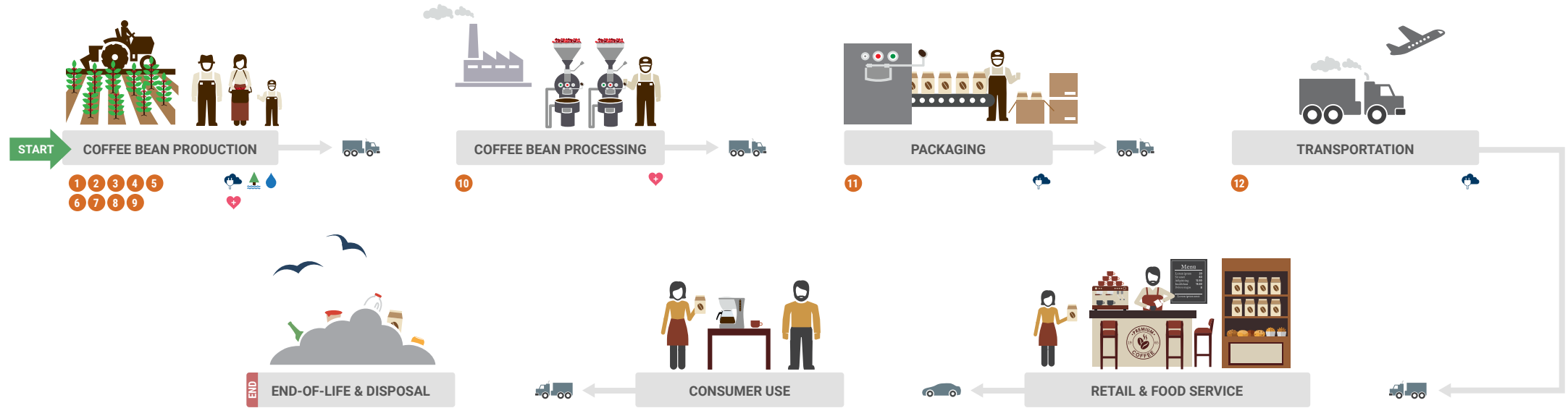




# COFFEE

## SUPPLY CHAIN HOTSPOTS



**Hotspot:** An activity within a product's life cycle that is identified as having a substantial environmental or social impact that is supported by significant evidence.

**1 Access to opportunities for smallholder farmers - On-farm:** Operators of small-sized farms, especially women, face a number of challenges including access to agricultural inputs, services, and markets.

**2 Child labor use - On-farm:** Issues involved in child labor use in coffee farming may include no pay, long working hours, dangerous working conditions, and limited access to education.

**3 Energy consumption - On-farm:** Fuel combustion and energy generated to power farm operations can cause climate change, deplete resources, and impact human health.

**4 Fertilizer application - On-farm:** Fertilizer use can cause soil and water quality impacts and climate change.

**5 Labor rights - On-farm:** Farm workers are at risk of several labor rights issues such as unfair pay, discrimination, and sexual harassment and assault.

**6 Land transformation - On-farm:** The conversion of forest to coffee farms can lead to environmental impacts and climate change from deforestation.

**7 Supply chain traceability:** Due to the complexity of coffee supply chains, information about where the supply chain originates is limited, which is a challenge to improving issues.

**8 Water use - On-farm:** Using water for irrigation can deplete freshwater resources and lead to poor soil quality.

**9 Worker health and safety - On-farm:** Farm workers can develop serious health problems from exposure to chemicals, noise, and dust and physical injury from other occupational hazards.

**10 Worker health and safety - Manufacturing:** Processing workers can develop serious health problems from exposure to chemicals, noise, and dust and physical injury from other occupational hazards.

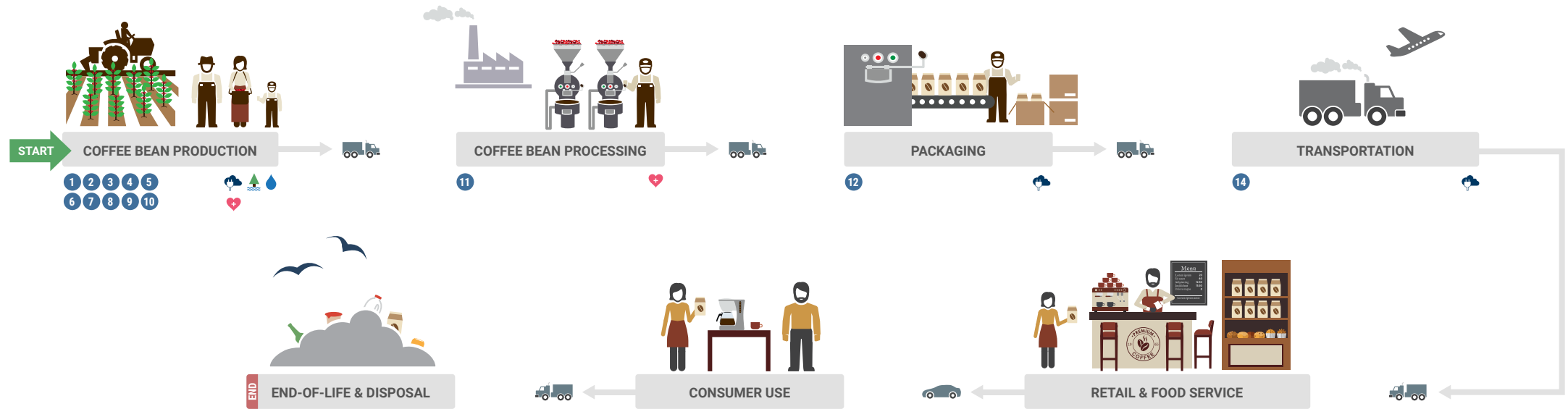
**11 Energy consumption - Packaging production:** Packaging production can result in depletion of resources and environmental and social impacts from extracting raw materials.

**12 Fuel combustion - Distribution:** Fuel combustion for transportation of the final product can cause climate change, deplete resources, and impact human health.



# COFFEE

## SUPPLY CHAIN KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



<b>Key Performance Indicator (KPI):</b> A quantitative or qualitative measure used to assess and track performance toward addressing key sustainability issues for consumer goods.	<b>1</b> <b>Crop supply mapping</b> HOTSPOTS: 7	<b>2</b> <b>Access to opportunities for smallholder farmers</b> HOTSPOTS: 1	<b>3</b> <b>Child labor use - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 2	<b>4</b> <b>Deforestation and land conversion - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 6	<b>5</b> <b>Fertilizer application - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 4	<b>6</b> <b>Greenhouse gas emissions intensity - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 3, 4	<b>7</b> <b>Irrigation water use intensity - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 8
	<b>8</b> <b>Labor rights - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 5	<b>9</b> <b>Worker health and safety - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 9	<b>10</b> <b>Yield - On-farm</b> HOTSPOTS: 3, 6	<b>11</b> <b>Worker health and safety - Processing</b> HOTSPOTS: 10	<b>12</b> <b>Packaging raw material sourcing</b> HOTSPOTS: 11	<b>13</b> <b>Sustainable packaging design</b> HOTSPOTS: 11	<b>14</b> <b>Transportation to retailers</b> HOTSPOTS: 12