



GOVERNO DE
ANGOLA

FOOD SUSTAINABILITY AND AGRICULTURE IN ANGOLA

THE POTENTIAL OF THE
LOBITO CORRIDOR

Investment Forum | Rome, Italy | 14-16 October 2025



**LOBITO
CORRIDOR**
From África to the world.



ANGOLA'S ECONOMIC OVERVIEW



USD 93.3B GDP (2024)

GDP per capita: USD 2,655.17

HCI: 0.4

Poverty headcount ratio (at \$2.15): 31.1 %



36M Population (2025 projection)

Men: 48.8% & Women: 51.2%

Youth (15 - 34 age): 33.7%

Median age: 17.3

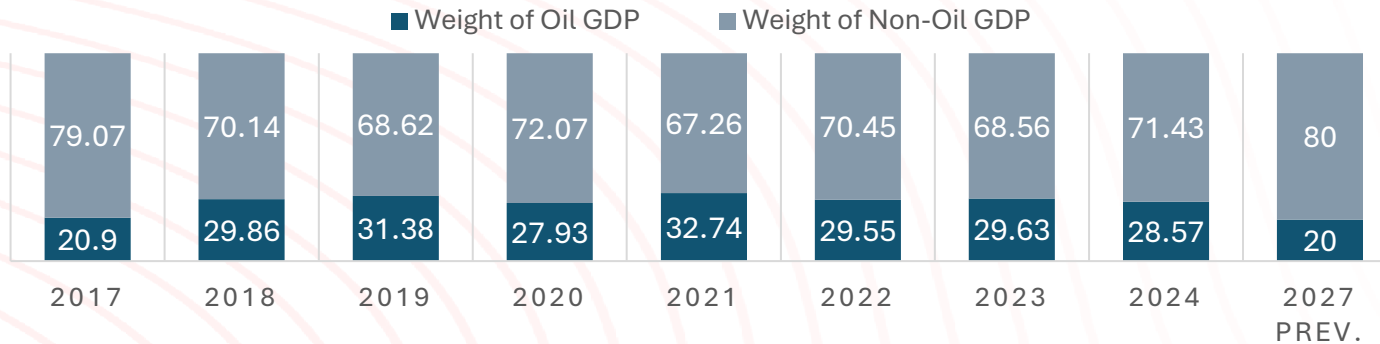


US\$ 2.5B (16,8%) Food import (2024)

US\$ 791M grain imports (2021)

US\$ 3.5B poultry imports from 2017 - 2021

Economic Diversification



The **National Development Plan (NDP 2023-2027)** foresees economic diversification by promoting the agriculture sector.

Targets (NDP)	2022	2023	2025	2027
Contribution of agriculture sub-sector to GDP	8.6%	8.8%	9.4%	10.3%
Contribution of livestock sub-sector to GDP	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Contribution of the fisheries sub-sector to GDP	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%

Strategic Plans and Agreements

The Lobito Corridor is a strategic transcontinental logistics route connecting the Port of Lobito in Angola to inland countries like Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

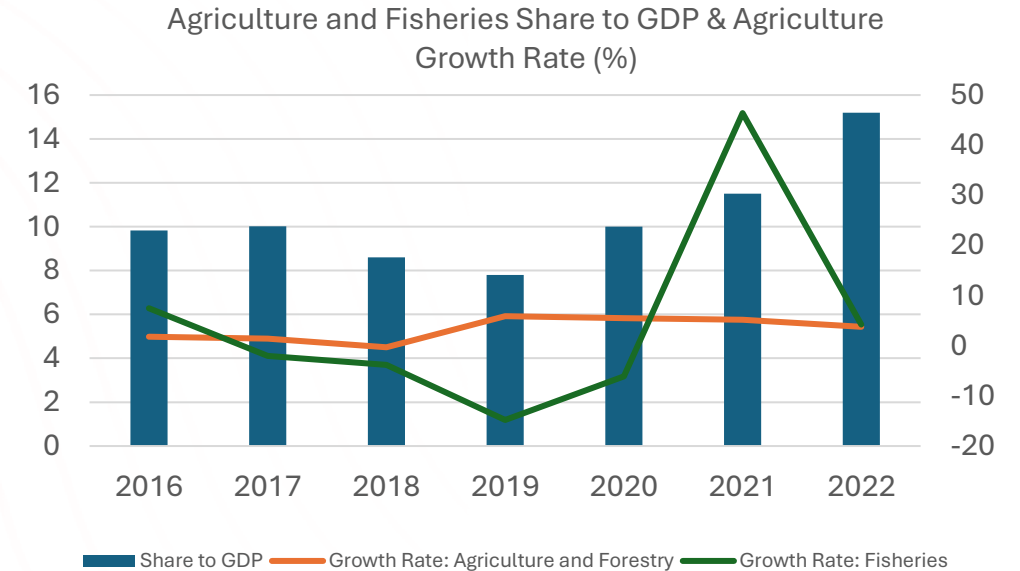
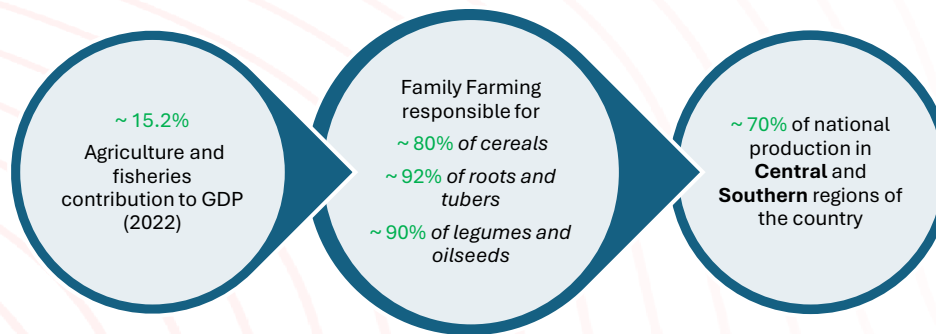
The MATEI Plan is one of the Angola's Strategy to boost economic diversification through industrialization and private sector development.

The Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement (SIFA) is a partnership between Angola and the European union to attract and retain sustainable investment.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR



- Agriculture is the largest employer (55% of total jobs) - mostly informal.
- Smallholders account for over 80% of agricultural production and 92% of cultivated land.
- Only 5 % of parcels owned by smallholders have a land concession title.
- Exports of food and agricultural products remain below 1% of total exports.
- **Agriculture output has been rising:** Non-oil output accelerated with agriculture and fisheries growing almost 7%.



Key Challenges

The **dependence on food imports** persists, showing a noticeable upward trend in 2022, reaching approximately 46%.

The nation imports substantial of essential items annually, including:

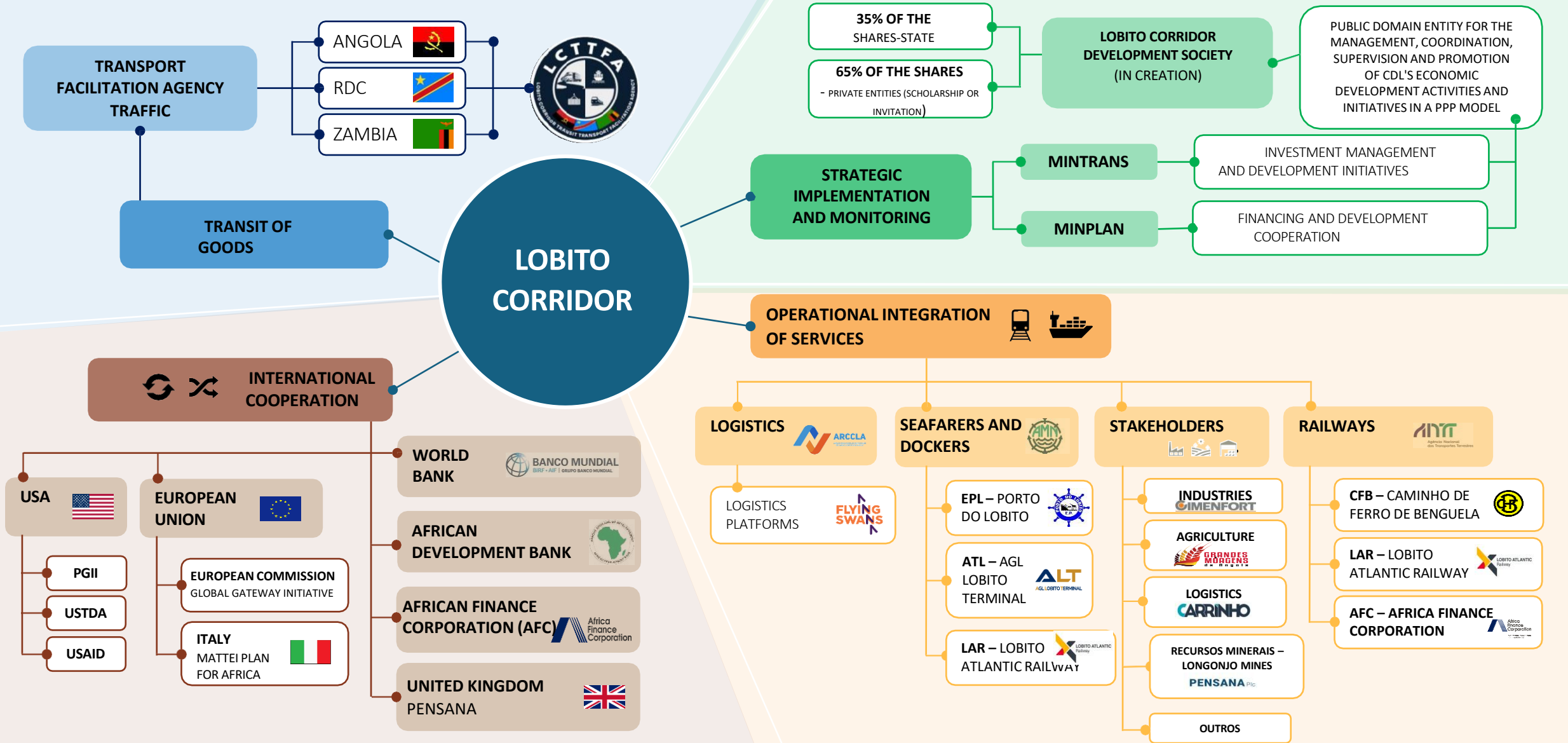
- 600,000 MT of rice
- 106,000 MT of wheat flour
- 300,000 MT of chicken legs
- Chicken is the most widely consumed meat in the country.

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

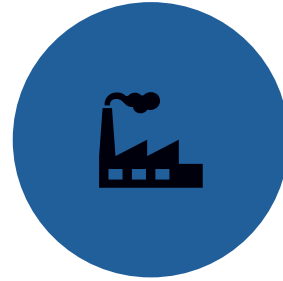
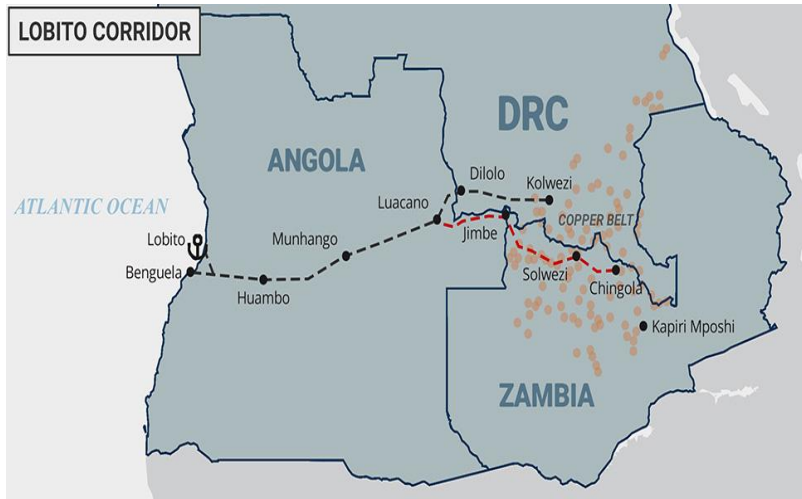
Maize: 2.85 ton/ha **Rice:** 2.02 ton/ha
Soya: 1.03 ton/ha **Wheat:** 0.62 ton/ha

Recurrent droughts in the southwestern region have had a considerable impact on crop and livestock production, creating a significant risk of food insecurity (Both value chains are intricately connected, particularly in terms of feed production).

THE LOBITO CORRIDOR



THE LOBITO CORRIDOR AS A CATALYTIC INVESTMENT



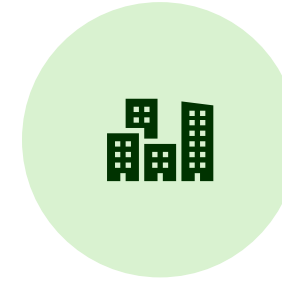
ECONOMIC GROWTH

Supporting economic growth in Angola and the region



PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Attracting additional private investment to the agricultural sector



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Facilitating infrastructure development along the corridor



LOCAL IMPACT

Generating employment and benefiting local communities



DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY



IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE PROJECTS



DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAINS



PROMOTION OF REGIONAL TRADE



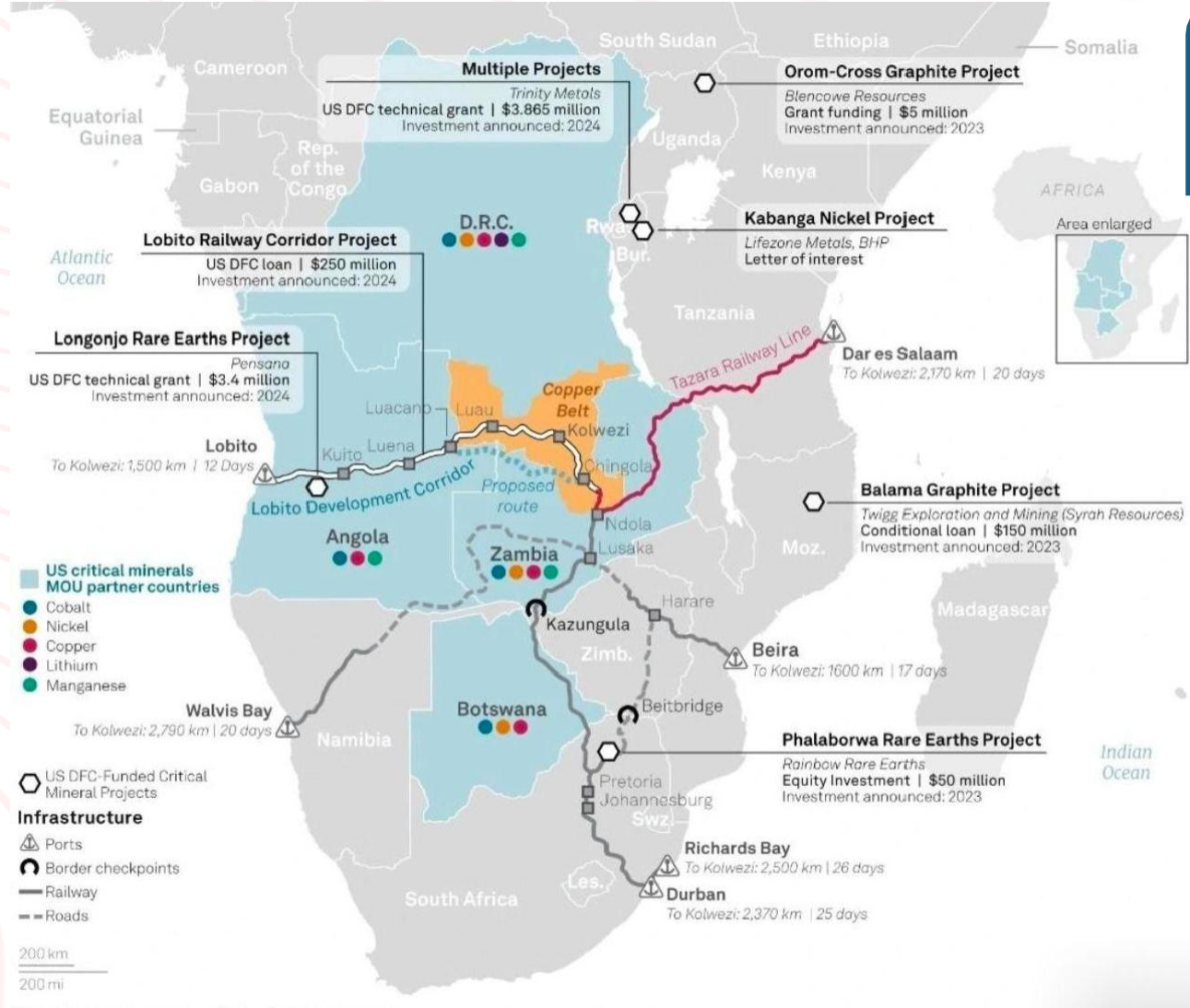
THE PREPARATION OF THE LOBITO CORRIDOR MASTER PLAN IS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY



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REGIONAL INTEGRATION – CONNECTING ECONOMIES AND PEOPLE



As the main transport and import/export hub in the region, the concession of the Benguela Railway, in addition to the Port of Lobito, will boost the Lobito Corridor, maintaining Angola as one of the main routes for the circulation of raw materials and goods.

REGIONAL CORRIDOR

- It provides efficient logistical access for mineral exports and imports of essential consumer goods to the interior of Angola and the region and improves trade relations in;
- Central Africa 80% of the market potential of the rail corridor is represented by the Katanga region (Copperbelt) -> Development of the new mining port of Lobito, with potential cross-border trade in general cargo and fuels.

DOMESTIC MARKET

- It contributes decisively to the cohesion of the economic development of the interior of the country and acts as a catalyst for national production, improving transport and logistics (for example, agricultural and industrial production and boosting logistics platforms);
- It connects the two main consumption and distribution centers of the Lobito-Luau axis, Huambo and Luena;
- Opportunity to accelerate the economic development of the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bié and Moxico.

WHY INVEST IN ANGOLA?

UNTAPPED PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Abundance of fresh water and arable land

- 35 million hectares of arable land, and only approximately 10 % is currently cultivated.
- 1 650 km of seacoast and 69 million hectares of forest.
- Suitable climatic conditions for large-scale agriculture developments.

1

STRONG GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

- Around US\$ 3B available financial facility over the next 5 years (Planagrão e Planapecuária).
- Production Support, Export Diversification and Import Substitution Programme (PRODESI).
- Informal Economy Conversion Programme (PREI).
- Lobito Corridor (Angola, Zambia e DRC).

2

3

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL THROUGH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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

4

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- Angola has one of the youngest demographic structures in the world, with around 60 per cent of the population under the age of 25 and 47 per cent aged between 15 and 35.
- Rapid growing population: 3.1%



Why Angola ▾ Opportunities ▾ Doing Business ▾ We Can Help ▾ Media ▾ AIPEx

Q Sign in EN ▾

Time to invest in
Angola,
with confidence.

Information, resources and a network for
investors.
The future is built here.

Search the opportunities Q

Planagrão

About us

<https://investinangola.ao/>

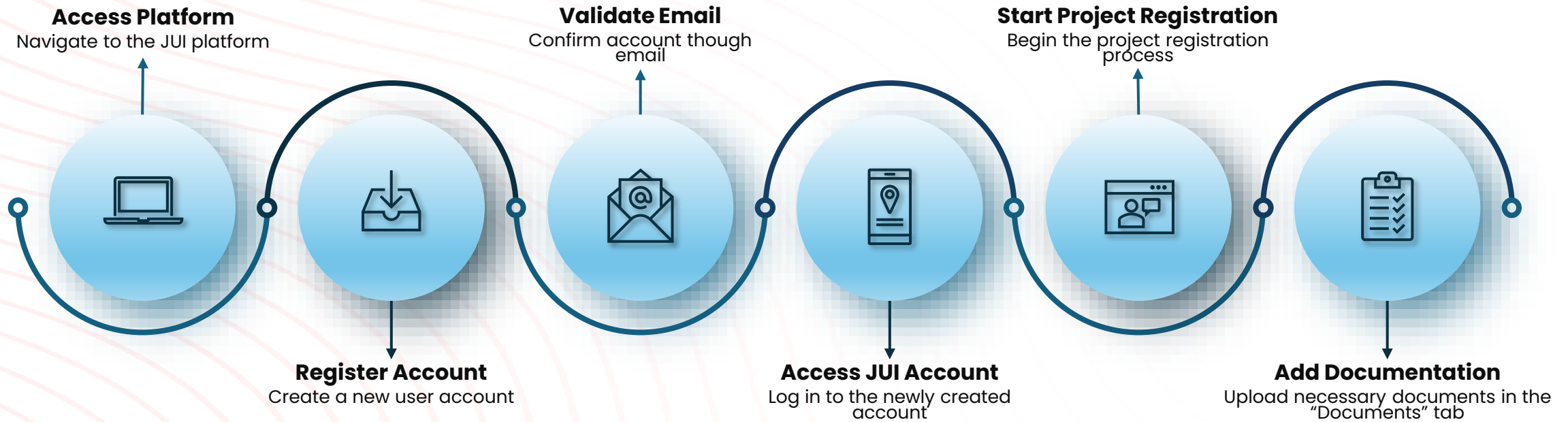


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INVESTING IN ANGOLA – A SIMPLE PROCESS

JUI Account and Project Registration Process

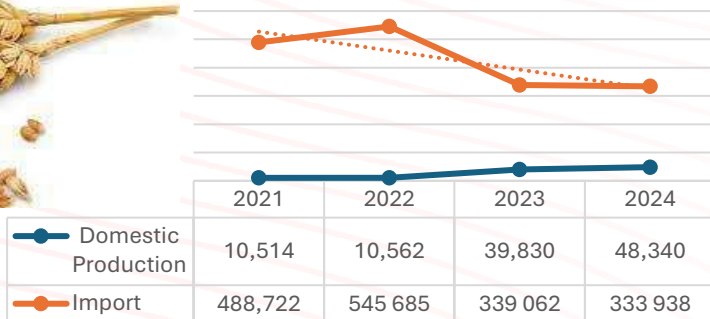


1. Copies of the identification documents of the proponents (Identity Card or Passport), in the case of individual persons;
2. Copy of the Commercial Registration Certificate, in the case of a company;
3. Document proving the existence of funds or other forms of realisation of the declared private investment project;
4. Training program and gradual replacement of the foreign labour force by the national, in accordance with the provisions on N.º 3, of article 45.º of the Private Investment Law;
5. Implementation schedule of the investment project;
6. Power of Attorney, if the proponent is represented;
7. Economic-Financial Feasibility Study or Business Plan (Only for the Contractual Regime);
8. Proposal of the Investment Contract (Only for the Contractual Regime).

Wheat



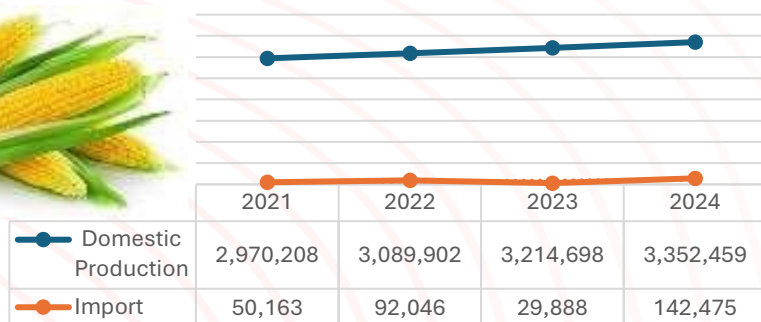
Wheat (ton)



Corn



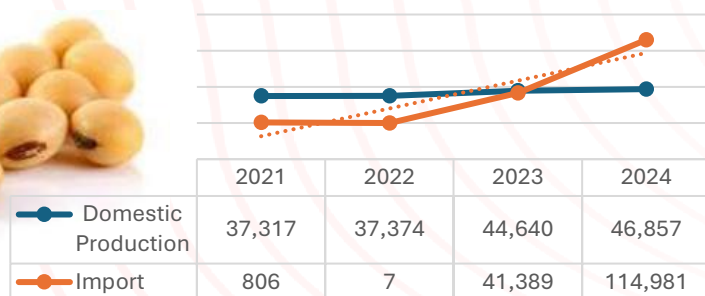
Maize (ton)



Soy



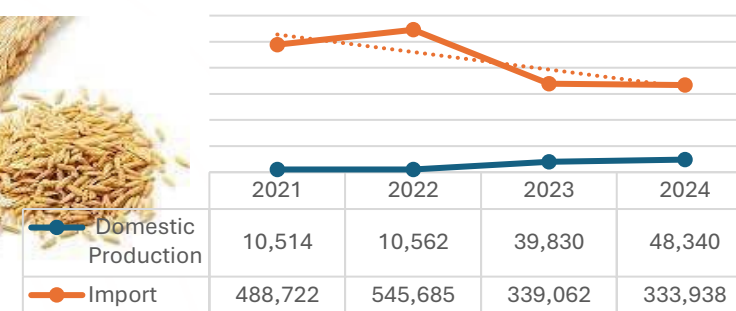
Soyabean (ton)



Rice



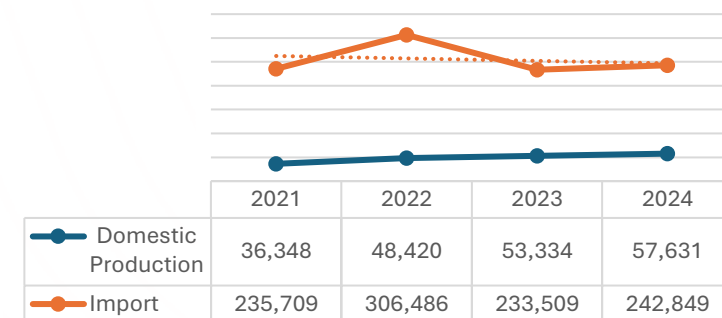
Rice (ton)



Chick



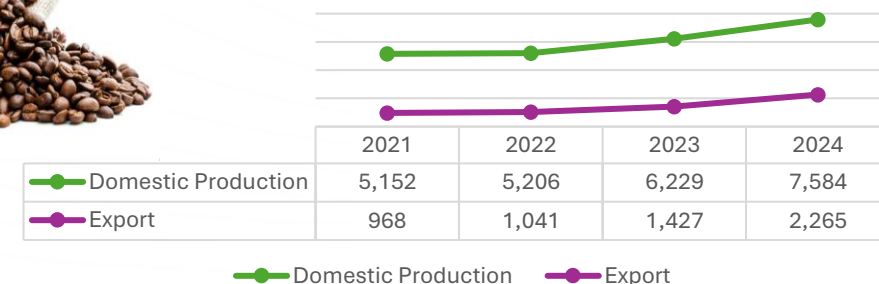
Poultry (ton)



Coffe



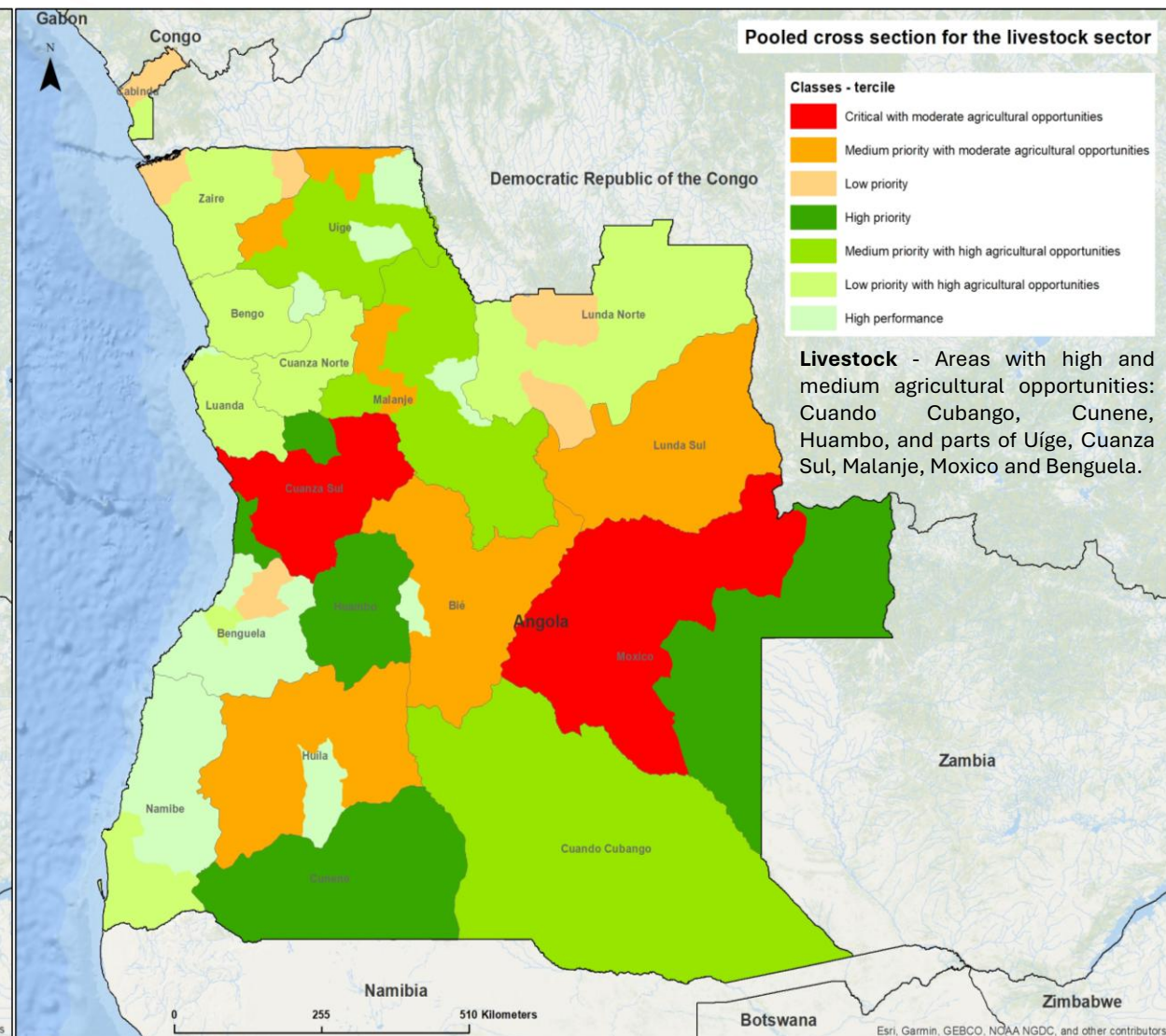
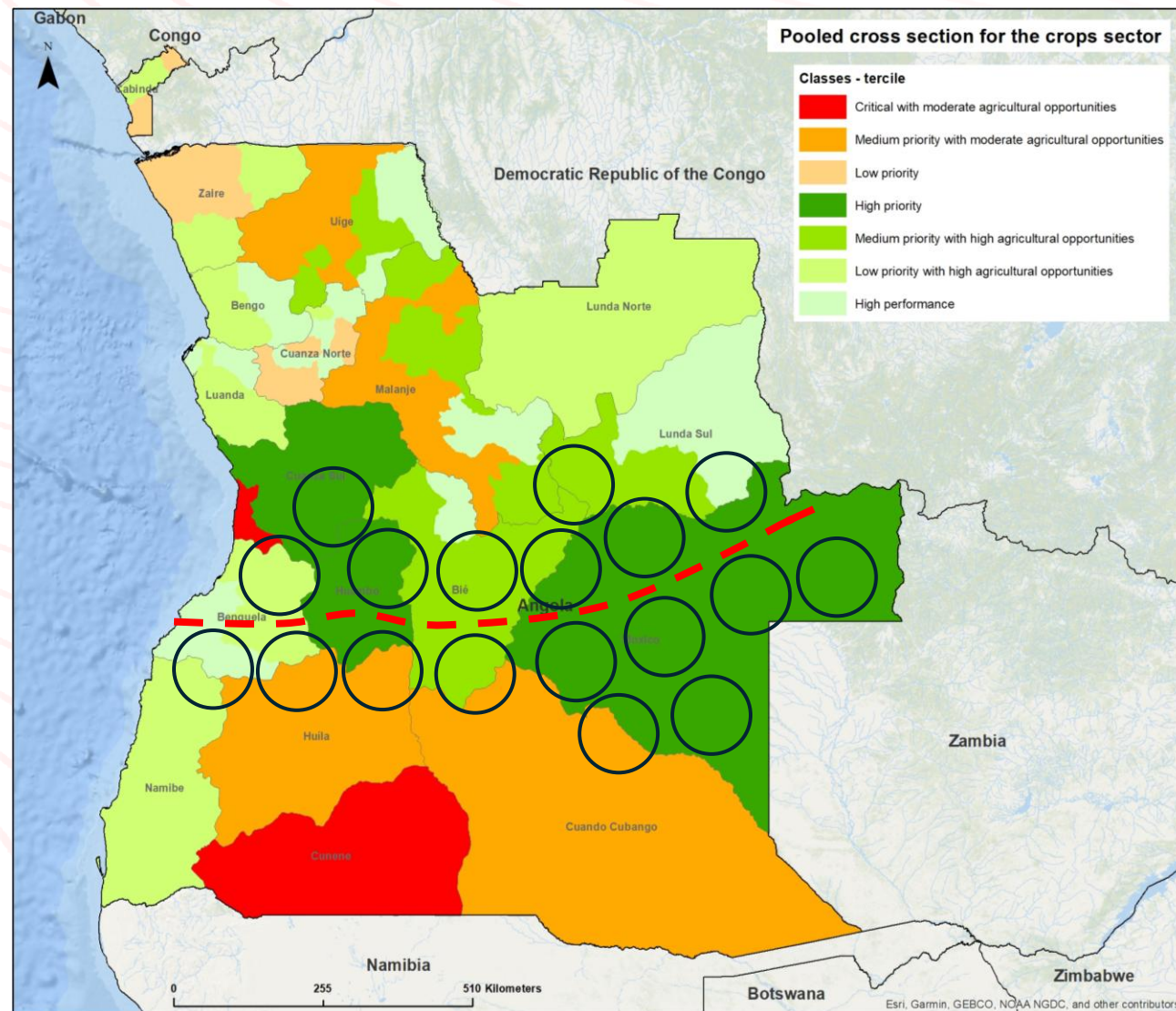
Coffee (ton)



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Hand-in-Hand
Initiative

HIH IDENTIFIED AREAS FOR PRIORITY AGRIFOOD INVESTMENTS



Crops - Areas with high and medium agricultural opportunities: **Moxico, Bié, Huambo, Benguela, Namibe, Luanda, Bengo**, and parts of **Malanje, Cabinda, Zaire and Uíge**.

Investment Case #: Grains

Key Bottlenecks	Key Investment Needed
1. Insufficient agricultural infrastructure (efficient irrigation systems, rural roads, storage and logistics)	1. Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems (dams, canals, center pivots). Improving rural roads and access routes to agricultural areas. Installation of silos and warehouses to reduce post-harvest losses.
2. Low access to agricultural inputs (access to improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy dependence on imports)	2. Support for local production of seeds adapted to the Angolan climate. Support for local fertilizer production. Subsidies or credits for the purchase of inputs.
3. Limited financing (low supply of agricultural credit, lack of real guarantees)	3. Recapitalize/strengthen the Angolan Development Bank (BDA) and the Agriculture Development Fund (FADA). Expand agricultural guarantee and insurance instruments (De-Risking). Promote the development of PPPs.
4. Insufficient mechanization (lack of mechanized equipment)	4. Expand mechanized agriculture, create mechanization service centers, training centers, maintenance and repair of equipment
5. Market and commercialization challenges (lack of market agreements, unstable prices, competition with imported products)	5. Promoting domestic production agreements, establish tax incentives and purchasing programs to stimulate local production. Promoting storage systems, marketing channels and reference prices for the main products.
Risks	Mitigation strategy
1. Risk of weak local technical and operational capacity	1. Implement capacity-building acceleration programs and promote on-the-job training programs. Strengthen local technical and operational capacity with experienced international experts
2. Disease and Pest Infestation	2. Implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices, biological control measures and regular monitoring.
3. Market price volatility	3. Strengthen the capacity of the country's Strategic Food Reserve and diversify the storage of inputs and foods that have greatest impact on prices
4. Climate risks: Droughts and severe droughts	4. Expanding irrigated agriculture and promoting sustainable practices
5. Risk of insuficiente agricultural infrastructures and low access to aggricultural inputs	5. Promote public and private investment and PPP partnerships to leverage key agricultural infrastructure along the Lobito corridor and create subsidy packages to boost local production of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers and soil improvers

Scaling-up Market

Main products:

Parboiled rice,
wheat and corn flour,
animal feed, bran,
soybean oil and milk
biomass.

Destination markets:

Local market - Angola (main)
DRC and Zambia



Grains

Total production target: 1.3 million tons

Target hectares: 391,622

Total Investment Requirement: USD 551 M (5 years)

VAL: US\$215 M

TIR: 20.9%

Direct beneficiaries: 130,540

Indirect beneficiaries: 783,244

Wheat

- **Production target:** 532,606 MT
- **Target hectares:** 133,152 Ha
- **Productivity target:** 4 MT/ha
- **Investment required:** US\$ 213 M (5 years)
- **VAL:** US\$ 49 M
- **IRR:** 19%

Rice

- **Production target :** 402,664 Ton
- **Target hectares :** 117,487 Ha
- **Productivity target :** 3.4 ton/ha
- **Investment required :** US\$ 201 M (5 years)
- **VAL:** US\$ 143 M
- **TIR:** 24%

Corn

- **Production target :** 313,298 Ton
- **Hectare target:** 62,660 Ha
- **Productivity target :** 5 ton/ha
- **Investment required:** US\$ 88 M (5 years)
- **VAL:** US\$ 7.3 M
- **IRR:** 13%

Soy

- **Production target :** 85,800 Ton
- **Target hectares:** 78,324 Ha
- **Productivity target :** 1.1 ton/ha
- **Investment required:** US\$ 49 M (5 years)
- **VAL:** US\$ 15.8 M
- **IRR:** 21%

SUMMARY OF ANGOLA'S INVESTMENT PLAN

Intervention

Increase the country's
capacity to produce cereals.

Cost (USD)

US\$551M

IRR (%)

20.9%

VPN

US\$ 215M

Sustainability Benefits

Direct beneficiaries: 130,540

Indirect beneficiaries: 783,244

Income increase per capita: US\$275

Emission Co2e: 2.1 million MT



OBRIGADO

