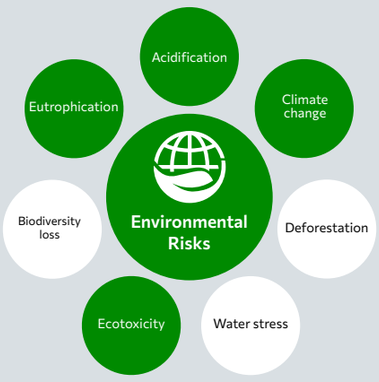
Wageningen Food Views – Due Diligence Dashboard

Environmental risk scores LCA methodology

www.duediligencedashboard.com

4 out of 7 risk themes are worked out using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). In this infographic, we explain how we define climate change risk scores for coffee in Colombia.



We use 4 sub-indicators to report the carbon footprint.

- Climate change fossil
- Climate change peat oxidation
- Climate change land use and land use change
- Climate change biogenic

Step 1: We define the goal and scope of the LCA.

FU 1 tonne

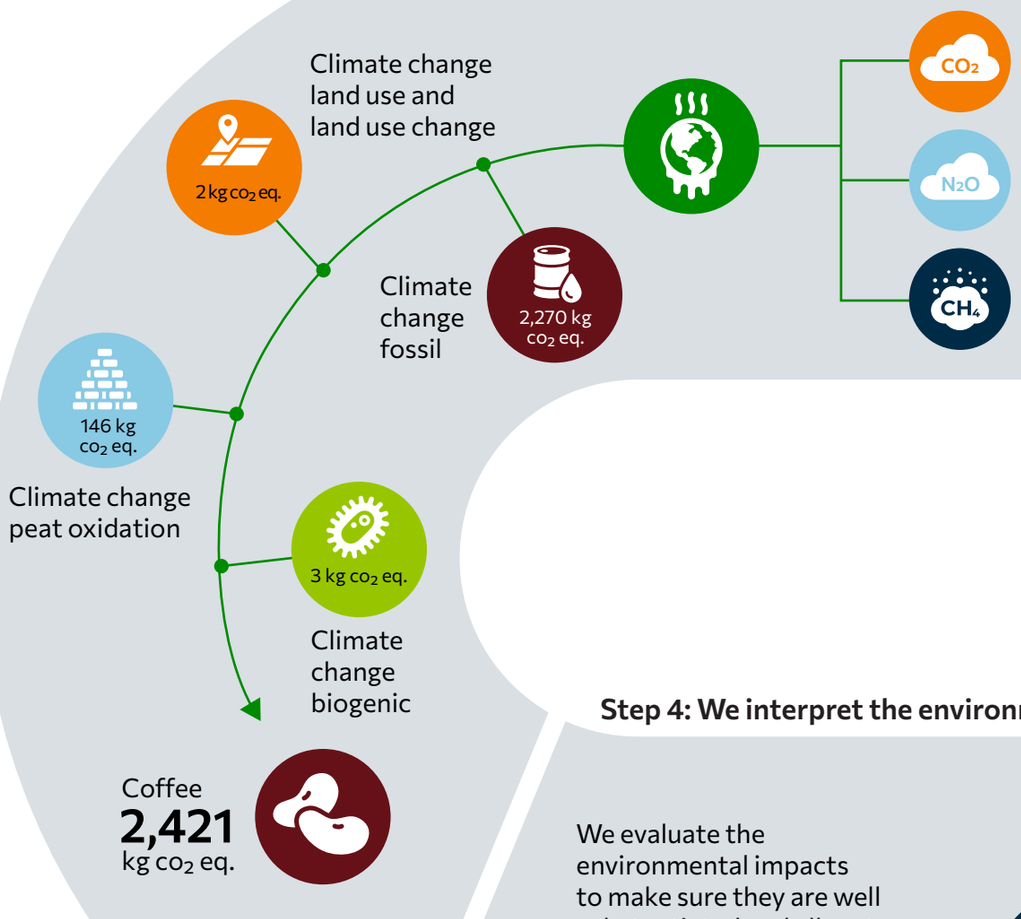
Functional Unit: 1 tonne of coffee beans at farm gate

Step 2: We conduct a life cycle inventory.

We quantify all environmental inputs and outputs associated with a product's life cycle, in compliance with methods used in legislation (e.g. PEF, GHG protocol) or for emission reduction target setting (SBTi FLAG).

Step 3: We conduct a life cycle impact assessment.

We translate environmental inputs and outputs into environmental impacts.



Step 4: We interpret the environmental impacts.

We evaluate the environmental impacts to make sure they are well substantiated and allocate them into risk classes that represent whether there is high risk to have a large footprint. Every score is scaled from 0 (no risk) to 5 (high risk).

Final risk score for climate change

Coffee
2

Final risk scores calculated using the LCA methodology cannot be compared across different commodities, as the risk scores were set for each commodity. This is because environmental impacts differ very strongly between crops, and we want to avoid that certain crops always score very high, no longer allowing to make accurate comparisons between different countries for the same crop. Those wanting to compare between different crops can use the absolute environmental impacts.

WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH