**MODERN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN MOZAMBIQUE**

Coffee production in Mozambique is still in its experimental stages, but it holds great potential. The country has displaced more than 700,000 people over the last four years, according to the UN. The agriculture sector faces numerous difficulties, and Mozambique produced just 827 tonnes of coffee in 2019. This income is essential. Nearly 30% of the rainforest has been lost to civil war and subsistence farming over the last 15 years alone.

Coffee production also creates jobs, and promotes the conservation and regeneration of the forest. However, Quentin notes that there is a need for greater financial security and educational resources.

**A HISTORY OF COFFEE IN MOZAMBIQUE**

Coffee has never been a key component of the Mozambican economy. It’s believed that it was the first country people think of when they talk about coffee. It has historically produced negligible volumes of coffee production, which remained a major robusta producer well into the early 1970s. However, in Mozambique, the focus shifted to growing arabica cultivation in Gorongosa, however, there is a rare coffee species that is indigenous to this part of the world: Racemosa. Gorongosa coffee is sold both in the United Kingdom and the United States. In many cases, much of the pro

Although the project is still in its experimental stages, Charles says that they have nearly 3,000 seedlings now, of which around 2,000 do know is that these trees are extremely hardy. Racemosa is so rare, in fact, that it only grows natively in a 150km unique situation in a unique part of Africa that hardly anybody knows anything about in the coffee sector. If either of the markets grow for racemosa or Gorongosa arabica, there are sure to be new opportunities for Mozambican farming.

The plant takes the form of an open-branched shrub that reaches a height of up to 3.5 metres (about 11.5 feet). The white or pinkish flower is fragrant and attractive to a variety of pollinating insects. Furthermore, the coffee beans are uniformly large and have a heavier body than their araboica counterparts. Alongside that is only just to operate in [Gorongosa National Park]. There’s also a war

Quentin says: “When I got here in 2007, these farmers had not even produced one bag of coffee.” However, after some time, it was decided that they would designate Angola (another Portuguese territory) for colonial coffee

Charles Denison, Quentin Haarhoff

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