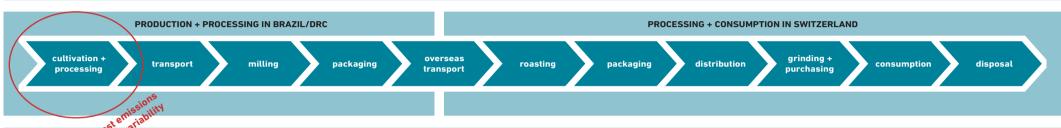


Environmental and social footprints of coffee from Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo

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RESOURCES



ENVIRONMENTAL + SOCIAL IMPACTS

1 Introduction

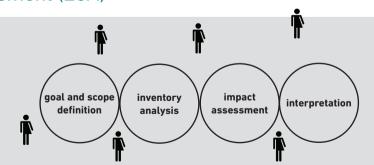
Coffee is among the world's 20 most traded agricultural commodities. While coffee provides income for millions of producing families, it also has a high environmental footprint and maintains inequalities along the value chain that lead to negative social repercussions. There is a growing need to combine coffee quality with environmental and social aspects.

2 Hypothesis & Research Questions

Governance matters: More deliberation and self-organization within coffee value chains lead to smaller environmental and social footprints.

- How can diversity and participation in coffee value chains lead to smaller environmental and social footprints and implementation of more agroecological principles?
- What does environmental and social sustainability mean for different actors in the value chain?
- How does the value chain actors' perception of environmental and social sustainability differ from definitions in literature?

3 Participatory Environmental & Social Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



The environmental footprint will be calculated using the python-based open-source framework Brightway2 with primary data and data from the Ecoinvent database; and the social LCA will be assessed using the guidelines of the Life Cycle Initiative. The system boundaries and indicators will be selected based on literature combined with a participatory approach involving all actors of the value chain.

4 Case Studies



5 Contribution to Sustainable Food Systems

Global food value chains are the cause of many social-ecological challenges that exacerbate inequalities worldwide. This project aims to better understand what impacts occur where and whether more self-organization in the value chain could help improve the social-ecological conditions.

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