50x2030
DATA-SMART AGRICULTURE

THEMATIC BRIEF

ANGOLA . RAPP 2019–2020

Inside Angola's Farm Economy: Cereals, Avocado & Coffee

Scale, structure and market reach across three priority value chains



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BACKGROUND

This brief draws on **Angola's 2019–2020 Recenseamento Agro-Pecuário e Pescas (RAPP)** survey and census data under the 50x2030 Initiative to examine three priority value chains—cereals, avocado, and coffee—across production scale, farm structure, and market reach. It focuses on the Lobito Corridor, spanning the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bié, and Moxico, which provides direct rail connectivity between agricultural production areas, ports, and major urban markets. The data visualization reveals a common structure—idle commercial land, a cost-constrained smallholder base, and near-total absence of credit—with geography determining where each constraint bites.



Urbanização Nova Vida, Angola.
Photo by Eryxson Fonseca via Unsplash.

WHAT THE DATA SAYS

Key findings across the three value chains



Photo by Flore de Preneuf via World Bank.

Commercial firms hold vast amounts of land but leave most of it uncultivated — **only 13–23% of land is farmed**



Photo via Further Africa.

Credit is virtually absent — banks are present in fewer than 1% of rural villages



Photo by Kashif Shah via Pexels.

Cost is the single largest barrier preventing smallholders from adopting improved inputs



Photo via Coban Silo.

Post-harvest infrastructure is scarce: **barely 2% of villages have a storage unit**, and the nearest facility is typically hours away



Photo via United Nations Development Programme.

Little value is added where the crops are grown — cereal families mostly grow food for themselves, what is sold is sold raw, and even commercial firms sell only at home



CEREALS

A two-tier sector along the Lobito Corridor

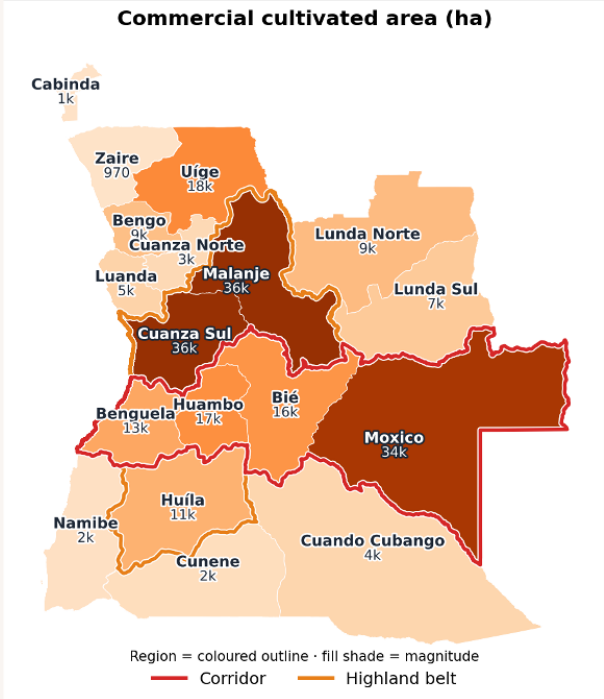


Cereals are a smallholder crop

Cereal farming spans three regions — the Lobito Corridor (Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Moxico), a highland belt led by Huíla, and the rest of the country — and divides into two tiers: 1.9 million family growers and 3,547 commercial establishments. Family growers work 95% of all cultivated cereal land; commercial holdings account for just 5% — and that balance barely shifts by region, ranging from 4% of cultivated hectares in the corridor to 7% in the rest. Only a handful of provinces diverge sharply: Malanje (39%), Lunda Norte (26%) and Moxico (25%).

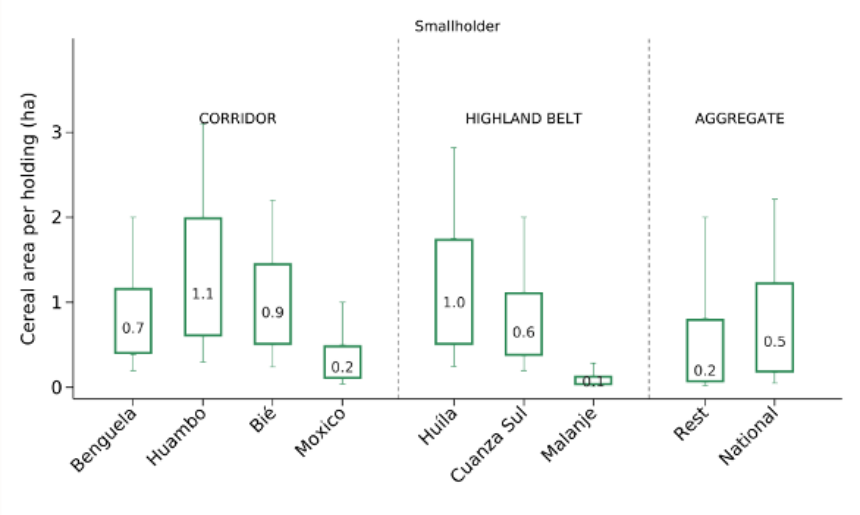
95%
of cereal land is cultivated by family growers, while commercial holdings hold the other 5%

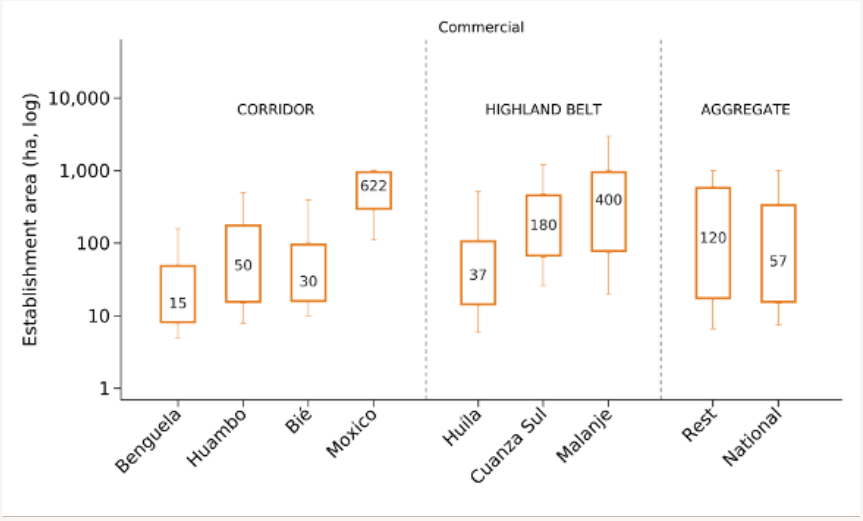




Smallholder vs commercial farms at different scales: 0.5 has. vs 57 has

The two tiers differ greatly in scale: the median family holding works 0.5 ha of cereals, the median commercial establishment 57 ha. In practice the sector combines a very large number of small family plots, which together account for most of the cultivated area, with a far smaller number of much larger commercial holdings.





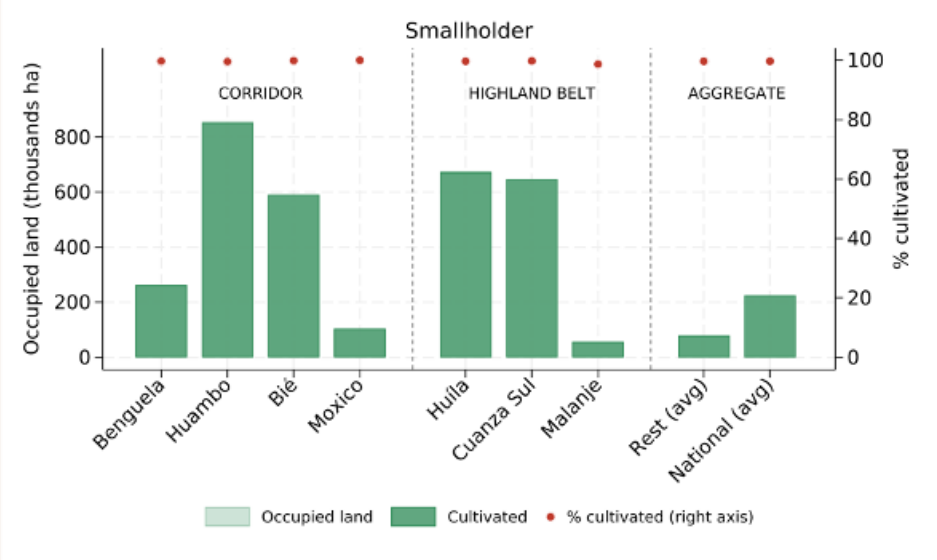
0.5
hectares is the median holding size for family farms, while

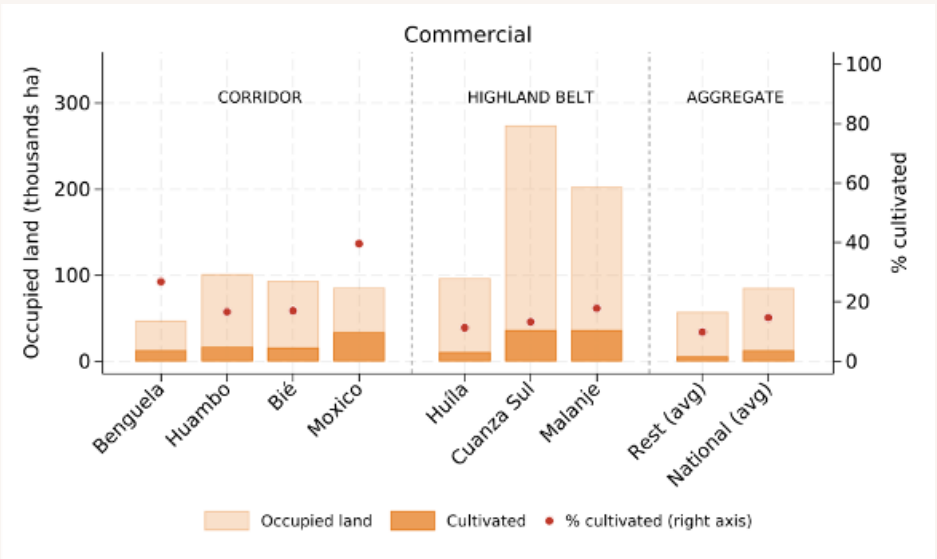
57
hectares for commercial farms

1.2 million hectares sitting idle

Smallholder families cultivate virtually all of the 4.1 million hectares they occupy. Commercial establishments, by contrast, cultivate just 15% of their 1.5 million hectares — leaving over 1.2 million hectares uncultivated, concentrated in the same provinces where firms cluster, including parts of the corridor and the central highlands. The implication is clear: the binding land constraint falls on smallholders, while a vast share of commercially held land goes uncultivated.

Note: cultivated area covers all crops on the establishment; the uncultivated remainder includes land the firm classes as forest, pasture, fallow or not in use.





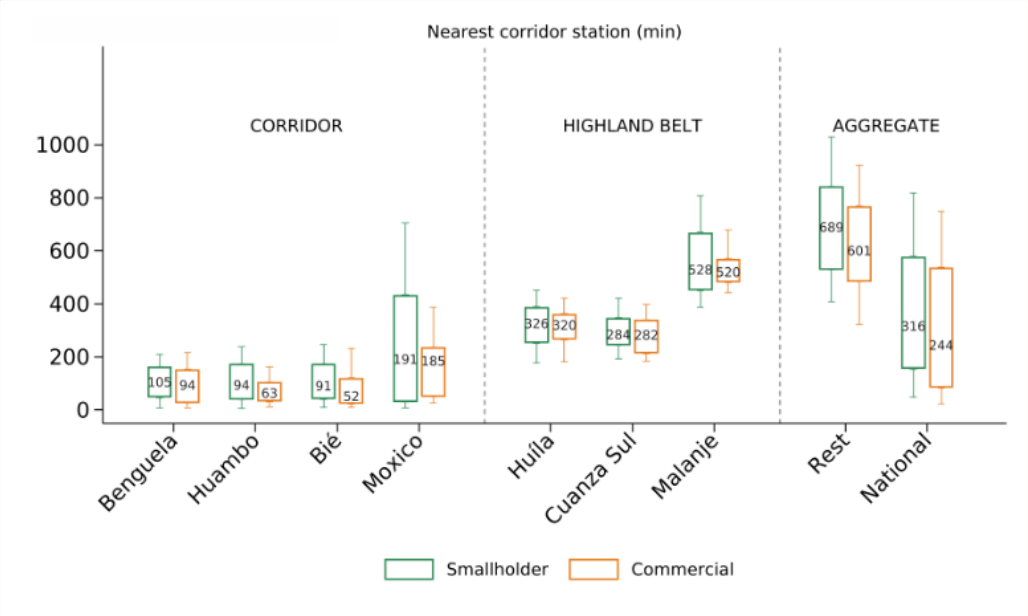
Rail accessibility and the Lobito Corridor



Rail access is where the Lobito Corridor's advantage is sharpest. Benguela, Huambo and Bié sit within 91 to 105 minutes of a rail station; Moxico is farther at 191 minutes. By comparison, highland-belt provinces range from 284 to 528 minutes, and the rest of the country sits at a median of 689 minutes. Commercial firms follow the same pattern — and sit somewhat closer to stations than smallholders. On rail access, no other cereal zone comes close.

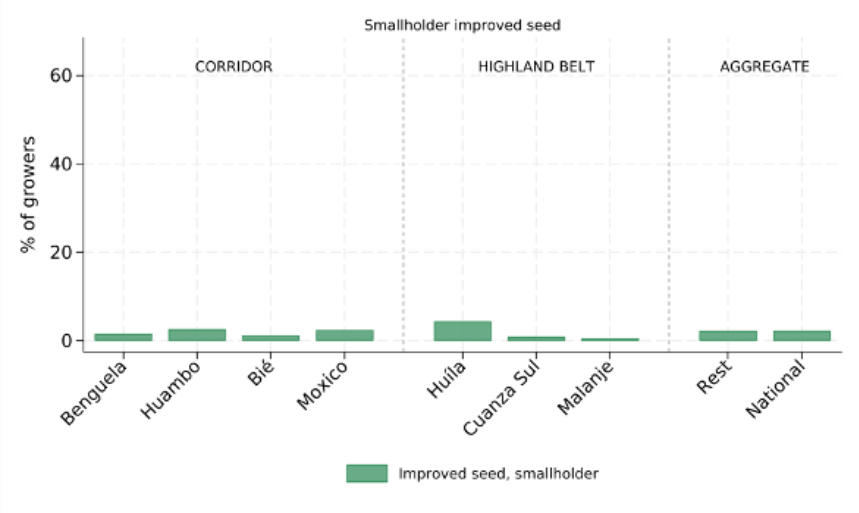
Producers outside of the Lobito Corridor in Angola typically take more than 11 hours to reach a railway station

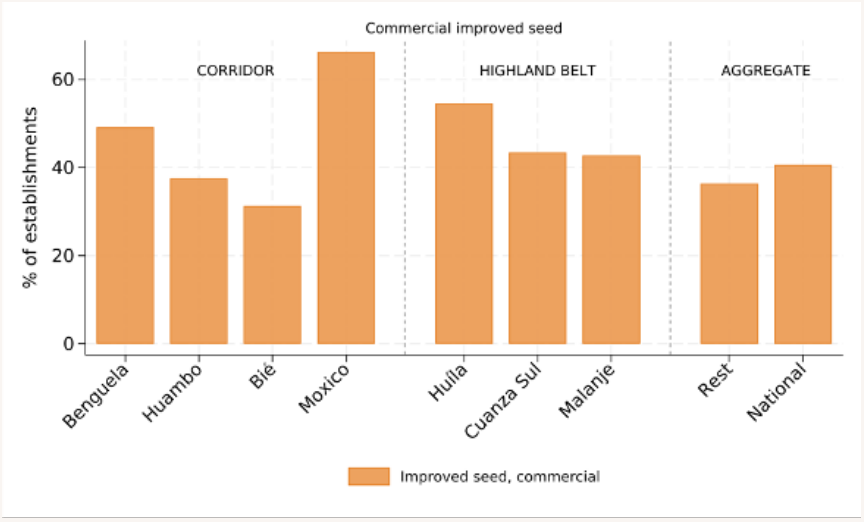
Method: each holding is placed by its recorded satellite location coordinates. Distances are measured along the road network (built from OpenStreetMap major roads), as the shortest route to the nearest destination — not straight-line; travel time uses road-class speeds. Medians are computed across the surveyed holdings; commercial figures cover the full census of establishments.



Uneven adoption of improved seed

Improved seed is where the divide between tiers is widest: just 2% of smallholder families plant improved varieties, against 41% of commercial establishments. The family base that produces the vast majority of Angola's cereals runs almost entirely on saved or local seed — and the gap holds across all regions, including the Lobito Corridor. Seed access is a structural constraint, not a geographic one.

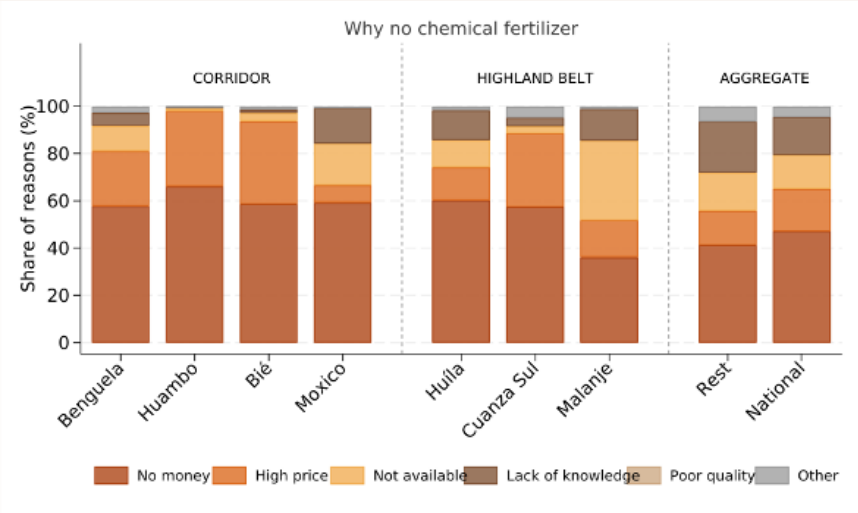




Just 2% of smallholder families plant improved seed varieties

Affordability as a constraint to input use

Input use is low to begin with — just 11% of cereal-growing families apply chemical fertiliser and 15% irrigate. And for smallholders the binding constraint is purchasing power, not supply: 76% of non-users forgo fertiliser because they cannot afford it, and 75% do the same for pesticides — far ahead of availability or knowledge as stated reasons. This is not a pattern specific to any one zone; it holds uniformly across the country, including the Lobito Corridor.



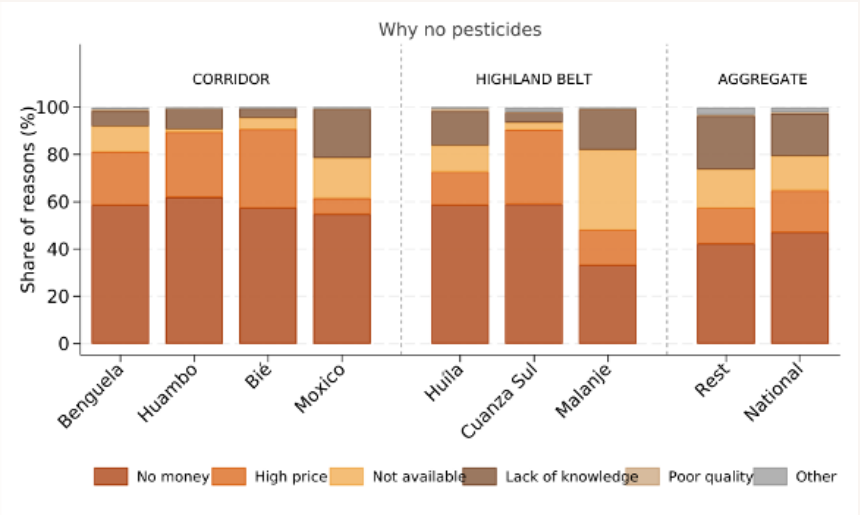




Photo via CCARDESA.

76%
of smallholder families that do not use fertiliser say they cannot afford it

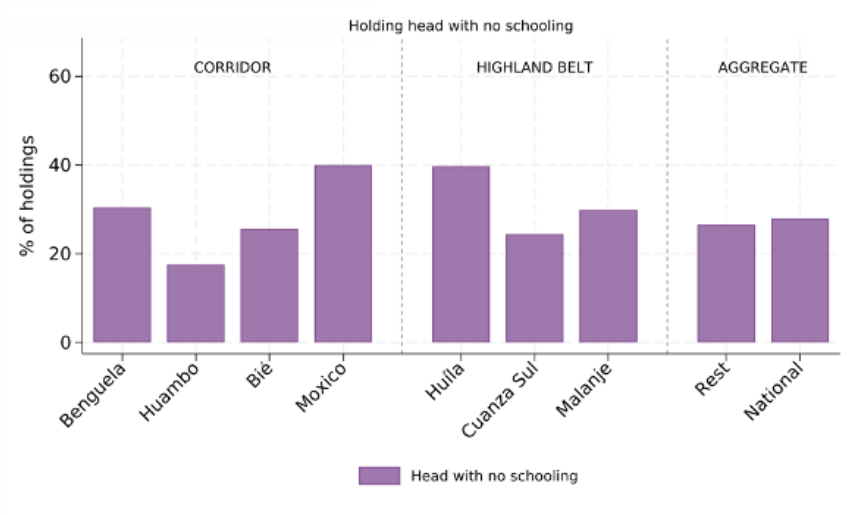
Women run one holding in three

About 31% of cereal holdings are female-headed, and that share barely moves across regions (31% corridor, 31% highland belt, 33% rest) — women run roughly one holding in three everywhere.

31%
of cereal holdings are led by women

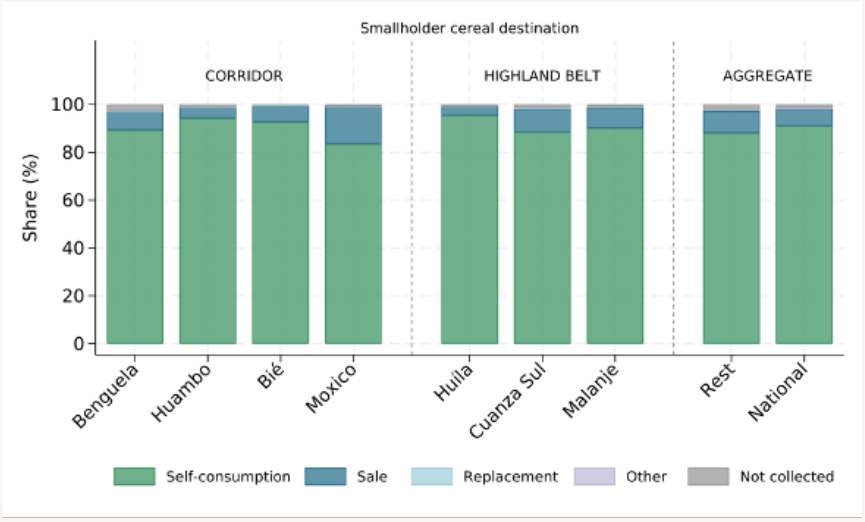
Schooling is also fairly uniform across regions: 28% of heads nationally have no schooling, 25% in the corridor, 33% in the highland belt and 27% in the rest. The spread is wider within regions — Moxico and Huíla stand out at about 40%, while Huambo is the lowest at 18%.

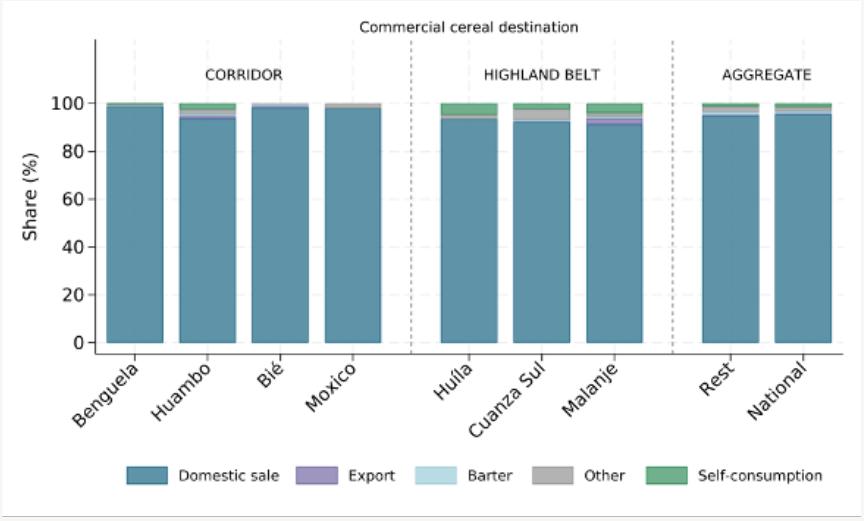




Two tiers, two markets: subsistence vs domestic sale

The two tiers operate in fundamentally different market realities. Ninety-one percent of smallholder families produce primarily for self-consumption, with only a small marketed surplus; 96% of commercial establishments produce mainly for sale on the domestic market, and exports are negligible. Cereals are a food security crop for smallholders and a domestic supply business for firms — and most smallholder volume never reaches the market today.



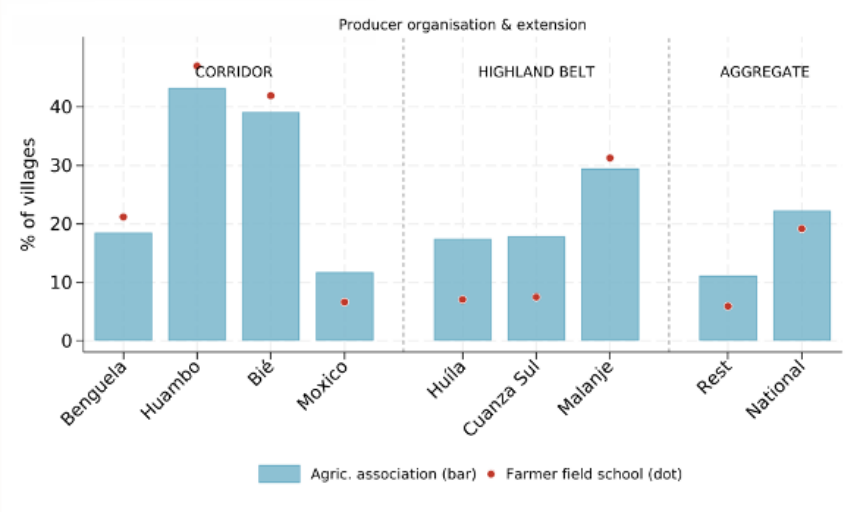


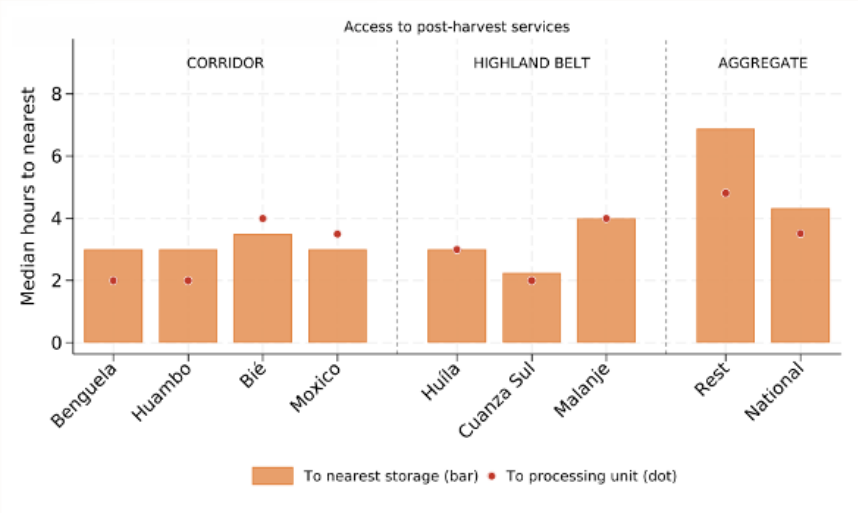
96%
of commercial establishments sell on the domestic market, exports remain low

The Corridor: Better organised, but post-harvest access remains limited

Producer organisation is a little higher in the corridor: agricultural associations are present in 28% of corridor villages, against 22% in the highland belt and 11% in the rest (17% nationally), and farmer field schools follow the same pattern (29% of corridor villages vs 13% nationally).

Post-harvest access remains thin: the nearest storage is a median 3 hours away even in the corridor — against just over 6 hours, on average, in peripheral provinces, with processing similarly far. So the corridor is a little ahead on producer organisation and extension, while post-harvest access stays limited across all regions.



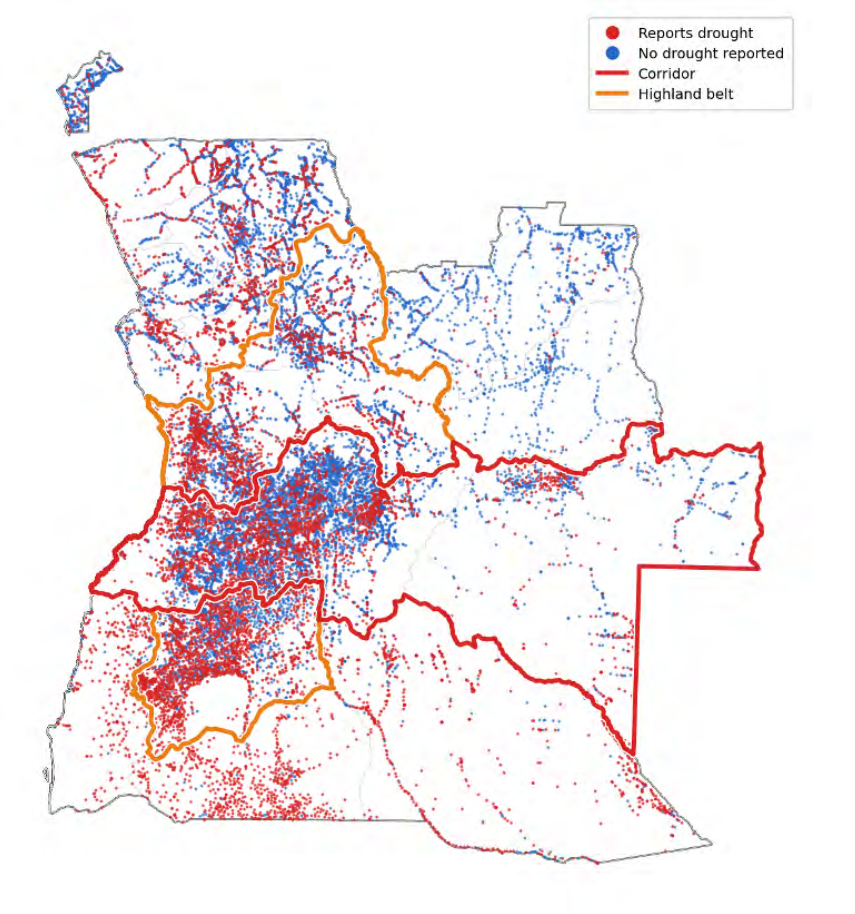


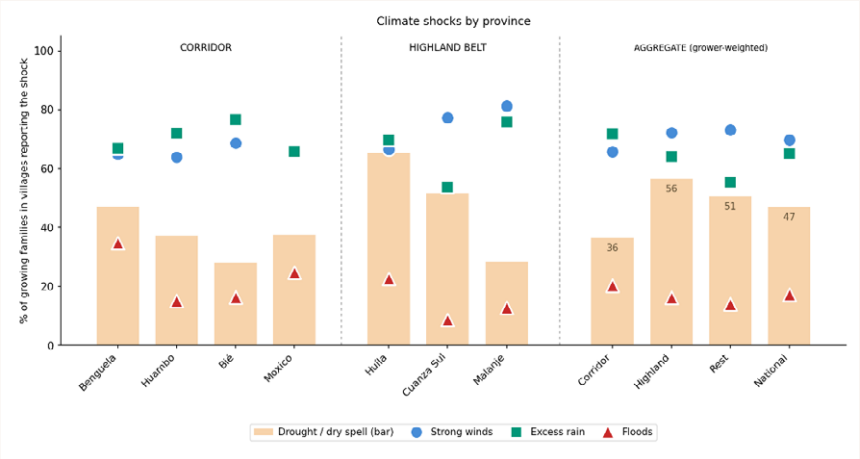
Source: RAPP community module — village-reported travel time to the nearest facility, median across villages without one. Describes the territory where cereals concentrate, not cereal growers specifically.

Drought risk is concentrated in the highland cereal belt

Drought is the only climate shock with a clear geographic signature. It concentrates in the arid south and the highland belt — 56% of highland cereal-growing families are in villages that report drought, with Huíla the most exposed hotspot — compared to just 36% along the Lobito Corridor. Other shocks offer little regional signal: strong winds and excess rain affect the majority of villages across all zones, and floods are locally concentrated.

Method: each holding is placed by its recorded satellite location coordinates and assigned the drought status reported for its locality in the village survey.

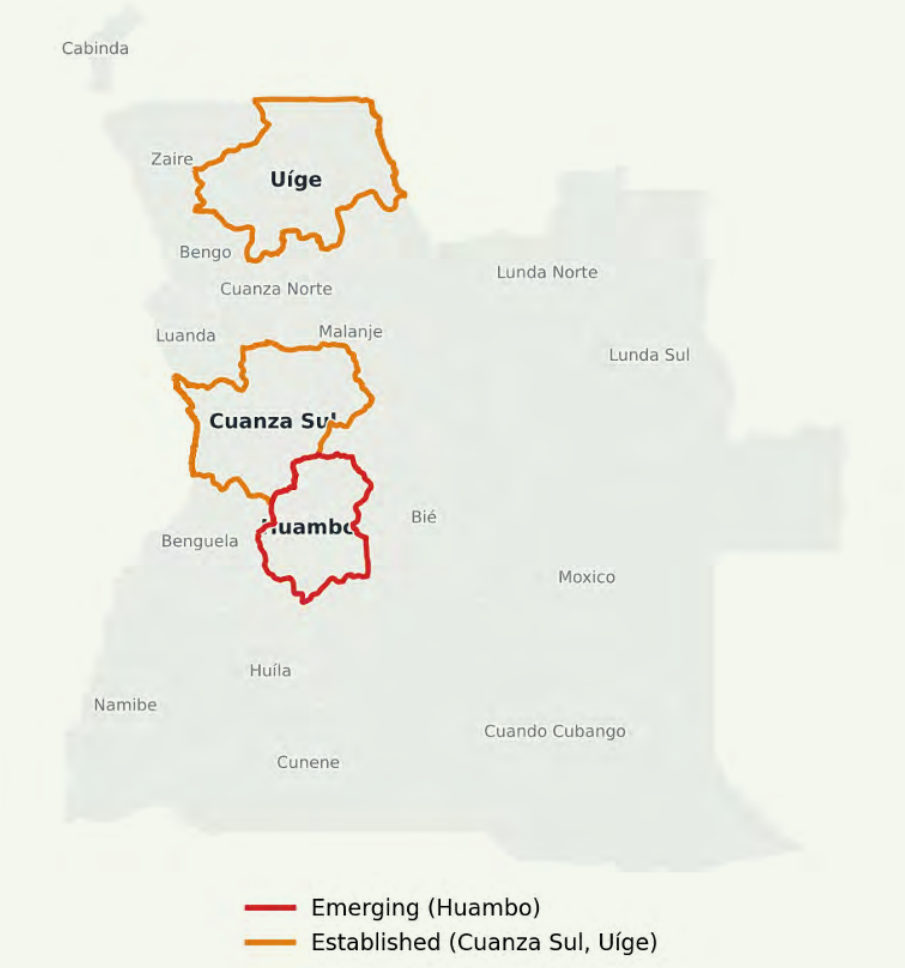






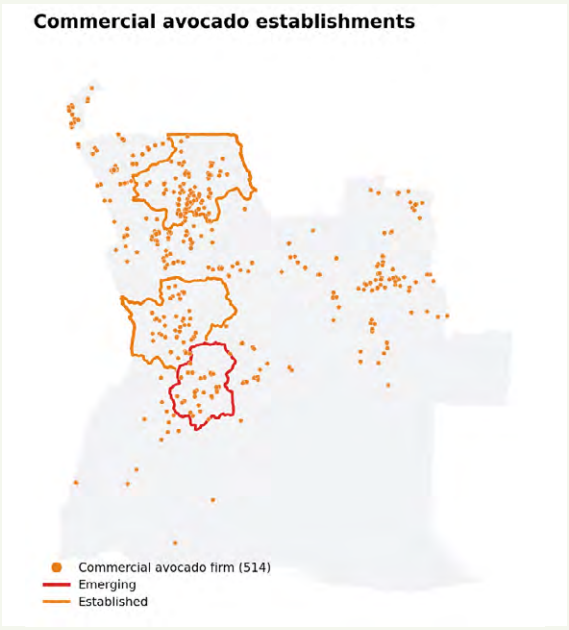
AVOCADO

A smallholder tree crop with an emerging Huambo cluster

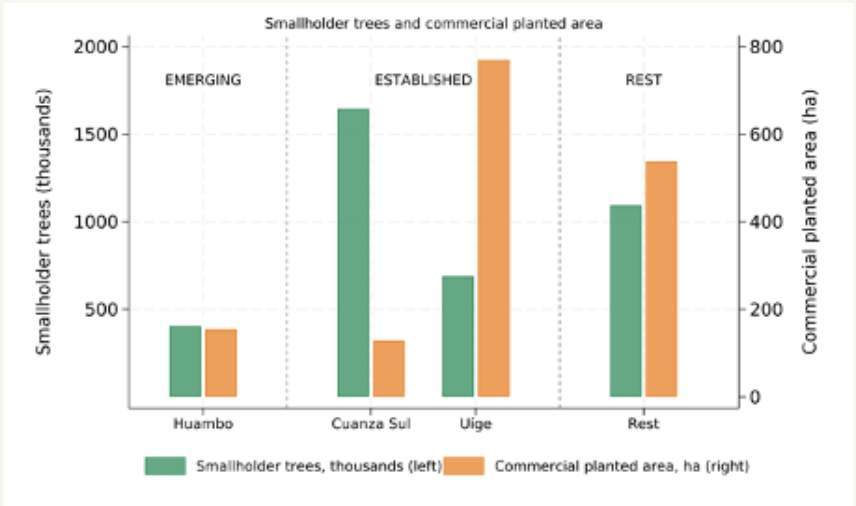


Many small growers, limited commercial scale

Approximately 284,000 families grow about 3.8 million avocado trees across Angola. The established regions of Cuanza Sul and Uíge hold 61% of all smallholder trees; Huambo ranks second in number of growers but accounts for only 11% of trees — a broad but still shallow base. The commercial tier is thin: 519 establishments covering approximately 1,592 hectares of planted avocado, led by Uíge. The scale contrast is stark — the median family plot has 7 trees; the median commercial estate plants 1 hectare.





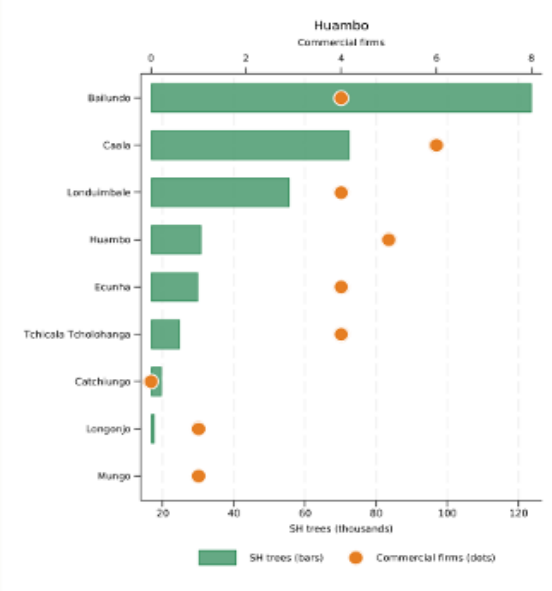


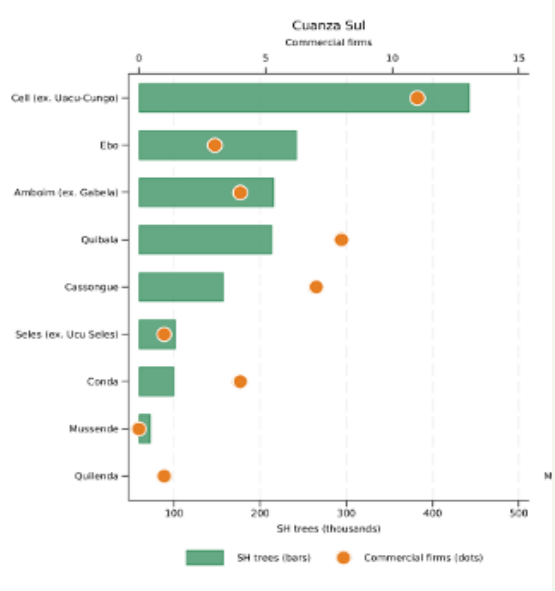
7
trees can make the median family plot

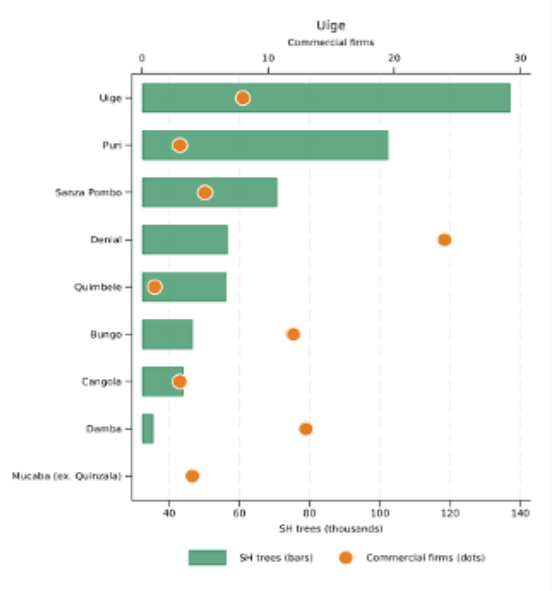
1
hectare is the median for a commecial estate.

Avocado production concentrates in a few municípios

Smallholder avocado trees cluster well below province level. In Cuanza Sul and Uíge, the bulk of trees are concentrated in a handful of municípios; in Huambo, many families grow avocado but each keeps only a handful of trees — around 7 per grower, against 15–21 in the established provinces — broad but low-intensity adoption. Commercial firms are sparse in every município and do not systematically follow where smallholder trees concentrate.







Female-headed holdings and schooling levels

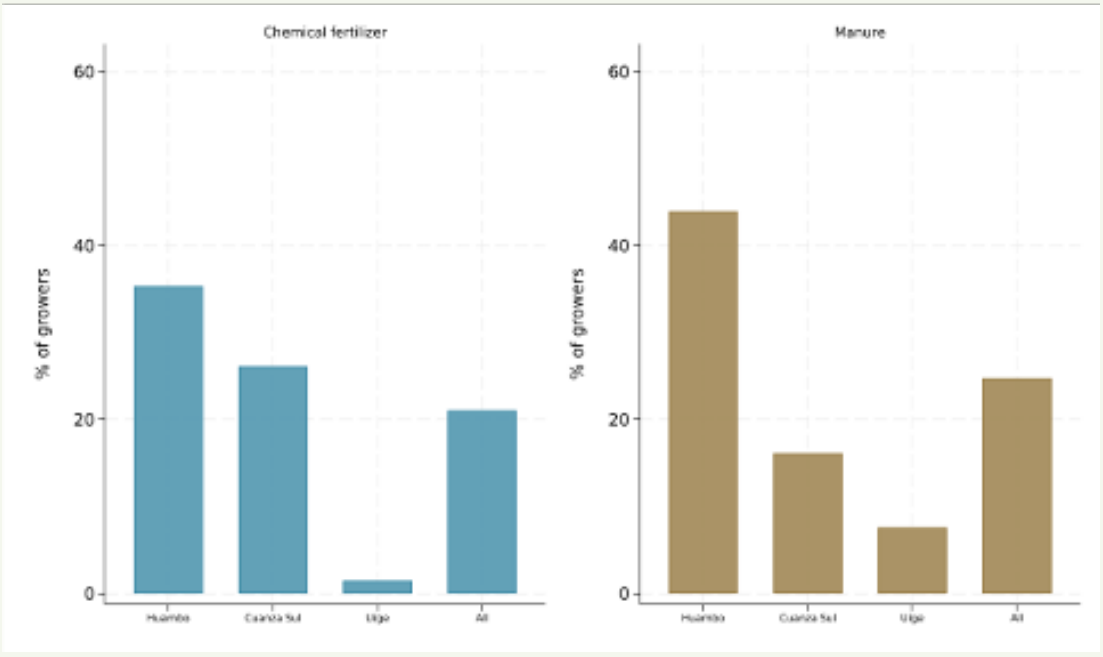
Around a quarter of avocado-growing families are female-headed (25% nationally), a share that is broadly similar across provinces. Lack of schooling is less common than among cereal families and varies little: 18% of holders nationally have no schooling — 16% in Huambo, 22% in Cuanza Sul and 14% in Uíge

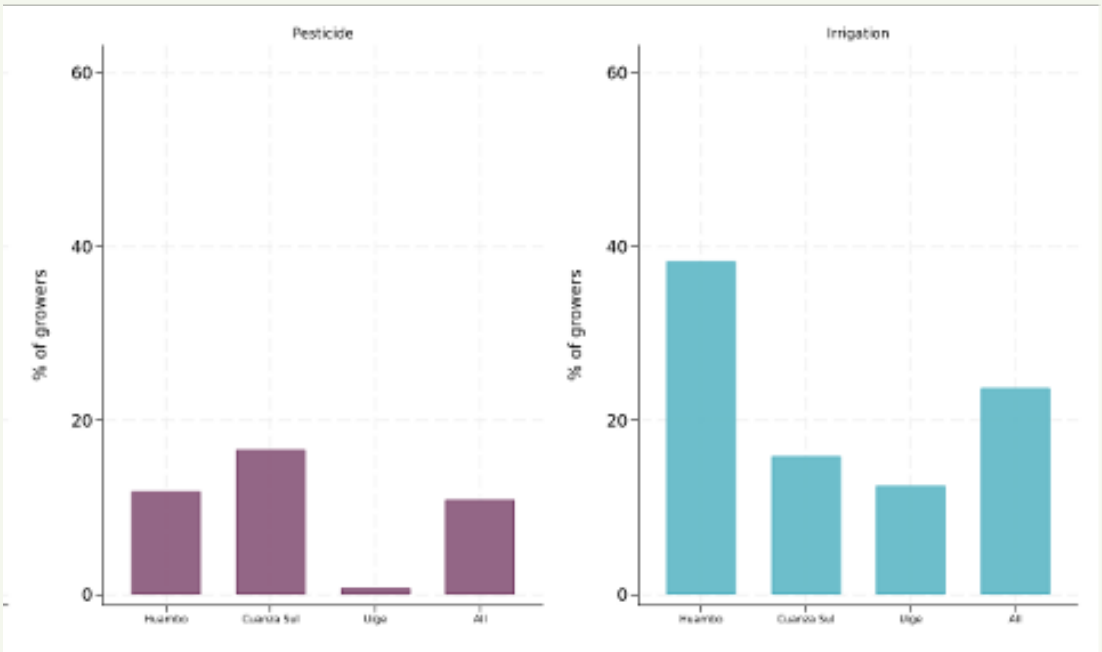
18%
of avocado holders have no formal schooling



Limited input use in family farms

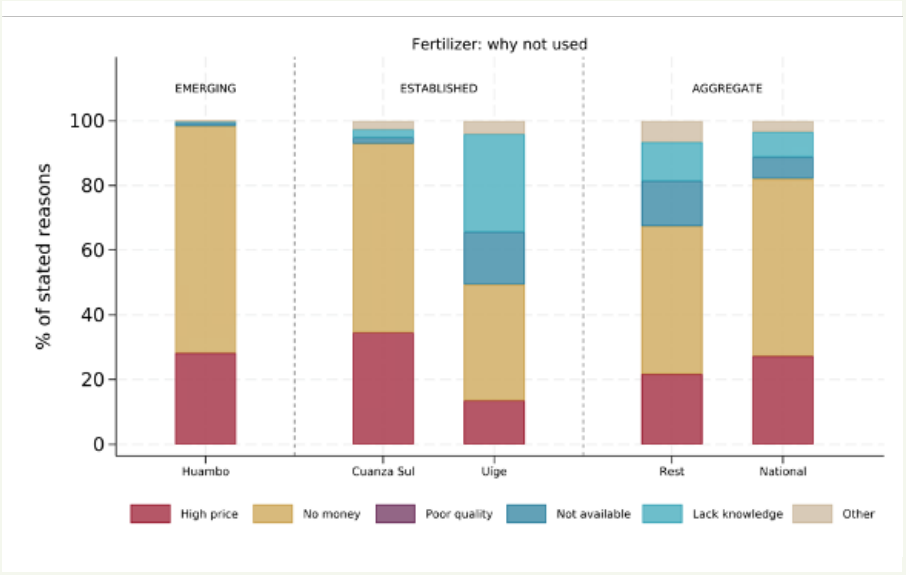
Input use among avocado smallholders is low across the board: chemical fertiliser reaches 21% of growers, manure 25%, pesticides 11%, and irrigation 24%. The one notable exception is Huambo, where irrigation reaches 38% of growers.

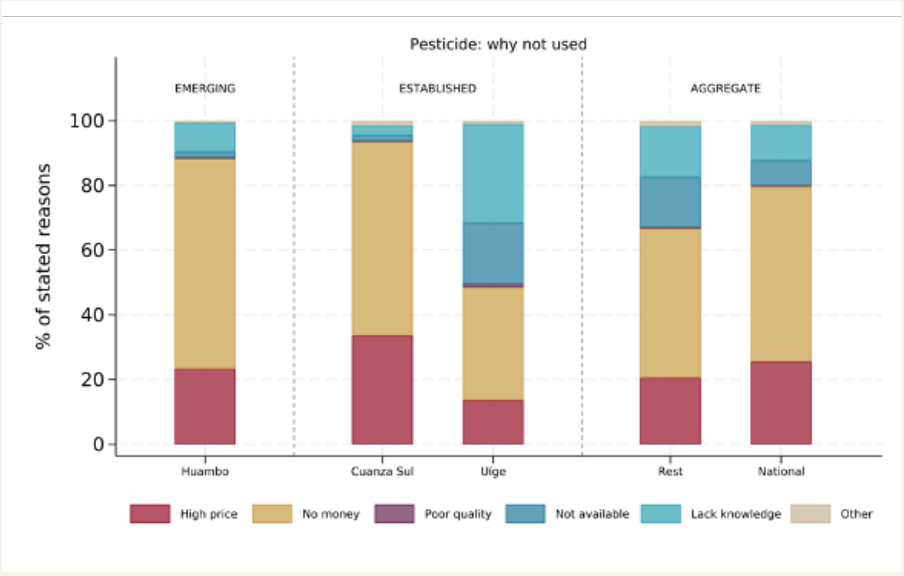




Cost as the main barrier to input use

With input use this low, the question is why families go without. For most non-users, cost is the binding constraint: 77% cite lack of money as the reason for not using fertiliser, and the same share for pesticides. Uíge is a partial exception — there, availability and lack of knowledge are more prominent barriers alongside cost, suggesting that supply-side gaps compound the financial constraint in the north.



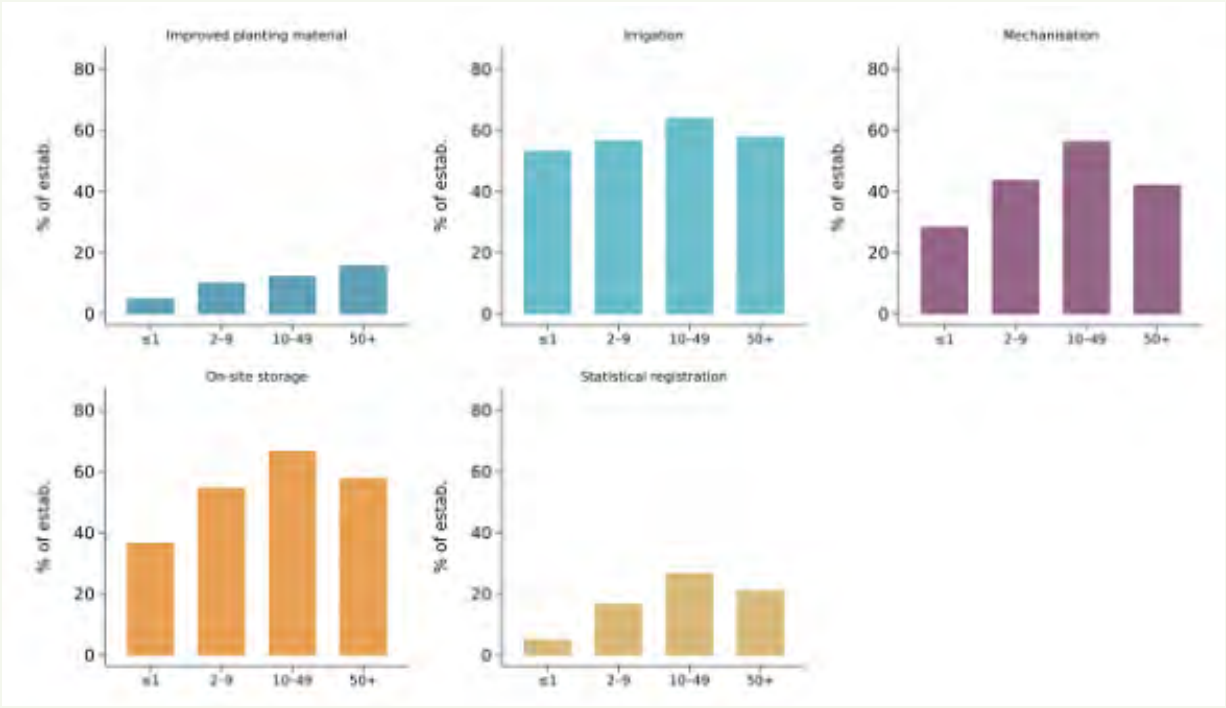


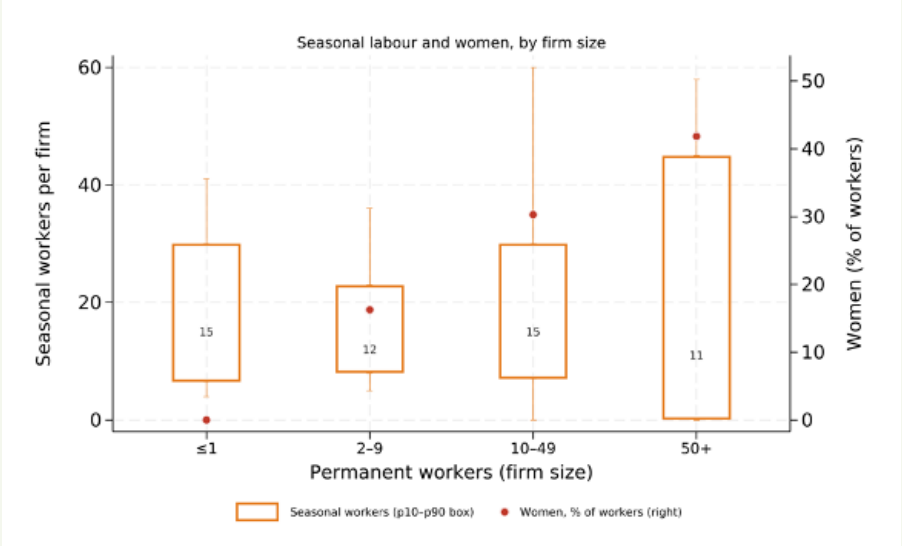
77%

of non-users cite lack of money as the reason for not using fertiliser or pesticides

Firm size, capability and female employment

Larger firms are better equipped: statistical registration climbs from 5% of the smallest firms to 27% of those with 10-49 workers, mechanisation 28% to 56%, and on-site storage 37% to 67%. Seasonal labour is widespread, with 92% of firms hiring it (median 15 at harvest), and women rise from near zero in the smallest firms to 42% in the largest.





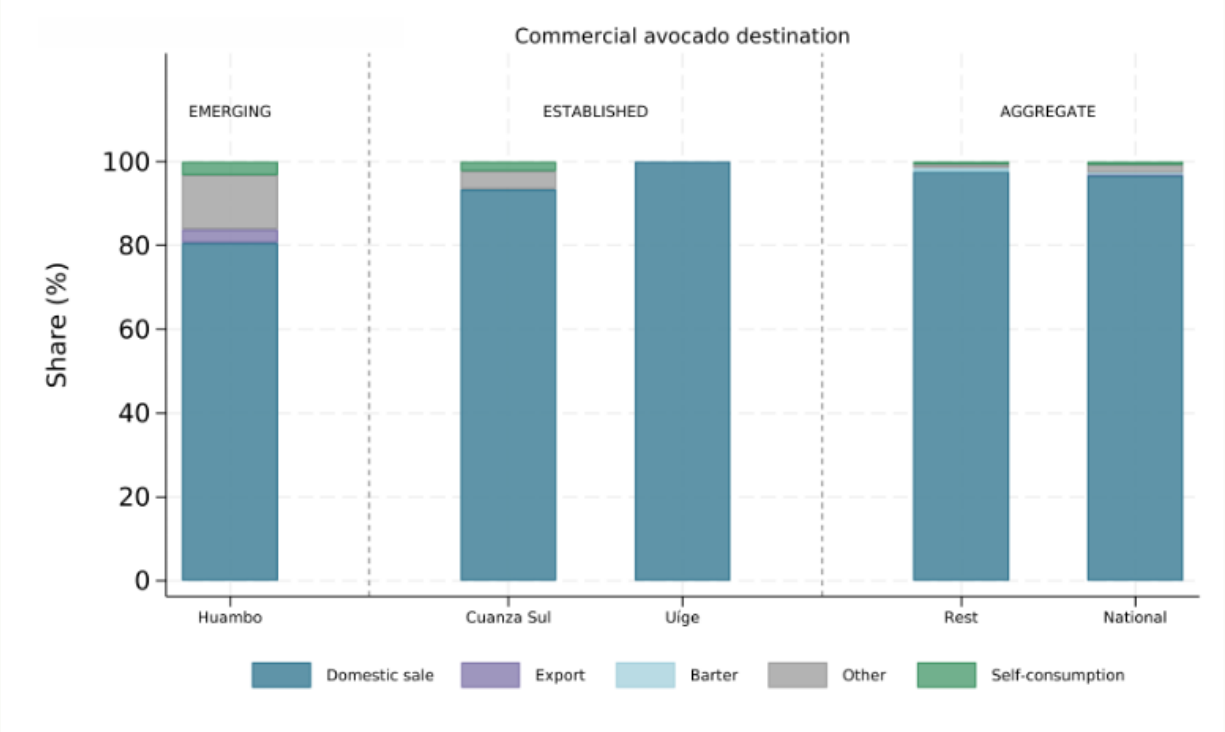
92%

of commercial avocado firms hire seasonal labour; in the largest firms women make up 42% of the workforce

Most Avocados Sold Domestically

Commercial avocado is overwhelmingly a domestic crop: 97% of establishments sell mainly on the domestic market, and just one of the 519 names export as its main outlet. Family growers, in contrast, already straddle the two channels: 43% mainly eat their own fruit, 42% mainly sell it, and 15% report no harvest — far more market-oriented than family cereals, where 91% grow mainly to eat.

97%
of avocado sellers remain only in the domestic market



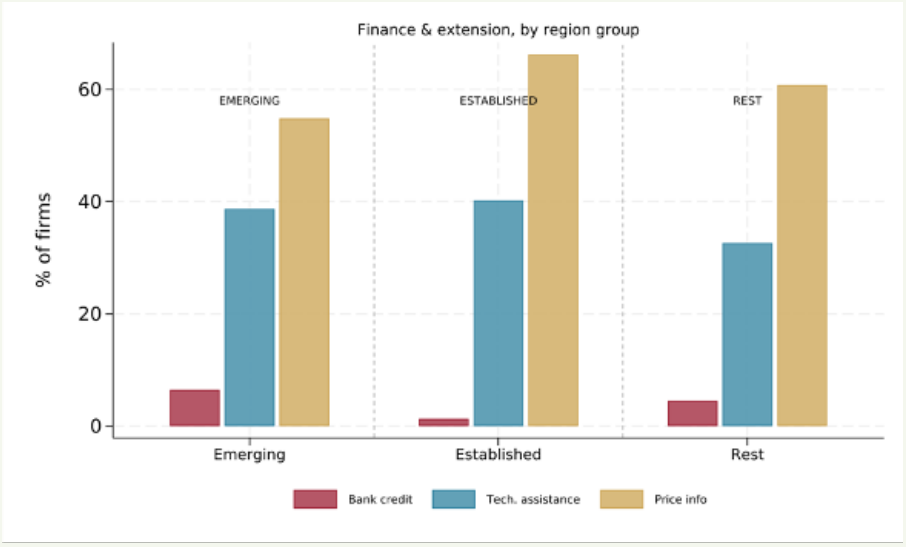
Large firms have better access to credit and extension

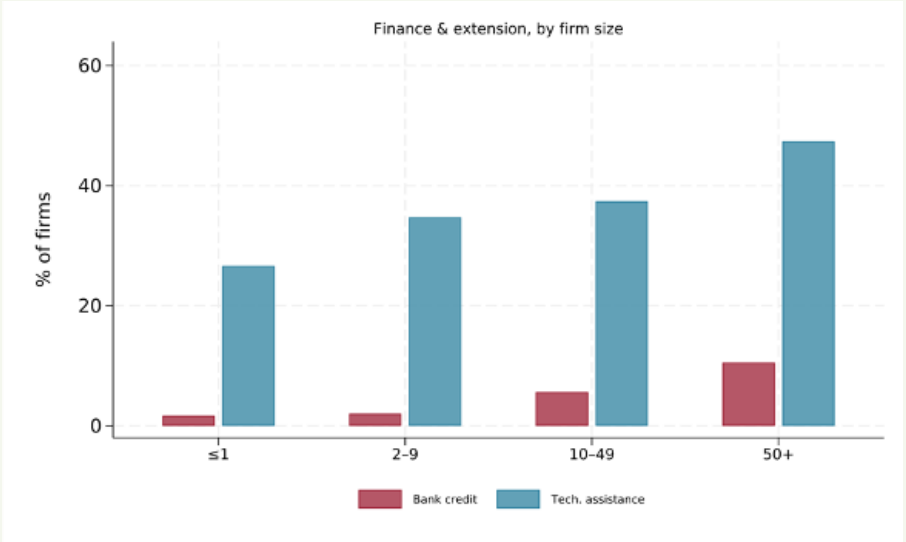
Only 4% of commercial avocado firms accessed credit and 35% any technical assistance. Both concentrate in larger firms — credit rises from 2% of the smallest to 11% of the largest — leaving the small-firm majority almost entirely unserved.

Financial aid reaches only

4%

of the commercial avocado firms

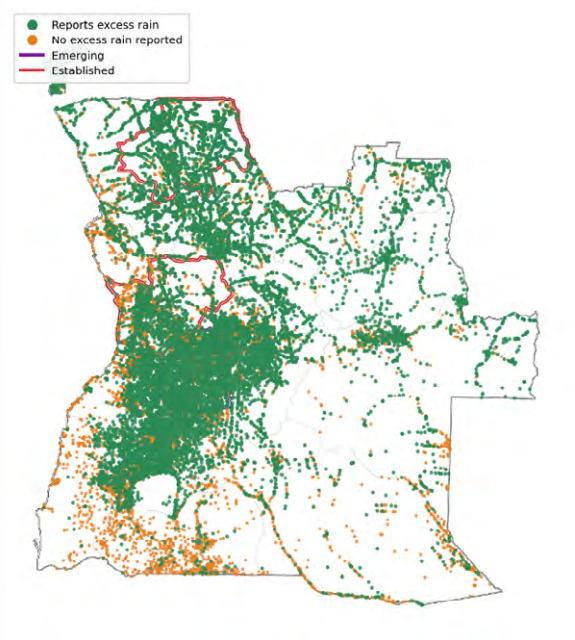




Rainfall risk for avocado-growing households

Strong winds are the most widespread shock across the avocado territory — 73% of growing families are in localities that report them, peaking at 77–82% in the established provinces. Excess rain follows at 66% — and rises to 72% in Huambo, where it is the leading shock. Drought (40%) and floods (12%) are less pervasive.

Method: each holding is placed by its recorded satellite location coordinates and assigned the excess-rain status reported for its locality in the village survey.



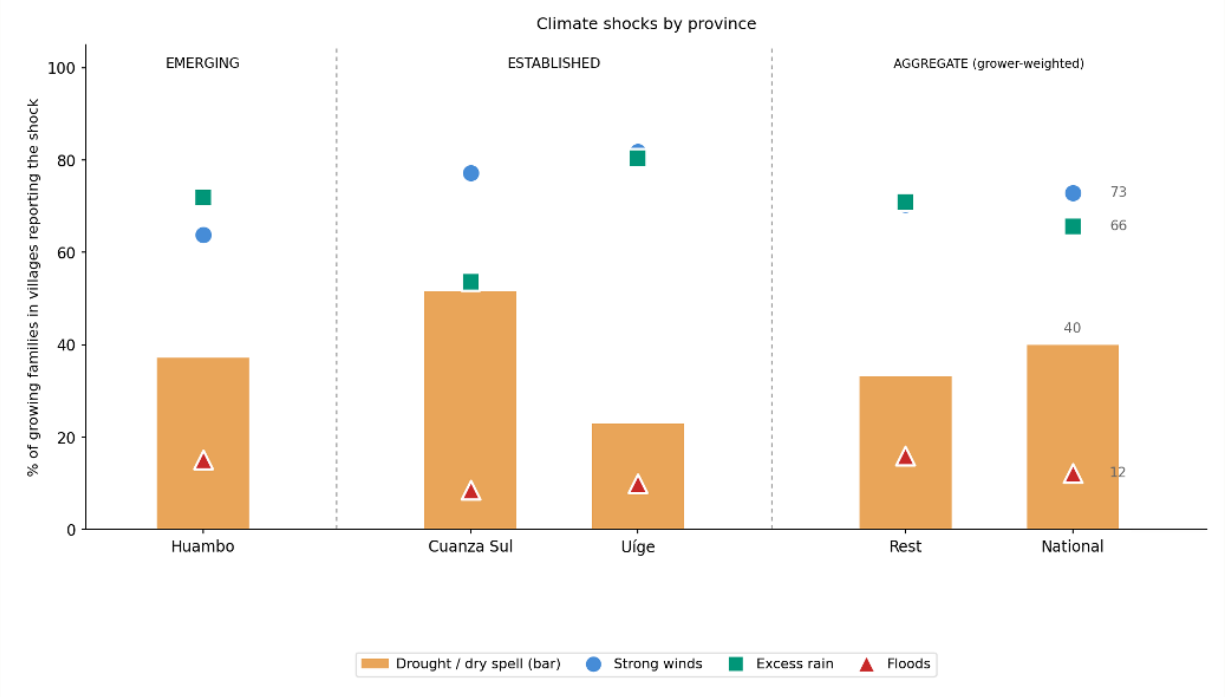




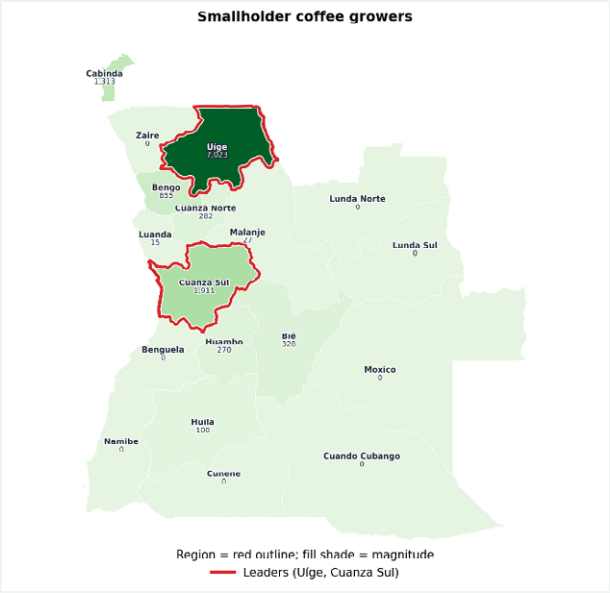
Photo by Og Mpango via Pexels.

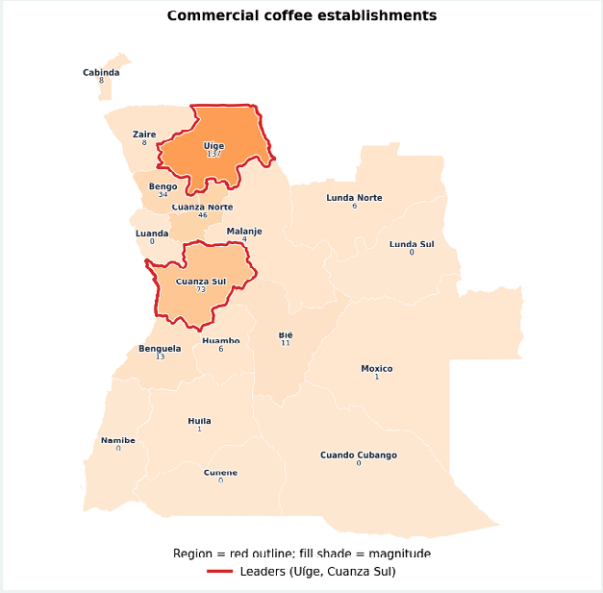
A commercial-tier crop, concentrated in Uíge and Cuanza Sul

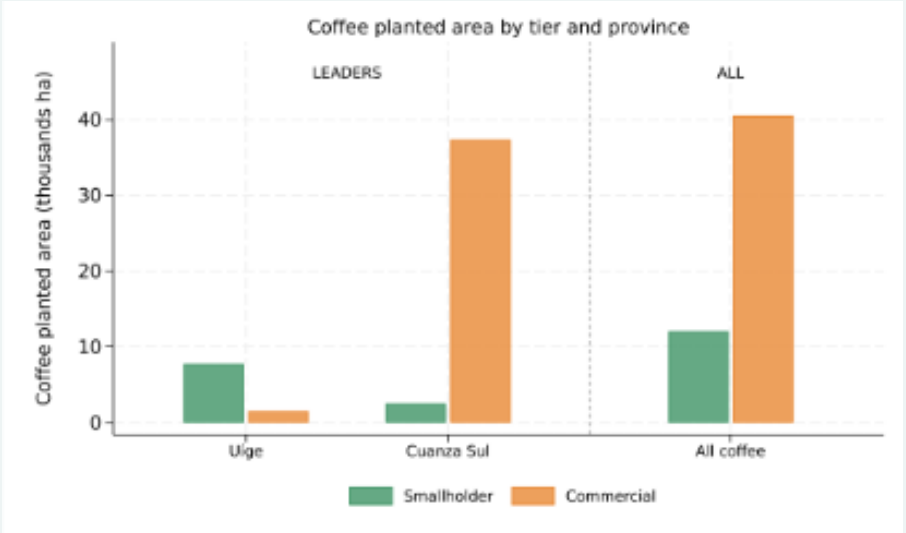


Structure of the coffee production base

Coffee engages a relatively small agricultural population: 12,124 smallholder families and 348 commercial establishments. By number, the family tier is far larger; by area, it is the smaller tier — smallholders cultivate approximately 12,000 hectares (23% of total coffee area), against the commercial tier's 41,000 hectares (77%). Both tiers concentrate in Uíge and Cuanza Sul — home to 74% of smallholder growers and 60% of commercial firms. Uíge leads in number of commercial holdings (137); Cuanza Sul dominates in area, holding 92% of all commercial coffee land.





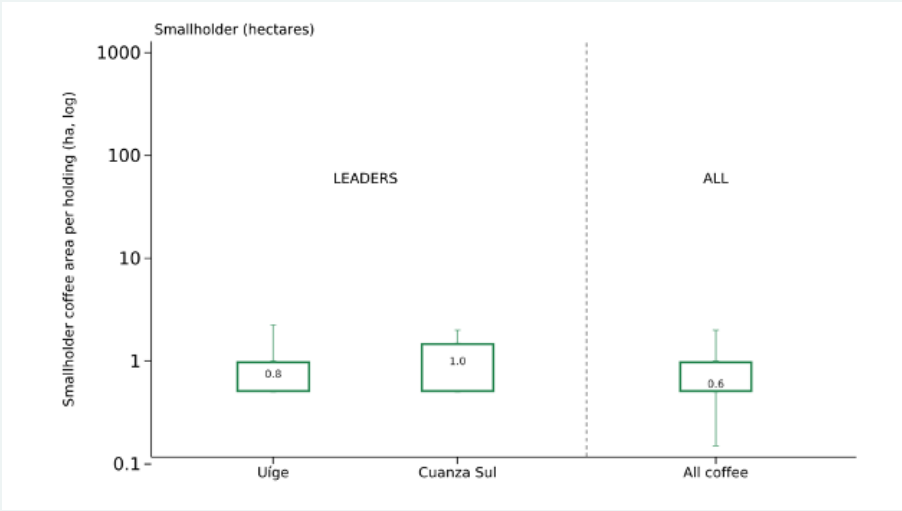


92%
of all commercial coffee land is concentrated in Cuanza Sul

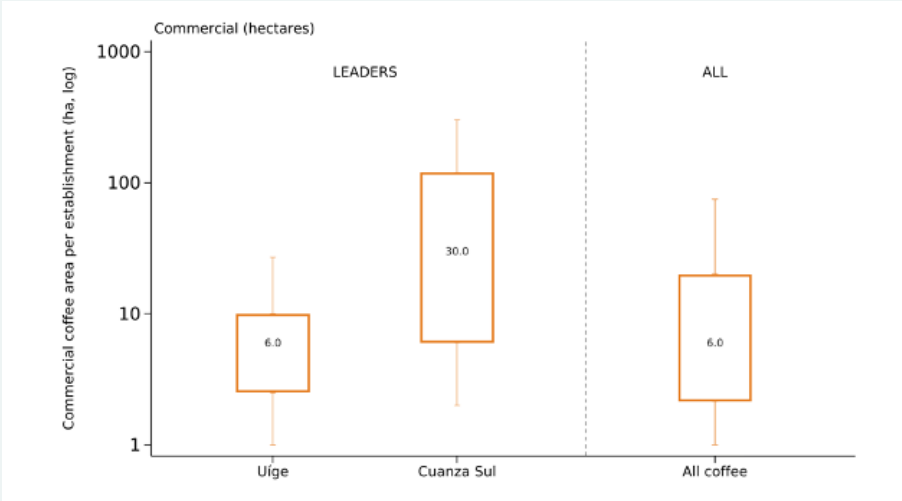
Commercial coffee holdings: ten times larger than family plots

The median smallholder coffee plot is about 0.6 ha; the median commercial coffee area is 6 ha. The two distributions barely overlap, and on the log scale Cuanza Sul's upper quartile runs into the hundreds of hectares.

The smallholder boxes are shown for Uíge and Cuanza Sul, with the remaining provinces pooled — outside the two leaders the family cells are too thin to read province by province.



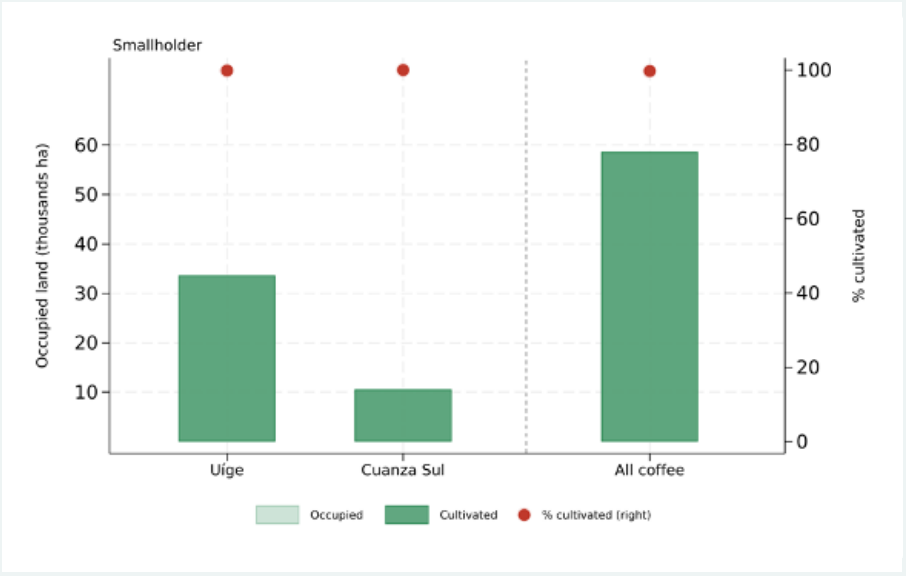
1 hectare is the median plot size for smallholder coffee producers in Cuanza Sul

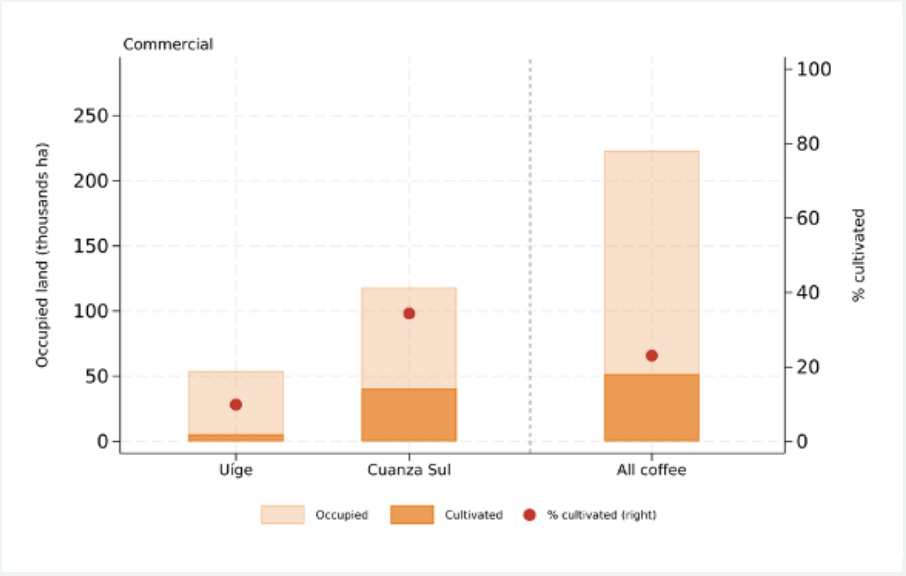


30 hectares make up the median commercial coffee plantation in Cuanza Sul

Large commercial landholdings left idle

Smallholder coffee families cultivate virtually all the land they hold — consistent with the pattern seen across all three sectors. Commercial establishments, by contrast, cultivate only 23% of the 223,000 hectares they hold, leaving approximately 172,000 hectares uncultivated. The largest share of that land sits in Cuanza Sul, which holds the bulk of commercial coffee land; the utilisation rate is lowest in Uíge, where firms cultivate barely a tenth of what they hold.





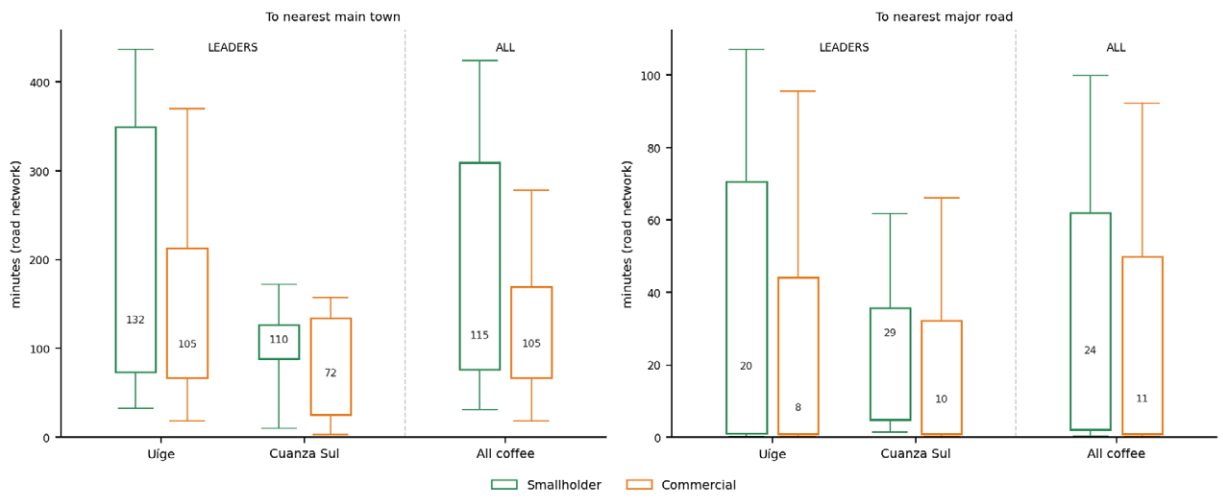
Note: cultivated area covers all crops on the establishment; the uncultivated remainder includes land the firm classes as forest, pasture, fallow or not in use.

77%
of commercially held coffee land is left uncultivated — 66% in Cuanzaa Sul and 90% in Uíge

Commercial farms are better connected to roads

Smallholder coffee holdings are a median 24 minutes from a major road — the same in the leading provinces as nationally. Commercial firms are considerably closer, at 9 minutes in the leaders and 11 minutes nationally. The more significant journey for both tiers is to a main town: a median of 115 minutes for smallholders and 105 minutes for commercial firms. Town access, rather than road access, is the operative constraint on market participation for both tiers.

115
minutes is the typical (median) journey from a smallholder coffee holding to the nearest main town



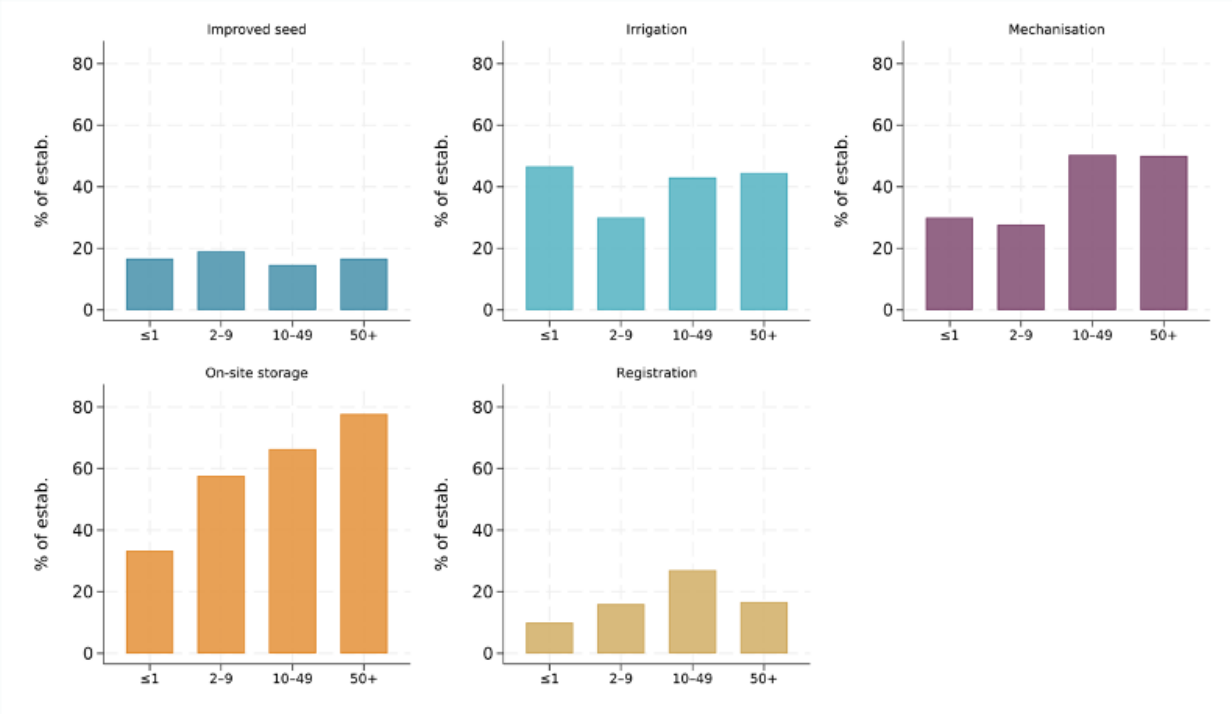
Method: each holding is placed by its recorded satellite location coordinates. Distances are measured along the road network (built from OpenStreetMap major roads), as the shortest route to the nearest destination — not straight-line; travel time uses road-class speeds. Medians are computed across the surveyed holdings; commercial figures cover the full census of establishments.

Operational capacity by firm size

Commercial coffee capability scales with firm size as a continuous gradient, not a sudden threshold. On-site storage rises from 33% of the smallest firms to 78% of the largest; mechanisation from 30% to 50%. Formal registration peaks among mid-sized firms, while improved seed use and irrigation are broadly flat across sizes — the size gradient is strongest for storage and mechanisation. The smallest own-account firms remain the least equipped on storage and machinery — and they are also the most numerous.

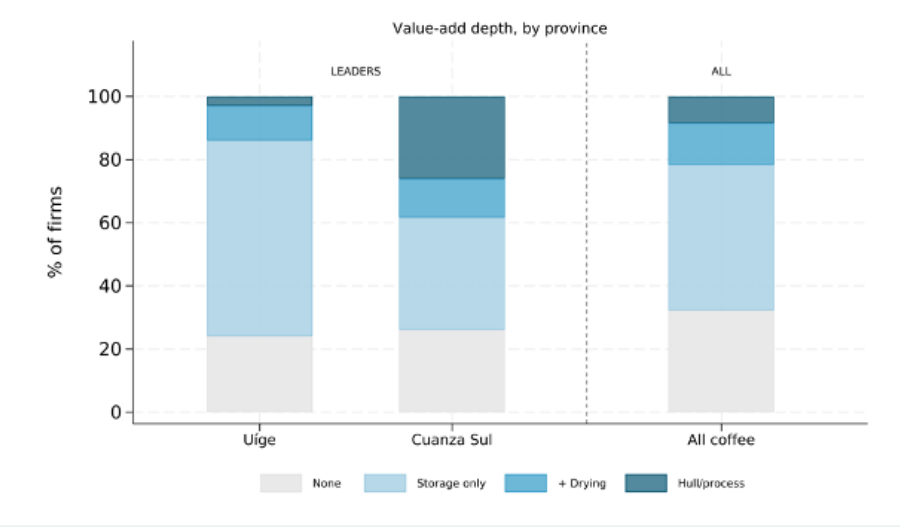
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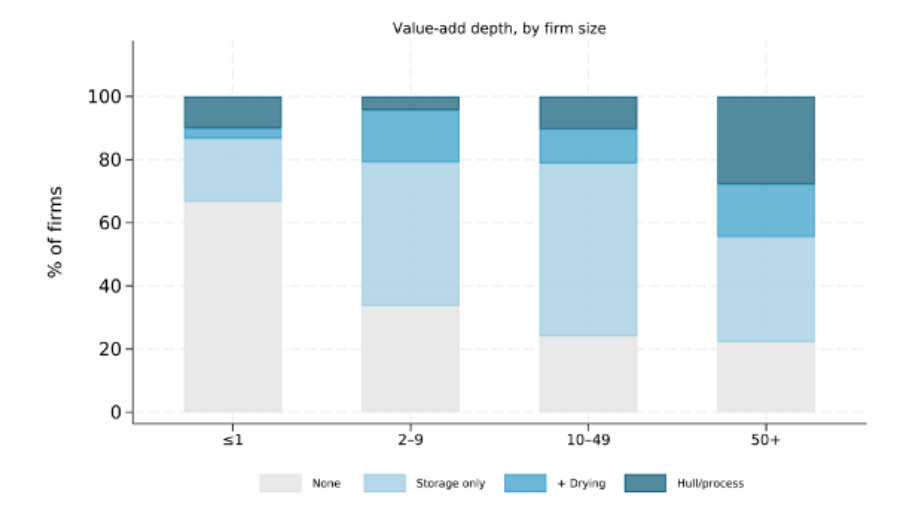
of commercial coffee firms with 10 or more permanent workers are mechanised (50%), against 28% of smaller firms



59% of firms store raw coffee; 22% process it

Storage is common among commercial coffee firms, but processing capacity is not. Fifty-nine percent have a warehouse; only 22% have any drying or processing infrastructure, and just 3% have husking capacity. Measured by the deepest processing stage reached: 32% of firms have no infrastructure at all, 46% stop at storage, 13% operate a drying yard, and only 8% hull or process the bean. Processing depth rises with firm size — from 10% of the smallest firms to 28% of the largest — and is far more advanced in Cuanza Sul (26%) than in Uíge (3%). Only 0.6% of firms export directly. The value chain is truncated well before any market premium can be captured.

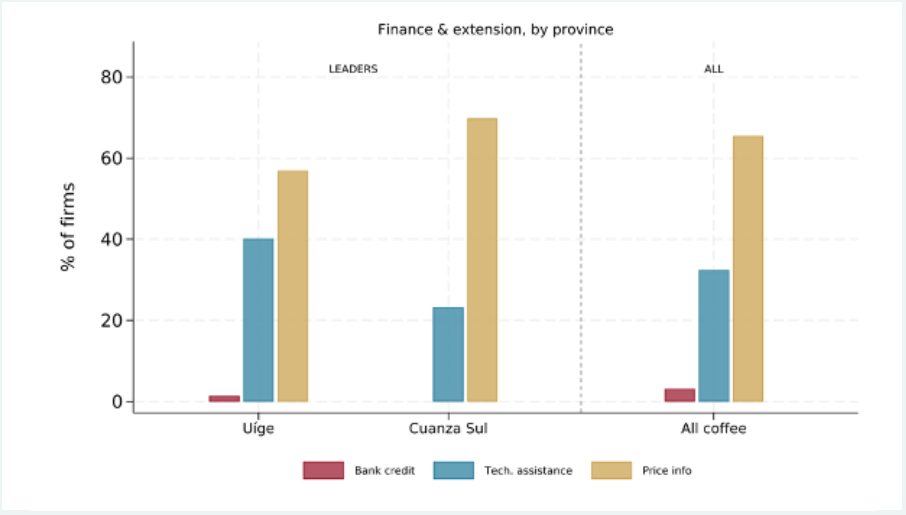


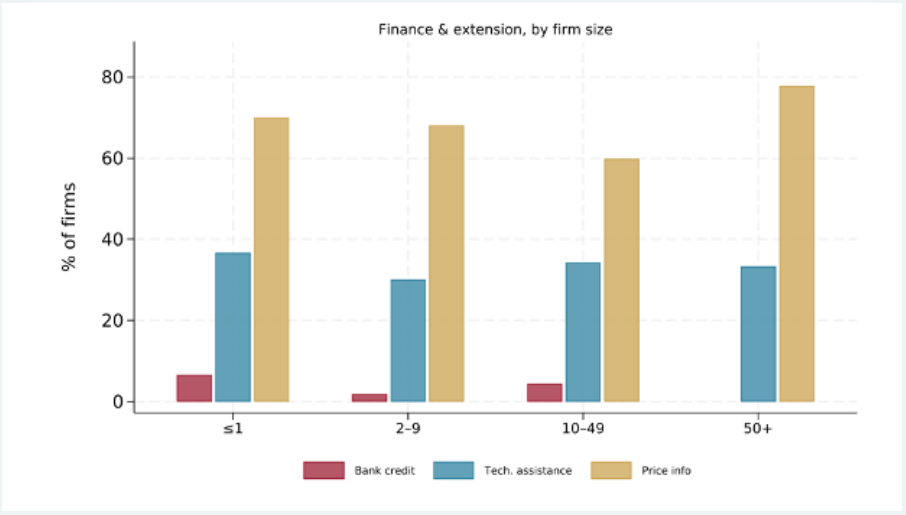


78%
of commercial coffee firms have no drying or processing infrastructure; only 3% can hull the bean

Commercial coffee operates with almost no access to finance

Credit is effectively absent from the commercial coffee tier: only 3% of establishments accessed bank financing, with no size class reaching even one in ten firms. Technical assistance reaches a broader share — about 32% of firms — but this figure is relatively uniform across firm sizes, suggesting it is supply-driven rather than targeted. Price information is more widely available. Taken together — and exactly as in cereals and avocado — the tier operates with almost no financial support and only modest technical guidance: credit scarcity is a cross-cutting constraint, not a coffee problem.



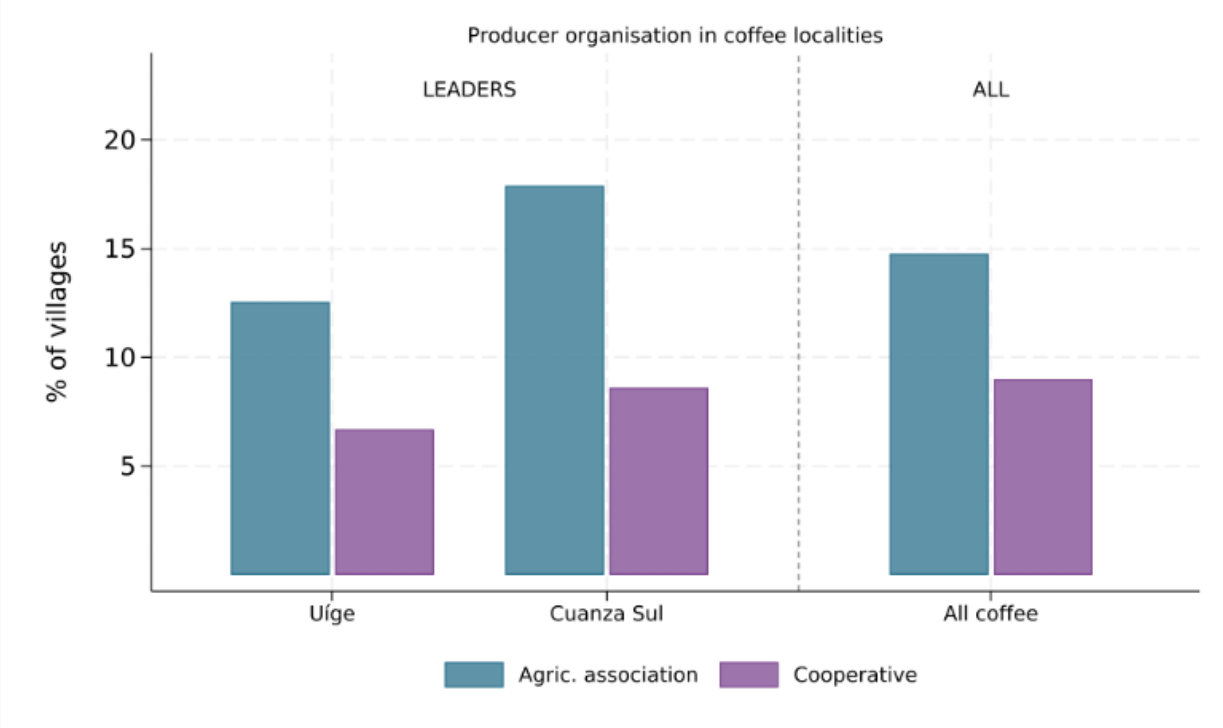


Only
3%
of the establishments have access to bank financing

Producer organization remains weak in coffee hubs

Producer organisations are sparse across coffee-growing areas: agricultural associations are present in 15% of coffee localities (Uíge 13%, Cuanza Sul 18%), and cooperatives in just 9%. Organisation is no denser in the provinces where coffee is most concentrated — indicating that the crop's geographic clustering has not generated a corresponding density of collective action. For comparison, the same village survey finds associations in 28% of cereal-corridor villages and 22% of avocado localities — coffee country is, if anything, less organised. This leaves smallholders with few local structures through which to aggregate produce or access shared services.

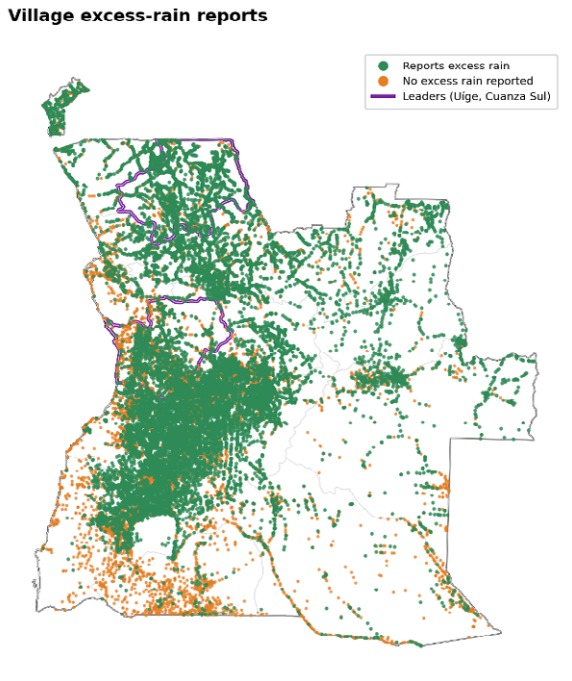
Only
15%
of coffee growing localities have active agricultural associations. The same survey finds associations in 28% for cereal and 22% of avocado growing areas

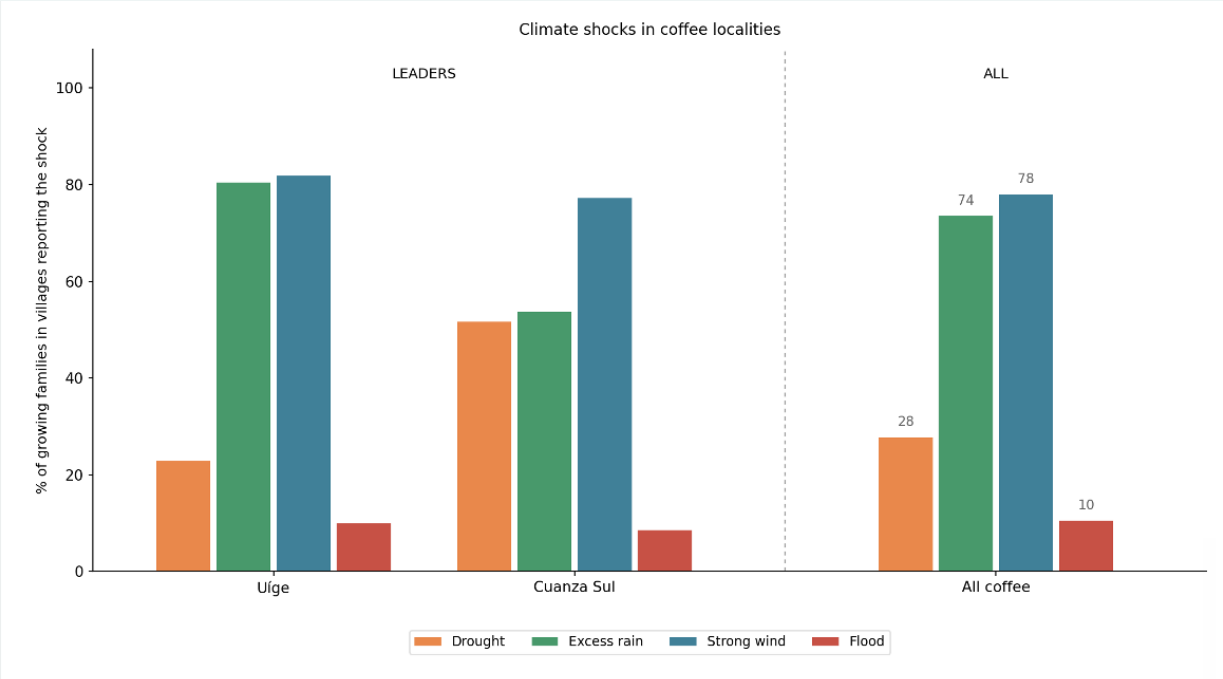


Wind and excess rainfall: main climate risks

Strong wind and excess rain are the dominant climate shocks in coffee country: 78% and 74% of coffee-growing families are in localities reporting them. The two leading provinces face distinct risk profiles: excess rain is most pervasive in Uíge (80% of localities), while Cuanza Sul is more exposed to drought. Drought remains moderate overall (28%) and floods rare (10%).

80%
of localities in Uíge report excess rain as a threat





KEY TAKEAWAY MESSAGES

MAIZE, SORGHUM & OTHER CEREALS


Photo by Kaybee Photography via Pexels.

1.9 million

smallholder families cultivate cereals — the largest base among the three value chains


Photo by Dialo via Pexels.

91%

of growers produce mainly for home consumption — cereals remain a food security crop, not yet a market commodity for most growers


Photo by Safari Consoler via Pexels.

2% vs 41%

Improved seed adoption stands at just 2% among smallholders, compared to 41% among commercial firms — the starkest technology gap in the sector


Photo by Hermenegildo Sebastiao via Unsplash.

Lobito

The Lobito Corridor — spanning Benguela, Huambo, Bié, and Moxico — is the only crop zone with direct rail connectivity, linking production to ports and urban markets

KEY TAKEAWAY MESSAGES

AVOCADO



Photo by Eyob Getahun / CIFOR-ICRAF via Forest News.

284,000
families grow avocado, yet the median holding has just 7 trees



Photo via Governo Provincial do Huambo.

519
establishments in all reveal a thin commercial tier, selling almost entirely at home; just one names export as its main outlet

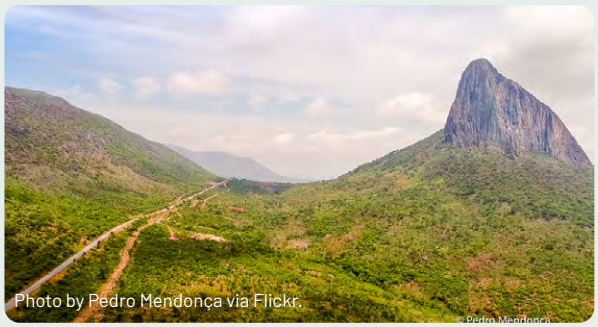


Photo by Pedro Mendonça via Flickr.

Huambo
is an emerging avocado cluster — broad adoption but few trees per holding — and it sits inside the Lobito Corridor, where cereals also concentrate

KEY TAKEAWAY MESSAGES

COFFEE



Photo via PDAC.

<1%

Angola's coffee sells almost entirely at home — fewer than 1% of commercial firms name export as their main outlet



Photo by Jörg Böthling via Rural 21.

348

commercial firms hold 223,000 hectares yet cultivate only 23% of it — leaving over 170,000 hectares idle



Photo by Zeal Creative Studios via Pexels.

≈3%

of firms process their beans: 3% have husking capacity and 22% any drying or processing infrastructure — the value chain is truncated well before any market premium can be captured



Photo via Perfect Daily Grind.

Uíge & Cuanza Sul

Production is concentrated in Uíge (Robusta) and Cuanza Sul — a distinct geographic axis from the Lobito Corridor

CONCLUSIONS

What are the policy and investment implications for Angola?



Ndala Kachimbo, Angola.
Photo by Hermenegildo Sebastião via Unsplash.

The findings show Angola's production constraint is not land — it is capital, inputs and infrastructure. Over **1.2 million hectares** of commercially held cereal land and **172,000 hectares** of coffee land sit uncultivated while smallholders farm every hectare they have, making land-utilization incentives a higher-return lever. With banks present in fewer than **1%** of rural villages and only **3–4%** of commercial firms accessing credit, finance is the binding cross-cutting constraint — and cost, cited by roughly **three-quarters** of non-users, is why improved seed reaches just **2%** of cereal smallholders against **41%** of firms. Targeting should follow geography rather than treat the country uniformly: the **Lobito Corridor** is the only zone with rail connectivity and the natural corridor for aggregation and input distribution, the **highland belt** has higher drought exposure that argues for resilience investment, and the **Uíge-Cuanza Sul** coffee axis needs processing capacity — only **3%** of firms can hull a bean — to capture value before export. Sequenced this way, modest, well-placed public and private capital can convert a largely subsistence base into a market-connected one.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Sources and scope



Photo by Sami Kofer via Pexels

- Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) and Ministério da Agricultura e Pescas (MINAGRIP). 2022. *Recenseamento Agro-Pecuário e Pescas 2019–2020 (RAPP 2019–2020). Resumo dos Resultados; Volume II – Relatório Comunitário (Recenseamento das Aldeias); Volume III – Explorações Agro-Pecuárias, Piscatórias e Aquícolas Familiares; Volume IV – Explorações Agro-Pecuárias e Aquícolas Empresariais.* https://www.ine.gov.ao/publicacoes

- INE and MINAGRIP. 2022. *RAPP 2019–2020 microdata and documentation, version 7* (Community, Family-holding and Commercial-holding modules).

- **Coverage unit:** family agricultural holdings (sample survey, weighted) and commercial agricultural holdings (census); village-level indicators from the community module (census of villages).

- **Geographical scope:** nationally representative, all 18 provinces. Lobito Corridor: Benguela, Huambo, Bié and Moxico; highland cereal belt: Huíla, Cuanza Sul and Malanje.

- **Product scope:** cereals (the RAPP cereal group: maize, pearl millet, sorghum, rice and wheat), avocado and coffee.

- **Reference period:** 2019/20 agricultural campaign; village services and climate shocks refer to the 12 months before the interview.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

Indicators



Photo by Yolande Conradie via Unsplash

All the indicators produced in this brief can be considered as statistically representative at the geographical scale at which they are presented. Family-holding estimates are survey-based and are shown by province only where at least 30 growers were sampled. Commercial-holding figures are census counts and carry no sampling error; shares based on fewer than 15 establishments are nonetheless labelled indicative, and no share is reported for cells of fewer than five. Definitions below follow the RAPP questionnaires and the INE concepts annex. For full details, please refer to the RAPP 2019–2020 reports (INE and MINAGRIP, 2022).

- **Family holding (smallholder):** agricultural holding managed by a household whose main labour force is the household members; estimates are weighted to the population of family holdings. Commercial holding (establishment): holding that uses predominantly hired labour, produces mainly for the market and uses mechanised equipment, irrigation or modern inputs; figures are census counts.

- **Crop growers:** family holdings reporting area under a cereal crop, one or more avocado trees, or area under coffee; commercial establishments reporting the crop in the campaign.

- **Occupied and cultivated area:** occupied area is the total area of the holding, including fallow, pasture, forest and land not in use; cultivated area is the area under temporary and permanent crops in the campaign. For commercial establishments, cultivated area covers all crops on the establishment.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

- **Holding size:** for family holdings, the area under the crop (number of trees for avocado); for commercial coffee, the area under coffee; for commercial cereals, the total area of the establishment.
- **No schooling:** household head with no level of schooling; heads with pre-primary schooling only are not included.
- **Input barriers:** main reason given for not using chemical fertiliser or pesticides; shares are computed over holdings that did not use the input, not over all holdings.
- **Firm size:** commercial establishments classed by number of permanent workers (one or none, 2–9, 10–49, 50 or more), not by area. Mechanisation: ownership of a tractor, motor pump or generator.
- **Coffee processing depth:** each establishment is classed by the most advanced post-harvest facility it owns: none, storage only, drying yard, husking or processing.
- **Village indicators and climate shocks:** presence of associations, cooperatives, storage, processing or banks, and climate events in the previous 12 months. They describe the territory where the crop concentrates, not the growers themselves. Drought combines 'drought' and 'prolonged dry spell' and is attributed to holdings through their GPS location.
- **Market access:** median travel time along the major road network (OpenStreetMap) from each georeferenced holding to the nearest major road, main town or Lobito Corridor railway station, using indicative road-class speeds.

The data presented in this brief are sourced from the country's census and survey and may differ from data published on other FAO or World Bank platforms.

ABOUT THE THEMATIC BRIEF

The 50x2030 thematic brief offers a concise, focused analysis of specific agricultural issues in partner countries. It translates survey and census data collected with the Initiative's support into accessible, theme-based, actionable insights for policymakers, investors, and the public. These insights support decision-making, policy development, and the design and monitoring of strategies and investments.

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