# Produktförslag

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| Product – Production Step | Water used for production step / water footprint of the final product | Environmental & Social Impacts of Water Usage | Country | Water Footprint/Capita per Year | Footprint falling outside the country |
| Jeans (Cotton Farming) | * 8,700m³/t cotton * ca. 1000g cotton/Jeans → 8,700l * Jeans total: 10,850l | * 50% of the water used for irrigation is taken from streams. This constant water withdrawal can result in dried out water bodies. * 1/3 of the water evaporates before it reaches the cotton fields. Additionally, many of the irrigation systems work inefficiently which leads to more losses. * A variety of pesticides are used in cotton production. Inefficient waste water treatment leads to an intoxication of local water bodies. * At the moment, there is not an efficient regulation in place that can guarantee clean water. | Pakistan | 1,331m³ | 16,3% |
| Hamburger (Meat Production) | * 15,400l/kg beef * ca. 150g/Burger   🡪 2,310l   * Burger total: 2.500l | * Grazing live stock and the cultivation of crops used for feedings release various residues in water bodies (e.g. nutrients or pesticides). * Unregulated waste water management leads to an intoxication of water bodies. | Brazil | 2,027m³ | 9,2% |
| Mobile phones (Mining of ores) | * 1 microchip 30l | * Most important river is over-utilized and transfers from other rivers are needed. * Ore extraction from below the water table: Negative effects on hydrology and ecosystems. * Acid runoff of mine drainage water affects water quality and freshwater resource. * Closed mines can pose long-term environmental liabilities as they must be pumped and treated indefinitely to prevent contamination of surface and ground water. | South Africa | 1,255m³ | 22% |
| Coffee (Plantation) | * 1 cup of coffee (125ml) 140l | * Intensive coffee monocultures lead to water over-exploitation and intensive fertilizer use. * Excessive water use and droughts cause declining water tables. This increases irrigation costs and harvest losses. * The extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers on coffee plantations, as well as waste produced during the processing of coffee beans, contaminates water- ways and causes serious environmental threats. | Vietnam | 1,058m³ | 6.5% |
| Consumption of Products |  |  | Sweden | 1,428m³ | 52.2% |

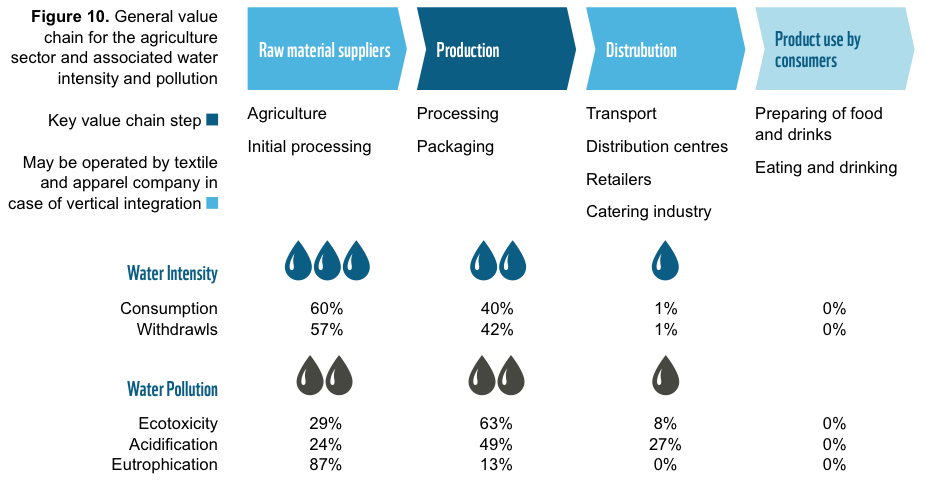
**Exempel faktablad**

**Vietnam - Coffee**

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| Population | 93 million (15)  Coffee Production   * Provides a livelihood for around 2.6 million people (incl. 600,000 farmers) * Highest yield and productivity worldwide (3.5t/ha) * 2% of GDP through coffee exports |
| Population Growth | 1% (119) |
| Life Expectancy | 72.91 years (129) |
| Urban population | 31% |
| Rate of urbanization | 3.03% |
| Capital | Hanoi (2.9 million inhabitants) |
| HDI | 0.617 (Sweden: 0.898) |
| Government type | Communist state |
| Area | 331,210 km² (310,070 km² of land) |
| GDP | 358.9 billion USD (39) |
| GDP per capita  \*Brackets indicate the ranking globally, e.g. Vietnam ranks 93rd with regards to national population. | 4,000 (168) |

Global average: 1358 m³/year/capita

Problems related to water in Vietnam including pollution and falling water tables due to excessive usage. Agriculture uses water for irrigation and emits pesticide-contaminated water. The water situation in Vietnam is likely to deteriorate as climate change predictions indicate a decrease in precipitation and water availability.



Sources: CIA Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>), Water Footprint Network (<http://www.waterfootprint.org/?page=files/WaterFootprintLogo>), WWF Germany (Wagnitz & Kraljevic, 2014).