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Ministério da Economia e Planeamento



# PLANAPECUÁRIA

Plano Nacional de Fomento e de Desenvolvimento da Pecuária



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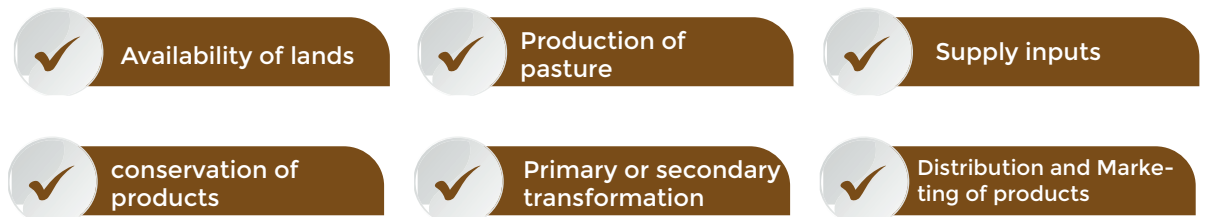
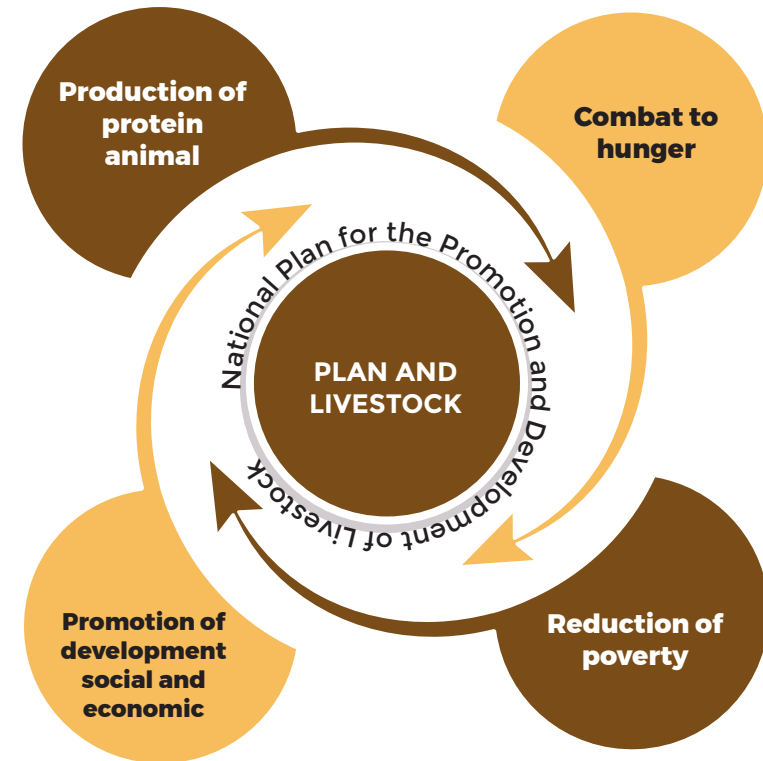


## I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. National Plan for the Promotion and Development of Livestock, PLANAPECUÁRIA, is a nationwide plan, aimed at promoting the production of animal protein, as one of the major priority lines for combating hunger, reducing poverty and promoting the social and economic development of Angola.

2. PLANAPECUARIA is part of one of the Government's set of measures and strategies to combat hunger. The Executive defined the Livestock sub-sector as a priority line for reducing poverty and contributing significantly to the economic development of the Country, the plan has a period of 3 years to be implemented that should be included in the PDN2023-2027.

3. It is essential that the productive activity carried out in the livestock sector is complemented by other activities, fundamentally such as the provision of land, pasture production, supply of inputs, conservation of products, their primary or secondary transformation, and the distribution and commercialization of livestock products. to consumer markets.



## II. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF PLAN AND LIVESTOCK

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1. Contribute to the food and nutritional self-sufficiency of the populations in order to combat hunger and poverty;
2. Increase the incomes of livestock producers and other stakeholders along meat production value chains;
3. Increase the contribution of national livestock production in meeting domestic consumption needs, exports and the country's GDP.

### **III. GOVERNANCE AND SYSTEM INDEPENDENT OF CONTROL**

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PLANAPECUÁRIA is supervised by a Multisectoral Commission, coordinated by the Minister of State for Economic Coordination, and made up of the Ministers responsible for the sectors, Agriculture and Forestry, Economy and Planning, Finance, Industry and Commerce, Land Administration, Energy and Water, Works Public, Urbanism and Housing, Environment, Education and Higher Education Science Technology and Innovation

The aforementioned Multisectoral Commission has the support of a Technical Monitoring Unit - UTA, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture, and made up of representatives of the member Ministries for periodic monitoring and any necessary revision proposals.

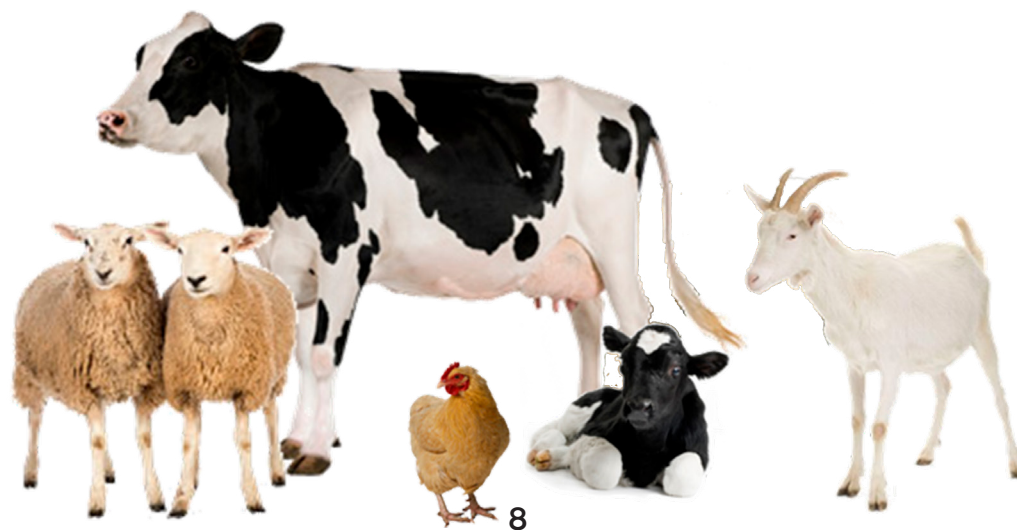
### **IV. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DIAGNOSIS**

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At national level, the production of meat and livestock products in the period from 2017 to 2021 showed an accelerated growth rate, in global terms there was an average annual increase of 12% in meat production, with a special emphasis of 55% in the production of pork and 30% for beef, in this same period there was an average annual increase of 33% in egg production and 14% in milk production.

**Histórico por categoria de produção pecuária (2017-2021) tabela 1**

		Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Absolute Variation	Growth Rate (Annual Average)
<b>Livestock Category</b>	Cattle	Ton	21 939	22 161	23 006	42 963	62 084	40 145	30%
	Swine	Ton	1 539	4 263	4 973	5 245	8 998	7 459	55%
	Goat/Eggs	Ton	118 287	117 185	81 037	114 171	157 130	38 843	7%
<b>Livestock Products</b>	Birds	Ton	27 369	27 192	28 185	29 860	36 348	8 979	7%
	Eggs	Millions	564	738	1 016	1 441	1 786	1 222	33%
	Milk	Liters (10th)	3,26	4,80	3,10	3,33	5,59	2 326 520	14%





**History by livestock production category (2017-2021) table 2**

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth rate (Annual average)
<b>Livestock Category</b>	Cattle	181.43	154.34	97.71	67.70	55.29	-26%
	Swine	118.85	136.72	67.87	57.65	71.46	-12%
	Goat/Eggs	0.42	0.52	0.45	0.28	0.11	-28%
<b>Livestock Products</b>	Birds	430.50	478.59	282.21	197.30	238.40	-14%
	Eggs	090	0.05	0.17	0.36	0.34	-22%
	Milk	61,29	158,87	183.96	105.08	76 22	6%

**Imports of livestock products in tons table 3**

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth rate (Annual average)
<b>Livestock Category</b>	Cattle	192.088	103.920	41.001	32.601	22.189	-42%
	Swine	142.856	147.695	49.420	45.583	66.568	-17%
	Goat/Eggs	215	162	158	65	35	-36%
<b>Livestock Products</b>	Birds	1.205,842	492.410	259.996	214.742	235.905	-33%
	Eggs	485	34	129	90	124	-29%
	Milk	185.041	219.317	74.382	46.566	28.895	-37%

**LIVESTOCK STAFF BY PROVINCE IN 2021** Table 4

Province	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Swine	Birds	Total
Bengo	7 715	53 846	5 878	46 653	317 843	431 935
Benguela	269 007	285 408	17 609	145 486	516 122	1 233 632
Bié	17 950	255 564	22 418	143 551	679 615	1 119 098
Cabinda	3 035	18 142	1 2198	23 860	330 825	388 060
Cunene	784 667	1 570 751	25 234	201 598	973 237	3 555 487
Huambo	201 864	337 986	18 730	167 863	1 196 546	1 922 989
Huíla	1 202 718	669 749	26 464	299 481	1 360 585	3 558 997
Quando Cubango	74 200	37 274	1 099	11 304	153 123	277 000
Cuanza Norte	14 288	47 722	3 810	35 463	122 105	223 388
Cuanza Sul	145 282	415 372	45 160	176 549	934 506	1 716 869
Lunda Norte	42 571	47 417	8 192	29 463	201 197	337 840
Lunda Sul	9 549	57 848	7 165	17 887	196 443	288 892
Luanda	31 454	93 143	16 593	83 597	367 453	592 240
Malanje	13 519	107 921	18 492	58 882	224 231	423 045
Moxico	26 685	92 202	11 209	36 416	272 387	438 899
Namibe	359 400	385 207	88 488	24 938	165 739	1 023 772
Uíge	37 427	224 736	40 290	155 732	731 445	1 189 630
Zaire	1 352	33 664	15 130	21 149	259 374	330 669
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 242 683</b>	<b>4 733 952</b>	<b>384 159</b>	<b>1 679 872</b>	<b>9 011 776</b>	<b>19 052 442</b>

## V. SWOT ANALYSIS



### FORCES

Little coverage of assistance services knowledge of the main diseases that affect animals by region and time of year

Existence of a technical-professional and higher education institution in the area of livestock

Growth in the number of livestock breeders, associations and cooperatives

Existence of animals and conditions for the production of national meat

Existence of edaphoclimatic conditions favorable to the practice of livestock

### WEAKNESSES

Weak business culture of livestock farmers

Insufficiency of specialized technicians

Technique and support for laboratory diagnosis

Inappropriate use of inputs (drugs, vaccines, additives and mineral salts), due to insufficient technical knowledge

Insufficient supply of inputs and specialized equipment

Insufficient infrastructure to support livestock production (water, energy and access roads)

Insufficient monitoring of the application of legislation in the field of livestock

Animal health law not updated

Lack of specialization of producers in the different stages of creation (breeding, rearing and fattening)

Lack of identification of origin (traceability) of the product (meat)

Limited logistical capacity for transport, storage, conservation and marketing

Strong market informality without ensuring hygienic and sanitary conditions

Weak financial capacity of the actors in the chain.



## OPPORTUNITIES

Current framework for customs tax exemption for raw materials and inputs to support the productive sector (agricultural)

Favorable environment for private sector participation in carrying out government programs

Existence of a large market/demand for livestock products

Existence of demand for legal slaughter places, specializing in standardized meat cuts, and with added value

Existence of fairs and animal sales points

Encouraging a relatively young population to formalize their activity in the field of entrepreneurship

Financial availability for investment in the productive sector, due to the increase in oil revenues.

## THREATS

Effect on climate change (cyclical droughts)

Risk of transboundary disease introduction from neighboring countries and conservation areas.

**MEAT AND OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION GOALS** Table 5

		Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Growth Rate (Annual Average)
Livestock Category	Cattle	Ton	62 084	67 100	69 552	77 898	87 246	97 716	109 441	12%
	Swine	Ton	8 998	15 387	35 036	47 999	65 759	90090	123 423	37%
	Goats/ Sheep	Ton	157 129	158 235	190 165	214 856	242 821	274 388	310 0 59	13%
Livestock Products	Birds	Ton	36 348	54 486	73 556	99 300	134 0 55	180 975	244 316	35%
	Eggs	Millions	1 786	1 965	2 161	2 377	7 615	2 876	3 164	10%
		Liters(10 <sup>a</sup> )	5,59	6.71	8,05	9,66	11,99	13,91	16,69	20%

## VI. GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

From the point of view of the strategic orientation of PLANAPECUÁRIA, a set of tasks is planned for which actions to be developed by the Government and others by the Private Sector compete.

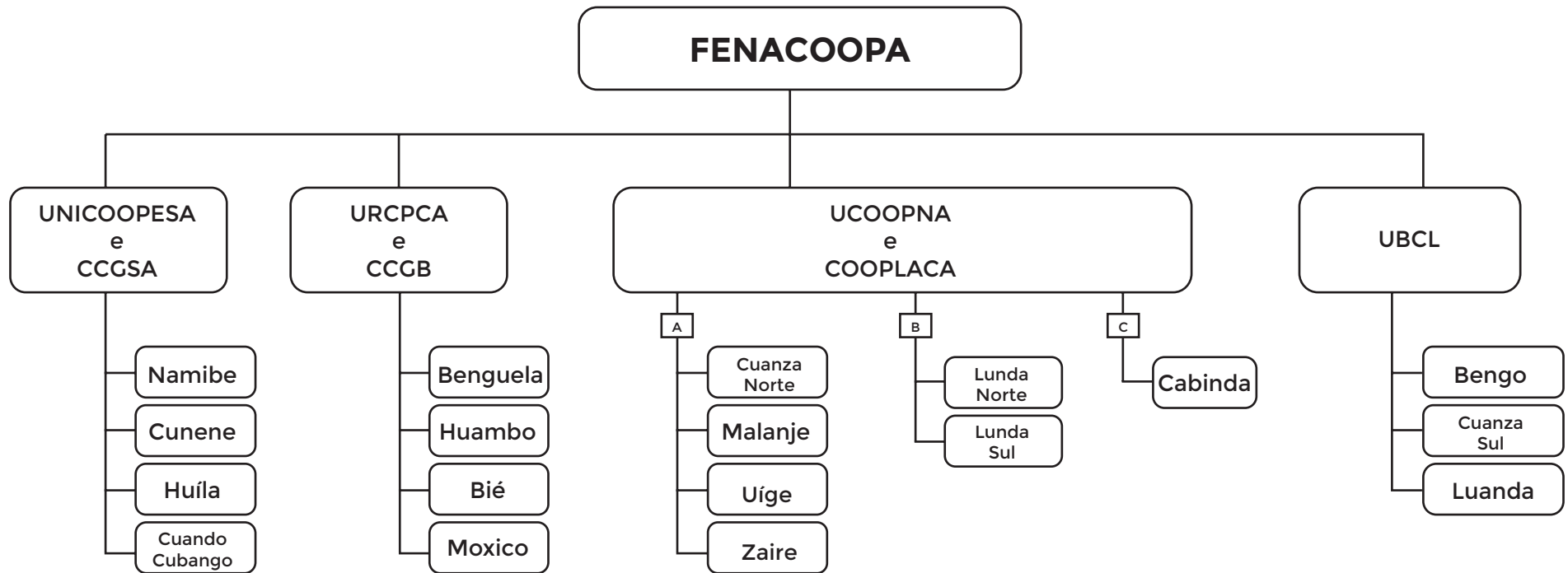
### TERRITORIAL SCOPE

PLANAPECUÁRIA will start over the entire national territory and its implementation will rely on the contribution of current national entrepreneurial livestock producers and new operators that are preferably organized

in cooperatives, which will contribute significantly to covering the consumption needs of meat (beef, pork, goat/sheep and poultry), eggs and milk, at national level

The livestock cooperative structure currently has 18 (eighteen) Provincial livestock cooperatives integrated into 4 (four) Regional Unions (South-Southeast Center, North and West) that are part of the National Federation, as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1 - Flowchart of Cooperatives**



- **UNICOOPESA e CCGSA** - Union of Livestock Cooperatives of the Southwest
- **URCPCA e CCGB** - Union of Livestock Cooperatives of the Center
- **UCOOPNA e COOPLACA** - Union of Livestock Cooperatives of the North
- **UBCL** - Union of Western Livestock Cooperatives
- **FENACOOPA** - National Federation of the Cooperatives of Angola



## SUPPLY OF INPUTS AND SERVICES

To ensure the supply of inputs and services, PLANAPECUÁRIA provides for the following actions:

a) Promote the installation of factories for the production of medicines, materials and equipment for veterinary use (under implementation in Huambo);

b) Foster the acquisition of breeders for reproduction, rearing, rearing and fattening, in accordance with the vocation and technical orientation in the value chain of production of meat, eggs, with priority for national acquisition

c) Support the supply of inputs, feed, medicines and vaccines to ensure sustainable production throughout the production cycle;

d) Encourage the production of food and food supplements (feed, pasture, hay, grass, silage and grain production)

e) Support the acquisition of equipment for artesian holes;

f) Support the rental and/or acquisition of machinery and equipment for setting up mechanized brigades for opening and maintaining production outlets, clearing land to increase pastures, building dikes, fire guards;

g) Support the construction of private or collective confinement parks, to face the problems related to the lack of pastures and/or the need for quarantine isolation of animals;

h) Promoting the establishment of purchase and sale centers for inputs and equipment for the Livestock Sector.



## ANIMAL PRODUCTION

32. To increase animal production, the PLANAPECUÁRIA provides for the following actions;

a) Implement a set of measures to protect livestock from animal diseases that cause greater economic damage, including zoonoses, through the creation of conditions that allow the diagnosis of diseases, treatment and periodic vaccination campaigns on livestock holdings;

b) Encourage the specialization of producers along the livestock production chain;

c) Define economic zoning for animal production, depending on the potential of the regions and organization of Cooperative Unions;

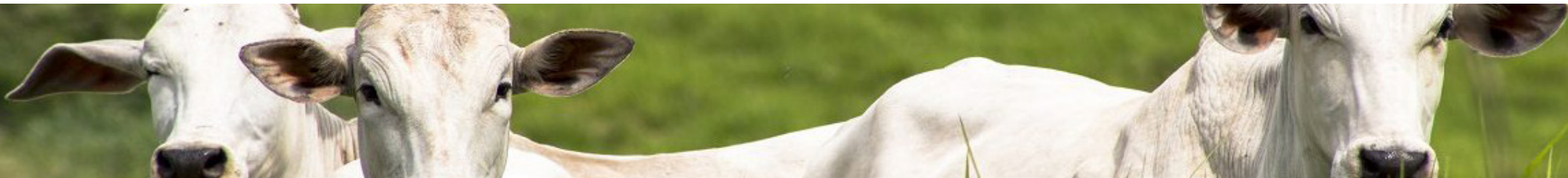
d) Support actions aimed at setting up and installing logistic centers (refrigerated warehouses and others), both with producers, but mainly with large consumption centres;

e) encourage the rigorous implementation of the production, reproduction and supply plan of animals for slaughter

f) Support the supply of animals to confinement centres;

g) Support the repopulation of the herds

h) Support the adoption of technological innovations for the sustainable increase of production and productivity.





## **VII. LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT**

To guarantee the provision of infrastructure and logistics and distribution equipment for the Private Sector, PLANAPECUÁRIA provides for the following actions:

- Implement targeted policies, processes and infrastructures with a view to considerably increasing the current production levels of beef, goat/sheep and poultry, milk and eggs;
- Prepare and approve the regulation of the national slaughter network and other infrastructures
- Support the implementation of legal centers for the slaughter and processing of carcasses, with a view to strengthening the national network of slaughterhouses and legal centers for the slaughter of animals;
- Support the construction, rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure (fences, parks, installation and improvement of pastures, treatment sleeves, toilet tanks, etc.);
- It will support the construction of zootechnical management infrastructure (corrals, drinking troughs, containment and vaccination sleeves, feeders, roo and deluge foot);
- Support the acquisition of technological trucks (transport of cattle and carcasses); the construction of poultry slaughter infrastructure.

## **VIII. COMMERCIALIZATION POLICIES**

To ensure greater efficiency in the marketing process, PLANAPECUÁRIA provides for the following actions;

- Support livestock producers to join the Done in Angola for greater protection and support in accessing the internal and external market;
- Promote the holding of fairs and auctions for the sale of animals.



**BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**  
**MEAT AND OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION GOALS** Table 6

	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
Bovine	Production		62 084	62 100	69 552	77 898	87 246	97 716	109 441
	Consumption		2 72 830	281 233	289 800	298 535	307 453	316 570	325 891
	coverage of needs		23%	22%	24%	26%	28%	31%	34%
Swine	Production		8 998	15 387	35 036	47 999	65 759	90 090	123 423
	Consumption		160 488	165 431	170 470	175 609	180 855	186 217	191 701
	Coverage of Needs		6%	9%	21%	27%	36%	48%	64%
Birds	Production		36 348	54 486	73 556	99 300	134 055	180 975	244 316
	Consumption		272 830	281 233	289 800	298 535	307 453	316 570	325 891
	Coverage of Needs		13%	19%	25%	33%	44%	57%	75%
Total Meat	Production		264 560	290 207	368 309	440 084	529 882	643 169	787 239
	Consumption		866 637	893 330	920 540	948 287	976 616	1 0055 574	1 035 184
	Coverage of Needs	31%	32%	40%	46%	54%	64%	76%	
Eggs	Production		1 796	1 965	2 161	2 377	2 615	2 876	3 1641
	Consumption		1 592	1 655	1 722	1 791	1 862	1 937	2 014
	Coverage of Needs		112%	119%	125%	133%	140%	148%	157%
Milk	Production		5,59	6,71	8,05	9,66	11,59	13,91	16,69
	Consumption		41,59	43,00	45,00	47,00	49,00	50,00	53,00
	Coverage of Needs		13%	16%	18%	21%	24%	28%	31%

Thus, an increase in meat production is expected, with beef going from 62.1 thousand tons to 109.4 thousand tons, pork from 9 thousand tons to 123.4 thousand tons, goat/sheep from 157, 1 thousand tons to 310.1 thousand tons and poultry from 36.3 thousand tons to 244.3 thousand tons.

With regard to livestock products, an increase in their production is expected, with egg production increasing from 1,786 million to 3,164 million and milk production increasing from 5.6 million liters to 16.7 million liters.

The projection of these targets is based on the following basic assumptions:

For cattle, according to RAPP 2020-2021 (Agro-Livestock and Fisheries Census-RAPP), a total herd of 3,242,684 is assumed, 47% of which are males, totaling 1,554,061, and 53% of females, totaling 171863, and a rate of calves and 49% of female calves is predicted. It is estimated that in 2027 an extraction rate of 12% will be reached, which will correspond to a slaughter herd equivalent to 109,441 tons of meat. Per capita consumption per year (8.5 kg) was assumed based on SADC indicators. To achieve these objectives, it is envisaged:

I. Setting minimum reference prices for the sale of Family Sector cattle at fairs or properly organized auctions;

II. Reinforcement of the institutional technical capacity of the Livestock Subsector and improvement of the management of the animal herd;

IV. Creation of management infrastructure and technical assistance, fattening, slaughter, transport, storage, conservation and marketing;

V. Guarantee of rapid availability of financing for entrepreneurs in the Sector;

VI. Training and recruitment of specialized technicians for the Livestock Subsector and for cooperatives at different levels.

b) For swine cattle, according to RAPP 2020-2021, a herd of 167,981 is assumed, of which 35% are males, totaling 587,955 of herd, of which 10% for reproduction and 90% for slaughter, while 65% of the total herd are females, totaling 1 091 916 of herd, which are for disposal. It is estimated that in 2027 an extraction rate of 37% will be reached, which will correspond to a slaughter herd while 65% of the total herd are females, totaling 1 091 916 herds, of which 10% for discarding, estimated if in 2027 an extraction rate of 37 is reached, which will correspond to a slaughter herd equivalent to 123,423 tons of meat.



The per capita consumption of 5kg was assumed based on SADC indicators, in order to achieve these objectives it is expected:

- i. Availability of raw material for feed production with the implementation of PLANAGRÃO.
- ii. Investment in the creation of integrated swine production systems, including breeders/incubators, feed factories and slaughterhouses;
- iii. Creation of management infrastructures and technical assistance, slaughter transport, storage, conservation and commercialization;
- iv. Guarantee of rapid availability of financing for entrepreneurs in the sector;
- v. Training and recruitment of specialized technicians for the Livestock Subsector and for cooperatives at different levels;

c) For goat/sheep cattle, in accordance with the RAPP 2020-2021, a total herd of 5 118 110 is assumed, of which 39% are males, totaling 1 978271, of which 10% for reproduction and 90% for slaughter, while 61% of the total herd are females, totaling 3,139,839, of which 10% are discarded. It is estimated that in 2027 an extraction rate of 13% will be reached, which will correspond to a slaughter herd equivalent to 310,059 tons of meat. Per capita consumption of 5 kg was assumed based on SADC indicators. In order to achieve these objectives, it is envisaged

- I. Setting minimum reference prices for the sale of Family Sector cattle at duly organized fairs or auctions;
- II. Reinforcement of the institutional technical capacity and improvement of the management and handling of the animal herd.
- III. Need to stratify production in a breeding, rearing and fattening unit;
- IV. Creation of management infrastructure and technical assistance, fattening, slaughter, transport, storage, conservation and marketing;
- V. Guarantee of rapid availability of financing for entrepreneurs in the Sector;
- VI. Training and recruitment of specialized technicians for the Livestock sector and for cooperatives at different levels.

d) For the production of poultry, according to the RAPP, 2020-2021, the existence of 902,468 breeding birds must be ensured, which will guarantee the production of 225 616 919 day-old chicks, ensuring the availability of the necessary herd to reach the recommended goals.

It is expected that the promotion of grain production, within the scope of the implementation of the PLANAGRÃO, may allow the supply of animal feed to stimulate the national poultry activity. In order to achieve these objectives, it is envisaged

I. Reinforcement of institutional technical capacity for the Livestock Subsector

II. Creation of infrastructures for management and technical assistance, slaughter, transport, storage, conservation and commercialization;

III. Guarantee of rapid availability of financing for entrepreneurs in the Sector;

IV. Training and recruitment of specialized technicians for the Livestock Subsector and for cooperatives at different levels.



23. In short, it is assumed that all the favorable conditions will be created and the current constraints faced by livestock producers will be overcome, within the scope of the implementation of PLANAPecuária.

With regard to consumption needs for these products, growth is projected by 2027, based on the average per capita consumption in the region (SADC) and population growth projections, as shown in table.

Despite the expected increase in meat production, with the exception of goat/sheep production, this will still be insufficient to meet the consumption needs of the population, as shown in table 8.

The table above shows that the coverage of consumption by national meat production increases from 2021 to 2027, with beef coverage increasing from 32% to 34%, pork meat increasing from 6% to 64% and poultry production increasing from 13% to 75%. In turn, the production of goat/sheep meat will be in surplus, going from a coverage of 98% in 2021 to 162% in 2027, or which will require the deepening of its value chain and access to foreign markets.

The needs gap mirrored in table 8 allows, on the one hand, to identify opportunities for Sector operators to increase their production and entry of new investors and, on the other hand, to define policy measures to boost and protect national production.

## IX. PRODUCT INSTRUMENTS FINANCIAL

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The PLANAPECUÁRIA will be operated by the Development Bank (BDA) which will grant bank credits dedicated to the financing of projects destined to the production and transformation of livestock products and their by-products, including investment in infrastructure, acquisition of inputs, technologies, machines, equipment, other management services, training and technical assistance necessary for the implementation of projects.

The operationalization of PLANAPECUÁRIA's financial products is also intended for the development of anchor projects, essential to increase the production or disposal of the goods referred to in the previous point; in order to improve the integration of national value chains namely;

- a) construction of infrastructure;
- b) Production of inputs (feed, animal, vaccines, etc.);
- c) Production of machinery and equipment for the Livestock Sector (metal-mechanical)
- d) Industrial production derived from the transformation of products;
- e) Creation and development of logistics platforms;
- f) Trade and distribution of livestock food products.

To ensure the competitiveness of this financial product, an interest rate of up to 7.5% is proposed, with a maturity of up to 15 years and a grace period of 5 years, adjustable according to the specificity of the product.

Additionally, for projects to be financed by commercial banking and in the event that the customer requests a public guarantee, these must be directed to the credit guarantee fund.



## X. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

PLANAPECUÁRIA will have a 3-year financial package in the amount of Kz:144 billion to be made available by the state to the Private Sector and operated by the BDA, as shown in the table below.

PLANAPECUÁRIA	2023	2024	2025	Total
Financial Package	48 000 000 000,00	48 000 000 000,00	48 000 000 000,00	144 000 000 000,00

The necessary investment in human resources for the management, monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be ensured by the monitoring technical unit and by the sector responsible for the promotion and development of livestock, which will have to include the financial needs in its budget.



## **XI. GOVERNANCE AND SYSTEM INDEPENDENT OF CONTROL**

The rapid transformation in agriculture for economic growth and food security at the farm level will require strategic investments in production, value chains and supporting infrastructure. PLANAPECUÁRIA defines the principles oriented towards public investment in the sector, aiming to increase the quality of public investments and attract private investments to achieve the policy's objectives. Thus the following principles will be used to determine the alignment between public and private investment:

a) The public sector acts as a market facilitator to leverage Private Sector investment and harness its full potential;

b) Guarantee the supply of public goods directed to the Livestock Subsector (infrastructures, research, training and technical qualification) that benefit society and that cannot be provided by the Private Sector;

c) Adjust PIIM projects aimed at improving public infrastructure to support livestock activity;

d) Ensuring an enabling environment, through predictable and stable public policies;

e) Address market failures through appropriate instruments and incentives, better coordination and information management;

f) Create a mechanism for following up/monitoring the implementation of the plan through an electronic platform.



N.º	Provinces	Slaughterhouses	Municipality	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
1	Bengo	Trading-Constroi	Dande	18			
2		Mamil	Dande	6			
3	Benguela	Zé Brasil	Catumbela	15			
4	Bié	Caluapanda	Kuito				
5	Cunene	Peccus	Khama	150			
6	Huíla	Carnes frio da Huíla	Lubango	20	50	50	100
7		Canes Natura 100%	Humpata	10	20	20	50
8		Fazenda Luangando	Matala	10	20	20	50
9	Cuanza Norte	Camabatela	Camabatela	250	300		
10		Unicarnes	Dondo	120	200	150	
11	Cuanza Sul	Waku Kungo	Waku Kungo	150	140	120	
12		Porto Amboim	Porto Amboim				
13		Aldeia Nova	Waku Kungo	100	140	80	8 000
14		Munenga	Libolo				6 000
15		Emirais	Waku Kungo				16 000
16	Lunda Norte	Agresurb	Chitato	10	50	40	
17	Luanda	Perola de Kicuxi	Viana	80	120	40	20 000
18		Ave Kicuxi	Viana				
19		Avinova	Cacuaco				48 000
20	Malanje	Matad.Municipal	Malange	25	80	20	
21	Moxico	Agricultiva	Luena	10	100	25	
22	Namibe	Matadouro Muni- cio al	Moçamedes	25	100	25	
23	Uíge	Negage	Negage	10			



# PLANAPECUÁRIA

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