**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.

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

**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.

**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.

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

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

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.

**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.

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

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

**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.
Key Performance Indicator (KPI): A quantitative or qualitative measure used to assess and track performance toward addressing key sustainability issues for consumer goods.

**Sustainability Topics:**  
- Climate & Energy  
- Water Use  
- Land & Ecosystems  
- Health, Safety & Rights

### Coffee Supply Chain Key Performance Indicators

1. **Crop supply mapping**  
   - HOTSPOTS

2. **Access to opportunities for smallholder farmers**  
   - HOTSPOTS

3. **Child labor use - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

4. **Deforestation and land conversion - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

5. **Fertilizer application - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

6. **Greenhouse gas emissions intensity - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

7. **Irrigation water use intensity - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

8. **Labor rights - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

9. **Worker health and safety - On-farm**  
   - HOTSPOTS

10. **Yield - On-farm**  
    - HOTSPOTS

11. **Worker health and safety - Processing**  
    - HOTSPOTS

12. **Packaging raw material sourcing**  
    - HOTSPOTS

13. **Sustainable packaging design**  
    - HOTSPOTS

14. **Transportation to retailers**  
    - HOTSPOTS