



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

 Hand-in-Hand
Initiative

Angola



HAND-IN-HAND INITIATIVE | 2026 INVESTMENT FORUM

IMPORTANT NOTES

FAO'S HAND-IN-HAND INITIATIVE

The investment opportunities presented in this document derive from government-led investment plans developed under FAO's Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative. The Initiative supports countries in identifying high-impact agrifood system investments through a combination of data-driven territorial analysis, value chain assessments, and close collaboration with national counterparts. Using the Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform, the Initiative integrates geospatial, biophysical, and socio-economic data to identify priority "green zones" where agricultural potential and poverty incidence overlap, creating strong opportunities for transformative investment. Based on these analyses, national governments lead the development of investment plans that identify priority value chains, key bottlenecks, and potential investments required to accelerate agrifood system transformation. These investment opportunities aim to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and empower poor and vulnerable populations, while strengthening resilience to climate change and supporting the sustainable management of natural resources. The Initiative focuses on territories where targeted investments can generate the greatest impact in reducing poverty and hunger, contributing to progress towards Sustainable Development Goals SDG1 (No Poverty), SDG2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), while balancing economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

IMPORTANT CLARIFICATIONS

The opportunities presented in this document are derived from government investment plans and reflect national development priorities identified through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative. FAO provides analytical and technical support in the identification and assessment of these opportunities and facilitates engagement with potential partners. The concepts presented are indicative and require further structuring and discussion with the relevant governments and potential investors. This document therefore presents a pipeline of government-prioritized agrifood investment opportunities that have been pre-screened using FAO's Hand-in-Hand analytical tools. FAO can support interested partners by facilitating technical exchanges and follow-up discussions with relevant government counterparts.

IMPACT TAGS

Investment cases are classified across four impact areas to highlight their primary development contributions and ensure comparability across countries and value chains.

-  **Livelihoods** Income, productivity, jobs, and market access
-  **Gender & Youth** Inclusion and opportunities for women and young people
-  **Planet & Environment** Climate resilience and sustainable resource management
-  **Digital** Use of technology to improve efficiency and access

A corridor-connected agrifood economy with untapped land, water and policy momentum behind it

KEY INVESTMENT SIGNALS

POPULATION

36.6M

(MILLION)

GDP (2025)

USD 128.0B

(BILLION)

FOOD IMPORT BILL
(2025)

USD 1.0B

(BILLION)

INVESTMENT CASE



STRATEGIC REGIONAL GATEWAY

- Lobito Corridor rail link connects Angola with the DRC and Zambia
- Direct access to a regional market of over 140 million consumers
- Deep-water Atlantic ports support efficient, low-cost export logistics
- Signatory to AfCFTA and SADC, widening preferential market access



UNTAPPED NATURAL RESOURCES

- Abundant fresh water, extensive coast and fertile land
- Vast arable land base with only a small share currently cultivated
- Climatic diversity supports many high-value crops
- Significant scope to raise yields well above current averages



ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- PRODESI drives production, export diversification, import substitution
- Credit guarantees and blended finance via FGC, FSDEA, FACRA, BDA
- Multi-year tax incentives: reduced duties, faster depreciation
- One-stop window (AIPEX/JUI) speeds registration and approvals

ANGOLA: INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

A replicable portfolio of export-oriented value chains anchored along the Lobito Corridor



INVESTMENT PLAN ANGOLA	INVESTMENT CASE 1. COFFEE	INVESTMENT CASE 2. AVOCADO	INVESTMENT CASE 3. PALM OIL	INVESTMENT CASE 4. SOYA BEANS
IMPACT TAGS   	IMPACT TAGS   	IMPACT TAGS  	IMPACT TAGS  	IMPACT TAGS   
INVESTMENT USD 1.3 billion	INVESTMENT USD 500.0 million	INVESTMENT USD 400.0 million	INVESTMENT USD 108.6 million	INVESTMENT USD 287.0 million
NPV USD 2.4 billion	NPV USD 1.1 billion	NPV USD 585.0 million	NPV USD 125.0 million	NPV USD 618.0 million
AVG IRR 21.5%	IRR 27.0%	IRR 20.0%	IRR 19.0%	IRR 20.0%
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES 89.0 thousand	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES 40.0 thousand	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES 8.0 thousand	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES 8.0 thousand	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES 33.0 thousand
INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES 536.0 thousand	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES 240.0 thousand	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES 48.0 thousand	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES 48.0 thousand	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES 200.0 thousand
AVG PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE +USD 3,975	AVG PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE +USD 2,400	AVG PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE +USD 9,700	AVG PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE +USD 2,600	AVG PER CAPITA INCOME INCREASE +USD 1,200
GHG IMPACT -4.6 million tCO2-e	GHG IMPACT -1.1 million tCO2-e	GHG IMPACT -3.6 million tCO2-e	GHG IMPACT -81.6 thousand tCO2-e	GHG IMPACT +169.2 thousand tCO2-e

1. COFFEE



Reviving Angola's legacy as a leading African coffee origin

INVESTMENT PROFILE (INDICATIVE)

INVESTMENT

USD 500.0M
(MILLION)

NPV

USD 1.1B
(BILLION)

IRR

27.0%
(%)

RATIONALE

- Rebuilding Angola's historic position as a major African coffee origin
- Rising global demand for certified, sustainable, single-origin coffees
- Intercropping with pulses generates early, additional farmer cash flow
- Clear route to premium export markets through group certification

KEY BOTTLENECKS

1. Inadequate production systems (outdated facilities, low productivity)

Private Public

- Modern production systems, drip irrigation & solar power for 100,000 ha (USD 500.0 million)
- New, modern coffee nurseries supporting the 100,000 ha expansion

2. Inadequate technical/vocational training

Public

Training & technical assistance for 200 technicians and 40,000 farmers

3. Limited financing (credit access, collateral)

Public

Public instruments to mobilize investment: FGC guarantees, FSDEA equity, FACRA venture capital, BDA/FADA loans

4. Market/marketing challenges (agreements, coordination, price volatility)

PPP

Certification, traceability and compliance for 40,000 producers

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS(*)

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS



DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
40.0K
(THOUSAND)



INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
240.0K
(THOUSAND)



PER CAPITA
INCOME INCREASE
+2,400
(USD/PERSON)



GHG IMPACT
FAO EXACT CARBON TOOL
-1.1M
(MILLION tCO2-e)

Note: (*) Opportunities reflect government priorities identified through the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and require further structuring with relevant public and private stakeholders.

2. AVOCADO



Positioning Angola as a new global source for premium avocado exports

INVESTMENT PROFILE (INDICATIVE)

INVESTMENT

USD 400.0M
(MILLION)

NPV

USD 585.0M
(MILLION)

IRR

20.0%
(%)

RATIONALE

- Ideal highland agroclimate for high-yield, export-grade avocado orchards
- Strong links to established European import markets and logistics chains
- Peru's export trajectory shows a clear path to becoming a top global exporter
- Diversified revenue potential across fresh fruit, oil and cosmetics uses

KEY BOTTLENECKS

1. Low productivity, older orchards, traditional practices

Private

Four certified nurseries, grafted saplings and GAP training (20,000 ha) (USD 156.8 million)

2. Limited access to quality inputs, poor distribution

Private

Input supply chain and technical assistance for 8,000 growers (USD 43.2 million)

3. High post-harvest losses (20-40%) due to improper handling, storage and refrigeration gaps

Private

Public

40 Integrated Agricultural Service Centres: cold chain, grading, packaging and aggregation for 8,000 producers (USD 200.0 million)

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS(*)

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS



DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
8.0K
(THOUSAND)



INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
48.0K
(THOUSAND)



PER CAPITA
INCOME INCREASE
+9,700
(USD/PERSON)



GHG IMPACT
FAO EXACT CARBON TOOL
-3.6M
(MILLION tCO2-e)

Note: (*) Opportunities reflect government priorities identified through the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and require further structuring with relevant public and private stakeholders.

2. AVOCADO (cont'd)



Positioning Angola as a new global source for premium avocado exports

INVESTMENT PROFILE (INDICATIVE)

INVESTMENT

USD 400.0M
(MILLION)

NPV

USD 585.0M
(MILLION)

IRR

20.0%
(%)

RATIONALE

- Ideal highland agroclimate for high-yield, export-grade avocado orchards
- Strong links to established European import markets and logistics chains
- Peru's export trajectory shows a clear path to becoming a top global exporter
- Diversified revenue potential across fresh fruit, oil and cosmetics uses

KEY BOTTLENECKS

4. Poor rural infrastructure and logistics

Public

Rehabilitation of 160 km secondary roads + 4 rural logistics centres

5. Limited access to finance for smallholders/SMEs

PPP

Financial framework: FSDEA, Venture Capital Fund, FGC guarantees, BDA/FADA

6. Inadequate extension services

Public

Expansion of extension services for 8,000 growers

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS(*)

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS



DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
8.0K
(THOUSAND)



INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
48.0K
(THOUSAND)



PER CAPITA
INCOME INCREASE
+9,700
(USD/PERSON)



GHG IMPACT
FAO EXACT CARBON TOOL
-3.6M
(MILLION tCO₂-e)

Note: (*) Opportunities reflect government priorities identified through the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and require further structuring with relevant public and private stakeholders.

3. PALM OIL



Building a competitive, import-substituting palm oil industry for Angola and the region

INVESTMENT PROFILE (INDICATIVE)

INVESTMENT

USD 108.6M
(MILLION)

NPV

USD 125.0M
(MILLION)

IRR

19.0%
(%)

RATIONALE

- Reduces reliance on imported edible oils and cooking products
- Fast-growing domestic and regional demand across food and industrial uses
- Modern extraction technology captures more value from existing plantations
- Intercropping with pulses supports early-stage household income

KEY BOTTLENECKS

1. Low crop productivity, ageing plantations, underused agroecological zones
2. Long maturation period, high initial establishment costs
3. Lack of coordination between producers and processing plants
4. Insufficient oil extraction capacity, processing delays
5. Inadequate technical extension services

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS(*)

Private

Rehabilitation and expansion across 20,000 ha (hybrid varieties, irrigation, GAP) (USD 78.0 million)

PPP

Financial framework for capital raising and risk-sharing (FSDEA, guarantees)

PPP

Supply agreements (outgrower schemes) linking 8,000 producers and 20 processing units

Private

Modern palm oil extraction plants (12 t/h), 20 units (USD 30.6 million)

Public

Expansion of technical support for 8,000 producers

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS



DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
8.0K
(THOUSAND)



INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
48.0K
(THOUSAND)



PER CAPITA
INCOME INCREASE
+2,600
(USD/PERSON)



GHG IMPACT
FAO EXACT CARBON TOOL
-81.6K
(THOUSAND tCO₂-e)

Note: (*) Opportunities reflect government priorities identified through the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and require further structuring with relevant public and private stakeholders.

4. SOYA BEANS



Establishing Angola as a strategic regional supplier to the food and feed industry

INVESTMENT PROFILE (INDICATIVE)

INVESTMENT

USD 287.0M
(MILLION)

NPV

USD 618.0M
(MILLION)

IRR

20.0%
(%)

RATIONALE

- Fast-growing domestic demand from the animal feed and poultry industries
- Reduces reliance on soya meal and oil imports along the Lobito Corridor
- Strong fit for large-scale, mechanised production on the Central Highlands
- Crop rotation with maize supports long-term soil health and resilience

KEY BOTTLENECKS

1. Low productivity (soil acidity, limited certified seed, low mechanization)
2. High input costs, financial risk tied to the growing season
3. Inadequate logistics and post-harvest infrastructure along the corridor
4. Limited local industrial crushing/processing capacity
5. Insufficient technical extension/agronomic support

PROPOSED INVESTMENTS(*)

Private

- Soil rehabilitation and high-yield production packages (USD 87.0 million)
- Irrigation systems (centre-pivot) (USD 170.0 million)

PPP

Financial framework for capital raising and risk-sharing (FSDEA, FGC, BDA/FADA)

Private

10 grain collection and logistics hubs (silos, dryers, cleaning facilities) (USD 30.0 million)

Private

Integration of production with crushing and animal feed facilities (100,000 ha)

Public

Expansion of extension services for 33,000 farmers

SUSTAINABILITY BENEFITS



DIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
33.0K
(THOUSAND)



INDIRECT
BENEFICIARIES
200.0K
(THOUSAND)



PER CAPITA
INCOME INCREASE
+1,200
(USD/PERSON)



GHG IMPACT
FAO EXACT CARBON TOOL
+169.2K
(THOUSAND tCO₂-e)

Note: (*) Opportunities reflect government priorities identified through the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and require further structuring with relevant public and private stakeholders.



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*Click here to see full
Investment Note:*



*Click here to request a
bilateral meeting:*

