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Report Highlights:

Post forecasts 2026 chicken meat imports to grow modestly by 4 percent to 270,000 metric tons, reflecting a gradual recovery amid easing currency pressures and stable demand. Angola's poultry sector is projected to grow, with domestic production rising 9 percent to 60,000 metric tons thanks to investments boosting local supply. Despite challenges such as limited feed and infrastructure, local production is gaining ground because importing chicken strains currency reserves. Consumption is expected to increase by 5 percent, supported by improved purchasing power from wage hikes and falling inflation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **Production:** Post forecasts 2026 production to increase to 60,000 metric tons (MT), up 9 percent. Production does not meet demand. Domestic farming faces challenges like limited feed and infrastructure, but new investments in processing are increasing capacity. As output grows in the long term, Angola may try to reduce imports and aim for regional exports.

- **Consumption:** Post forecasts chicken meat consumption will increase 5 percent in 2026. Since mid-2024, Angola's poultry sector has faced rising costs from currency depreciation and import bans. Even so, poultry has become the most affordable substitute for newly banned offals. A higher minimum wage and falling inflation have slightly improved purchasing power, helping many consumers maintain their protein intake despite market pressures.

- **Imports:** Post forecasts 2026 chicken meat imports to increase 4 percent to 270,000 metric tons (MT), up from 260,000 MT in 2025. A modest easing of foreign currency pressures and steadier demand should allow a controlled recovery, and slowing inflation will prevent further decline.

Chicken Meat Production, Supply, and Distribution

Meat, Chicken Market Begin Year Angola	2024		2025		2026	
	January 2024		January 2025		January 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Production	50	50	55	55		60
Total Imports	258	258	260	260		270
Total Supply	308	308	315	315		330
Total Exports	0	0	0	0		0
Human Consumption	308	308	315	315		330
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0		0
Total Domestic Consumption	308	308	315	315		330
Total Use	308	308	315	315		330
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution	308	308	315	315		330
(1000 MT)						

Note: All data in 1,000 MT

PRODUCTION

FAS Luanda forecasts 2026 production to increase 9 percent to 60,000 metric tons (MT). Poultry farming has been playing an increasingly important role in Angola's food security strategy. For decades, the country relied almost exclusively on imports of frozen chicken, mainly from the United States, Brazil and the European Union, to meet domestic demand. However, foreign exchange restrictions, high logistical costs, and the need to reduce the outflow of hard currency have pushed both the government and the private sector to invest in large-scale local projects.

Angola's chicken meat production is still very low compared to imports, relying mostly on small rural farms and spent hens. Growth in the poultry sector faces major challenges, including poor infrastructure, limited feed production, and restrictions on genetically engineered feed imports leading to expensive feed. Angola does not produce sufficient volumes of grain and oilseeds to support the poultry sector, so feed and feed ingredients must be imported and transported significant distances. As Angola forbids the entry of GE products due to the lack of a national biosafety law, imports are limited to more costly non-GE feeds, limiting the viability of large-scale poultry production.

Filomena Farm, located in Panguila, Bengo province since 2016, stands out as a major initiative in national protein production, with a direct impact on the market and a reduction of import dependence. The May 28, 2025, inauguration of Filomena Farm's new poultry slaughtering facility marked a significant milestone for the diversification of Angola's poultry industry. The modern complex consists of eight production houses with the capacity to process 240,000 birds every 45 days, which amounts to approximately 1.9 million chickens per year. The company supplies not only whole chickens, but also cuts such as breasts, wings, and legs, to both retail consumers and the hotel, restaurant, and catering sectors.

Photo: Angola fresh chicken meat
(cost: USD 7.00 or AOA 6419.00 for 1.2kg)
Source: FAS/Angola

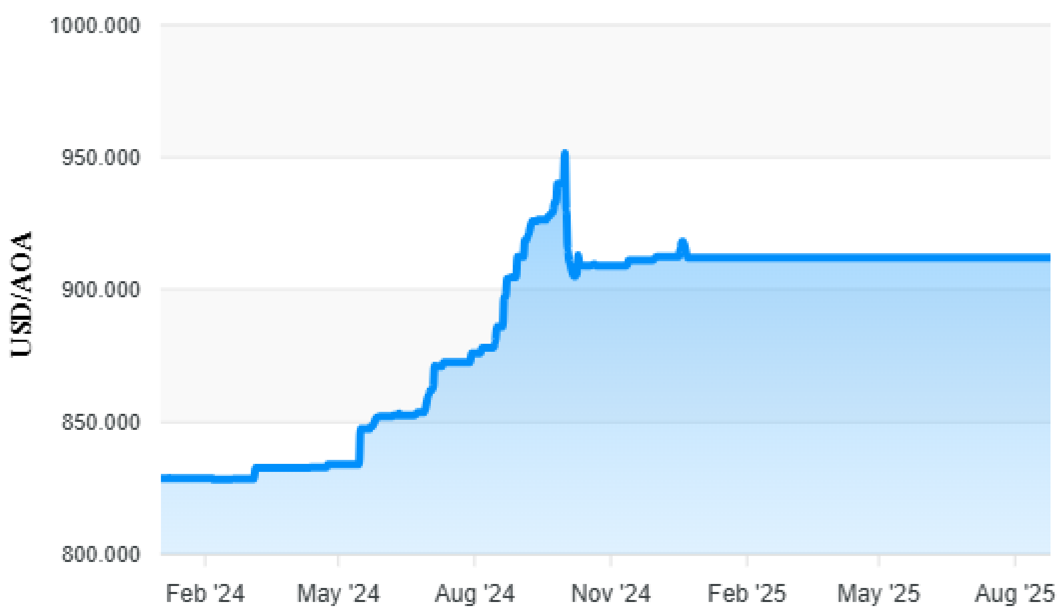
In 2024 Angola imported more than 258,000 MT of chicken, and the amount is forecast to increase. However, local production at facilities like Fazenda Filomena may reduce reliance on imports by ensuring a steady, competitive supply that is less vulnerable to international market fluctuations and the foreign exchange restrictions imposed by the National Bank of Angola.

Another factor affecting imports is the freshness of locally produced chicken compared to imported frozen poultry. Domestic production allows for faster delivery to markets in Luanda and neighboring provinces, advertised with “Made in Angola” branding. Looking ahead, the success of nearly 2400 MT of chicken per year produced in the domestic market may eventually inspire more investment and a gradual reduction in imports. Angola is interested in food self-sufficiency and even future export opportunities.

CONSUMPTION

The Angolan kwanza (AOA) depreciated sharply in the second half of 2024, which has had a mixed effect on poultry trade. With the exchange rate moving from about 852 to nearly 917 AOA per USD, imported frozen chicken, mostly from the United States and Brazil, has become more expensive. Although local producers gain an advantage because their chicken can compete better with imports, many Angolan farms rely on imported feed and other inputs that are also becoming costlier with the weaker currency.

Graph 1: USD/AOA Exchange Rate

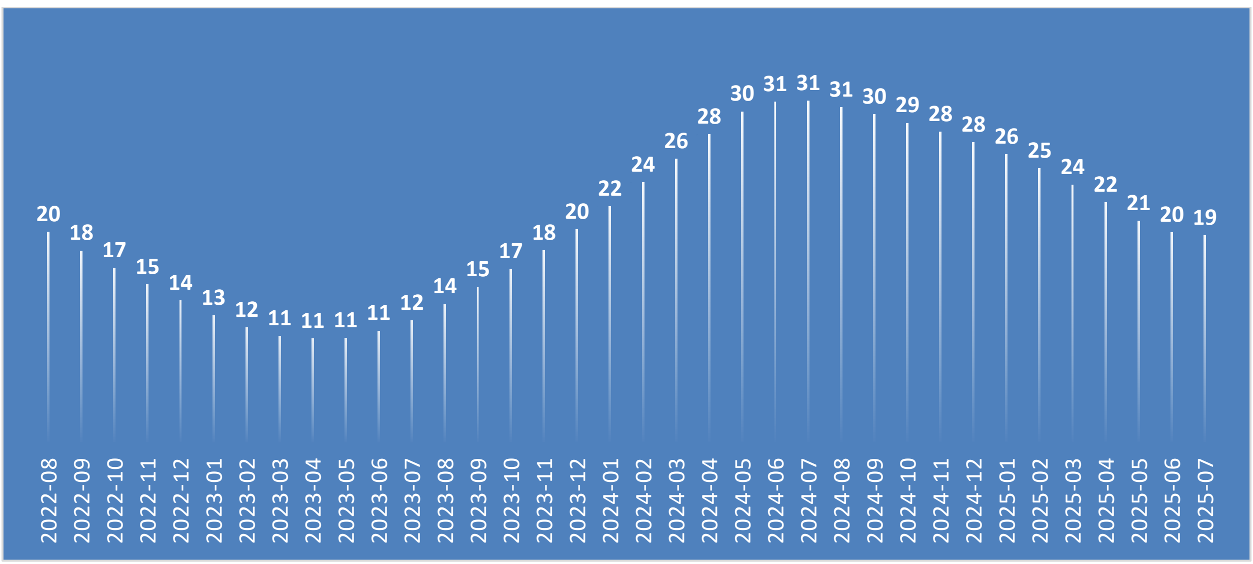


Source: National Bank of Angola

The recent increase in Angola’s minimum wage from 70,000 to 100,000 kwanzas ($77 to $110) per month represents the government’s attempt to ease economic pressure on formal workers and strengthen the population’s purchasing power. While the adjustment is seen as a social advancement, its real impact depends on the country’s ability to control inflation, stabilize the prices of basic goods, and ensure that the informal sectors (where most Angolans work) also benefit from complementary policies. Without these measures, the wage increase may remain symbolic, falling short of truly helping the most vulnerable families.

Between August 2024 and July 2025, Angola experienced a notable decline in its inflation rate, signaling a period of economic stabilization and cautious optimism. Starting at approximately 31 percent in August 2024, inflation steadily decreased to 19 percent by July 2025, the lowest level seen since late 2023. This downward trend was driven by a combination of factors, including tighter monetary policy from the Bank of Angola, relative stability in the national currency, and easing prices in key sectors such as food, health, and clothing. Despite occasional monthly fluctuations, the overall trajectory points toward restrained inflation, though risks remain due to looming debt repayments and potential fuel subsidy reforms. Angola's ability to maintain this momentum will depend on continued fiscal discipline and resilience against external shocks.

Graph 2: Inflation in Angola (Percent)

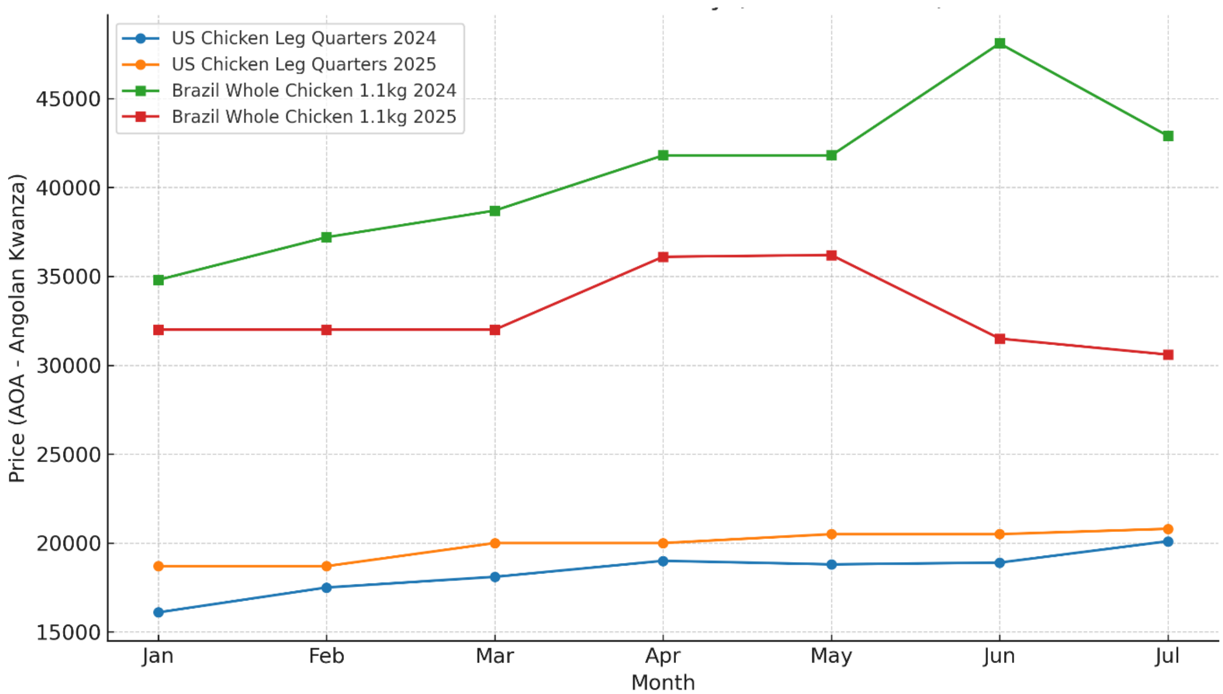


Source: National Bank of Angola

On April 1, 2024, Angola issued Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24 – a new Schedule for Customs Tariffs of Import and Export Duties (PDF link - download in Portuguese here), which bans the importation of products in Table 1 of the tariff book annex (page 51 of the tariff schedule PDF linked above). This includes a list of prohibited imports based on "environmental, moral, safety, protection of health and human life, animal and plant health, industrial, commercial, artistic, or historical and archaeological heritage" reasons. The list of forbidden items includes numerous lower cost offal products of poultry, pork, cattle, and other animals.

With Angola's growing population, FAS Luanda estimates that chicken consumption in 2026 will increase by 5 percent from 2025. Some consumers who have the means may purchase more chicken meat as a slightly more expensive substitute protein for the offal products that are no longer available in the market, and slightly increasing purchasing power combined with decreasing inflation may improve the ability of most Angolan consumers to maintain desired protein consumption levels.

Graph 3: Imported Poultry Price (January to July 2024 vs 2025)



Note: *US Chicken Leg Quarters price is for a carton box of 10kg and for Brazil Whole Chicken is for a carton box with 10 pieces of 1.1kg each.*
Source: FAS/Angola

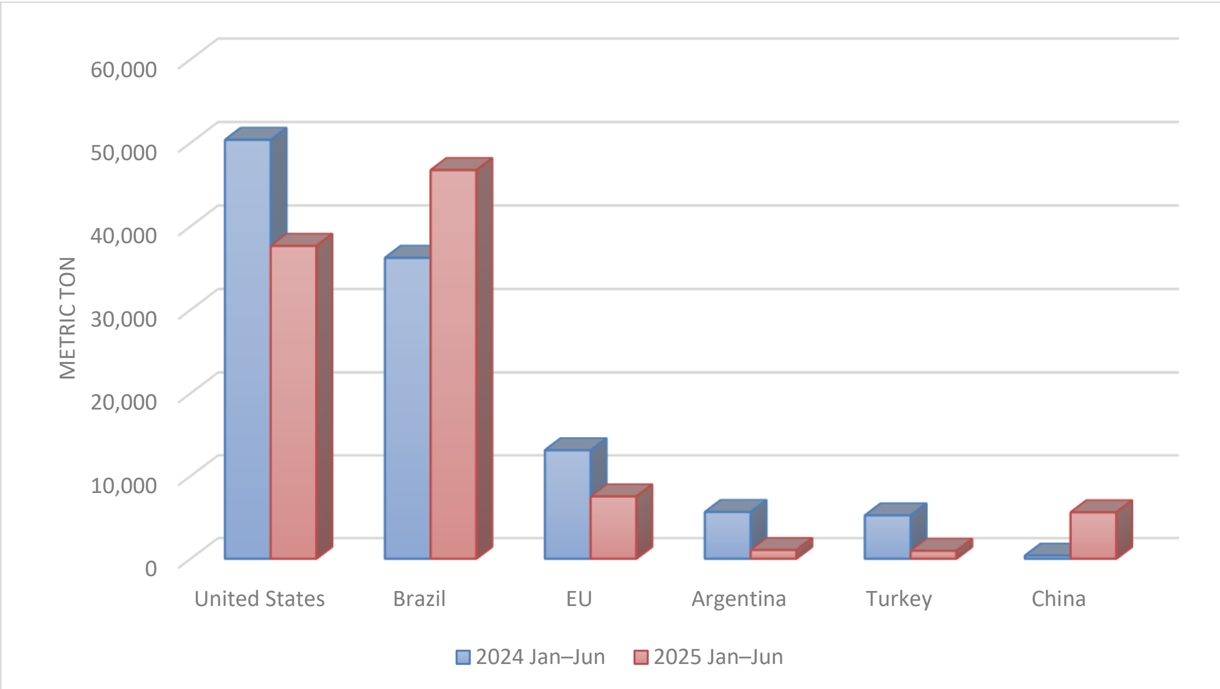
The description of the Angola chicken meat market can be found in the 2024 Poultry and Products Annual report. Angolan consumers have a preference for American chicken leg quarters and the vast majority of U.S. imports are chicken leg quarters.

TRADE

Imports

FAS Luanda forecasts 2026 chicken meat imports will increase 4 percent to 270,000 metric tons (MT), up from 260,000 MT in 2025. Angola's imports of U.S. poultry in 2025 could decline compared to 2024, when 50 thousand metric tons had been shipped in the first six months. In the first half of 2025, imports totaled around 38 thousand metric tons. Supplier dynamics have shifted notably: Brazil has increased its 2025 exports by 29 percent year-over-year, strengthening its market share, while U.S. exports dropped 25 percent. Seasonality trends indicate that unless there is a strong rebound in the last two quarters of 2025, U.S. exports will likely fall short of 2024 levels even as total imports increase slightly.

Graph 4: Trends in Poultry Exports to Angola (Jan-June 2024 vs 2025)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Although importers are interested in expending funds in a high inflation environment, Post contacts advised that many importers are constrained in receiving foreign exchange from Angolan banks. While demand will keep imports flowing into the country, trade financing challenges will likely prevent a significant surge in volumes.

Exports

Angola does not export poultry or poultry products, as the country does not have sufficient production to meet domestic demand. While poultry production will remain low for the foreseeable future, the Angolan government would like to increase production and eventually export.

Related Reports:

2024 FAIRS Annual Country Report Annual

2024 Poultry and Products Annual

Attachments:

No Attachments