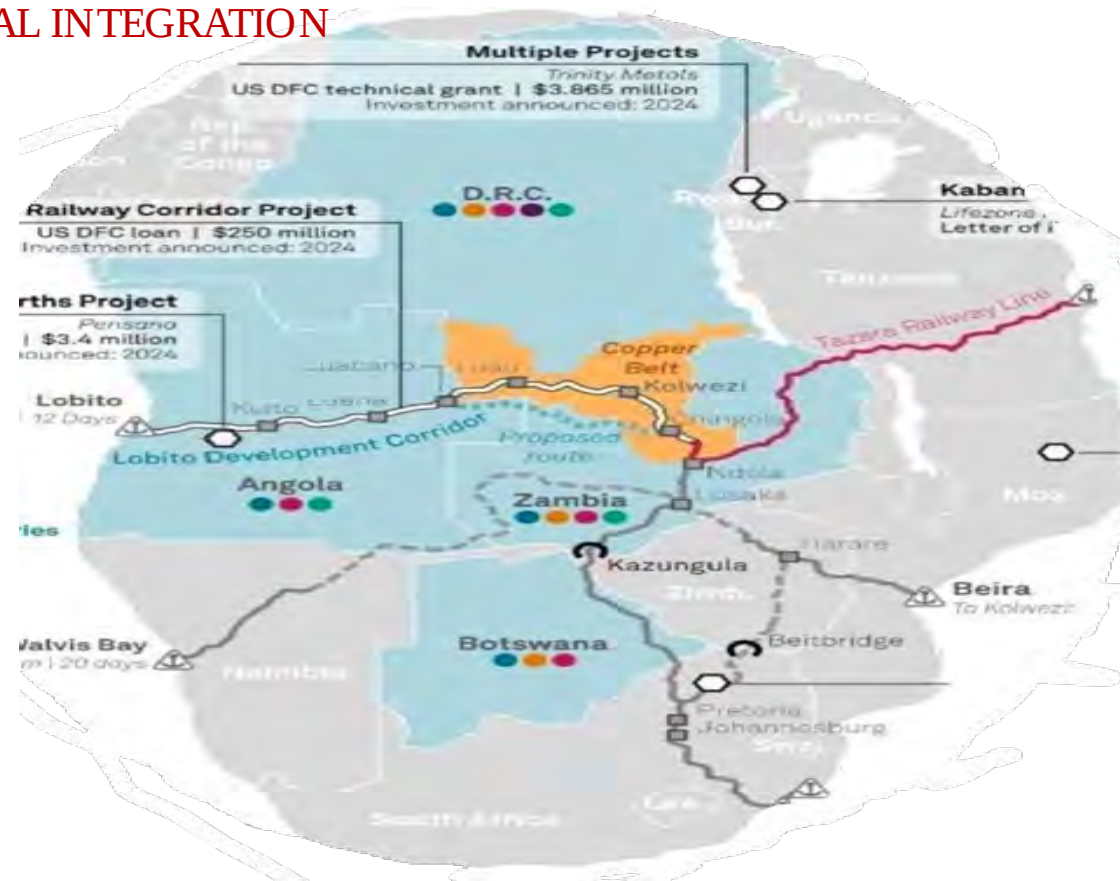
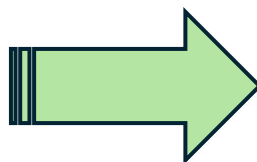
The Lobito Corridor - Catalytic Investment For Regional Integration Connecting Economies And People

NATIONAL RAILWAY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION



NATIONAL CORRIDORS

They connect the main agricultural areas in the interior to the Lobito Corridor, supporting the development of more than 240,000 hectares of priority agroindustrial investments under the proposed investment program.



REGIONAL CORRIDOR

A strategic rail corridor stretching over 1,300 km, integrated with the rail networks of the DRC and Zambia, reducing logistics costs and facilitating access to a regional market of more than 140 million consumers.

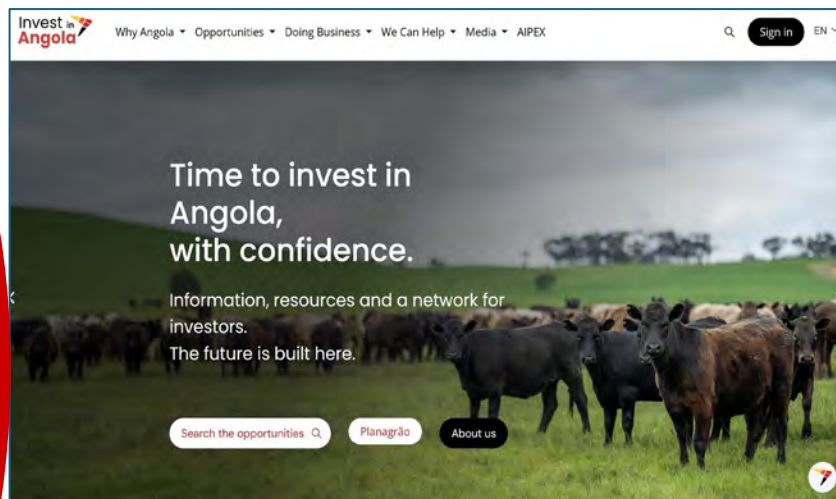
Why Invest In Angola?

Angola, DRC, and Zambia represent a market of more than 140 million consumers.

Untapped Productive Capacity

Abundance of fresh water and arable land

- 35 million hectares of arable land, and only approximately 17 % is currently cultivated.
- 1 650 km of seacoast
- 69 million hectares of forest.
- Suitable climatic conditions for large-scale agriculture developments.
- More than \$1 billion in annual food imports.



Visit: <https://investinangola.ao/>

Strong Government Support

- Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Substitution Programme (PRODESI).
- Policies designed to boost domestic production by offering incentives to local producers (FADA, BDA, FGC).
- Informal Economy Conversion Programme (PREI).
- Lobito Corridor (Angola, Zambia and DRC).

Investment In Human Capital Through Skills Development

- Substantial investments in the Rural Extension System are being funded with public resources.
- Systematic capacity building programs targeted to small and medium sized farmers that contributes to de-risking private investments.

Demographic Dividend

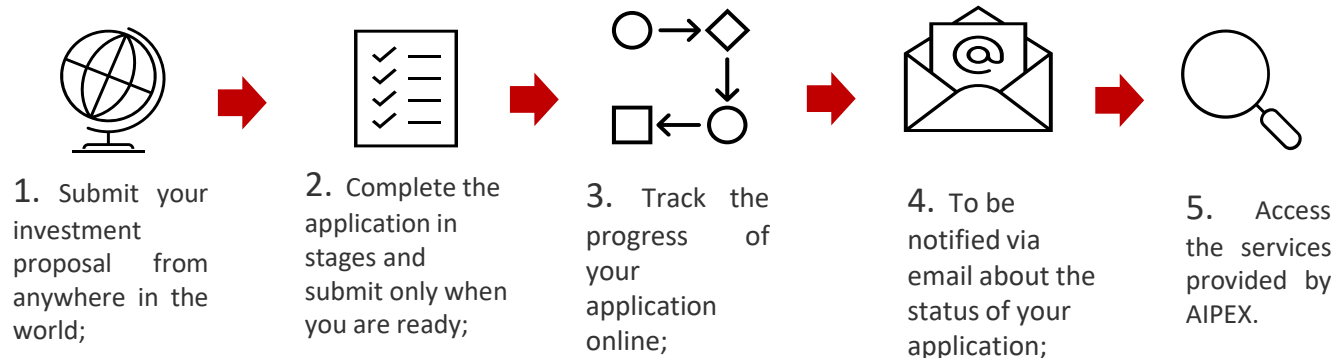
- About 60% of the population is under 25 and about 36% is between the ages of 15 and 35.
- Rapid population growth: 3.1%
- Growing availability of labor for the agricultural and agroindustrial sectors.

Investing In Angola – A Simple Process



<https://jui.aipex.gov.ao/login>

JUI Account and Project Registration Process



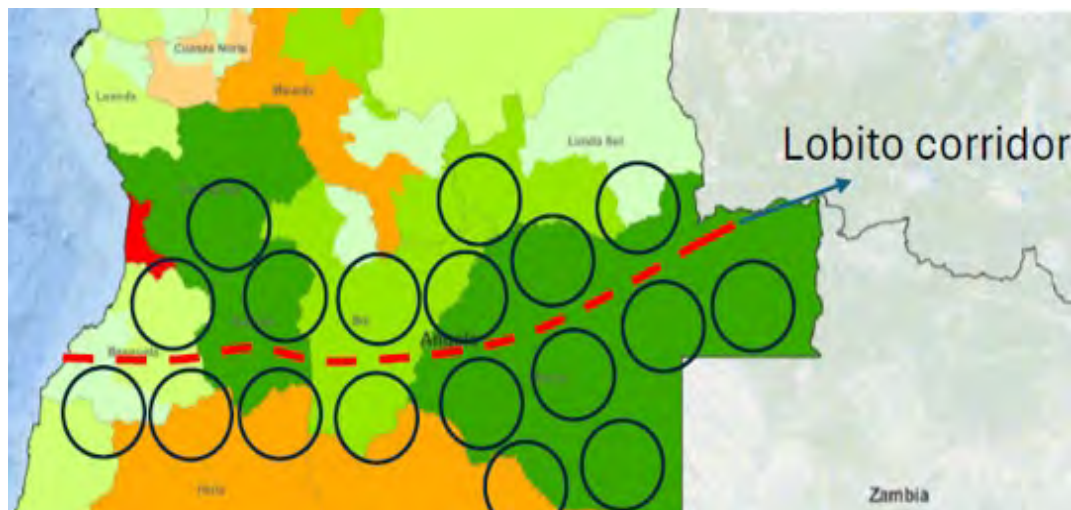
Tax benefits investing in Angola

- ✓ Reduction in taxes (Industrial, Property, Capital, Stamp Duty) for up to 15 years
- ✓ Tax credit of up to 50% of the investment for 10 years
- ✓ Increased depreciation/amortization of up to 80% (Zones B, C, D)
- ✓ Postponement of tax payment deadlines
- ✓ 80% deduction on essential infrastructure expenditure
- ✓ Exemption from customs duties on project goods/equipment (excluding VAT)
- ✓ Exemption from fees and charges for public services (Special Regime)
- ✓ Technical support via One-Stop Shop for Investors

A transformational vision, a phased approach to agricultural investment

Target areas for investment

Analysis of territorial and agricultural typologies (FAO, HIH)
Biophysical and socio-economic mapping



Areas with high and moderate agricultural potential

Lobito Corridor Railway Line

Key Target Areas

Investment in replicable production models



Return Angola to its historic position as an African coffee powerhouse

- 0 Long-term vision: Gradual expansion - 2 million hectares.
- 0 First phase: 100,000 hectares (replicable model)



To position Angola as a competitive exporter of avocados in international markets.

- 0 Long-term vision: Gradual expansion - 100,000 hectares
- 0 First phase: 20,000 hectares (replicable model)



Reduce dependence on imports and develop a competitive regional palm oil industry

- 0 Long-term vision: Gradual expansion - 100,000 hectares
- 0 First phase: 20,000 hectares (replicable model).



To establish Angola as a strategic supplier to the food and feed industry

- 0 Long-term vision: Gradual expansion - 6 million hectares
- 0 First phase: 100,000 hectares (replicable model)



Transforming Angola into a regional livestock powerhouse

- 0 Long-term vision: 8 million head
- 0 First phase: Development of replicable commercial livestock production models.

SCALABILITY MODEL FOR INVESTMENT THROUGH REPLICATION

 Family farmer (Commercial system)	 Investment Cluster (Replicable investment model)	 HiH projects for sustainable and financially viable replication  Replication of investment clusters Transformative goal (Long-term investment)
 1 Model farmer 2.5 ha	(40 000 farmers x 2.5 ha) 100 000 ha US\$ 380 M	Scalability: 20 replicas 2 000 000 ha (US\$ 7.6 B)
 1 Model farmer 2.5 ha	(8 000 farmers x 2.5 ha) 20 000 ha US\$ 400 M	Scalability: 5 replicas 100 000 ha (US\$ 2 B)
 1 Model farmer 2.5 ha	(8 000 farmers x 2.5 ha) 20 000 ha US\$ 108 M	Scalability: 5 replicas 100 000 ha (US\$ 543.4 M)
 1 Model farmer 3 ha	(33 000 farmers x 3 ha) 100 000 ha US\$ 287 M	Scalability: 60 replicas 6 000 000 ha (US\$ 17.2 B)

" Angola is seeking partners to develop competitive and replicable agro-industrial value chains to supply Angola, the SADC and international markets. "

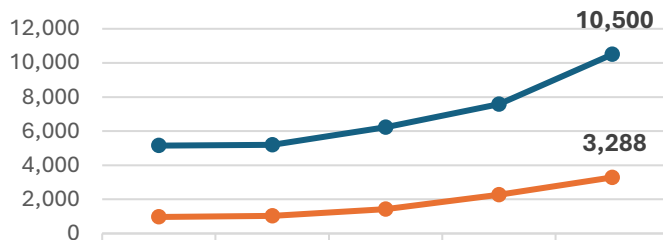
Investment Plan 1: Coffee production for export (replicable model)



Global Market

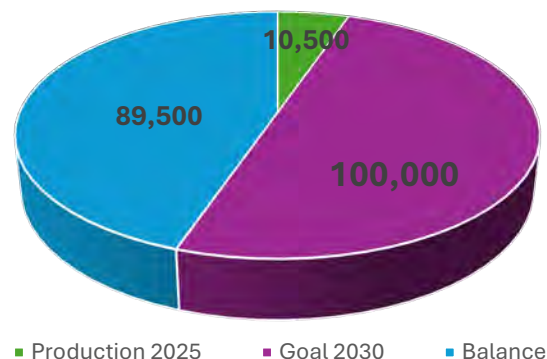
- Global consumption exceeds **10 million tonnes per year**
- Continued growth in demand** in emerging markets.
- Growing **demand for certified**, sustainable and single-origin coffees.
- The need for international buyers to **diversify supply sources**.
- The projected **production in the first phase accounts for around 1.4 per cent of the global coffee market**.

Coffee exports (tonnes)



Domestic Production Export

Coffee production forecast (tonnes)



Rationale for coffee production

- Select around **40,000 farmers** to trial the commercial production model on **2.5 hectares** each, using high-yield **technology packages (2.5 tonnes/ha of green coffee)**. Production expansion will be carried out primarily on existing agricultural land and degraded land, minimising the risk of deforestation.
- Establish synergies with existing public and private initiatives to increase the area under coffee production by a further **100,000 hectares by the end of 2030** (investing around **US\$ 5 000 per hectare**).
- Grow pulses (beans) in **intercropping systems on 60% of the land** during the first two years, to generate additional cash flow.
- Improve production processes, post-harvest management and value addition, so that **90% of the new coffee produced is suitable for export** and generates estimated annual revenue of between **US\$ 450 million and US\$ 750 million**.
- Promote the inclusive development of agribusiness, with a **focus on the participation of women (35%) and young people (30%)** throughout the entire value chain.

Commercial Family Farm Level

2.5 ha per farmer



- ✓ Complete technology package
- ✓ Irrigation
- ✓ Technical support
- ✓ Market access

Productive Cluster Level (replicable)

40,000 farmers = 100,000 ha



- ✓ Aggregate production
- ✓ Nurseries
- ✓ Processing centres
- ✓ Shared logistics
- ✓ Certification

Investment Plan 1: Coffee production for export (replicable model)

Key Bottlenecks	Key Investment Needed	Risk mitigation strategies
Inadequate production systems (outdated facilities and equipment with low productivity).	- Investment in modern production systems, drip irrigation and solar power for 100,000 ha. Private investment: US\$ 380 million (US\$ 180 million for plantations + US\$ 200 million for production systems). - New, modern coffee nurseries to support the expansion of 100,000 ha. Complementary public investment (ongoing projects): US\$ 2 million	<u>Risk (R):</u> Low uptake and poor maintenance of modern production systems by farmers. <u>Mitigation (M):</u> Implement an integrated approach to capacity building (technical and business) that promotes on-the-job training and strengthens the local maintenance ecosystem (technical support, supply of spare parts).
Inadequate technical and vocational training in modern coffee production systems and markets.	Training and technical assistance for 200 technicians and 40,000 farmers in modern production systems, business management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), biological control, plant health monitoring and good post-harvest practices. Additional public investment (ongoing development projects): US\$ 2 million	<u>R:</u> Outbreaks of pests and diseases <u>M:</u> Reducing the risk of productivity losses, pests and diseases, and low levels of technology adoption through training, monitoring and specialist technical assistance.
Limited financing (lack of credit facilities, lack of collateral)	4. Public instruments to support the mobilisation of private investment and risk mitigation Public guarantees (FGC) Angolan Sovereign Fund, FSDEA (Equity) Venture capital funds (FACRA) Development banks (BDA, FADA)	<u>R:</u> Capital raised falls short of the project's requirements. <u>M:</u> Reducing barriers to access to finance through credit guarantee schemes, risk-sharing and blended finance
Market and marketing challenges (lack of market agreements, lack of coordination amongst producers and price volatility)	Organise certification, traceability and compliance for 40,000 producers, including group certification, partnerships with international buyers and specialist roasters.	<u>R:</u> The high cost and complexity of certification exclude smallholder farmers <u>M:</u> Reducing individual certification costs through collective certification schemes and shared technical assistance, thereby enabling smallholders to access premium markets

Investment Plan 1: Coffee production for export (replicable model)



Market

Products :

Green coffee for export
Roasted and ground coffee ("Angolan coffee")
Coffee husk-based fertilisers

Current and future target markets:

Portugal
Italy
Germany
Japan
United Arab Emirates
China
Local Market – Angola

Investment in the coffee model



▪ **Target hectares:** 100 000 ha



▪ **Productivity target:** 2.5 tonnes/ha



▪ **Production target:** (Estimated global market share: 1.4 %)
250,000 tonnes per year (green coffee)



▪ **Investment required:** US\$ 500 M

Production: US\$ 200 M
Irrigation/Energy/Cold chain/Others: US\$ 300 M



▪ **NPV:** US\$ 1.1 B

▪ **IRR:** 27%

Impact



Beneficiaries:

Total: 280 000

Directs: 40 000

Indirect: 240 000
(direct beneficiaries × 6 family members/workers)

Women direct beneficiaries: 14 000

Young people direct beneficiaries : 12 000



Increase in per capita income:

US\$ 2.4 K



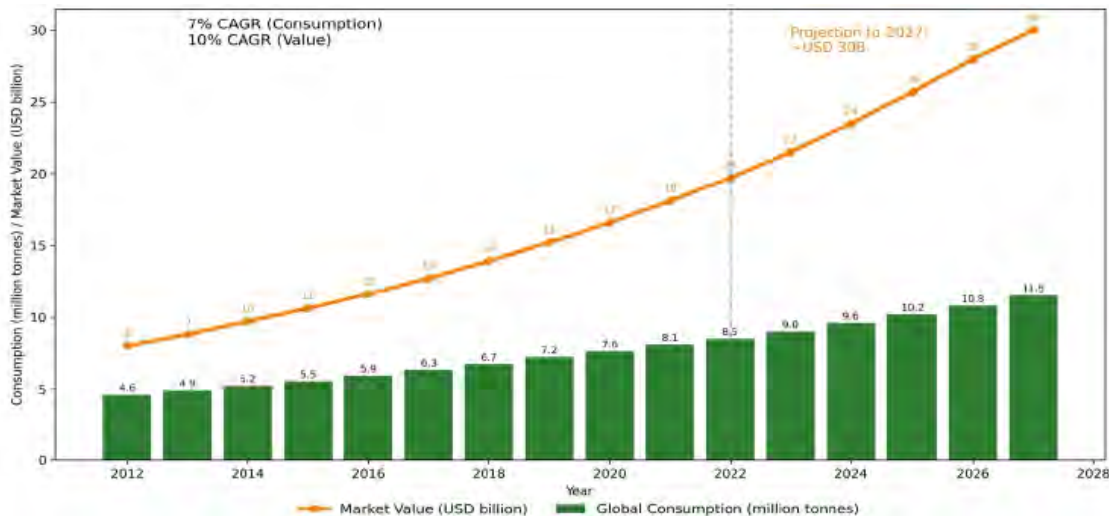
Net Carbon Balance:

-1,121,707.21 tCO₂eq



Investment Plan 2: Avocados for export (replicable model)

Global Avocado Market



Peru has become the world's second-largest exporter of avocados, with exports valued at over one billion US dollars a year. Angola has the biophysical conditions required to replicate Peru's export success.



Excellent agroclimatic conditions

- ☐ The highlands of Angola offer ideal agroclimatic conditions
- ☐ Commercial yields of up to 26.9 t/ha

Rationale for the avocado production model

- **Focus on the export season (October–January)** with certified nurseries, irrigation systems, cold chains, market links (GlobalGAP) and supply chains for inputs.
- **Focus on opportunities in the European market**, strengthening markets in the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, where commercial links already exist in the tropical fruit sector.
- Investment in irrigation: an area of approximately **1,253 km²** has been identified as a **high-yield commercial zone for avocados**.
- Phased investment, involving **8,000 selected farmers (2.5 ha each and an average investment of US\$ 20,000/ha)**, allows for gradual, low-risk development and enables the **production of around 18.5 tonnes/ha** as the orchards mature.
- With an average **export price of US\$ 1,800 per tonne**, this project could generate estimated annual **revenue of between US\$ 570 and 660 million**.
- **Growing beans in intercropping systems on 60%** of the land during the first three years to generate additional cash flow.
- The projected production represents an opportunity to position Angola as a competitive supplier of avocados to European markets during periods of lower international supply.

Investment Plan 2: Avocados for export (replicable model)

Key Bottlenecks	Key Investment Needed	Risk mitigation strategies
1. Low productivity and older orchards due to traditional practices, limited pruning, inadequate spacing and low-yielding varieties	1. Establishment of four certified nurseries , distribution of improved grafted saplings and large-scale training of farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including pruning and spacing, for the management of 20,000 ha of orchards over a period of 10 years. (Private investment: US\$ 156.8 million)	<u>Risk</u> : Climate variability (droughts, erratic rainfall) <u>Mitigation</u> : Promote agriculture and irrigation systems adapted to climate change
2. Limited access to quality inputs (fertilisers, plant protection products, irrigation equipment) and poor distribution	2. Development of a supply chain for inputs and technical assistance for 8,000 avocado growers, supported by integrated agricultural service centres. (Private investment: US\$43.2 million).	R: Pests and diseases (e.g. fruit flies, fungal infections) that affect the productivity and quality of exports M: Strengthen extension services and phytosanitary control
3. High post-harvest losses (20–40%) due to improper handling and a lack of sorting, storage and refrigeration facilities	3. Establishment of 40 Integrated Agricultural Service Centres , including cold chain facilities, grading, packaging and production aggregation, to support 8,000 producers and ensure the distribution of up to 371,000 tonnes of avocados per year. (Complementary public investment: US\$ 20 million Private investment: US\$ 200 million).	R: Poor coordination of the value chain M: Partnership and commercial coordination initiatives (B2B, P4P, MSP) through the integration of producers into shared infrastructure and marketing agreements.
4. Poor rural infrastructure and logistics , particularly the secondary roads linking production areas to markets and the Lobito Corridor	4. Rehabilitation of 160 km of secondary roads and development of four rural logistics centres integrated into the Lobito Corridor to support the collection, consolidation and dispatch of produce. (Public investment: US\$ 60 million).	R: Infrastructure constraints M: Negotiate the inclusion of infrastructure investment (rural roads) in annual public investment programmes
5. Limited access to finance for smallholder farmers and businesses in the agricultural sector across the entire value chain	5. A financial framework for raising capital and risk-sharing within the avocado value chain to support 8,000 producers and SMEs in the avocado value chain. Angolan Sovereign Fund (FSDEA); Venture Capital Fund; Blended finance; Credit guarantees (FGC); Financing facilities from the BDA and FADA	R: Capital mobilisation falling short of the investment needs of the avocado value chain. M: Use of risk-sharing instruments, blended finance, credit guarantees and anchor investors to attract private investment.
6. Inadequate technical extension services and low uptake of improved practices	6. Expansion of extension services to support 8,000 avocado growers. (Complementary public sector component already funded).	R: Low level of commitment from extension services M: Enter into agreements with extension services to include the avocado sector as a production priority

Investment Plan 2: Avocados for export (replicable model)



Market

Main Products:

Fresh fruit
Avocado oil
Cosmetics (creams and lotions)

Target markets

Portugal: Current market
Spain: Potential market
Netherlands: EU logistics hub

Trade promotion/certification and participation in international trade fairs to expand exports.

Investment in the avocado model



▪ **Target hectares:** 20 000 ha



▪ **Productivity target :** 18.5 tonnes/ha



▪ **Production target :** 371 K tonnes/year



▪ **Investment required:** US\$ 400 M

Production: US\$ 156.8 M
Irrigation/Energy/Cold chain/Others :US\$ 244 M



▪ **NPV:** US\$ 585 M

▪ **IRR:** 20%

Impact



Beneficiaries:

Total: 56 000

Directs: 8 000

Indirects: 48 000 (direct beneficiaries × 6 family members/workers)

Women direct beneficiaries: 2 800

Young people direct beneficiaries: 2 400



Increase in per capita income:

US\$: 9.7 K



Net Carbon Balance:

-3,587,296.72 tCO₂eq

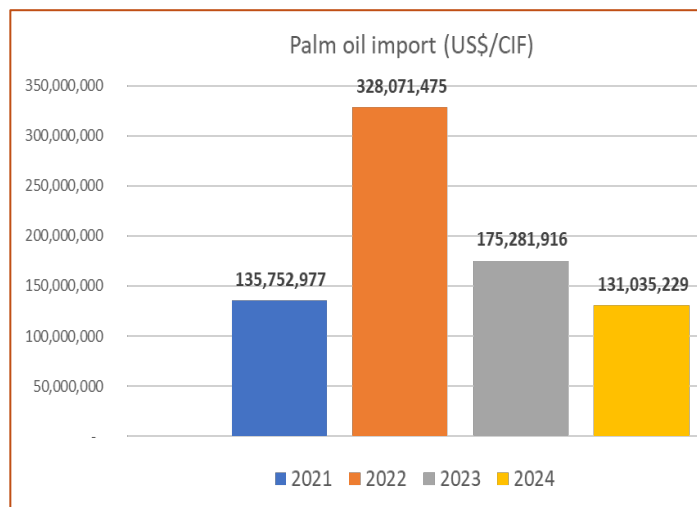


Investment Plan 3: Palm oil production and processing (replicable model)

Palm oil offers Angola a twofold opportunity:

- ❑ Immediate impact through crop substitution
- ❑ Long-term growth through agro-industrial development and exports

One of the top 5 imported products



MINFIN/AGT

MARKET OVERVIEW (2022)

Indicator	Value
Domestic consumption	~351,000 t
Domestic production	~52,000 t
Imports (>98% refined)	~190,000 t
Import dependency	~80%
Projected consumption (2027)	~472,000 t

Source: Palm oil study (FSDEA/FAO)

Rationale for the oil palm production and processing system

- **Transition from traditional rain-fed palm grove cultivation systems to modern irrigated systems using hybrid varieties**, supported by good agricultural practices.
- **To rehabilitate existing plantations and expand production** by establishing **20,000 hectares** of high-yield hybrid varieties, involving **around 8,000 producers with average plot sizes of 2.5 hectares (US\$ 5,430/ha)**.
- In total, cultivate around **20,000 hectares** of land with the aim of achieving a **production of 560,000 tonnes of fresh fruit bunches (FFB)** and integrate at least **20 processing units with a capacity of 12 tonnes/hour**, to extract and achieve the highest conversion rates for crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel oil (PKO).
- Cultivate **beans in intercropping systems on 60% of the land** during the first two years, in order to generate additional cash flow.
- Angola's high dependence on edible oil imports and growing demand in Southern African markets create favourable conditions for the development of a competitive palm oil industry.



Investment Plan 3: Palm oil production and processing (replicable model)

Key Bottlenecks	Key Investment Needed	Risk mitigation strategies
1. Low crop productivity (ageing of oil palm plantations and underutilisation of agroecological zones suitable for the expansion of the crop).	1. An integrated programme for the rehabilitation and expansion of production across 20,000 ha , including certified hybrid varieties, new plantations, irrigation systems, storage facilities, energy and the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). Private investment: US\$ 78 million	<u>Risk (R)</u> : Climate variability and yields below production potential. <u>Mitigation (M)</u> : Use of resilient varieties, irrigation, Good Agricultural Practices, land-use planning and expansion into agroecologically favourable areas.
2. A long maturation period (8 years) and high initial costs for establishing the plantation.	2. Financial framework for raising capital and risk-sharing , including the Angola Sovereign Fund (FSDEA), financial institutions, blended finance and public guarantees. (Complementary financial instrument to support investment).	<u>R</u> : Delayed returns, high investment risk and cash flow shortfalls. <u>M</u> : Blended finance, public-private partnerships (PPPs) and tax incentives to attract investors and support the palm oil production cycle.
3. A lack of coordination and integration mechanisms between producers and processing plants.	3. Establishment of supply agreements (outgrower schemes) between 8,000 producers and 20 processing units , including production aggregation schemes, technical assistance and guaranteed purchase contracts.	<u>R</u> : Irregular supply of raw materials to processing plants. <u>M</u> : Long-term supply contracts, production aggregation schemes and incentives to integrate producers into the value chain.
4. Insufficient oil extraction capacity , which causes delays in the processing of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) and high losses.	4. Investment in modern palm oil extraction plants (12 t/h) , including decentralised mini-plants and preventive maintenance programmes located closer to production areas. (private investment in 20 plants, US\$ 30.6 million).	<u>R</u> : Inefficiencies in processing and breakdowns at the factories. <u>M</u> : Reducing the risk of operational disruptions and efficiency losses through preventive maintenance and specialist training.
5. Inadequate technical extension services and low uptake of improved practices.	5. Expansion of technical support services to 8,000 palm oil producers (complementary public sector component already funded).	<u>R</u> : Low level of commitment on the part of extension services. <u>M</u> : Establish agreements with the government, in particular with extension services, to include palm oil as a production priority.

Investment Plan 3: Palm oil production and processing (replicable model)



Market

Main products:

- Fresh fruit bunches (FFB)
- Crude palm oil (CPO)
- Palm kernel oil (PKO)
- Solid residues for biomass energy
- Residues for animal feed

Target markets:

Domestic consumption (food and industry)
RDC
SADC markets

Investment in the palm oil model



▪ **Target area:** 20 000 ha



▪ **Productivity target:** 28 tonnes/ha



Production target:

FFB: 560,000 tonnes/year
CPO: 128 800 tonnes/year
PKO: 22 400 tonnes/year



▪ **Investment requested:** US\$ 108.6 M

Production (renewal and expansion): US\$ 78 M
Energy/mills/construction/others : US\$ 30.6 M



▪ **NPV:** US\$ 125 M

▪ **IRR:** 19%

Impact



Beneficiaries:

Total: 56 000

Directs: 8 000

Indirects: 48 000 (direct beneficiaries × 6 family members/workers)

Women direct beneficiaries: 2 800

Young people direct beneficiaries: 2 400



Increase in per capita income:

US\$: **2.6 K**

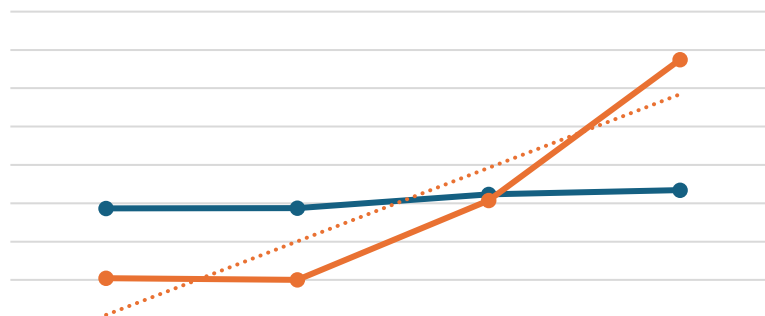


Net Carbon Balance:

-81,613.87 tCO₂eq

Investment Plan 4: Soya beans production (replicable model)

Domestic Production and Imports of Soya Beans (tonnes)



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic Production	37,317	37,374	44,640	46,857
Import	806	7	41,389	114,981

Imports of soya cooking oil (US\$)



	2021	2022	2023	2024
Óleo alimentar de soja	149,839,228	234,587,051	95,152,885	125,450,265

Rationale for soya beans production

- To involve around **33,000 farmers** operating plots averaging **approximately 3 hectares**, covering a total area of **around 100,000 hectares**, at an average cost of **US\$ 2,870 per hectares**.
- Apply modern technology packages to achieve yields of **2.5 to 3 tonnes per hectare per cycle**.
- Introduce** irrigation systems to enable **two annual production cycles**, allowing a total volume of **500,000 to 600,000 tonnes of soya** to be produced per year.
- Strengthen farmers' technical production capacities**, improve production processes and post-harvest management, and establish production and guaranteed purchase contracts with processing industries.
- Promote the inclusive development of agribusiness, with a focus on the **participation of women (35%)** and **young people (30%)**

- A sharp rise in soya bean imports, driven by the local processing policy and growing demand for animal feed.
- The expansion of the domestic animal feed and poultry industries continues to boost demand for locally produced soya meal and soya oil.

Investment Plan 4: Soya beans production (replicable model)

Key Bottlenecks	Key Investment Needed	Risk mitigation strategies
1. Low productivity on farms (high soil acidity, a shortage of suitable certified seeds, limited use of inoculants and insufficient mechanisation).	1. Soil rehabilitation and high-yield production packages: Large-scale application of dolomitic limestone, gypsum and inoculants, certified seeds and mechanisation (sowing/harvesting). Private sector: US\$ 87 million for cultivation + US\$ 170 million for irrigation systems	Risk (R): Climate variability and rapid soil degradation in the Central Highlands Mitigation (M): Adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), conservation agriculture (no-till farming), crop rotation (soya/maize) and the introduction of centre-pivot irrigation.
2. High initial costs of imported inputs and a high financial risk associated with the growing season (N-P-K fertilisers, pesticides and fuel).	2. Financial framework for raising capital and risk-sharing within the soya value chain. Angolan Sovereign Fund (FSDEA); Venture capital funds; Blended finance; Credit guarantees (FGC); BDA and FADA credit facilities; Public-private partnerships.	R: Exchange rate volatility, input prices and the risk of default on agricultural loans. M: Outgrower scheme models (vertical integration with agribusinesses), forward purchase contracts with a guaranteed minimum price, and agricultural crop insurance.
3. Inadequate logistics and post-harvest infrastructure along the corridor (a shortage of drying, cleaning and silo storage capacity near railway stations).	3. Development of 10 grain collection and logistics hubs, including silos with a combined storage capacity of 250,000 tonnes, grain dryers, cleaning facilities and handling equipment to support 100,000 ha of soybean production. (Private investment: US\$ 30 M).	R: Post-harvest losses due to excessive moisture in the grain and bottlenecks in transport to processing centres or the port. M: Integrated land-use planning, ensuring a direct link between production centres, community/private silos and the CFB railway terminal.
4. Limited local industrial crushing and processing capacity (dependence on imports of meal and oil, and a lack of animal feed mills in the production area).	4. Integration of soya beans production across 100,000 ha with industrial crushing and animal feed production facilities, through aggregation schemes, collection centres, long-term supply contracts and commercial coordination mechanisms between producers and agribusinesses. Existing industrial capacity exceeding US\$ 600 million in private investment already made).	R: Insufficient and irregular supply of raw materials to enable full utilisation of installed industrial capacity. M: Multi-year supply contracts, outgrower schemes and production aggregation systems to ensure a continuous supply to agri-industries
5. Technical extension services and agronomic support are insufficient to enable smallholder farmers to become commercial soya producers.	5. Expansion of extension services to support 33,000 soya bean farmers. (Complementary public sector component already funded).	R: Low uptake of advanced technology packages and improper handling of inputs and machinery. M: Institutional partnerships between public extension services (IDA) and agribusinesses to provide ongoing technical assistance and practical training in the field.

Investment Plan 4: Soya beans production (replicable model)



Market

Main products:

- Soya oil
- Soya meal
- Soya hulls

Target markets:

- Domestic consumption
 - Human consumption
 - Animal feed
- Domestic soya oil processing industry
- Domestic animal feed industry

Investment in the soya model



▪ **Target area :** 100 000 ha



▪ **Productivity target:** 2.5 tonnes/ha



▪ **Production target:** 500 000 tonnes/year



▪ **Investment required:** US\$ 287 M

Production, soil improvement and mechanisation: US\$ 87 M

Irrigation/Energy/Other: US\$ 170 M

Silos, dryers and logistics platforms: US\$ 30 M



▪ **NPV:** US\$ 618 M

▪ **IRR:** 20%

Impact



Beneficiaries:

Total: 233 000

Directs: 33 000

Indirects: 200 000 (direct beneficiaries × 6 family members/workers)

Women direct beneficiaries: 11 667

Young people direct beneficiaries: 10 000



Increase in per capita income:

US\$: 1.2 K



Carbon Balance:

+169,152.55 tCO₂eq

Angola: Portfolio of Replicable Agro-industrial Investments

US\$1.3 B
Total Investment

21.5%
Total IRR (average)

US\$ 2.4 B
NPV

625 K
Total beneficiaries

US\$ 3.9 K
Income increase per
capita

-4,621,465.25 tCO₂e
Total Carbon Balance

COFFEE

Cost (USD)
US\$ 500 M



IRR: 27 (%)

NPV: US\$ 1.1 B

Sustainability Benefits

Direct beneficiaries: 40 000
Indirect beneficiaries: 240 000
Income increase per capita:
US\$ 2.4 K

Co2eq Emissions:

Carbon Balance: -1,121,707.21 tCO₂eq

1

AVOCADO

Cost (USD)
US\$ 400 M



IRR : 20 (%)

NPV: US\$ 585 M

Sustainability Benefits

Direct beneficiaries: 8 000
Indirect beneficiaries: 48 000
Income increase per capita:
US\$ 9.7 k

Co2eq Emissions:

Carbon Balance: -3,587,296.72 tCO₂eq

2

PALM OIL

Cost (USD)
US\$ 108.6 M



IRR: 19 (%)

NPV: US\$ 125 M

Sustainability Benefits

Direct beneficiaries: 8 000
Indirect beneficiaries: 48 000
Income increase per capita:
US\$ 2.6 K

Co2eq Emissions:

Carbon Balance: -81,613.87 tCO₂eq

3

SOYA BEANS

Cost (USD)
US\$ 287 M



IRR: 20 (%)

NPV: US\$ 618 M

Sustainability Benefits

Direct beneficiaries: 33 000
Indirect beneficiaries: 200 000
Income increase per capita:
US\$ 1.2 K

Co2eq Emissions:

Carbon Balance: +169,152.55 tCO₂eq

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