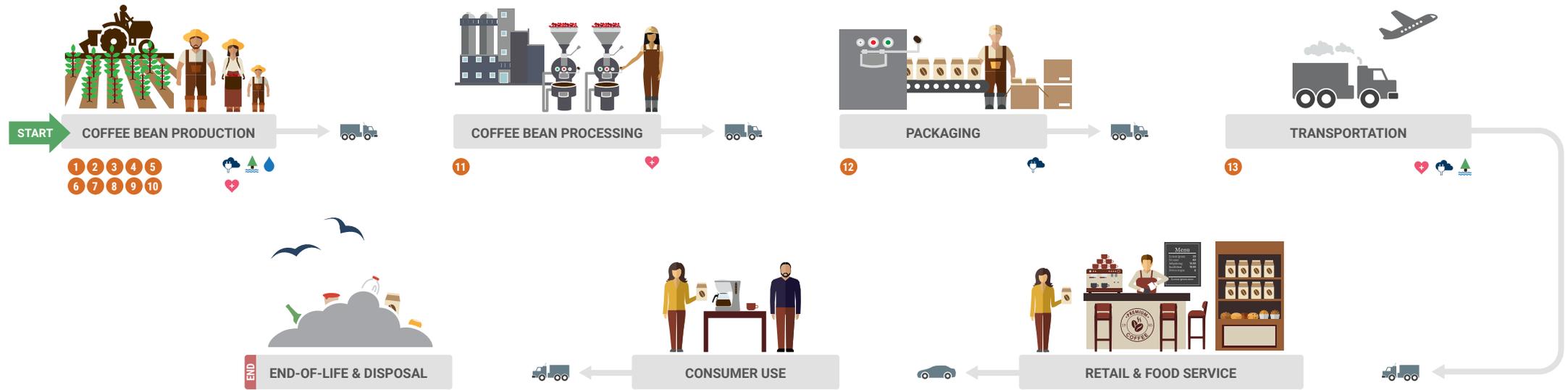




COFFEE

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 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.

2 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.

3 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.

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

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

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

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

8 Pollinator stress - On-farm: Certain pollinator populations are experiencing health challenges due to a mix of factors including parasites, pathogens, predators, habitat loss, and exposure to agrochemicals.

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

10 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.

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

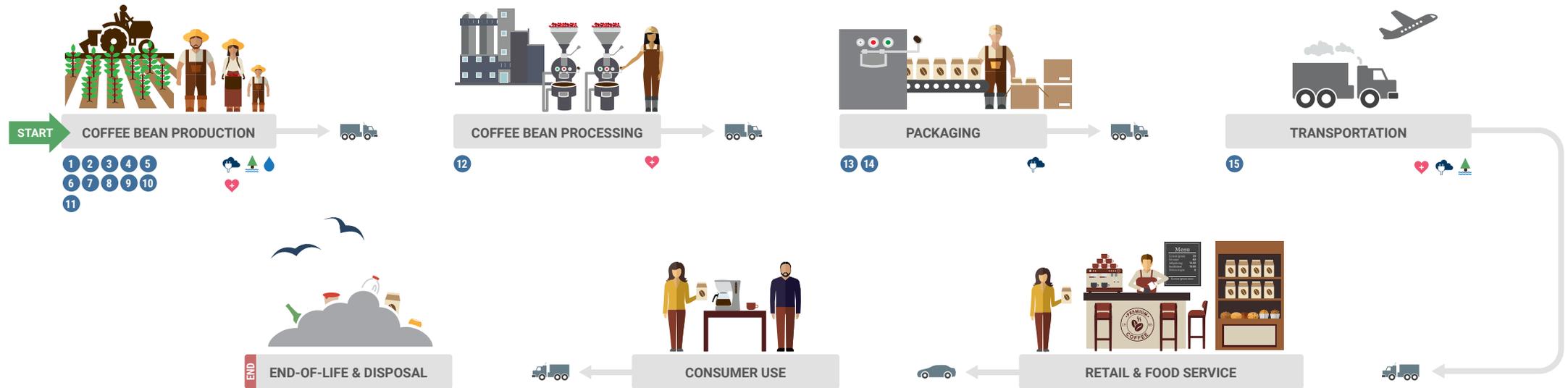
12 Energy consumption - Packaging production: Packaging production can result in depletion of resources and environmental and social impacts from raw material extraction.

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



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SUPPLY CHAIN KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



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

<p>1</p> <p>Crop supply mapping</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Access to opportunities for smallholder farmers</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>2</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Biodiversity management - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>7 8</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Child labor use - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>3</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Deforestation and land conversion - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>7</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Fertilizer application - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>5</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions intensity - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>4 5</p>
<p>8</p> <p>Irrigation water use intensity - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>9</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Labor rights - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>6</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Worker health and safety - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Yield - On-farm</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>4 7</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Worker health and safety - Processing</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>11</p>	<p>13</p> <p>Packaging raw material sourcing</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>12</p>	<p>14</p> <p>Sustainable packaging design</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>12</p>
<p>15</p> <p>Transportation to retailers</p> <p>HOTSPOTS</p> <p>13</p>						