



Climate change is turning up the heat on the world's coffee supply, new analysis finds

EMBARGOED UNTIL: Wednesday, Feb. 18, 2026 @ 12 am ET/6 am CET.

Climate change-driven heat is threatening coffee harvests in major producing countries

A new analysis from Climate Central finds that climate change is increasing the number of days with coffee-harming temperatures across the world's major coffee-growing regions, reducing recent harvests, and contributing to higher prices for consumers.

Coffee is one of the most popular beverages in the world, with an estimated 2.2 billion cups consumed every day. In the United States alone, at least two-thirds of adults drink coffee daily. But the world's coffee supply is under growing pressure, and climate change is playing a significant role.

Analysis Highlights:

- The **top five coffee-producing countries** — Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Indonesia — each experienced **57 extra days of harmful heat per year due to climate change**, on average. Together, they supply 75% of the world's coffee.
- **Brazil**, the world's top coffee-growing nation, faced an **average of 70 extra coffee-harming hot days annually** because of climate change.
- All 25 coffee-growing countries analyzed — representing 97% of global production — experienced more coffee-harming heat because of climate change. On average, **each country experienced 47 additional days per year** with temperatures harmful to coffee plants that would not have occurred without fossil fuel pollution.

Climate Central analyzed observed temperatures from 2021 to 2025 and compared them to a hypothetical world without carbon pollution using the Climate Shift Index. The analysis calculated the additional number of days per year that climate change pushed temperatures above the coffee-harming threshold of 30°C (86°F) across the major coffee-producing countries.

When temperatures rise above this threshold, coffee plants experience heat stress that can reduce yield, affect bean quality, and increase the vulnerability of plants to disease. Together, these impacts can reduce the supply and quality of coffee and contribute to higher prices globally.

Smaller harvests and higher prices hit smallholder farmers the hardest. Smallholder farmers account for about [80% of global producers and about 60% of global supply](#), but received just [0.36%](#) of the financing needed to adapt to the impacts of climate change in 2021. The average cost of adaptation for a 1-hectare farm is \$2.19 a day — less than the price of a cup of coffee in many countries.

The analysis includes data for 25 major coffee-producing countries and 532 of their districts, states, or regions. The full dataset can be reviewed under embargo [here](#).

When the embargo lifts, the full analysis will be available here:

<https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/more-coffee-harming-heat-due-to-carbon-pollution-2026>

Expert Quotes:

Dejene Dadi, General Manager of [Oromia Coffee Farmers Cooperatives Union \(OCFCU\)](#), a smallholder cooperative that is one of the largest coffee producers and exporters in Ethiopia, said:

"Coffee farmers in Ethiopia are already seeing the impact of extreme heat. Ethiopian Arabica is particularly sensitive to direct sunlight. Without sufficient shade, coffee trees produce fewer beans and become more vulnerable to disease."

"To safeguard coffee supplies, governments need to act on climate change. They must also work with, and invest in, smallholder coffee farmers and their organisations so we can scale up the solutions we need to adapt. For example, our Union is distributing energy-efficient cookstoves that reduce the need for firewood and protect forest areas that serve as natural shelters for coffee cultivation."

"Coffee farming is part of our cultural heritage, and coffee trees are symbols of continuity and pride. Ethiopia is the birthplace of coffee, and Ethiopian coffee farmers are key to safeguarding its future."

Akshay Dashrath, Co-Founder and Grower, South India Coffee Company in India, said:

"At Mooleh Manay, climate change is something we measure on our farm every day. Our on-ground sensors show longer hot periods, warmer nights, and faster soil moisture loss, all of which place increasing stress on coffee plants and soils."

Coffee depends on a narrow balance of shade, moisture, and cool recovery time. As that balance shrinks, adapting through better soil health and climate-resilient farming is no longer a choice.”

Dr. Kristina Dahl, Climate Central’s Vice President for Science, said:

“Climate change is coming for our coffee. Nearly every major coffee-producing country is now experiencing more days of extreme heat that can harm coffee plants, reduce yields, and affect quality. In time, these impacts may ripple outward from farms to consumers, right into the quality and cost of your daily brew.”

“With this analysis, we looked just at coffee crops, but climate change is hitting other crops and farmers everywhere, with ripple effects on [food prices](#) and livelihoods.”

Contact:

To review the analysis, datasets, graphics, and social media toolkit or to connect with a climate science expert, [please contact Abbie Veitch at **aveitch@climatecentral.org**](mailto:aveitch@climatecentral.org).

To connect with a farmer in an affected coffee-growing region, please contact **Dejene Dadi, General Manager of Oromia Coffee Farmers Cooperatives Union (OCFCU)** — one of the largest coffee producers and exporters in Ethiopia and a member of [Family Farmers for Climate Action](#) — at dejenedadi@gmail.com or via WhatsApp at [+251-911-607121](tel:+251911607121).