

## THEMATIC BRIEF

**Based on Uganda Annual Agricultural Survey 2019-20 and  
Tanzania Annual Agricultural Sample Survey 2022-23**

# Coffee Production in Tanzania and Uganda



**THE WORLD BANK**



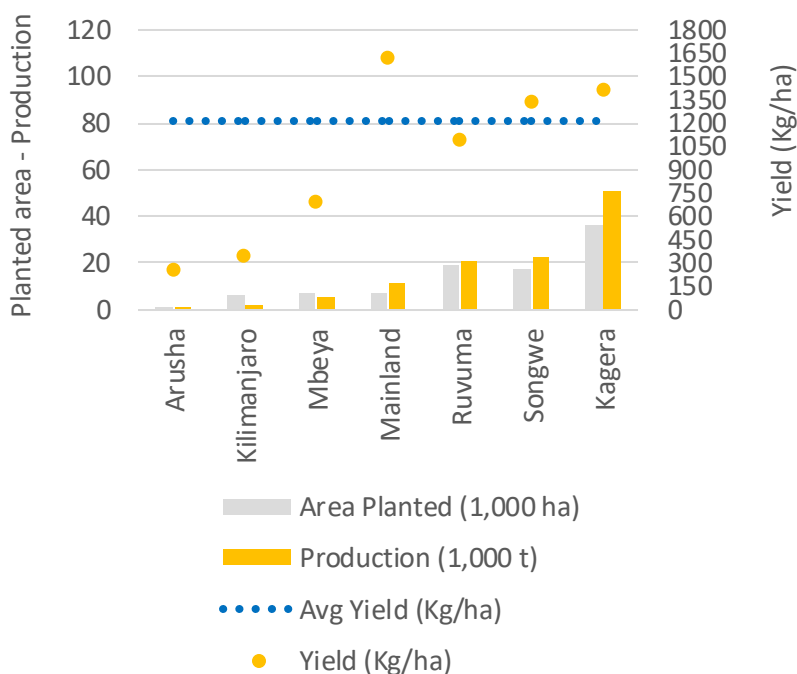
**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**

## Average Coffee Yield

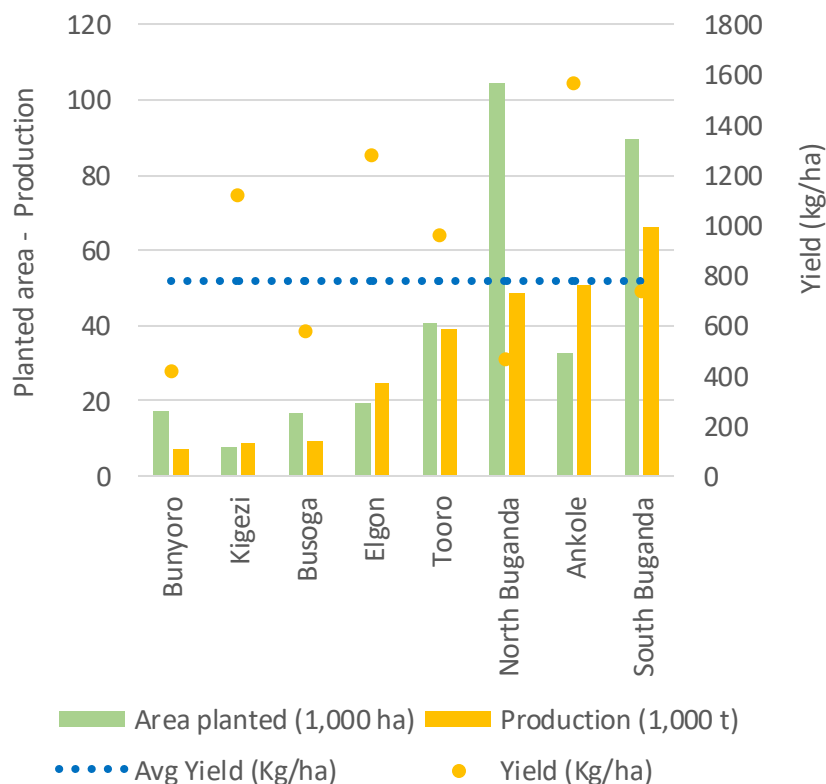
The average coffee yield in Tanzania is 1.2 tons per hectare, slightly higher than Uganda's 0.77 tons per hectare. In both countries, yield varies widely - from as low as 0.3 to as high as 1.6 tons per hectare - indicating significant regional disparities. In Tanzania, yield appears positively correlated with the total area planted. In contrast, Uganda shows no clear relationship between yield and planted area, reflecting more heterogeneous production conditions or practices.

*Note. Yield is the ratio between total production (all seasons) and the planted area (average value across seasons).*

TANZANIA - Planted area, production and yields



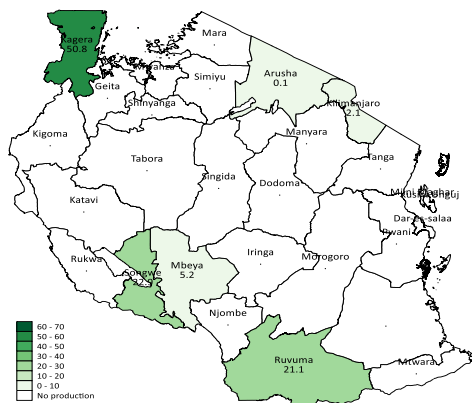
UGANDA - Planted area, production and yields



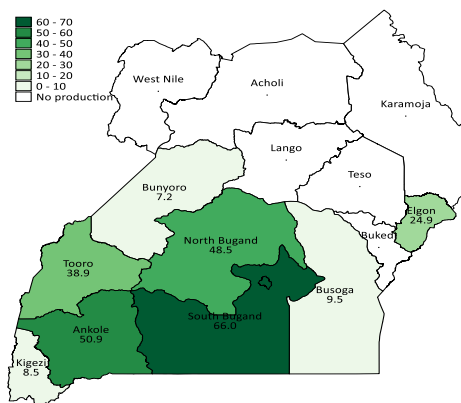
## Coffee Production Totals

Coffee production totals 254k tons in Uganda and 102k tons in Tanzania. In Uganda, production is widely distributed across several regions, with South Buganda (66k), Ankole (51k), and North Buganda (49k) leading. In contrast, Tanzania's output is more regionally concentrated, with Kagera (51k) accounting for half the national total.

Tanzania – Coffee production (1,000 tons)



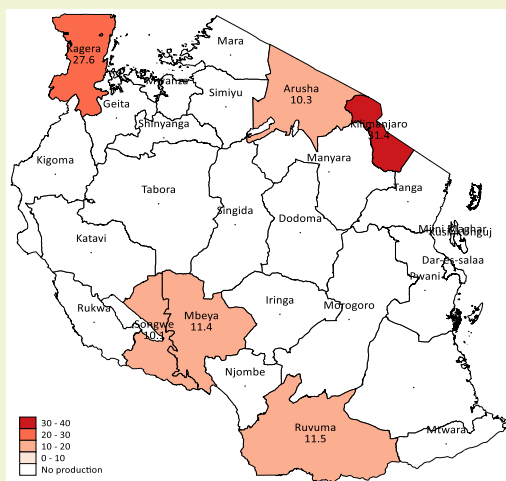
Uganda – Coffee production (1,000 tons)



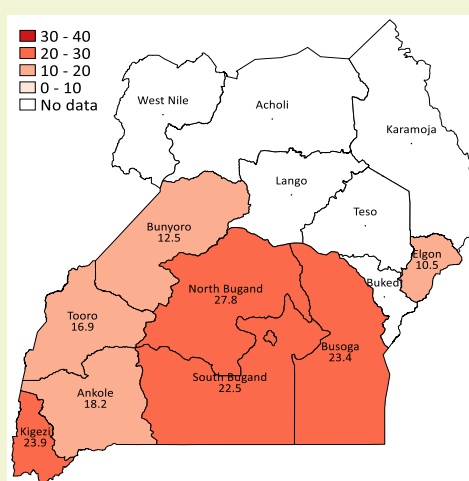
## Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households represent approximately 20% of all households engaged in coffee production in both countries. Among these, illiteracy rates are higher compared to their male counterparts, and over half are headed by women aged above 50. These vulnerabilities can limit access to resources and opportunities, reduce productivity, and undermine household food security.

Tanzania - Female-headed households  
(% households)



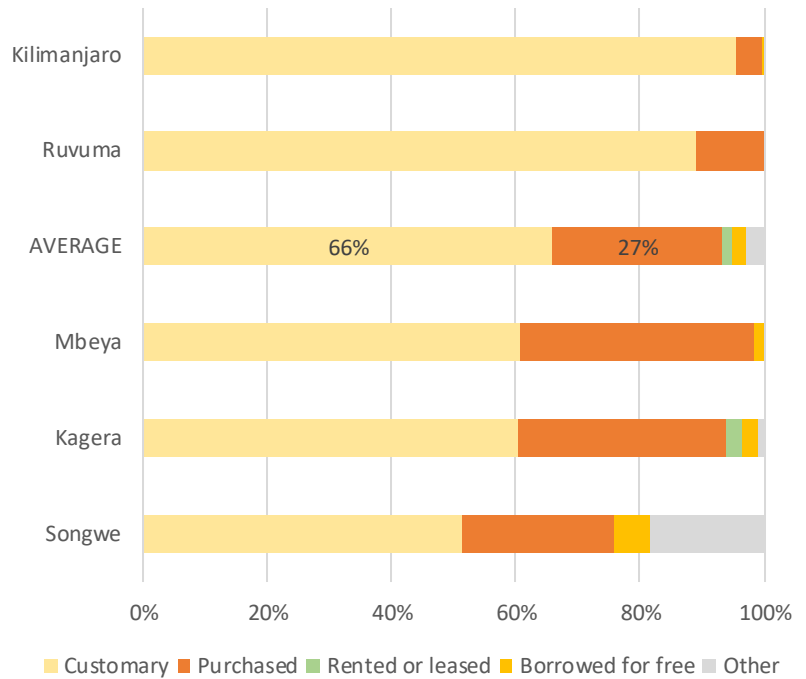
Uganda - Female-headed households  
(% households)



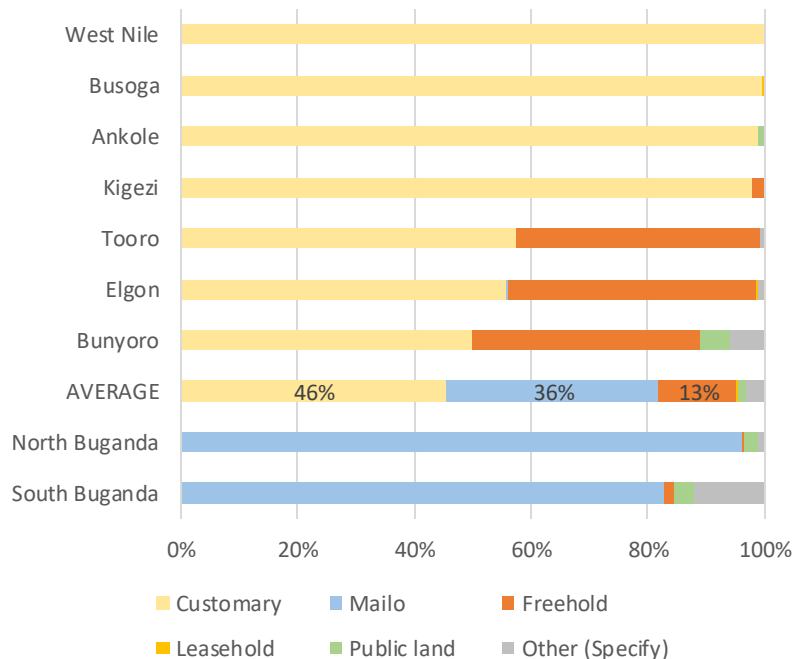
## Share of land ownership by status and region

A significant share of households occupy land through customary or granted rights: 66% in Tanzania and 46% in Uganda. In Tanzania, nearly one in three households owns their land, whereas in Uganda this share drops to just 13%. Uganda also shows a higher prevalence of Mailo land tenure, often involving disputes between owners and tenants. These land tenure complexities may hinder investment and negatively affect productivity in coffee production.

TANZANIA - Share of land ownership by status and region (% households)



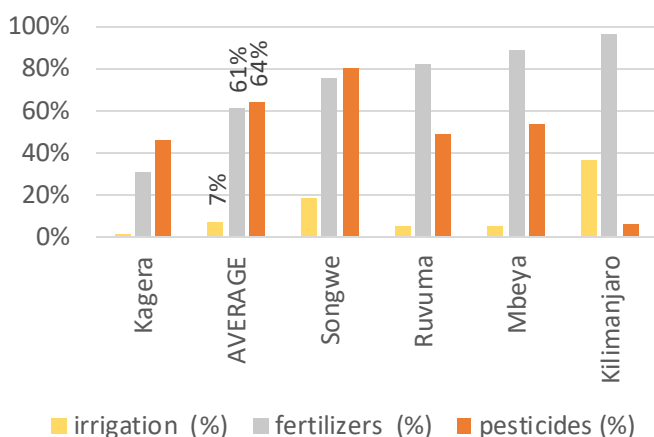
UGANDA - Share of land ownership by status and region (% households)



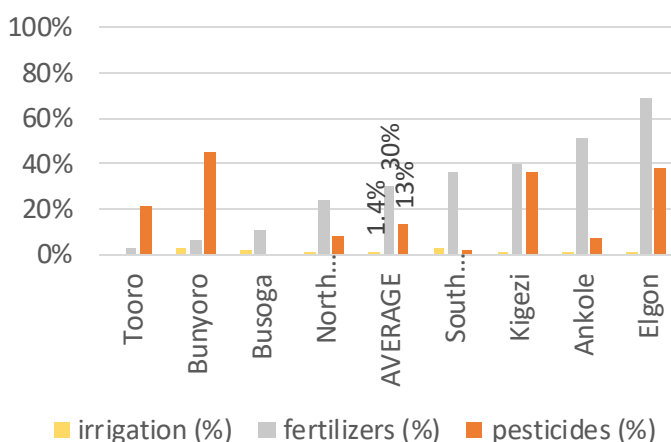
## Use of Irrigation, Fertilizer and Pesticides

Significant spatial disparities in input use are observed both across and within countries. In Tanzania, 7% of households use irrigation and over 60% apply fertilizers and pesticides. In Uganda, irrigation is nearly absent (1.4%), and the use of fertilizers (30%) and pesticides (13%) remains low. Addressing these gaps is key to improving coffee sector performance.

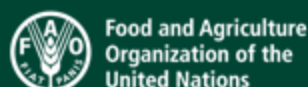
TANZANIA - Use of irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides (% households)



UGANDA - Use of irrigation, fertilizer and pesticides (% households)



To access these data sets and learn more about the 50x2030 Initiative's partnerships with Tanzania and Uganda, visit our website at: <https://www.50x2030.org/>.



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