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# The Impact of Climate Change on Coffee Processing: A Review

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**Abstract:** Coffee is a globally popular beverage, but the industry is threatened by climate change, which impacts the quality and quantity of production. This paper reviews the impact of climate change on coffee processing, including the challenges faced by producers, adaptation strategies, and future implications. Factors such as temperature changes, precipitation, and extreme weather events affect the growth, development, yield, quality, and flavor of coffee beans and increase the prevalence of pests and diseases. Managing these impacts is crucial for maintaining the quality and sustainability of production. Climate change affects harvesting through altered rainfall patterns and extreme weather events, impacting timing and quality. Post-harvest handling is also affected by changes in temperature and humidity, impacting fermentation, washing, and storage. Producers are exploring adaptation strategies such as precision agriculture, water conservation, renewable energy, and innovation in packaging and distribution. The long-term implications are significant, with potential shifts in production and quality. Further research is needed to identify effective strategies such as climate-resilient coffee varieties, precision agriculture, water-efficient processing methods, and renewable energy sources. Effective policy and governance frameworks are also critical for supporting sustainability. Climate change poses a significant threat to the coffee industry, making adaptation strategies necessary to maintain quality and sustainability.

**Keywords:** Coffee, Climate Change, Processing, Adaptation Strategies, Temperature Changes, Precipitation, Extreme Weather Events, Sustainability

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## 1. Introduction

Coffee is a widely consumed commodity globally, with over 2.25 billion cups consumed every day, as reported by the International Coffee Organization [22]. The production and processing of coffee play a significant role in the economies of numerous countries, providing employment and income for millions of people worldwide [36].

Nevertheless, the coffee industry is facing several challenges as a result of climate change, which is affecting the quality and quantity of coffee produced [35]. Climate change is currently one of the most pressing global challenges, with significant impacts on agricultural systems worldwide [21]. The coffee industry is being affected by changes in temperature and rainfall patterns caused by climate change in various ways [8]. These changes are affecting the growth and development of crops, including coffee, as temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather

events influence the coffee industry [21]. The coffee industry is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with changes in temperature and rainfall patterns affecting the yield, quality, and flavor of coffee beans [35]. Rising temperatures can reduce the quality and yield of coffee, as well as increase the prevalence of pests and diseases that can damage coffee plants (Bunn et al., 2015). Changes in precipitation patterns can also impact the growth and development of coffee beans and processing of coffee due to the amount of water available to coffee plants [8, 35].

Additionally, extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and storms can damage coffee crops and disrupt supply chains, leading to price volatility and market instability [37]. As climate change continues to accelerate, these challenges are likely to become more severe, with potentially significant implications for the livelihoods of coffee producers and the global coffee industry as a whole

[7]. These changes have significant implications for the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on coffee production for their income and for global coffee trade [36]. As a result, the coffee industry needs to adapt to changing conditions to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production [3].

To address these challenges, coffee producers are implementing a range of strategies to adapt to changing conditions, including improving irrigation, using shade trees, and developing new coffee varieties that are more resilient to climate change [3]. However, these strategies are not always effective or accessible to all producers, particularly those who lack resources or infrastructure.

This review article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the impact of climate change on coffee processing, focusing on the challenges faced by coffee producers, the strategies implemented to adapt to changing conditions, and the potential implications for the future of coffee production.

## 2. Coffee Processing: An Overview

### 2.1. Overview of the Different Stages Involved in Coffee Processing

The act of coffee processing pertains to a series of meticulous steps involved in converting the collected coffee cherries into the roasted coffee beans utilized in the production of coffee [20]. The processing of coffee beans has a significant influence on their quality and flavor, thus, it is crucial to meticulously handle each stage of the process to guarantee the creation of high-quality coffee beans. The dry method and the wet method are the two primary techniques for coffee processing. In the dry method, the coffee cherries are laid out in the sun to dry, and the outer layers of the cherries are removed to expose the beans within.

On the other hand, in the wet method, the cherries are initially pulped to eliminate the outer layers, after which, the beans are washed and dried [17]. After the coffee beans have undergone processing, they are graded and sorted according to their size, shape, color, and any defects or imperfections. This sorting process ensures that only high-quality beans are chosen for roasting or exportation [14].

Roasting is the final stage of coffee processing, and it is responsible for the development of the flavor and aroma of the coffee beans. During the roasting procedure, the beans are exposed to high temperatures, which prompts chemical transformations that generate the characteristic flavors and aromas of coffee [11].

All in all, coffee processing is a complicated and multi-stage process that necessitates careful attention to detail to produce high-quality coffee. The influence of climate change on coffee processing can affect each stage of the process, from the growth and development of the coffee cherries to the final roasting of the beans.

Therefore, it is essential to comprehend and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production.

### 2.2. Importance of Each Stage in Determining Coffee Quality

Coffee processing is a crucial element in the production of coffee, as it has a significant impact on the quality and taste of the final product [20]. Each stage of coffee processing, ranging from harvesting to roasting, plays a pivotal role in determining the ultimate quality of the coffee beans.

The quality of coffee beans is highly dependent on the timing of the harvest and the technique used in picking the coffee cherries. The optimal time for harvesting ripe cherries ensures that the beans have developed the desired flavor and aroma compounds [15]. Careful selection of cherries, either by hand or machine, ensures that only the highest quality cherries are chosen for processing.

Coffee processing mainly involves two primary methods, namely the dry method and the wet method. The choice of the processing method significantly affects the final quality of the coffee beans. The dry method is generally used for lower quality beans, while the wet method is preferred for high-quality coffee beans, as it results in a cleaner, more balanced flavor profile [17].

After processing, the coffee beans are sorted and graded based on their size, shape, color, and any defects or imperfections. Proper sorting and grading are necessary to ensure that only high-quality beans are selected for export or roasting.

Roasting is the final stage of coffee processing and is accountable for developing the characteristic flavor and aroma of the coffee beans. The degree of roasting has a significant impact on the final flavor profile, with lighter roasts producing a brighter, more acidic flavor, while darker roasts create a bolder, more complex flavor profile [11].

Overall, each stage of coffee processing plays a crucial role in determining the final quality of the coffee beans. The impact of climate change on coffee processing can affect each stage, from the growth and development of the coffee cherries to the final roasting of the beans, and it is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production.

## 3. Climate Change Effects on Coffee Processing

### 3.1. Harvesting

The worldwide production of coffee is significantly affected by climate change, which has an impact on every stage of coffee processing, including harvesting, according to Bunn and Läderach [7]. The growth and development of coffee plants are affected by rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events, which can influence the timing and quality of the coffee harvest, as noted by Davis [15].

In this section, we aim to examine how climate change affects coffee harvesting, particularly in terms of the timing of harvesting, the quality of harvested cherries, and

associated labor and costs.

The timing of the coffee harvest plays a crucial role in ensuring the quality of the coffee beans. As temperatures rise, coffee plants may mature more quickly, leading to earlier harvests, as Ovalle-Rivera and coworkers [35] pointed out.

However, if the cherries are harvested too early, they may not have developed the desired flavor and aroma compounds, resulting in lower quality coffee, according to Bunn and coworkers [8]. On the other hand, if the cherries are left on the plant for too long, they may become overripe, leading to off-flavors and lower quality coffee.

Changing weather patterns can also affect the quality of the coffee cherries. For example, droughts can reduce the size and quality of the cherries, while heavy rainfall can cause the cherries to split or become diseased, as pointed out by Bunn and coworkers [8]. Changes in temperature and humidity can also affect the ripening process, leading to uneven ripening of the cherries and lower quality coffee.

Climate change has an impact on the labor and costs associated with coffee harvesting as well. Extreme weather events can damage coffee plants and disrupt supply chains, leading to labor shortages and increased costs for producers, as noted by Schroth and coworkers [37]. Additionally, changes in weather patterns can require producers to invest in new equipment or infrastructure to adapt to changing conditions, which can be costly.

Overall, climate change is having a significant impact on coffee harvesting, affecting the timing and quality of the coffee harvest, as well as the labor and costs associated with coffee production. It is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing climate.

### **3.2. Increased Occurrence of Extreme Weather Events Impacting Harvest Timing**

The phenomenon of climate change is inducing a surge in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which are significantly influencing coffee production on a global scale, particularly during the harvest phase [7]. Extreme weather events, like droughts, floods, and heatwaves, have the potential to affect the growth and development of coffee plants, ultimately influencing the timing and quality of the coffee harvest [15].

This section will delve into the impacts of extreme weather events on coffee harvesting, particularly on the timing of the harvest. This will include a discussion on how extreme weather events can result in early or delayed harvests, increase labor and costs, and lead to reduced yields and lower quality coffee.

Early or delayed harvests can ensue from extreme weather events, which can have an impact on the quality of the coffee beans, as they may not have developed the desired flavor and aroma compounds. Heatwaves may cause coffee plants to mature more rapidly, leading to earlier harvests [35]. Conversely, heavy rainfall may hinder the maturation process, leading to delayed harvests [9].

Extreme weather events can also affect the labor and costs

associated with coffee harvesting. Flooding and landslides can harm coffee plants and disrupt supply chains, leading to labor shortages and increased costs for producers [37].

Moreover, changes in weather patterns can necessitate producers to invest in new equipment or infrastructure to adapt to changing conditions, which can be expensive.

Extreme weather events can also bring about reduced yields and lower quality coffee. Droughts can diminish the size and quality of the coffee cherries, while heavy rainfall can cause the cherries to split or become diseased [23], ultimately resulting in lower yields and lower quality coffee, which can have a significant impact on the livelihoods of coffee farmers and the coffee industry as a whole.

Overall, the increased occurrence of extreme weather events as a result of climate change is having a significant impact on the timing of the coffee harvest, affecting the quality and quantity of the coffee harvest. It is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing climate.

### **3.3. Post-Harvest Handling**

#### **3.3.1. Changes in Temperature and Humidity Affecting the Fermentation and Washing Processes**

The production of coffee worldwide is being significantly impacted by climate change, particularly in the post-harvest processing stage, as stated by Bunn and Läderach [7]. Vaast and Somarriba [40] have indicated that alterations in temperature and humidity can have an effect on the critical steps of fermentation and washing processes, which are essential in the production of high-quality coffee.

In this section, we will center our discussion on the consequences of alterations in temperature and humidity during post-harvest processing of coffee. Specifically, we will explore how these changes impact the fermentation and washing processes, as well as the quality and shelf life of coffee.

Regarding the fermentation process, changes in temperature and humidity can influence the crucial step of producing high-quality coffee. Casas and Herrera [10] have suggested that high temperatures may cause the fermentation process to occur too quickly, leading to inconsistent flavors and aromas. Conversely, low temperatures can slow down the fermentation process, causing an increased risk of spoilage and off-flavors, as pointed out by Jagoret and Jourdan [23]. Wintgens [42] has also highlighted that changes in humidity can impact the fermentation process, as high humidity can result in the coffee beans absorbing too much moisture, leading to inconsistent flavors and aromas.

The washing process is another critical step in post-harvest processing that may be affected by changes in temperature and humidity. Borem and coworkers [6] have identified that high temperatures may cause the coffee beans to dry too quickly, resulting in inconsistent drying and potential mold growth. Similarly, Giomo and Corrêa [18] have pointed out that low temperatures may slow down the drying process, contributing to an increased risk of spoilage and off-flavors.

Changes in humidity can also impact the washing process, as high humidity may result in the coffee beans absorbing too much moisture, causing inconsistent drying and potential mold growth, as mentioned by Silva and coworkers [39].

The quality and shelf life of coffee can also be affected by changes in temperature and humidity during post-harvest processing. Inconsistent processing may lead to inconsistent flavors and aromas, which can influence the overall quality of the coffee, as discussed by Viani and dos Santos [41].

Furthermore, alterations in temperature and humidity can impact the shelf life of coffee, as improper processing may lead to spoilage and off-flavors over time, as stated by Farah [16].

Overall, changes in temperature and humidity during post-harvest processing as a result of climate change are having a significant impact on the quality and sustainability of coffee production. It is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing climate.

### **3.3.2. Increased Susceptibility to Pest Infestations Due to Altered Climatic Conditions**

The global coffee production is currently experiencing significant impacts of climate change, particularly in its post-harvest processing stage, as noted by Bunn and Läderach (2018) [7]. The susceptibility of coffee beans to pest infestations is increased by altered climatic conditions, including alterations in temperature and precipitation. The quantity and quality of coffee production can be significantly affected by such infestations, as highlighted by Jagoret and Jourdan [23]. The objective of this section is to examine how changes in climatic conditions affect pest infestations during post-harvest handling of coffee. Our focus will be on pests such as the Coffee berry borer, Antestia bug, and other pests commonly found in coffee production.

The Coffee berry borer, a significant pest of coffee production, is expected to increase its impact due to climate change, according to Jaramillo and coworkers [28]. Higher temperatures can increase the number of generations of the Coffee berry borer, resulting in more damage and infestations to coffee crops, as observed by Jaramillo and Chapman [24]. The distribution of the Coffee berry borer can also be impacted by changes in precipitation patterns, since it thrives in areas with high humidity, as noted by Jaramillo and coworkers [27].

The Antestia bug, another significant pest of coffee production, is more prevalent in East Africa, as highlighted by Kyamanywa and Kucel, [43]. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can affect the distribution and abundance of the Antestia bug, resulting in increased infestations and damage to coffee crops, as observed by Baker and Cook [5].

Apart from the Coffee berry borer and Antestia bug, other pests like the coffee leaf miner and the coffee white stem borer can also affect coffee production, as noted by Jaramillo and Vega [25]. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can impact the distribution and abundance of these

pests, leading to increased infestations and damage to coffee crops.

Overall, altered climatic conditions as a result of climate change are increasing the susceptibility of coffee beans to pest infestations, which can have a significant impact on the quality and quantity of coffee production. It is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing climate.

## **3.4. Drying**

### **3.4.1. Variations in Temperature and Rainfall Affecting Drying Time and Consistency**

Climate change is exerting a significant influence on global coffee production, particularly during the post-harvest processing stage, as highlighted by Bunn and Läderach [7]. Temperature and precipitation fluctuations can impact the drying process, which is a critical step in the production of high-quality coffee, as evidenced by Vaast and Somarriba, [40]. This section will examine the effects of temperature and precipitation variations on the drying process, including drying time, drying consistency, and drying methods.

Regarding drying time, alterations in temperature and precipitation patterns can have far-reaching implications for coffee bean drying, which can have a considerable bearing on the quality and quantity of coffee production. As noted by Borem and co-authors [6], elevated temperatures can cause coffee beans to dry too quickly, leading to inconsistent drying and possible mold growth. Conversely, low temperatures can decelerate the drying process, increasing the likelihood of spoilage and off-flavors, as pointed out by Giomo and Corrêa [18]. Furthermore, excessive rainfall can impede the drying process, delaying the drying time, as mentioned by Viani and dos Santos [41].

In terms of drying consistency, temperature and precipitation variations can also affect the uniformity of the drying process, which can have a significant impact on coffee quality. Inconsistent drying can result in irregular flavors and aromas, as highlighted by Wintgens [42]. Moreover, inconsistent drying can lead to coffee spoilage and off-flavors over time, reducing the coffee's shelf life, as noted by Farah [16].

Finally, coffee producers are exploring novel drying methods in response to the changing climate to sustain coffee production's quality and sustainability. For example, some producers are using mechanical dryers, which can offer more consistent drying and lower the risk of spoilage, as highlighted by Alves and co-authors [2]. Other producers are utilizing raised drying beds, which can provide better airflow and reduce the risk of mold growth, as pointed out by Jassogne and de Cannière [29].

Overall, variations in temperature and rainfall patterns as a result of climate change are having a significant impact on the drying process and, consequently, the quality and sustainability of coffee production. It is crucial to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing

climate.

### **3.4.2. Shifts in Weather Patterns Impacting Sun-Drying and Mechanical Drying Methods**

Climate change is exerting a notable influence on coffee production worldwide, particularly during the post-harvest processing stage, according to Bunn and Läderach, [7]. One of the critical steps in the production of high-quality coffee is the drying process, which can be impacted by changes in weather patterns (Vaast & Somarriba, [40]). This section will examine the impacts of weather pattern shifts on sun-drying and mechanical drying methods, including adaptation strategies.

Sun-drying, which relies on natural sunlight and airflow, is a customary method of drying coffee beans. As Viani and dos Santos, [41] point out, changes in weather patterns, such as increased rainfall or higher temperatures, can affect the efficacy of sun-drying. Excessive rainfall can slow down the drying process and heighten the probability of mold growth, while high temperatures can cause the beans to dry too quickly and unevenly, resulting in inconsistent drying and lower-quality coffee.

Mechanical drying, a more recent method of drying coffee beans that employs machines to regulate the temperature and humidity levels during the drying process, can also be impacted by changes in weather patterns. Alves and co-authors [2] explain that high humidity levels can increase the risk of mold growth, while low humidity levels can cause the beans to dry too quickly and become brittle.

To address the impact of climate change on the drying process, coffee producers are actively exploring novel adaptation strategies. One such approach involves employing hybrid drying techniques that amalgamate both sun-drying and mechanical drying methods, thereby leveraging the benefits of each modality [18]. In addition, several coffee producers are embracing innovative technologies, such as solar dryers, that facilitate consistent drying while concurrently reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions [29].

Overall, shifts in weather patterns as a result of climate change are having a significant impact on the drying process and, consequently, the quality and sustainability of coffee production. It is essential to understand and manage these impacts to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production in the face of a changing climate.

## **3.5. Storage**

### **3.5.1. Elevated Temperatures and Humidity Leading to Increased Mold Growth and Degradation of Coffee Quality**

The phenomenon of climate change has emerged as a significant determinant of coffee production worldwide, exerting its effects predominately during the post-harvest processing stage [7]. The alterations in temperature and humidity levels can exert an adverse influence on the storage of coffee beans, which is a crucial stage in maintaining the quality of coffee [40].

The aim of this section is to discuss the impacts of elevated temperatures and humidity levels on the storage of coffee beans. Specifically, we will focus on how these conditions can lead to mold growth, degradation of quality, and the associated consequences. Moreover, we will also explore different adaptation strategies that can help mitigate the effects of these conditions on coffee storage.

Firstly, elevated temperatures and humidity levels can significantly upsurge the risk of mold growth on coffee beans during storage, leading to the production of mycotoxins that can have detrimental impacts on human health and also result in off-flavors and aromas in the coffee [33]. The issue of mold growth can be particularly challenging in regions where the climate is becoming more arid and humid due to climate change.

Secondly, heightened temperatures and humidity levels can also expedite the deterioration of coffee beans during storage, resulting in the loss of flavor and aroma compounds, which can have a negative impact on the overall quality of the coffee [16]. Furthermore, the decayed coffee beans can lead to off-flavors and aromas in the final product.

To address the impact of climate change on coffee bean storage, producers are actively exploring a range of adaptation strategies. One such approach involves the implementation of hermetic storage methods, which utilize airtight containers to mitigate the risk of mold growth and safeguard the coffee beans against exposure to oxygen and moisture [32]. Another adaptation strategy involves the use of refrigerated storage facilities to ensure consistent temperature and humidity levels are maintained during storage [30].

Overall, the impacts of climate change on the storage of coffee beans are significant and must be managed to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production. Producers must continue to adapt to the changing climate by exploring new methods and techniques to ensure the quality and sustainability of their coffee production.

### **3.5.2. Impact of Climate Change on Pest and Disease Prevalence in Storage Facilities**

Climate change is having a significant impact on coffee production worldwide, particularly during the post-harvest processing stage (Bunn & Läderach, [7]). Changes in temperature and humidity levels can impact the storage of coffee beans, which is a critical step in maintaining the quality of coffee [40].

This section will address the impacts of climate change on the prevalence of pests and diseases in coffee storage facilities. We will delve into the effects of climate change on both pest and disease prevalence, and also explore various adaptation strategies to mitigate these effects.

The phenomenon of climate change has a significant impact on the global production of coffee, especially during the post-harvest processing phase. This fact is highlighted by [7]. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity levels can have a profound effect on the storage of coffee beans, which is a crucial step in preserving the quality of coffee [40]. In the

upcoming section, we shall delve into the ramifications of climate change on the prevalence of pests and diseases in storage facilities. (Pest prevalence: Disease prevalence and Adaptation strategies).

The prevalence of pests is subject to changes due to climate change, which can potentially affect the distribution and abundance of pests that are capable of infesting coffee beans during storage. To illustrate, a rise in temperature and humidity levels can result in an increase in the occurrence of coffee berry borer, a pest that can cause considerable harm to coffee beans [26-27]. Alterations in the prevalence of pests can have a notable impact on the quantity and quality of coffee production.

The prevalence of diseases that can impact coffee beans during storage can also be affected by climate change. An increase in temperature and humidity levels, for instance, can result in a higher incidence of fungi-caused coffee bean rust, which can significantly affect coffee production's quality and quantity [34]. Such changes in disease prevalence can also lead to off-flavors and aromas, thereby affecting the coffee's shelf life.

To address the impact of climate change on pest and disease prevalence in storage facilities, producers are exploring new adaptation strategies. Some producers are relying on integrated pest management techniques that use natural predators and parasites to manage pest populations [4]. Others are using fungicides and other treatments to control the spread of diseases [12].

Overall, the impacts of climate change on pest and disease prevalence in storage facilities are significant and must be managed to maintain the quality and sustainability of coffee production. Producers must continue to adapt to the changing climate by exploring new methods and techniques to ensure the quality and sustainability of their coffee production.

### **3.6. Adaptation Strategies**

#### **3.6.1. Exploration of Potential Adaptation Techniques at Each Stage of Coffee Processing**

The phenomenon of climate change is exerting a noteworthy influence on the global coffee production, spanning from the cultivation of coffee plants to the processing and distribution of coffee beans [7]. Consequently, coffee producers are endeavoring to scrutinize novel adaptation strategies that can aid in mitigating the consequences of climate change and ensuring the sustainability of coffee production. In this segment, we shall expound on some of the conceivable adaptation techniques that can be explored at every stage of coffee processing, including cultivation, harvesting, processing, and distribution.

Coffee plants are highly sensitive to variations in temperature and rainfall patterns, which can significantly affect their growth and yield [19]. To mitigate the negative impacts of such changes, coffee producers can adopt innovative cultivation techniques, such as the practice of shade-grown coffee, which has proven effective in alleviating heat stress on coffee plants [40]. Furthermore, producers can consider the implementation of new varieties of coffee plants

that exhibit greater tolerance to elevated temperatures and moisture stress [32].

The impact of climate change on coffee harvests can result in lower yields and reduced quality. This phenomenon has been extensively documented by DaMatta and Ramalho [12]. In response, coffee producers have the option to employ alternative harvesting techniques, such as selective harvesting, to ensure the highest quality. Furthermore, post-harvest processing techniques like wet processing have been shown to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on the quality of coffee beans. These techniques have been explored by Vaast and Somarriba, [40].

Changes in temperature and humidity levels have the potential to significantly impact the storage and processing of coffee beans. This can result in the growth of mold, degradation of quality, and increased prevalence of pests and diseases Jaramillo and co-authors [27]. In order to mitigate these effects, producers may consider implementing new processing techniques such as hermetic storage and refrigerated storage. These techniques have been shown to reduce the impact of climate change on the quality of coffee beans [30].

The quality of coffee beans can be affected by alterations in temperature and humidity levels during transportation, potentially causing undesirable flavors and aromas [40]. In response to these issues, producers may consider investigating novel transportation methodologies, such as the use of temperature-controlled shipping containers, to ensure stable temperature and humidity levels are sustained during the transportation process [13].

Overall, the impacts of climate change on coffee processing are significant, and producers must continue to explore new adaptation strategies to ensure the quality and sustainability of coffee production.

#### **3.6.2. Introduction of Innovative Technologies and Best Practices for Climate Resilience**

The phenomenon of climate change is exerting a substantial influence on the production of coffee on a global scale. As a result, coffee processors are currently grappling with a multitude of difficulties in their pursuit of ensuring the sustainability of coffee processing [7]. However, it is worth noting that the deployment of state-of-the-art technologies and implementation of best practices can potentially facilitate the adaptation of coffee processors to the changing climatic conditions, thereby bolstering the resilience of their operations. Within the confines of this section, we will expound upon some of the ingenious technologies and best practices that can be implemented to amplify the climate resilience of coffee processing. These include precision agriculture, water conservation, renewable energy, and innovation in packaging and distribution.

Precision agriculture, a modern farming technique, encompasses the utilization of cutting-edge technology for crop optimization, particularly in coffee production, through the management and monitoring of environmental factors and plant growth as posited by Ahmed and Faisal, [1]. The

technology employed in precision agriculture, including drones, satellite imagery, and soil sensors, facilitates the collection of real-time data on soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels, which enables farmers to make well-informed decisions regarding irrigation and fertilization, as stated by Vaast and Somarriba, [40].

Water conservation plays a critical role in the coffee processing industry due to the extensive use of water during the washing and fermentation phases [16]. In order to conserve water, coffee processors may consider integrating new technologies, such as closed-loop systems that recycle water from the coffee bean processing [40]. Moreover, producers may explore novel best practices, including the implementation of water-efficient washing techniques and rainwater harvesting systems [40].

The implementation of renewable energy sources, including but not limited to solar and wind power, can be a significant contributing factor in the reduction of carbon footprint and enhancement of climate resilience for coffee processors [13]. The incorporation of renewable energy technologies has the potential to power coffee processing operations, including water pumps and drying machines, while also mitigating reliance on non-renewable fossil fuels.

Innovation in packaging and distribution is a crucial aspect to consider in the coffee industry. According to Vaast and Somarriba,[40], changes in temperature and humidity levels during transportation can significantly impact the quality of coffee beans. To address this issue, coffee processors should explore new packaging technologies, such as hermetically sealed bags. This approach can help to maintain stable temperature and humidity levels during transportation, as suggested by Kadow and Nguvulu, [30]. Furthermore, to support sustainable coffee production and reduce the carbon footprint of coffee transportation, producers can investigate new distribution techniques, such as direct trade. This assertion is supported by Murray and co-authors [31].

Overall, the introduction of innovative technologies and best practices can help coffee processors to adapt to the changing climate and ensure the resilience of their operations. By embracing these technologies and practices, coffee processors can enhance the quality and sustainability of their coffee production.

### **3.7. Future Prospects**

#### **3.7.1. Future Prospects for Coffee Processing Amidst Climate Change**

The impact of climate change on coffee processing is presently being experienced in all coffee-producing regions globally, and the enduring consequences of these changes on the coffee sector are substantial. This segment will deliberate on the future prospects for coffee processing amidst climate change and the far-reaching ramifications of these transformations, including changes in coffee quality, modifications in coffee production, technological innovations, and partnerships and collaborations.

Climate change is inducing alterations in the geographical distribution of coffee production, with certain regions

becoming unsuitable for coffee cultivation due to elevated temperatures and alterations in rainfall patterns [7]. Subsequently, coffee producers are prospecting novel areas for coffee cultivation, with certain nations extending their coffee-growing regions to higher elevations and cooler climates [40]. Nevertheless, these changes in coffee production could potentially lead to noteworthy economic and social consequences for coffee-producing countries and smallholder coffee farmers, who may encounter difficulties in adjusting to these transformations [7].

The quality of coffee beans is being impacted by climate change, as indicated by the increasing temperatures and alterations in precipitation which are causing changes in the chemical makeup of the coffee beans [13]. This implies that coffee processors may have to modify their processing approaches to accommodate these changes, while coffee consumers may need to revise their expectations regarding coffee taste and quality [40].

Presently, coffee processors are undergoing a transformative phase towards assimilating advanced technologies that can potentially augment their operational efficiency and elevate their resilience towards the changing climatic conditions. In this context, several technological innovations like precision agriculture, water-efficient processing methods, and renewable energy sources have emerged as promising solutions [1]. However, the implementation of these technologies might necessitate substantial investments, which can be a daunting challenge for smallholder coffee farmers and processors [31].

Collaboration and partnerships are crucial in addressing the long-term implications of climate change on coffee processing. Effective collaboration among coffee producers, processors, and other stakeholders can facilitate the sharing of knowledge and resources, minimize duplication of efforts, and uncover novel opportunities for innovation and development [40]. Furthermore, partnerships with government agencies and international organizations can provide necessary support to coffee-producing countries and smallholder farmers to adapt to the changing climate and ensure the sustainability of coffee production [7].

In conclusion, the long-term implications of climate change on coffee processing are significant, and addressing these challenges will require a multifaceted approach, involving shifts in coffee production, changes in processing methods, innovations in technology, and collaboration and partnerships. By working together, the coffee industry can adapt to the changing climate and ensure the sustainability of coffee production for future generations.

#### **3.7.2. Research and Development to Address the Impact of Climate Change on Coffee Processing**

As the effects of climate change continue to impact coffee production worldwide, there is a need for further research and development to address the challenges faced by coffee processors. Areas that require further research include identifying effective adaptation strategies that can be scaled up and applied across different regions and types of coffee

production systems, understanding the impact of climate change on coffee quality, water management, and soil health, and understanding the role of policy and governance in promoting climate-resilient coffee production. Effective policy and governance frameworks are critical for supporting the sustainability of coffee production in the face of climate change, and further research is needed to understand how different stakeholders can work together to develop and implement effective policies and governance frameworks.

Despite the fact that certain coffee producers are currently executing adaptation strategies to counteract the consequences of climate change, it is imperative to conduct further research to determine effective adaptation strategies that can be amplified and implemented across diverse regions and varieties of coffee production systems [40]. Furthermore, it is crucial to investigate the social and economic ramifications of these adaptation strategies for coffee producers and smallholder farmers.

The success of coffee processors is contingent upon the quality of coffee beans, which can be affected by fluctuations in climate [13]. Additional research is imperative to comprehend the precise elements that impact coffee quality during diverse climate conditions, and to determine how processing techniques can be adjusted to uphold or enhance coffee quality amidst the challenges of climate change.

The management of water is a vital part of coffee processing, and weather changes can affect water quality and availability, emphasizing the importance of proper water management. It is imperative to undertake further research to develop strategies for managing water that can ensure the sustainable use of water in coffee processing, particularly in regions that are facing water scarcity [39]. Moreover, there is a need for research to identify innovative technologies for treating water that can be employed for the purpose of recycling and reusing water in the coffee processing industry.

The significance of soil health in coffee production cannot be overstated, as alterations in climate may have an adverse impact on soil health and fertility [7]. Additional research is imperative in comprehending the influence of climate change on soil health in regions where coffee is produced, and in devising sustainable agricultural methodologies and innovative technologies for enhancing or preserving soil health.

Effective policy and governance frameworks play a crucial role in supporting the sustainability of coffee production amidst the challenges posed by climate change. It is imperative to conduct additional research to gain a deeper understanding of the function of policy and governance in promoting climate-resilient coffee production, as well as the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders in the development and implementation of effective policies and governance frameworks [31].

In conclusion, the effects of climate change on coffee processing are significant, and addressing these challenges will require further research and development across a range of areas, including adaptation strategies, coffee quality, water management, soil health, and policy and governance. By

investing in research and development, the coffee industry can ensure the resilience of coffee processing in the face of climate change and support sustainable coffee production for future generations.

## 4. Conclusion

Climate change is affecting coffee processing in several ways, including shifts in coffee production, changes in coffee quality, and the need for new technologies and collaboration. Rising temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns are causing shifts in where coffee can be grown, with some areas becoming unsuitable for coffee production. These changes could have significant economic and social implications for coffee-producing countries and smallholder farmers. Climate change is also affecting the quality of coffee beans, requiring adjustments in processing methods. To adapt, coffee processors are exploring new technologies to improve operations and enhance climate resilience. Addressing these challenges will require collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders in the coffee industry. By addressing the challenges posed by climate change through innovation, research, and collaboration, the coffee industry can ensure the sustainability of coffee production and support the livelihoods of coffee farmers worldwide. The consumption of coffee is an activity that is practiced on a global scale and it is widely acknowledged for its popularity. However, the coffee industry is under a serious threat from climate change, and this is having a major impact on the quality and quantity of coffee production. Temperature changes, precipitation, and extreme weather events are some of the factors that are having an impact on the growth, development, yield, quality, and flavor of coffee beans, as well as increasing the prevalence of pests and diseases that are damaging coffee plants. Managing these impacts is crucial for maintaining the quality and sustainability of coffee production. Climate change is affecting coffee harvesting in several ways, including the alteration of rainfall patterns and extreme weather events, which impacts the timing and quality of harvesting, and the occurrence of pest infestations. Changes in temperature and humidity during post-harvest handling also affect fermentation, washing, and the quality and shelf life of coffee. Additionally, climate change increases the susceptibility of coffee to pest infestations during storage and affects the drying process. To counteract these negative effects, coffee producers are exploring new adaptation strategies such as precision agriculture, water conservation, renewable energy, innovation in packaging and distribution. Further research and development are needed to identify effective adaptation strategies such as climate-resilient coffee varieties (including improving irrigation and using shade trees), precision agriculture, water-efficient processing methods, renewable energy sources. The implementation of effective policy and governance frameworks is also critical for supporting the sustainability of coffee production in the face of climate change.

## 5. Recommendations and the Way Forward: Mitigating the Effects of Climate Change on Coffee Processing

The impact of climate change on coffee processing is a significant challenge facing the coffee industry worldwide. Shifts in coffee production, changes in coffee quality, and innovations in technology are all affected by the changing climate. To address these challenges, there is a need for sustainable practices and collective efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change in the coffee industry. Sustainable practices such as agroforestry, organic farming, conservation agriculture, and sustainable water management can help to mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure the long-term sustainability of the coffee industry. Collaboration between stakeholders can help to share knowledge and resources, reduce duplication of efforts, and identify new opportunities for innovation and development. Partnerships with government agencies and international organizations can provide support for coffee-producing countries and smallholder farmers to adapt to the changing climate. By implementing sustainable practices and collective efforts, the coffee industry can ensure the long-term sustainability of coffee production and support the livelihoods of coffee farmers worldwide.

Advice provided by the department of Research, Development, and Innovations. To mitigate the effects of climate change on coffee processing, it is recommended to focus on research, development, and innovations in several areas. These include developing and promoting climate-resilient coffee varieties, precision agriculture technologies, water-efficient processing methods, and renewable energy sources. Investing in these areas can provide significant benefits for coffee producers, processors, and consumers. To ensure the long-term sustainability of coffee production, several recommendations can be considered, including increasing investment in research and development, promoting sustainable practices, fostering collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders, and raising awareness among consumers about the impact of climate change on coffee production. By implementing these recommendations, the coffee industry can mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure the long-term sustainability of coffee production.

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