Coffee from Brazil: In Brazil, coffee farmers earn less than 2 percent of the retail price of coffee. Additionally, child labor is 37 percent higher in areas where coffee is grown and produced. *Source: "Bitter brew: The stirring reality of coffee," Food Empowerment Project, 2024, (foodispower.org).*

Tea from Sri Lanka: As a result of overspending, Sri Lanka's economy fell apart in 2022. This economic crisis has driven down the value of the Rupee. Tea pickers suffer from both this and a ban on chemical fertilizers. *Sources: Reuters ("Sri Lanka's economic crisis and debt restructuring efforts," April 16, 2024, (www.reuters.com))*, The Guardian *("'We give our blood so they live comfortably: Sri Lanka's tea pickers say they go hungry and live in squalor," 23 May 2023, (www.theguardian.com)).*

Milk from the San Joaquin Valley in California: Several counties in the San Joaquin Valley have milk as one of their top commodities. However, 20 percent of its citizens live below the poverty line. The area also faces water contamination from the dairy farms. Source: *"San Joaquin Valley Region: A California 100 Report," California 100, June 15, 2023, (california100.org).*

Orange juice made from Floridian Oranges: Orange production in Florida declined significantly over the past few decades due to a disease called citrus greening and extreme weather events, such as hurricanes. However, it is predicted that there will be an increase in production in 2024. *Source: Christian Casale, "US Department of Agriculture report projects rebound after record-low orange production in Florida,"* Florida Phoenix, *October 12, 2023, (floridaphoenix.com).*

Teak wood from Indonesia: Teak wood is commonly used for furniture. Although Indonesia has reduced its poverty rate dramatically, one third of the population is still economically insecure. Any kind of disaster could easily push them into poverty. *Source: "Key messages," "Indonesia Poverty Assessment: Pathways toward economic security," World Bank Group, May 9, 2023, (www.worldbank.org).*

Cotton from China: People use cotton for many things, such as clothing and towels. Most of China's cotton comes from the Xinjiang area, where the US claims China is committing genocide against the Muslim Uyghurs and forcing them to work in internment camps. Despite laws and other attempts to prevent importation of Chinese cotton into the US, it is still easy for it to get mixed in with cotton from other places and end up in American clothing. *Source: Arriana McLymore, "Banned Chinese cotton found in 19 percent of US and global retailers' merchandise, study shows," Reuters, May 7, 2024, (www.reuters.com).*

Cocoa from Cote d'Ivoire: Nearly 40 percent of the population of Cote d'Ivoire live below the national poverty line, and more than half of the population has no access to clean water. Child labor is also very common on cocoa plantations. *Source: "Great disparity between urban and rural areas and between north and south," Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, March 27, 2024, (www.bmz.de/en/countries).*

"Before you finish eating breakfast this morning,

you've depended on more than half the world. This is the way our universe is structured. We aren't going to have peace on earth until we recognize this basic fact of the interrelated structure of all reality."

—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Breakfast poster was compiled by Grace Sincleair, with research contributed by Devin Gay.

Wheat from Australia: Three million people in Australia live in poverty. More than 25 percent percent of single parents face poverty; 10 percent of them face extreme poverty. *Source: "Poverty in Australia," The Salvation Army Australia, 2024, (www.salvationarmy.org.au).*

Pineapple from the Philippines: Two major corporations in the Philippines are Del Monte Philippines, Inc. and Dole Philippines. Those who work for these corporations earn far less than a living wage, and some "contractual workers" can earn less than 4 euros (4.28 USD) per day. Source: *"Suffering from Hunger in a Thriving Industry," Fairfood, 2024, (fairfood.org/).*

Bananas from Costa Rica: Bananas are very susceptible to diseases. Consequently, Costa Rica is home to one of the highest rates of pesticide use per capita in the world. These chemicals can be very harmful to workers. *Source: Fox, Michael. "Everything isn't pura vida in Costa Rica," January 16, 2024,* Sierra, *Sierra Club, (www.sierraclub.org).*

Avocados from Mexico: Avocados are often grown illegally on people's lands, and their production is frequently connected with cartels. Additionally, the monocropping of avocados is not good for the environment, especially because avocado trees require a large amount of water. Sources: The Conversation *(Viridiana Hernández Fernández, "Avocados are a 'green gold' export for Mexico, but growing them is harming forests and waters," May 29, 2024, (heconversation.com))*, The Associated Press *(Armando Solís, "Angry farmers in a once-lush Mexican state target avocado orchards that suck up too much water," April 24, 2024, (apnews.com/)).*

Maple Syrup from Canada: Sugar maple trees are threatened by the effects of climate change, particularly early springs, late frosts, new pests, and increases in natural disasters. The trees could move north, but this could take a long time. *Source: "Maple syrup production and climate change: Does the future taste as sweet?" Government of Canada, March 22, 2024, (natural-resources.canada.ca/).*

Raisins from Turkey: Inflation of the Turkish lira reached 68.5 percent in 2024, forcing many families below the poverty line. Many of these poor families are the producers of exported raisins. *Sources:* CNBC *(Natasha Turak, "Turkey's Inflation Climbs to 68.5 percent despite continued rate hikes," April 3, 2024, (www.cnbc.com))*, Turkish Minute *("Poverty line for a family of four in Turkey exceeds $1,700," March 16, 2024, (www.turkishminute.com)).*

Chili Peppers from Thailand: Although Thailand has decreased the percentage of its people in poverty significantly, 79 percent of the poor in Thailand live in rural places and work in agriculture, such as the farming of chili peppers. *Source: "Overview," "The World Bank in Thailand," April 2024, (www.worldbank.org).*

Black Pepper from Vietnam: Although the Vietnamese economy is healthy, the country faces an aging population, decreasing global trade, automation, unforeseen impacts of COVID-19, environmental problems and climate change. These could affect the production of black pepper and cause economic challenges. *Source: "Overview," "The World Bank in Vietnam," World Bank Group, April 19, 2024, (www.worldbank.org).*