How will climate change affect the coffee value chain in Uganda?

Climate Risk Analysis for adaptation planning in

UGANDA

In Uganda, temperatures will rise between 1.1°C and 1.5°C until 2050. Unpredictable precipitation will increase and the number of hot days and hot nights are

projected to steadily rise ...







... especially in the north of the country.



This will have various impacts on the coffee value chain.

Climate change reduces the suitable area to grow Arabica coffee by 20%. The area to grow Robusta coffee will slightly reduce (5%) and shift.



Climate change reduces the suitability of banana production, which will have a negative effect on coffee-banana intercropping.



Higher humidity leads to mould or musty flavours in coffee beans.

Increasing rain during the harvest makes it harder to dry coffee.



More rain increases problems in transportation.



But there are multiple ways to adapt to climate change, as for example:



Agroforestry systems

combine the cultivation of trees and crops on the same piece of land. In this way, they can save water, improve the microclimate and enhance soil fertility.

Growing shade trees, such as Ficus natalensis and Cordia africana, could buffer between half to all of the reductions in areas suitable for Arabica and Robusta coffee by the end of century.



Gunny (jute) bags and high-quality pallets lifted from the ground can improve the storage of coffee, as coffee beans are prevented from drawing moisture and moulding.



Climate impacts are not gender-neutral. Farmers are diverse and have different capacities to adapt. For example, some adaptation options can be difficult to implement for women due to limited access to resources

such as land or credit.

On behalf of





This infographic is based on the results of the Climate Risk Analysis for adaptation planning in Uganda. The study is a result of the AGRICA project which analyses current and future climate-related risks in various sectors and evaluates suitable adaptation options to promote climate-resilient agricultural intensification. The aim is to provide evidence-based information to deliver tailored policy advice and promote the uptake of the study results. Therefore, the project works closely with stakeholders in key sectors such as agriculture, water and finance. The full report and other results of the project can be found at www.agrica.de.



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