

Building a sustainable and equitable **Socio-Bioeconomy** in Amazonia

A Good Practice Guide for the Private Sector

PART II

Part of the initiative:



PART II

Tools, resources, and certifications

Part of the initiative:



PART II

Tools, resources, and certifications

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For the full list of Authors, Acronyms, Glossary, and References, please see the last section in PART I: Socio-Bioeconomy Assessment and Principles.



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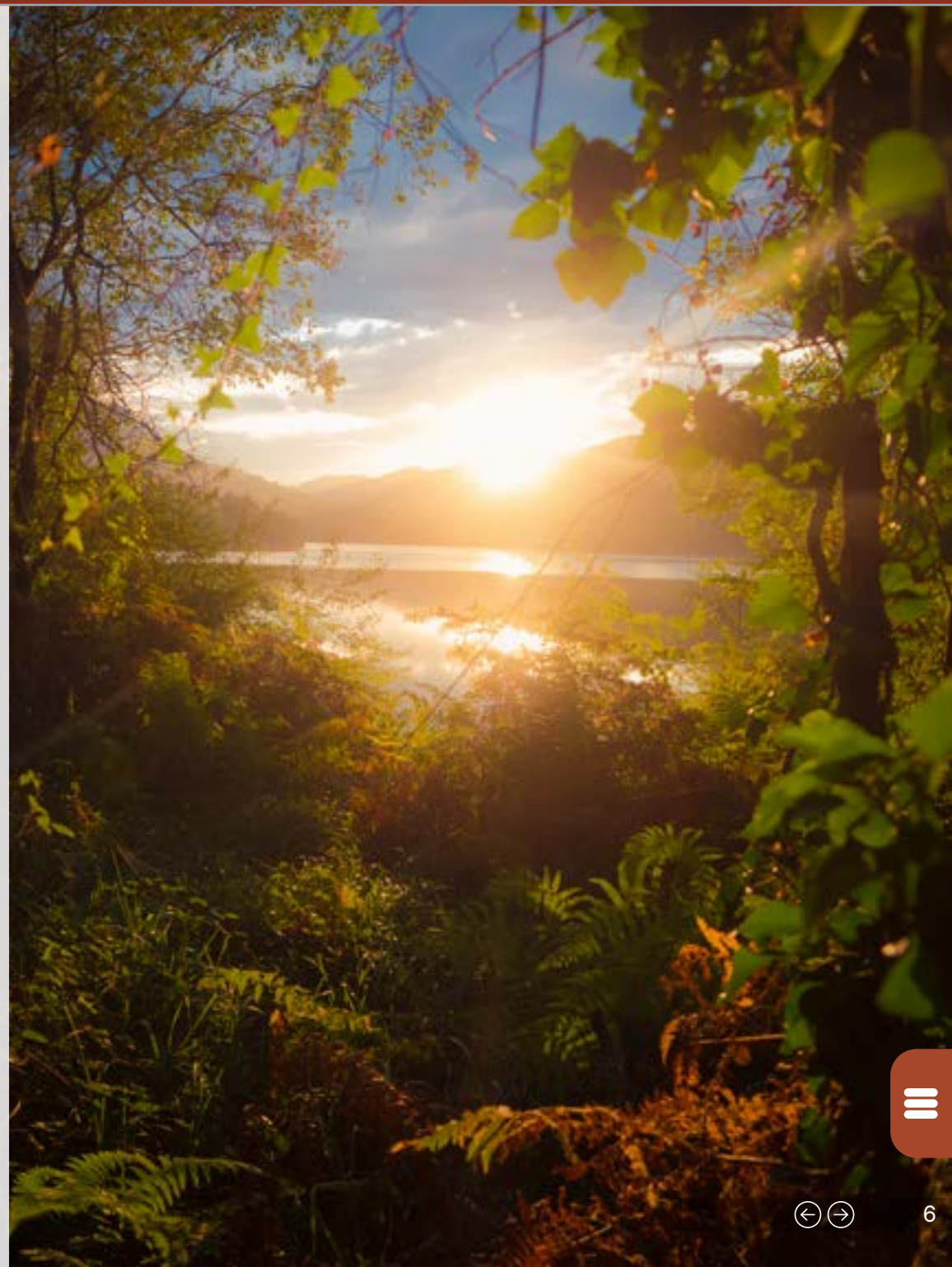
Introduction

This document is Part II of a four-part Good Practice Guide for Building a Sustainable and Equitable Socio-Bioeconomy in Amazonia. Part II translates socio-bioeconomy principles into action through certifications, standards, and ready-to-use resources. The Executive Summary offers an overview of the complete guide, while Part I outlines foundational principles for evaluating and implementing socio-bioeconomy practices and Part III provides tangible case studies.

This section of the guide includes:

- An overview of eight relevant certifications for Amazonian non-timber forest products (*FSC, FairWild, UEBT, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, EU and USDA Organic, and Origens Brasil®*)
- Comprehensive mapping showing how socio-bioeconomy practices align with internationally recognized frameworks, such as the **IDB Invest Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy**, the **World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)**, and the **IFC Performance Standards**
- A curated library of **70+ ready-to-use resources**, including templates, checklists and manuals that help practitioners turn socio-bioeconomy principles and practices into action.

Together, these resources enable practitioners to select appropriate standards, align with due diligence frameworks and access the specific tools needed to operationalize good practices.



How to use Part II

A Overview of key certifications and standards: review the eight certifications most relevant to Amazonian socio-bioeconomy to understand their scope, key strengths and limitations and support informed decision-making.

B Internationally recognized standards, guidance, and certifications: consult the seven comprehensive mapping tables—one for each socio-bioeconomy principle—to see how good practices align with IDB Invest, IFC, and World Bank due diligence requirements. Each table outlines IDB Invest's minimum due diligence expectations with specific requirements, exact references to corresponding standards for verification, and identification of which certifications demonstrate compliance and where additional verification may be required. Use this section to streamline due diligence processes and demonstrate alignment with recognized frameworks.

C Tools and ready-to-use resources: explore our curated library of 70+ tools, organized by the seven socio-bioeconomy principles and specific practice areas. Tools include risk assessment templates, FPIC manuals, traceability platforms, monitoring frameworks, and capacity building resources—all selected for their practical applicability, international recognition, and immediate usability. Each tool entry identifies who might benefit from it, what it provides and why it's useful, enabling quick identification of the right resource for specific contexts and scales.

D Connections to other sections of the guide: the principles that these certifications, standards and tools support are detailed in **Part I: Socio-Bioeconomy Assessment and Principles**. The self-assessment matrices in Part I reference some of these certifications and tools, showing where they support implementation of specific practices. Real-world examples of how organizations use these certifications and tools in practice are showcased in **Part III: Case Studies**.

E For readers using this section as a standalone resource: decision-makers can select certifications, verify alignment with standards, and access implementation tools without referring to other guide sections. However, those seeking to understand why specific practices matter or how they connect to broader socio-bioeconomy principles can find that context in Part I, while those wanting to see working examples can refer to Part III.

This section provides the practical instruments that bridge intention and implementation—ensuring that commitments to socio-bioeconomy principles translate into verifiable action supported by credible standards and proven tools.



Overview of Key Certifications and Standards **for the Socio-Bioeconomy in Amazonia**

This section summarizes the certification and standard systems most relevant to socio-bioeconomy non-timber forest products (*NTFPs*) from Amazonia, including food, cosmetics and textiles. They were selected for this guide because of their widespread use or because they emphasize standing forest conservation, fair and inclusive community participation, and credible oversight for private-sector buyers.

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
1 FSC Forest Stewardship¹	- Global. - Timber and non-timber forest products.	- Protects High Conservation Values (<i>biodiversity, water, cultural sites</i>). - Requires sustainable harvesting and has strict guidelines on forest conversion.	- Mandates respect for Indigenous rights and has clear FPIC guidance. - Promotes clear terms for benefit-sharing and grievance mechanisms.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	Independent third-party auditors accredited by FSC International.	Although certification offers flexibility for smallholders, it can be costly and administratively demanding for small enterprises.	

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
2 FairWild²	- Global. - Wild-harvested plants, fungi, lichens. - Natural/seminatural ecosystems.	- Highly specialized methodology for assessing wild harvesting risks and sustainable use. - Recognizes customary rights and traditional knowledge. - Requires benefit-sharing procedures.	- Premium Fund for community development. - Fair pricing covering full costs. - Includes Chain of Custody certification for processors and traders.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	- Independent third-party certifiers. - FairWild Foundation oversees standards.	Lower market recognition compared to more established labels, despite strong applicability for wild-harvested ingredients.	

1 FSC. (2023). *FSC principles and criteria for forest stewardship* (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-3 EN); FSC. (2019). *Smallholder Forest Management Certification Guide*; FSC (2021). *Principles & Criteria for Forest Stewardship*; FSC Connect (n.d.). *FSC certification system*; FSC (n.d.). *Other forest products*.

2 FairWild Foundation (2023). *FairWild Standard V3*; FairWild Foundation (n.d.). *Standard Overview*; FairWild Foundation (2023). *Launch of Standard V3*; TRAFFIC. (2017). *Implementing the FairWild Standard for wild plant trade*.

3

UEBT Ethical BioTrade³

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
	• Global. • Biodiversity-based ingredients (<i>plants, fungi, microorganisms, animal-derived</i>). • Cultivated and wild-harvested products.	• Prohibits deforestation and conversion with a 2014 cut-off date. • Mandates compliance with CBD, Nagoya Protocol and equitable benefit-sharing. • Requires consent and agreed terms for genetic resources and traditional knowledge access.	• Promotes long-term producer relationships. • Fair pricing contributing to living income.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	• Independent third-party audits. • Public Monitoring & Evaluation system to assess the impact of its Ethical BioTrade practices.	Strong industry recognition but lower consumer visibility due to its business-to-business focus.	

4

Fairtrade International⁴

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
	• Global. • Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard. • Cultivated and wild-harvested products.	• Prohibits deforestation, degradation and Genetically Modified Organisms. • Strong labor and non-discrimination requirements	• Guarantees a Fairtrade Minimum Price (<i>safeguard against market volatility</i>). • Fairtrade Premium for community-defined priorities.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	• FLOCERT conducts independent announced and unannounced audits.	Widely respected in agricultural sectors, with an existing yet more limited application to NTFPs.	

3 UEBT (n.d.). *Ethical BioTrade Standard*; UEBT (n.d.). *Setting the Standard*; UEBT (2023). *Snapshot: UEBT Standard*; UEBT (2021). *Field Checklist*; CBD & UEBT (2012). *Fair and Equitable Benefit-Sharing Manual*; UEBT (2019). *Ethical BioTrade Standard*; UEBT (2018). *Guidelines for Biocultural Dialogues*; UEBT (n.d.). *Measuring Impact*; UEBT (2025). *Guidelines on Fair Prices and Local Sourcing Arrangements*; UEBT (n.d.). *Certification*; UEBT (2024). *Monitoring & Evaluation Report 2024*; Mallet, P. et al. (2021). *Fair Trade and sustainable agricultural practices*.

4 Fairtrade International. (2019). *Fairtrade standard for small-scale producer organizations*; Fairtrade International. (2021). *Standard operating procedure: Development of Fairtrade Minimum Price and Premium*; Fairtrade International. (n.d.). *The certification process: How to get Fairtrade certified*; Fairtrade International. (2023). *15th edition monitoring report*.

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
5 Rainforest Alliance⁵	- Global. - Sustainable Agriculture Certification (<i>e.g., coffee, cocoa, bananas, palm oil, tea, etc.</i>).	- Prohibits deforestation and forest degradation. - Protects worker and Indigenous/ community rights (<i>FPIC</i>). - Robust traceability via RA Platform MultiTrace.	- Requires premium payments to farmers. - Supports climate-smart agriculture (<i>e.g., agroforestry</i>) and adaptation practices.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	Independent third-party auditors conduct three-year certification cycles.	Strongest applicability in agriculture and agroforestry, NTFPs exist but are less represented.	

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
6 Origens Brasil⁶	- Brazil. - Socio-biodiverse products/services from Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units.	- Includes Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in its governance structures. - Relations based on Ethical Commerce criteria.	- Digital platform for direct producer-buyer negotiation. - QR code origin traceability and story. - Sourcing from standing forests.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	Relies on internal monitoring and participatory governance.	Limited international recognition beyond Brazil compared to other wider geographical range labels, though growing.	

5 RA (2020). Sustainable agriculture standard: Farm requirements and supply chain requirements (Version 1.4); RA (n.d.). Crops we certify; RA (n.d.). Sustainable agriculture certification for business; RA (n.d.). Our mission to protect the world's forests; RA (2020). FAQ: 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard – Farm requirements; RA (2020). Social annex: 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard; RA (2023). MultiTrace traceability user manual and guidance. RA (2021). Race to the top: Our new approach to shared responsibility; RA (2022). The RA assurance system: Supporting due diligence across the supply chain; RA (2022). Agroforestry: Resilient land use through more holistic production systems; RA (2023). Climate change mitigation.

6 Origens Brasil®. (2023). Manual de funcionamento da rede Origens Brasil®; Origens Brasil. (n.d.). Who we are.

7

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
EU Organic⁷	• For European Union markets. • Agricultural products, aquaculture, processed food/feed, livestock.	• Prohibits GMOs. • Strict guidelines on fertilizers and plant protection products.	• Mandates ecological management and soil fertility. • Encourages short distribution channels.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	• Accredited control bodies/authorities under national supervision with EU coordination.	Does not cover social equity, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' rights, or forest-specific conservation outcomes; administratively demanding for smallholders outside group schemes.	

8

Certification	Scope and Products	Key Strengths for Socio-Bioeconomy	
USDA Organic⁸	• For United States markets. • Crops, livestock, wild-harvested plants, processed goods.	• Prohibits GMOs and ionizing radiation. • Restricts the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers.	• Promotes soil and water quality improvement. • Includes wild crop harvesting provisions.
	Oversight	Limitations	
	• USDA-accredited certifying agents.	Does not address social equity, Indigenous rights, traditional knowledge intellectual property, or forest conservation outcomes; administrative burdens challenge smallholder operations.	

For more detailed requirements of each certification, consult their official websites or contact certifying bodies directly.

7 European Union. (2018). *Regulation (EU) 2018/848 on organic production*; Fair Trade Advocacy Office (2025). *Simplification measures for the EU Organic Regulation*; European Accreditation (2024). *Updated accreditation of organic production certification*.
8 USDA. (2025). *National Organic Program regulations (7 CFR Part 205)*; Carter, D. P., Adams, I. T., Wright, S., & Scott, T. A. (2022). *Appraising the administrative burden of USDA organic certification: A descriptive analysis of Notice of Noncompliance data*.

Mapping Socio-Bioeconomy Practices to Internationally Recognized **Standards, Guidance and Certifications**

This section maps the guide's good practices against international standards most relevant to socio-bioeconomy initiatives, including the IDB Invest Sustainability Policy; the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (*ESF*) and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (*EHS*); and the IFC Performance Standards. The purpose is to show how socio-bioeconomy initiatives can align with recognized due diligence requirements while advancing good practice in Amazonia. Each table highlights: (i) the minimum due diligence expectations under IDB Invest policy, (ii) the corresponding IFC and World Bank standards and (iii) examples of certifications and tools that can demonstrate compliance.

Seven principles of the Amazonian socio-bioeconomy

1 Assess Risks and Embed Robust Environmental and Social Safeguards



2 Respect Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Traditional Communities and Local Communities



3 Establish Fair, Safe and Legal Working Conditions *(direct employees)*



4 Build Ethical, Traceable and Transparent Value Chains



5 Protect and Restore Nature, Climate and Biodiversity



6 Demonstrate Impact and Accountability



7 Build Capacity and Networks



How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as *"IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS"* and *"Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance"* as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 1

Assess risks and embed robust environmental and social safeguards

This principle directly links to IDB Invest's requirements for proportionate environmental and social assessment, exclusion lists and the mitigation hierarchy, which align closely with IFC PS1 and World Bank ESS1. It also incorporates gender and human rights safeguards (*ESS1, ESS7, ESS10; PS1, PS7*) and grievance mechanisms (*ESS2, ESS10; PS1, PS2*). The table illustrates how socio-bioeconomy initiatives fulfill minimum due diligence requirements and which certifications or tools provide partial or full coverage.

Good practice area

1

Environmental and Social Screening and Action Plan



2

Gender and Human Rights Safeguards



3

Grievance and Redress Mechanism for Communities and Workers





1

Environmental and Social Screening and Action Plan

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Apply IDB Invest's Exclusion List.
- Conduct an ESA proportionate to risk (*checklist/scan, ESMP/ESMF, or ESIA*), with screening date, data sources and responsible role recorded.
- Ensure stakeholder identification includes vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples, with special protocols where peoples in voluntary isolation may be present, including the use of exclusion zones and expert consultation.
- Document application of the mitigation hierarchy, with avoidance analysis recorded before residual measures.
- Gaps and time-bound measures are consolidated in an ESAP⁹ with owner, deadline and closure verification; annual ESCR¹⁰ documents progress.
- Assign responsibility for E&S management (*designated staff or team*).
- Progressive implementation of ESMS/ESA or plans to fill in their existing gaps within a defined timeframe is acceptable at early stages.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References



IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Direct Investments Environmental and Social Appraisal and Risk Categorization, p.12-15, #32, #39-44.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PIH 3.2 Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), p.110-114.

Sec: PIH 1. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), p.104-106, 120-121.

Sec: Anx A Exclusion List, p.162-163.

IFC PS:

PS1: para. 5-18, GN5, GN7, GN22-GN25, GN61-GN64, GN68-GN69, GN72-GN73 p.5-6, 12-13, 21-25.

WB EHS:

Sec: General Approach to the Management of EHS Issues, p.2.

WB ESF:

ESS1, ESS1 ANNEX 1.

9 ESAP (Environmental and Social Action Plan): A time-bound plan that outlines corrective actions a project must take to meet environmental and social standards, often developed during due diligence when gaps are identified.

10 ESCR (Environmental and Social Compliance Report): A periodic report submitted by the client to demonstrate progress and compliance with agreed E&S commitments, including implementation of the ESMP and ESAP.

Certifications



1

Environmental and social screening and action plan

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Risk-based assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

FairWild

Partial

Risk-based assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

UEBT

Partial

Risk-based ESA and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Risk-based assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Partial

Risk-based assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Risk-based assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

Organic Certification EU

Partial

Environmental assessment and responsibility covered; exclusion list and ESAP/ESCR not fully addressed.

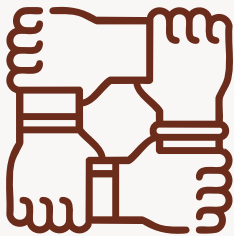
Organic Certification USDA

No

No ESA, exclusion list, ESAP/ESCR, or E&S responsibility mechanisms.

Go back





2

Gender and Human Rights Safeguards

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

Enterprise must:

- Conduct a gender and human rights risk screen with owners, timelines and verification sources.
- Document mitigation in project plan with outputs, coverage targets, budget and evidence artifacts (e.g., GBV clauses, women/youth consultation spaces).
- Ensure equity actions are budgeted.
- A documented plan to introduce these actions is acceptable at early stages.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References			
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Gender Risk Management and Equality, p.8-9, #21. Sec: Human Rights, p.7, #17.	Sec: PII 3. Human Rights, p.55-56.	WB EHS: N/A.	
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 2. Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups, p.40-46.	IFC PS: PS1: para. 5, 13-17, 30-31; GN44-GN50, GN68-GN69, GN96, GN103, p.5, 17-19, 21-25, 33, 35-37. PS2: para. 15; GN9, GN41-GN42, GN44, GN76, p.57, 63-64, 72.	WB ESF: ESS1.	

Certifications



2 Gender and Human Rights Safeguards

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Promotes gender equality and engagement; lacks a formal screening tool and budgeting for equity actions.

FairWild

Partial

Promotes gender equality and engagement, human rights screening: no explicit budgeting for equity actions.

UEBT

Yes

Promotes gender equality and engagement, human rights screening and asks for budgeting for equity actions if necessary.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Promotes gender equality and engagement, human rights screening: no explicit budgeting for equity actions.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Partial

Promotes gender equality and engagement, human rights and gender screening and mitigation: no explicit budgeting for equity actions.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Promotes gender equality and engagement; lacks formal screening and budgeting for equity actions.

Organic Certification EU

No

No gender screening, mitigation, budgeting, or equity planning.

Organic Certification USDA

No

No gender screening, mitigation, budgeting, or equity planning.





3

Grievance and Redress Mechanism for Communities and Workers

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Establish and publicize a culturally appropriate GRM for communities and workers with channel descriptions, languages, hours, contact points and anonymous options where relevant.
- Include an anti-retaliation policy with investigation steps, corrective actions, disciplinary measures and protections for complainants and witnesses.
- Designate a responsible staff member to track and resolve complaints with defined service levels (*acknowledgment time, investigation start, resolution target*).
- Grievances are tracked and evidence of resolution exists (*e.g., grievance log or resolution file*) with case IDs, timestamps, category, outcome, recurrence checks and complainant feedback; aggregated performance is disclosed.
- A written procedure and timeline to operationalize is sufficient as minimum.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References			
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Grievance Mechanisms, p.8, #19. Sec: Reprisals, p.8, #20.	Sec: PII 4.6 Protection Against Violence and Reprisals, p.71-72. IFC PS: PS1: para. 35; GN109-GN110, p.37-38. PS2: para. 20; GN57-GN58, Annex D, p.67, 80 / PS7: GN21, p.218.	WB EHS: Sec: 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management - Community Involvement and Awareness, p.44 (<i>for high quantity of hazardous materials disclosure</i>). WB ESF: ESS2, ESS10, ESS10 ANNEX 1	



Certifications



3

Grievance and Redress Mechanism for Communities and Workers

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Grievance channels exist; no explicit anti-retaliation policy and designated complaint handler.

FairWild

Partial

Conflict resolution channels exist; no explicit anti-retaliation policy and designated complaint handler.

UEBT

Partial

Grievance channels exist; no explicit anti-retaliation policy.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Grievance channels and anti-retaliation exist; lacks designated complaint handler.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Yes

Grievance channels are accessible, anonymous and include anti-retaliation and designated staff.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Grievance channels exist with designated complaint handler; lack anti-retaliation policy.

Organic Certification EU

No

No GRM, anti-retaliation, or complaint tracking provisions.

Organic Certification USDA

Partial

Mediation exists; lacks GRM, anti-retaliation and complaint tracking.



How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as “IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS” and “Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance” as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 2

Respect Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Traditional Communities and Local Communities

This principle reflects IDB Invest's requirements on disclosure, consultation, recognition of land and resource rights, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Indigenous Peoples. These provisions are rooted in the IFC Performance Standards—particularly PS1, PS5, PS7 and PS8, and are generally aligned with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5, ESS7, ESS8, ESS10) and EHS Guidelines. The due diligence checklist illustrates how socio-bioeconomy initiatives can translate these commitments into practice, from accessible information sharing to land tenure recognition, with examples of certifications and tools that can help demonstrate alignment.

Good practice area

1

Community engagement: determined by the initiative's impacts and the rights of the affected stakeholders and rights-holders

A

Share Information with the Public (*Basic Communication*)



B

Consult Communities Meaningfully (*Informed Consultation and Participation - ICP*)



C

Seek Indigenous People and other Tribal/Traditional Communities' Consent (*Free, Prior and Informed Consent - FPIC*)



2

Land Tenure and Resource Access



3

Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge





A Share Information with the Public *(Basic Communication)*

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



Establish one accessible two-way external communication channel for affected communities with assigned owner, update frequency and repository.



Share project information in local languages.



Identify and assign responsibility for community liaison.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References



IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Stakeholder Engagement, p.7, #18.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 4.3. Access to Information, p.67.

IFC PS:

PS1: para. 29, 34; GN98-GN99, GN108-GN109, p.33-35.

PS7: GN19, p.217.

WB EHS:

Sec: 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response - Community Notification, p.86 (*for potential emergencies*).

Sec: 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management - Community Involvement and Awareness, p.44 (*for high quantity of hazardous materials disclosure*).

WB ESF:

ESS1, ESS10.



Certifications



Share Information with the Public *(Basic Communication)*

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Requires public summaries and engagement; lacks language requirements and liaison designation.

FairWild

Partial

Stakeholder communication required; local language and liaison role not specified.

UEBT

Partial

Requires public summaries and engagement; lacks language requirements and liaison designation.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Internal communication is accessible; lacks external channels and liaison designation.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Yes

Two-way communication, local language access and liaison designation are required.

Origens Brasil®

Yes

Multiple culturally appropriate communication channels and liaison responsibilities are defined.

Organic Certification EU

No

No communication channels, language accessibility, or liaison roles.

Organic Certification USDA

No

No communication channels, language accessibility, or liaison roles.





B Consult Communities Meaningfully *(Informed Consultation and Participation - ICP)*

Tools  

Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- 

Develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) or a Stakeholder Engagement Framework *(if location is unknown)* proportionate to project risk with audience segmentation, frequency, formats, approval workflow and repository.
- 

Document inputs and how they influenced project design with a change log linking inputs to decisions.
- 

Consult early, iteratively and in culturally appropriate ways, including women and vulnerable groups, with attendance lists, materials in local language and response logs.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References			
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Direct Investments, p.12, #32(iv).	IFC PS: PS1: para. 27-28, 30-31; GN94-GN98, GN104-GN105, p.32-33, 35-36. PS7: GN14-GN19, p.216-217.	WB EHS: N/A.	
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 4. Stakeholder Engagement, p.59-69.		WB ESF: ESS10.	

Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance	
Certifications B Consult Communities Meaningfully (Informed Consultation and Participation - ICP) Go back ⬆	FSC (Forest Management) Partial Engagement is required; lacks formal SEP and documentation not explicitly required of influence on design.
	FairWild Partial Inclusive engagement encouraged; lacks formal SEP and documentation of influence on design.
	UEBT Partial Engagement is required; lacks formal SEP and documentation of influence on design.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Partial Encourages inclusive planning; lacks formal SEP and documentation of influence on design.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Partial Inclusive consultation required; lacks formal SEP and documentation of influence on design.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Engagement is inclusive; lacks formal SEP and documentation of influence on design.
	Organic Certification EU No No SEP, consultation process, or documentation of community input.
	Organic Certification USDA No No SEP, consultation process, or documentation of community input.



Seek Indigenous People and other Tribal/Traditional Communities' Consent (*Free, Prior and Informed Consent - FPIC*)

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



When Indigenous Peoples are affected, ensure FPIC with trigger conditions, timelines and documentation requirements.



Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (*IPP*) or equivalent, including maps of affected areas, attendance lists, information materials in local language, question and response records and signatory authority evidence.



Written agreements must be documented in the SEP/IPP.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Groups, p.9, #22. Sec: Direct Investments, p.12, #32(iv). IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 2. Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups, p.40-41, 47-50.	IFC PS: PS7: para. 12, GN13, GN24-GN41, GN56, GN58, Annex A - Indigenous Peoples Plan (<i>IPP</i>), p.215-216, 218-222, 228, 231. WB EHS: N/A.	WB ESF: ESS7.

Certifications



Seek Indigenous People and other Tribal/Traditional Communities' Consent (*Free, Prior and Informed Consent - FPIC*)

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

FPIC and agreements required; lacks formal IPP and agreements are not required to be documented in a SEP/IPP.

FairWild

Partial

Customary rights respected; FPIC and IPP not explicitly required.

UEBT

Partial

FPIC and agreements required; lacks formal IPP and SEP documentation.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

References ILO C169; lacks formal IPP and written agreement documentation.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Partial

FPIC required; lacks formal IPP and SEP documentation of agreements.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Voluntary participation and agreements exist; lacks formal FPIC and IPP documentation.

Organic Certification EU

No

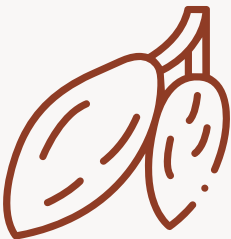
No FPIC, IPP, or written agreements with Indigenous communities.

Organic Certification USDA

No

No FPIC, IPP, or written agreements with Indigenous communities.





2

Land Tenure and Resource Access

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Conduct a land tenure assessment identifying claims, overlaps and contested areas with maps, registry extracts and references to customary recognition where applicable.
- Develop a time-bound plan to secure recognition/titling or custodial rights with communities.
- Involuntary resettlement or relocation, while allowed under certain circumstances by IDB Invest Policy Framework is not aligned with socio-bioeconomy principles.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Groups, p.9, #22. IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 2.2 Indigenous Peoples, p.46-50.	IFC PS: PS7: para. 13-14, GN28-GN29, GN38-GN41, p.219-223. PS5: para. 5-8; GN16-GN18, p.136-138.	WB EHS: N/A. WB ESF: ESS7.

Certifications



2

Land Tenure and Resource Access

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Tenure rights and FPIC covered; no time-bound titling plans; involuntary resettlement not permitted.

FairWild

Yes

Tenure assessment required.

UEBT

Partial

Tenure rights and FPIC covered; lacks titling plans.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Requires conflict resolution; lacks formal tenure assessment and titling plan.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Partial

Tenure rights and FPIC covered; lacks titling plans.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Territorial diagnosis exists; lacks titling plans and tenure conflict assessment.

Organic Certification EU

No

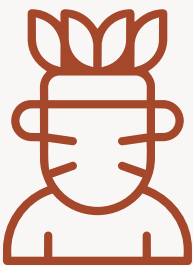
No land tenure assessment, titling plan, or resettlement policy.

Organic Certification USDA

No

No land tenure assessment, titling plan, or resettlement policy.





3 Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

Tools  

Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- 

Identify cultural heritage sites and traditional practices with community input.
- 

Establish Chance Find Procedures in contracts with immediate stop work, delineation, notification, evaluation, mitigation and formal clearance steps.
- 

Conduct risk/impact assessments using the mitigation hierarchy and record decisions and evidence.
- 

Obtain consent and benefit-sharing agreements before using traditional knowledge with eligibility, calculation basis, disbursement schedule and grievance routes.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and Cultural Heritage, p.10, #25 (ii). IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 8. Cultural Heritage, p.91-93.	IFC PS: PS8: para, 6-9, 11-12, 16, GN6-GN9, GN15-GN22, GN28-34, p.237-242, 244-245. PS7: para. 17-20, GN49-GN53, p.226-227.	WB EHS: N/A. WB ESF: ESS8, ESS7.

Certifications



3 Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Partial

Protects heritage and requires FPIC; lacks procedures for chance findings and mitigation hierarchy.

FairWild

Partial

Heritage and knowledge respected; chance finding procedures not addressed.

UEBT

Partial

Protects heritage and requires FPIC; lacks procedures for chance finding and mitigation hierarchy.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Encourages heritage protection; lacks chance find procedures and IP safeguards.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Partial

Protects heritage and requires FPIC; lacks procedures for chance findings and mitigation hierarchy.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Heritage is valued; lacks procedures for chance findings and explicit consent for knowledge use.

Organic Certification EU

No

No heritage identification, risk assessment, or IP protections.

Organic Certification USDA

No

No heritage identification, risk assessment, or IP protections.



How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as “IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS” and “Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance” as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 3

Establish Fair, Safe and Legal Working Conditions (*direct employees*)

This principle aligns with IDB Invest's requirements for fair contracts, timely wages, safe and healthy working conditions and protections against child and forced labor. These provisions are anchored in the IFC Performance Standard 2 on Labor and Working Conditions and supported by the World Bank's ESS2 and ESS4 and relevant EHS Guidelines. The due diligence checklist illustrates how initiatives can meet these expectations in practice, from providing written contracts and basic OHS systems to preventing hazardous child labor and forced labor, with examples of certifications that already incorporate these protections.

Good practice area

1

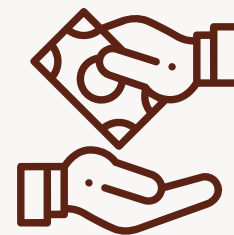
Safety, Fair Wages and Clear Terms of Employment



2

Child and Forced Labor Prevention and Youth Safety





1

Safety, Fair Wages and Clear Terms of Employment

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



Provide every worker (*direct, contracted, seasonal, migrant*) a written contract that clearly states wages, hours/overtime, leave and severance; pay on time with only lawful deductions.



Operate a basic OHS system proportional to risks: identify hazards, provide and use PPE, train workers, keep incident records.



Maintain an emergency preparedness plan with roles, contacts, first aid and evacuation; carry out periodic drills.



Ensure safety, hygiene and privacy.



Ensure equal treatment and nondiscrimination (*including migrant/seasonal workers*) and access to a worker grievance channel where outcomes of cases are tracked to closure.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References



IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Labor, Health and Safety, p.9, #24.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 6. Labor and Working Conditions, p.77-83.

Sec: PII 7. Health and Safety, p.85-87.

IFC PS:

PS2: para. 9-12, 15, 20, 23, GN9, GN14-GN18, GN21-GN22, GN30-GN32, GN57, GN76-GN83, Annex C, D, p.57-64, 67, 71-73, 79-80.

WB EHS:

Sec: 2.0 Occupational Health and Safety - Applicability and Approach, p.60.

Sec: 2.7 Personal Protective Equipment (*PPE*), p.73-74.

Sec: 2.2 Communication and Training - OHS Training, p.63-64.

Sec: 2.9 Monitoring, p.75.

Sec: 2.1 General Facility Design and Operation - First Aid, p.63.

Sec: 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response, p.86.

WB ESF:

ESS2, ESS4.

Certifications	
1 Safety, Fair Wages and Clear Terms of Employment Go back	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Covers contracts, wages, OHS, emergency preparedness and grievance access.
	FairWild Yes Contracts, fair wages and safe working conditions are required.
	UEBT Yes Covers contracts, wages, OHS, emergency plans and grievance access.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Covers contracts, wages, OHS, emergency plans, hygiene and grievance access.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Covers contracts, wages, OHS, emergency plans, hygiene, privacy and grievance access.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Contracts and ethics covered; lacks OHS, emergency plans and hygiene standards.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Hygiene addressed; lacks contracts, wages and grievance mechanisms.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Some training and emergency plans; lacks contracts and worker protections.



2 Child and Forced Labor Prevention and Youth Safety

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- No child labor below the national legal minimum (and never in hazardous work).
- No forced labor (no retention of IDs, deposits, or coercion; freedom to leave employment consistent with law and contract).
- Young workers (14-17) only in nonhazardous tasks, with restricted hours that do not interfere with schooling; keep age verification records.
- Have a short policy that bans child and forced labor and sets procedures for verifying age and screening suppliers for these risks, proportionate to the enterprise.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Labor, Health and Safety, p.9, #24.	Sec: PII 6.9. Forced Labor and Human Trafficking, p.83-84.	WB EHS: N/A.
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 6.8. Child Labor, p.82-83.	IFC PS: PS2: para. 21-22; GN61-GN64, GN67-GN75, p. 68-71.	WB ESF: ESS2.

Certifications	
2	Child and Forced Labor Prevention and Youth Safety
	Go back
Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance	
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Prohibits child and forced labor; requires protection of youth and supplier oversight.
	FairWild Yes Child and forced labor prohibited; age verification and policies required.
	UEBT Yes Prohibits child and forced labor; requires age verification and supplier oversight.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Prohibits child and forced labor; requires age verification and supplier oversight.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Prohibits child and forced labor; requires age verification and supplier oversight.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Lacks formal bans and verification procedures.
	Organic Certification EU No No child labor, youth protections, or forced labor policies.
	Organic Certification USDA No No child labor, youth protections, or forced labor policies.

How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as *"IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS"* and *"Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance"* as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 4

Build Ethical, Traceable and Transparent Value Chains

This principle aligns directly with IDB Invest's expectations that enterprises maintain supply-chain traceability, offer fair commercial terms to communities, and implement strong governance systems to prevent corruption and retaliation. These requirements build directly on IFC Performance Standards 1, PS2, PS6 and PS7, which set benchmarks for supply-chain risk management, benefit-sharing and accountability. World Bank policy is also aligned (*ESS6, ESS7, ESS10*). The due diligence checklist highlights how companies can meet these expectations in practice, with examples of certifications that demonstrate compliance.

Good practice area

1

Supply Chain Traceability and Transparency



2

Commercial Terms and Equitable Benefit-Sharing



3

Enterprise Governance and Accountability





1

Supply Chain Traceability and Transparency

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- ☐ Maintain an up-to-date supplier register (*names, locations, products*).
- ☐ Identify key E&S risks in the supply chain (*child labor, deforestation, unsafe work, etc.*) and document them.
- ☐ Keep purchase records that allow tracing raw materials back to the first collector/producer.
- ☐ Include minimum E&S clauses in contracts with primary suppliers (*e.g., no child labor, no habitat conversion, safe working conditions*).

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Approach for Investment Projects, p.11, #30.	IFC PS: PS2: para. 27-29; GN93-GN97, p.75-76. PS6: para. 30; GN135-GN140, p.199-200.	WB EHS: N/A.
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PIII 3.8. Supply Chain Management, p.125-126.		WB ESF: ESS6, ESS2, ESS1 Annex 3.

Certifications	
1 Supply Chain Traceability and Transparency Go back ⬆	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Requires supplier records, traceability, risk monitoring and supplier compliance obligations.
	FairWild Yes Traceability, risk identification and ethical contracts are required.
	UEBT Yes Requires supplier records, traceability, risk monitoring and contract clauses.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Partial Traceability and risk monitoring covered; lacks supplier contract clauses.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Requires supplier records, traceability, risk monitoring and contract clauses.
	Origens Brasil® Yes Supplier records, traceability, risk monitoring and contract clauses are in place.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Traceability covered; lacks E&S risk identification and contract clauses.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Traceability exists; lacks E&S risk screening and contract clauses.



2

Commercial Terms and Equitable Benefit-Sharing

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Establish a written benefit-sharing agreement (*e.g., MoU, contract, or community plan*) developed through consultation or FPIC where applicable.
- Agreements must set out price terms, proof of full/timely payment and compensation for land/resource use.
- Keep records of payments and share receipts with community representatives.
- Ensure terms are accessible in plain language.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Groups, p.9, #22 (<i>applicable through FPIC</i>). IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 8. Indigenous Peoples, p.48-50 (<i>applicable through FPIC</i>).	IFC PS: PS7: para. 12, 14, GN22, GN27, GN35, GN38, GN41, p.216, 218-219, 221-223. WB EHS: N/A.	WB ESF: ESS7, ESS10.

Certifications



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Yes

Requires FPIC agreements with economic terms and transparency.

FairWild

Yes

Agreements (*written or equivalent*), fair pricing and documentation are required.

UEBT

Yes

Requires FPIC agreements with economic terms and transparency.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Partial

Payment terms and transparency covered; lacks formal benefit-sharing agreements.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Yes

Requires FPIC agreements with economic terms and transparency.

Origens Brasil®

Yes

Benefit-sharing agreements with fair pricing and transparency are documented.

Organic Certification EU

No

No benefit-sharing agreements, payment records, or plain language terms.

Organic Certification USDA

Partial

Recordkeeping exists; lacks benefit-sharing agreements and plain terms.

2 Commercial Terms and Equitable Benefit-Sharing

Go back





3

Enterprise Governance and Accountability

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Adopt and disclose an anti-bribery and anti-corruption policy.
- Designate staff responsible for monitoring ESG integrity and compliance.
- Provide a whistleblowing channel that is accessible, anonymous and non-retaliatory.
- Disclose governance and ethics commitments to workers, suppliers and communities.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Governance, p.18, #58.	IFC PS: PS2: para. 20; GN57, p.67. PS1: para. 17, 34 GN68, GN108-GN109, p.23-24, 37.	WB EHS: N/A.
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PIII 4.8. Corporate Governance, p.146-147.		WB ESF: ESS10, ESS10 Annex1.

Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance	
Certifications 3 Enterprise Governance and Accountability Go back	FSC (Forest Management) Partial Anti-corruption covered; lacks whistleblower channel and ESG staff designation.
	FairWild Partial Ethics and communication required; anti-corruption not addressed; whistleblowing not explicit.
	UEBT Partial Supports transparency and assigns ESG responsibility; lacks anti-bribery policy and whistleblower protections.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Partial ESG roles assigned; lacks anti-corruption policy and whistleblowing channel.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Anti-corruption policy, whistleblower channel, ESG oversight and ethics disclosure required.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Anti-corruption and ethics disclosed; lacks whistleblower protections.
	Organic Certification EU No No anti-corruption, whistleblowing, or ethics disclosure provisions.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Conflict of interest rules exist; lacks whistleblower and ethics disclosure.

How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as *"IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS"* and *"Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance"* as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 5

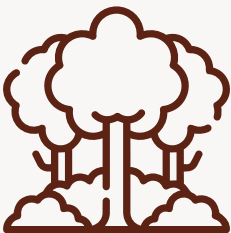
Protect and Restore Nature, Climate and Biodiversity

This principle reflects IDB Invest's requirements to safeguard biodiversity, manage water and resource use responsibly, reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to climate risks. These commitments are closely aligned with IFC PS1, PS3, PS4 and PS6, which set benchmarks for biodiversity conservation, resource efficiency, pollution prevention and climate adaptation. The World Bank aligns with ESS3, ESS6, ESS1, and ESS4. The due diligence checklist outlines practical steps and certifications that enterprises can use to demonstrate compliance.

Good practice area

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | Healthy Forests, Freshwater Ecosystems and Biodiversity | | |
| 2 | Water Stewardship and Sustainable Use | | |
| 3 | Pollution, Resource and Emissions Management | | |
| 4 | Climate Risk Resilience and Adaptation | | |





1

Healthy Forests, Freshwater Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Spatially identify and document baseline environmental values and sensitive/critical habitats; apply the mitigation hierarchy (*avoid* → *minimize* → *restore/rehabilitate*; *offsets only as a last resort and only where allowed*).
- Do not clear critical habitat and avoid conversion of primary forests and riparian habitats; if unavoidable impacts to noncritical native vegetation occur, prepare a short restoration/offset plan proportionate to risk.
- Use native species in any restoration/reforestation and implement measures to prevent invasive species.
- Keep records showing consistency with host country law and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).
- Conduct stakeholder engagement to identify biodiversity values and confirm acceptability of unavoidable impacts.
- Monitor biodiversity values over time using indicators for habitat condition, species presence and pressures; use results to inform adaptive management.
- Maintain documentation of monitoring results, corrective actions taken and compliance with mitigation commitments.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Protected Areas, p.6, #14.	IFC PS: PS6: para. 6-7, 9-10, 14-15; GN13, GN16, GN24-GN28, GN42, GN47, GN50, p.165, 167-168, 171-172, 175-176, 178.	WB ESF: ESS6, ESS1.
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 9. Biodiversity and Natural Resources, p.94-97. Sec: PIII 3.3. Risk Mitigation Hierarchy, p.115-116.	WB EHS: Sec: 4.1 Environment - Soil Erosion, p.89.	

Certifications



1

Healthy Forests, Freshwater Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Go back



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Yes

Environmental values assessed; conversion restricted; restoration and legal compliance required.

FairWild

Yes

Mitigation hierarchy, habitat protection and legal compliance are required.

UEBT

Yes

Protects biodiversity and habitats; restoration and native species required.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Yes

Prohibits deforestation; promotes restoration and native species use.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Yes

Mitigation hierarchy, habitat protection, native species use and legal compliance covered.

Origens Brasil®

Partial

Zero deforestation commitment; lacks mitigation hierarchy and restoration planning.

Organic Certification EU

Partial

Environmental protection covered; lacks full mitigation and restoration planning.

Organic Certification USDA

Partial

Promotes biodiversity; lacks mitigation hierarchy and restoration planning.

Go back

⬆





2

Water Stewardship and Sustainable Use

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Map water sources and users; document water use, efficiency and discharge consistent with national law and GIIP.
- For low water use projects: record a short note confirming no significant adverse impacts on other users or ecosystems.
- For higher water use or risk: prepare a simple water management plan (*monitor consumption, assess local water risks and include basic efficiency/reuse measures; ensure discharges meet applicable standards*).
- Include monitoring parameters (*e.g., Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), nutrients, total suspended solids, pH*) and sampling frequency proportionate to risk.
- Apply Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) procedures for sampling and analysis; use certified labs or approved methods.
- Record baseline year and catchment context; consider cumulative impacts and assimilative capacity of receiving waters.
- File discharge permits and monitoring records; exceedances must trigger corrective actions with deadlines and verification.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References

**IDB Invest ESSP:**

Sec: Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Protected Areas, p.6, #14.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 12. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, p.101-104.

IFC PS:

PS3: para. 9; GN25-GN27, p.95.

WB EHS:

Sec: 1.4 Water Conservation - Water Monitoring and Management, p.33.

Sec: 1.3 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality - Applicability and Approach, p.25.

WB ESF:

ESS3.

Certifications 	
2 Water Stewardship and Sustainable Use Go back 	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Water mapping, impact assessment and planning proportionate to risk are required.
	FairWild Partial Ecological risks assessed; water-specific planning not explicitly required.
	UEBT Yes Water use and discharge documented; plans required for higher-risk activities.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Requires water mapping, efficiency training/measures and discharge standards.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Water mapping, documentation, management planning and legal compliance required.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Environmental compliance stated; lacks water-specific documentation and planning.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Water monitoring covered; lacks mapping and reuse planning.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Regulates irrigation substances; lacks water mapping and planning.



3

Pollution, Resource and Emissions Management

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



List key resource inputs and pollution sources (*energy, water, raw materials, wastes/air emissions*); document compliance with national limits and GIIP.



Implement necessary cost-effective, resource efficiency or pollution prevention measures.



Where significant emissions or discharges are expected, quantify material flows and emissions proportionately; keep records (*e.g., Scope 1-2 GHG estimate where material, or environmental discharge logs are aligned with applicable standards*).



Resource efficiency measures and hazardous waste controls are implemented.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References


IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, p.5, #9.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 12. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, p.101-104.

IFC PS:

PS3: para. 4-8; GN3-GN4, GN8-GN12, GN14-GN20, GN29-GN30, p.89-96.

WB EHS:

Sec: 1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality - Monitoring, p.10.

Sec: 1.2 Energy Conservation - Energy Efficiency, p.18

Sec: 1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality - Greenhouse Gases (*GHGs*), p.9.

WB ESF:

ESS3.

Certifications 	
3 Pollution, Resource and Emissions Management Go back 	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Pollution sources identified; efficiency measures and emissions monitoring required.
	FairWild Partial Pollution risks considered; emissions quantification not required.
	UEBT Yes Documents inputs and emissions; requires efficiency and monitoring measures.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Lists inputs, promotes efficiency and tracking of emissions and discharges.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Tracks inputs, implements efficiency measures and documents emissions/discharges.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Environmental commitment exists; lacks pollution tracking and efficiency measures.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Resource use covered; lacks emissions quantification and GIIP alignment.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Regulates inputs; lacks emissions tracking and GIIP alignment.



4

Climate Risk Resilience and Adaptation

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Conduct a desk-based climate risk scan to identify relevant hazards (e.g., floods, heat, fires, drought) for the site and supply chain; integrate feasible resilience actions into operations.
- For projects in climate sensitive areas or with higher exposure: incorporate climate informed baseline assumptions into planning/design and include climate proofing measures for structural elements where risks are material; flag if the area deserves a Cumulative Impact assessment.
- Keep brief documentation showing actions taken and how monitoring verifies effectiveness, triggers updates and feeds back into management.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References		
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Climate Change Adaptation, Mitigation and Low Carbon Development, p.6, #10-13.	IFC PS: PS1: para. 8; GN20, GN32-GN35, GN37-GN38, p.7, 9, 14-15.	WB ESF: ESS1, ESS4.
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 11. Climate Change, p.99-100.	WB EHS: N/A.	

Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance	
Certifications 4 Climate Risk Resilience and Adaptation Go back ↑	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Hazard assessment, resilience planning and adaptive management are required.
	FairWild Partial Risk assessments required; climate-specific planning not mandated.
	UEBT Yes Climate risks identified; resilience actions and adaptive planning required.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Requires climate risk scan, adaptation actions and documentation.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Partial Promotes climate-smart resilience and management plans' update; lacks formal risk scan.
	Origens Brasil® Partial Environmental diagnostics exist; lacks climate-specific planning and resilience actions.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Reactive climate measures; lacks risk scans and climate-informed design.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Site-specific crop selection supports resilience; lacks climate planning.

How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as *"IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS"* and *"Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance"* as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 6

Demonstrate Impact and Accountability

This principle aligns with IDB Invest's requirements for enterprises to track, evaluate and transparently communicate their environmental and social performance. It emphasizes monitoring systems, adaptive management and disclosure practices that are proportionate to project risk and responsive to rights-holder and stakeholder needs. These commitments are closely aligned with IFC PS1, which establishes standards for monitoring, adaptive management and transparent reporting, and with IFC PS7, where Indigenous Peoples are affected. The World Bank aligns with ESS1 and ESS10 on monitoring and disclosure, with ESS7 for Indigenous Peoples. The due diligence checklist outlines practical steps and certifications that enterprises can use to demonstrate compliance.

Good practice area

1

Monitoring and Performance Tracking



2

Adaptive Management and Learning



3

Performance Disclosure





1 Monitoring and Performance Tracking

Tools  

Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- 

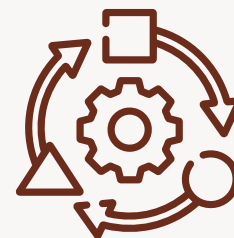
Include a concise Monitoring Plan in the ESMS (*proportionate to risk*) with baseline, indicators, roles, frequency and records of follow-up actions.
- 

Keep monitoring evidence on file (*logs, dashboards, reports*) and use it to inform decisions.
- 

For higher risk impacts, engage qualified experts to design/verify monitoring.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References			
IDB Invest ESSP: Sec: Supervision of Investment Projects - Direct Investments, p.17, #51, 54-55. IDB Invest uses tools like DELTA, ASRs and XSRs that should be fed from the ESMS. IDB Invest IM: Sec: PIII 3.10. Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management, p.130-133.	IFC PS: PS1: para. 23-24; GN83-GN89, p.29-31. WB EHS: Sec: 1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality - Monitoring, p.10. Sec: 1.3 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality - Monitoring, p.30.	Sec: 2.0 Occupational Health and Safety - Monitoring and Surveillance, p.75-76. WB ESF: ESS1.	

Certifications 	
1 Monitoring and Performance Tracking Go back 	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Monitoring plans, expert input and documentation required.
	FairWild Yes Monitoring plan, expert input and documentation are required.
	UEBT Yes Monitoring plans and expert input required; results inform decisions.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes IMS includes monitoring, expert input and documentation.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Monitoring plan, expert engagement and documentation of results required.
	Origens Brasil® Yes Monitoring plan, expert input and data-driven decisions are well established.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Monitoring required for aquaculture; lacks ESMS and dashboards.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Monitoring required; lacks expert verification and performance dashboards.



2

Adaptive Management and Learning

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



Review monitoring results regularly and update ESAP/management measures where thresholds are exceeded or issues recur.



Capture lessons learned for continuous improvement.



Document changes (*who/what/when*) and track completion.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References


IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Development Impact and Evaluation, p.17, #54-55.

IFC PS:

PS1: para. 23-24; GN70, GN86-GN88, p.24, 30-31.

WB ESF:

ESS1, ESS1 Annex2.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PIII 3.10. Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management, p.130-133.

WB EHS:

N/A.

Certifications 	
2 Adaptive Management and Learning Go back 	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Monitoring results inform updates; changes documented and lessons captured.
	FairWild Yes Monitoring results inform updates; learning and documentation required.
	UEBT Yes Monitoring results reviewed; changes documented and lessons captured.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Yes Requires review, documentation and continuous improvement.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Yes Monitoring triggers updates; changes documented; continuous improvement embedded.
	Origens Brasil® Yes Monitoring results inform updates and continuous improvement is documented.
	Organic Certification EU Partial Annual updates required; lacks change tracking and lessons learned.
	Organic Certification USDA Partial Annual updates required; lacks lessons learned and ESAP linkage.





3 Performance Disclosure

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Maintain a short external communication plan describing what will be shared with Affected Communities (*results, risks, material changes*), how and when.
- Provide periodic updates in culturally appropriate language/format; protect confidential and personal data.
- Keep a simple log of what was disclosed and feedback received.
- Respect Indigenous knowledge and intellectual property when disclosing.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References



IDB Invest ESSP:

Sec: Stakeholder Engagement, p.7, #18.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 4.3. Access to Information, p.67

Sec: PIII 3.10. Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management, p.130-133.

IFC PS:

PS1: para. 29-30; GN88, GN90, GN93, GN99-GN101, GN104-GN105, GN111-GN112, p.30-32, 34-38

PS7: GN49-GN51, p.226-227.

WB EHS:

Sec: 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management - Community Involvement and Awareness, p.44 (*for risks and hazards*).

Sec: 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response - Community Notification, p.86.

WB ESF:

ESS10, ESS7, ESS1.

Certifications	
3 Performance Disclosure	Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance
	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Public summaries, culturally appropriate updates and protection of Indigenous knowledge required. FairWild Partial Communication required; disclosure logs and data protection not specified. UEBT Yes Supports disclosures and IP protection. Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Partial Internal updates accessible; lacks external communication and disclosure logs. Rainforest Alliance (RA) Partial Language access and FPIC covered; lacks communication plan and disclosure log. Origens Brasil® Yes Results and updates are shared in culturally appropriate formats with feedback tracking. Organic Certification EU No No external communication, feedback logs, or IP protections. Organic Certification USDA Partial Public access and confidentiality rules; lacks disclosure logs and IP protections.

Go back

⬆



How to use?



Position the cursor over the circle and click if it meets the requirement; you can save the document so you don't lose your selection(s) and continue when needed.

Use resources such as *"IDB Invest References / World Bank ESF / IFC PS"* and *"Certifications/Standards that Demonstrate Compliance"* as reference sources for the correct implementation of each Principle.



Principle 7

Build Capacity and Networks

This principle reflects IDB Invest's commitment to strengthening local capacity and fostering collaborative networks that enhance environmental and social outcomes. Enterprises are expected to provide inclusive, risk-based training and technical support, while also engaging with associations, Indigenous organizations and other rights-holders and stakeholders to build collective impact. These expectations are closely aligned with IFC PS1, which emphasizes capacity-building, inclusive engagement and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The World Bank aligns with ESS1 and ESS10, with ESS7 where Indigenous Peoples are affected. The due diligence checklist outlines practical steps and certifications that enterprises can use to demonstrate compliance.

Good practice area

1

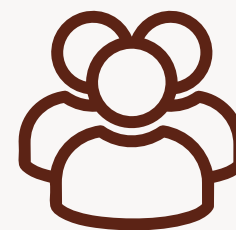
Local and Community Capacity



2

Multi-Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships





1

Local and Community Capacity

Tools



Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)



Provide training, mentoring, or technical support that is proportionate to identified environmental and social risks.



Link capacity-building directly to ESMS implementation or risk management.



Ensure training is inclusive, culturally appropriate and documented (*attendance, content, outcomes*).

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References


IDB Invest ESSP:

N/A.

IDB Invest IM:

Sec: PII 2.2. Indigenous Peoples, p.46-49.

Sec: PII 6.10. Employment, Demobilization and Retrenchment, p.84-85.

IFC PS:

PS1: para. 17-19, GN61-GN71, GN75-GN80, GN83-GN86, p.22-27, 29-30 (*worker-based capacity building*).

WB EHS:

Sec: 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management - Management Actions, p.42-43.

Sec: 2.2 Communication and Training - OHS Training, p.63.

Sec: 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response - Training and Updating, p.87-88.

Sec: 2.2 Communication and Training - Communicate Hazard Codes, p.63.

Sec: 1.5 Hazardous Materials Management - Preventive Measures, p.43-44.

Sec: 3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response, p.86.

WB ESF:

ESS1 (*for workers, risks and mitigation measures*), ESS7.

Certifications



Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance

FSC (Forest Management)

Yes

Training and support required; inclusive and linked to risk management.

FairWild

Yes

Training and capacity-building linked to risk and management planning.

UEBT

Yes

Training is risk-based, inclusive, documented and linked to ESMS.

Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard)

Yes

Risk-based training is inclusive, documented and linked to the system.

Rainforest Alliance (RA)

Yes

Risk-based, inclusive training linked to ESMS and documented.

Origens Brasil®

Yes

Inclusive training and support linked to ESMS and risk management are provided.

Organic Certification EU

No

No training, mentoring, or capacity-building provisions.

Organic Certification USDA

Partial

Training for certifiers; lacks community support and ESMS linkage.

1 Local and Community Capacity

Go back





2 Multi-Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships

Tools  

Minimum Due Diligence and Enterprise Needs (IDB Invest Policy/Manual)

- Identify relevant networks, associations, or partnerships (*local, national, regional*).
- Ensure enterprise participation with stakeholders is documented and contributes to dialogue, advocacy, or collective impact.
- Integration of engagement commitments into SEP or ESMS is required for traceability.

IDB Invest / WB ESF / IFC PS References			
IDB Invest ESSP: N/A.	Sec: PII 4.2. Stakeholder Engagement Planning, p.64-66.	WB EHS: N/A.	
IDB Invest IM: Sec: PII 4.1. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis, p.60-62.	IFC PS: PS1: para. 26; GN69-GN70, GN88, GN95-GN98, p.23-24, 30-36.	WB ESF: ESS10, ESS1, ESS7.	

Certifications / Standards Demonstrating Compliance	
Certifications 2 Multi-Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships Go back	FSC (Forest Management) Yes Stakeholder engagement and integration into planning and monitoring required.
	FairWild Partial Partnerships encouraged and integrated into the management system; external advocacy and documentation not mandated.
	UEBT Yes Traceability supported; stakeholder identification.
	Fairtrade (Small-scale Producer Organizations Standard) Partial Encourages collaboration; lacks documentation and SEP/ESMS integration.
	Rainforest Alliance (RA) Partial Stakeholder collaboration encouraged; lacks documentation and SEP/ESMS integration.
	Origens Brasil® Yes Governance and platform structure ensure documented, traceable stakeholder engagement.
	Organic Certification EU No No network identification, documentation, or SEP/ESMS integration.
	Organic Certification USDA No No network identification, documentation, or SEP/ESMS integration.

Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources

This section presents a curated selection of tools to support socio-bioeconomy initiatives in applying the guide's principles and good practices. While many resources exist, this guide prioritizes those that are practical, internationally aligned and offer templates or step-by-step guidance. The tools are meant to be applied proportionately—according to the enterprise's stage of development and the scale or severity of risks and opportunities—so users can choose what best fits their context.

The tools highlighted below are:

- **Aligned with global standards.**
- **Practical and accessible**, with ready-to-use checklists, templates, or manuals.
- **Relevant across contexts**, from emerging enterprises to larger companies.
- **Multi-purpose**, with some tools appearing under more than one pillar, given their broad applicability.

This is not an exhaustive list, but a practical foundation that combines credibility with usability to help initiatives strengthen safeguards, demonstrate accountability and advance a regenerative socio-bioeconomy.

Principle 1 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources

Assess Risks and Embed Robust Environmental and Social Safeguards

Good practice area

- 1 Environmental and social screening and action plan  
- 2 Gender and Human Rights Safeguards  
- 3 Grievance and Redress Mechanism for Communities and Workers  

1 Environmental and social screening and action plan

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IFC - Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Implementation Handbook	- Screening checklists. - Legal register templates. - Risk/impact tables. - Mitigation hierarchy planning sheets. - Grievance log template.	- Initiatives building an ESMS in line with IFC PS1. - Moderate-risk projects or suppliers scaling compliance.
		Why Useful - Comprehensive starter kit for compliance officers. - Easily adapted into company procedures.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B American Carbon Registry (ACR) - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Template	Structured ESIA form with sections on environmental impacts, social risks and mitigation actions.	SMEs or early-stage projects needing a ready ESIA outline.
		Why Useful - Plug-and-play framework capturing risks and mitigation in one document. - Aligns screening with international practice.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C UEBT - Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Manual	- Step-by-step forms for biodiversity risk/opportunity assessment. - Templates for mapping species and ecosystems. - Guidance for corrective actions.	Companies sourcing biodiversity-based raw materials (<i>e.g., Amazonian NTFPs, botanicals</i>).
		Why Useful - Goes beyond generic ESIA by integrating biodiversity safeguards and restoration. - Highly relevant to Amazonian supply chains.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D Rainforest Alliance - Annex S03: Risk Assessment Tool (Excel)	- Excel modules covering: - Basic E&S Risk Assessment: legal gaps, exclusion criteria, mitigation hierarchy (<i>Annex S03-4a</i>). - Climate Change Risk Assessment: to identify adaptation/mitigation risks and actions (<i>Annex S03-4b</i>). - Gender Risk Assessment: including GBV and vulnerable group considerations (<i>Annex S03-4c</i>). - Assess-and-Address In-Depth Risk Assessment: to identify, document and plan corrective actions for social, labor, or community risks (<i>Annex S03-4d</i>).	- Farms, groups and enterprises (<i>certified or not</i>). - At project design or early implementation.
		Why Useful - Structured, auditable checklists and action-tracking tables. - Ensures early risk identification, documentation and integration of gender and human rights safeguards.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
E IDB Invest - Good Practice Note: Security and Contextual Risk Management	- Engagement approaches for insecure settings (<i>remote, intermediaries, gender-sensitive</i>). - Guidance to integrate risks into ESAs/ESMS. - Procedures for monitoring security forces and community involvement.	Projects operating in fragile/conflict-affected areas or high-risk environments.
		Why Useful - Conflict-sensitive roadmap aligned with IFC PS4 and IDB safeguards. - Practical tools to anticipate, mitigate and document risks while protecting trust.

2

Gender and Human Rights Safeguards



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IDB Invest - Gender Risk Assessment Tool (GRAT)	- Questionnaire and guidance for identifying differentiated gender impacts. - Covers workforce, consultation, community safety, resettlement, GBV.	Projects assessing gender-related risks/opportunities in workforce and communities.
		Why Useful - Maps gender risks systematically. - Provides prompts for mitigation and equity actions.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B IDB Invest - Practical Guide for Investigating Gender Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH)	- Step-by-step complaint handling protocols. - Investigator guidance. - Case documentation templates.	Enterprises setting up GBVH-sensitive grievance channels.
		Why Useful - Aligned with IDB Invest Policy and Manual. - Ensures grievance channels meet lender expectations.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C IFC/EBRD/CDC - Addressing GBVH in Agribusiness	- Sample risk screens. - Sector-specific GBVH scenarios. - Mitigation checklists. - Integration examples for project plans.	Agribusiness investors, managers, compliance teams.
		Why Useful - Field-tested measures. - Directly transferable into codes of conduct and HR policies.



3

Grievance and Redress Mechanism for Communities and Workers



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A World Bank - GRM Checklist [EN, SP]	- Concise yes/no checklist on accessibility, anonymity, timeliness, record-keeping. - Guidance for setup.	Enterprises and NGOs needing a quick GRM checklist.
		Why Useful - Quick compliance validation. - Useful for lenders and enterprises alike.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Rainforest Alliance - Guidance E: Grievance Mechanism	- Instructions on establishing/operating GRMs. - Compliance indicators.	Farms and supply chains.
		Why Useful - Certification-ready. - Embeds GRM practices at farm and supply-chain level.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) - Grievance Mechanism Toolkit	- Plain-language step-by-step “how to” guides. - Sample forms. - Budget-conscious design options.	SMEs, community enterprises, project teams.
		Why Useful - Widely respected ombudsman reference. - Balances rigor with accessibility for smaller actors.



Principle 2 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources

Respect Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Traditional Communities and Local Communities

Good practice area

1

Community Engagement



2

Land Tenure and Resource Access



3

Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge



1

Community Engagement



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IDB Invest - Good Practice Note on Stakeholder Mapping and Engagement	- Principles of meaningful engagement (<i>transparency, inclusivity, equity, anti-reprisal</i>). - Steps for stakeholder identification, mapping and focus on vulnerable groups. - Proportionate methods: disclosure → consultation → ICP → FPIC. - Guidance on integrating feedback, monitoring and updating SEPs. - Annex with a disclosable SEP template (<i>structure, actions, grievance, indicators</i>).	For enterprises/project teams preparing or implementing Stakeholder Engagement Plans (<i>SEP</i>).
		Why Useful IDB Invest-aligned roadmap for mapping and engagement, ensuring proportionate consultation and protection of vulnerable groups.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B IFC - Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook	- Step-by-step manual for stakeholder engagement. - Five Steps for Iterative Consultation (<i>p.34</i>). - Grievance design and tracking (<i>p.69</i>). - Co-monitoring approaches. - Appendix 2: engagement strategies by risk level. - Appendix 3: SEP sample contents (<i>p.164</i>). - Appendix 4: Stakeholder log template (<i>p.169</i>).	Any enterprise building/tightening a SEP across full project cycle.
		Why Useful - Directly aligned with IFC expectations. - Ready templates to paste into SEP/ESMS. - Produces auditable, traceable records.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C World Bank - Stakeholder Engagement Plan Templates (High Risk EN, FR, SP and Moderate Risk Projects EN, FR, SP)	Editable templates for: - High/Substantial Risk SEP: objectives, mapping, methods, roles, budget, timeline, reporting. - Moderate Risk SEP: streamlined SEP for lighter projects.	Project teams needing ready SEP outlines early in design/due diligence.
		Why Useful - Quick-start compliant SEPs. - Ensures proportionate, auditable engagement across contexts.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D Accountability Framework Initiative - Operational Guidance on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	- Distinguishes consultation vs. FPIC. - Key FPIC elements (p.7). - Internal practices needed: policies, training, gov't engagement. - Annex: challenges (<i>e.g., power imbalances, coercion</i>) with company responses.	Enterprises sourcing/operating where Indigenous Peoples may be affected.
		Why Useful - Translates rights-based FPIC into corporate actions. - Practical roadmap to meet obligations.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
E FAO - Free, Prior and Informed Consent Manual: An Indigenous Peoples' Right and a Good Practice for Local Communities	- Step-by-step FPIC planning/implementation. - Annex 6: ready-to-use FPIC checklist.	Enterprises engaging Indigenous Peoples where FPIC is required.
		Why Useful - Practical, field-ready manual. - Usable directly by project teams.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
F FSC - Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent	7-step FPIC process (<i>Part 2, p.29</i>). - Covers: rights-holder identification, design, facilitation, negotiation, documentation and follow-up.	Forestry/NTFP project managers near Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities.
		Why Useful Certification-grade, field-oriented guidance.

2

Land Tenure and Resource Access

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) - Operational Guidance on Respecting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	• Defines Indigenous Peoples vs. local communities. • Clear company responsibilities: respect rights, ensure FPIC, prohibit involuntary relocation, safeguard Traditional Knowledge (TK), establish grievance/monitoring systems.	• Enterprises working in Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, Traditional Communities and local community areas.
		Why Useful • Clear roadmap linking UNDRIP/ILO 169 to company steps. • Integrates land/resource/culture safeguards.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Namati - Community Land Protection Facilitators Guide	• Participatory mapping methods. • Workshop scripts. • Templates and sample bylaws.	• Field teams helping communities document land claims.
		Why Useful • Widely used, community-driven guide. • Creates practical action plans for tenure security.



C

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
LandMark - Global Platform of Indigenous and Community Lands	Interactive map of titled, recognized, and claimed Indigenous and community lands.	Early project screening to identify overlaps with recognized claims.
		Why Useful - Quick, reliable way to identify tenure overlaps. - Builds initial rights-holder list.

D

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
RAISG - Amazonia Map Viewer	Interactive layers: territories, deforestation, infrastructure, environmental threats.	Amazonia projects needing Indigenous territory data and pressure analysis.
		Why Useful Regional lens for tenure and socio-environmental risk screening.



3

Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A Natural Justice - Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Community Protocols Toolkit	• Toolkit to build Biocultural Community Protocols. • ABS basics, consent and negotiation steps. • Templates/tools for community-led benefit-sharing.	• Communities, NGOs, project teams negotiating TK/ABS.
		Why Useful • Rights-based toolkit. • Structures compensation, consent and long-term governance.



Principle 3 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources

Establish Fair, Safe and Legal Working Conditions (*direct employees*)

Good practice area

1

Safety, Fair Wages and Clear Terms of Employment



2

Child and Forced Labor Prevention and Youth Safety



1

Safety, Fair Wages and Clear Terms of Employment

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IFC - Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Implementation Handbook	• Job hazard identification checklist (p.21-22). • Emergency Preparedness and Response procedures (p.44-47).	• All enterprises needing OHS basics and Emergency Preparedness within ESMS.
		Why Useful • Covers the two essentials (<i>hazard identification and emergency response</i>). • Fully aligned with IFC PS and lender expectations.

2

Child and Forced Labor Prevention and Youth Safety



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A ILO - Eliminating Child Labour in Agriculture: Training Manual (Book 1, 2, 3)	- Book 1: Trainer's Guide with facilitation methods. - Book 2: Course Activities with exercises for farmers on hazardous vs. acceptable light work. - Book 3: Resources with legal references, risk criteria, case examples.	Agriculture/NTFP projects with family labor, youth, or community-based system.
		Why Useful - Tailored to rural/agriculture contexts. - Aligns with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. - Supports identification and remediation of risks.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Rainforest Alliance - Child Labor Toolkit (Workbook and Forms)	5 modules, 3 annexes, workbook for: - Risk assessments and mitigation. - Remediation planning. - Child-safe engagement. - Monitoring and tracking. - And field-ready forms for incident reporting.	Farms, coops and supply chains needing ready tools for child labor due diligence.
		Why Useful - Certification-grade, streamlined for agriculture contexts. - Usable beyond certification.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C ILO - Forced Labour: A Checklist and Guidance for Assessing Compliance	- Checklist by type of violation (<i>e.g., prison labor, coercion, trafficking</i>). - Guidance on policy, evidence and assessment methods.	Companies, compliance officers, auditors, buyers assessing forced labor risks.
		Why Useful - Combines legal standards with field-ready tools. - Aligned with ILO Conventions 29 and 105.



Principle 4 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources

Build Ethical, Traceable and Transparent Value Chains

Good practice area

1

Supply Chain Traceability and Transparency



2

Commercial Terms and Equitable Benefit-Sharing



3

Enterprise Governance and Accountability



1

Supply Chain Traceability and Transparency

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A FairWild - Annotated Management Plan Template	• Template covering traceability, resource assessment, allowable harvest volumes, risk mitigation, worker protections, benefit-sharing, documentation. • Annotations explain each section's requirements.	• Enterprises and harvesters managing wild collection (<i>plants, fungi, resins</i>).
		Why Useful • Ensures traceable, documented wild collection. • Supports compliance with transparency and sustainability standards.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B UN Global Compact/ BSR - A Practical Guide to Traceability	• 7-step playbook to design and strengthen supply chain traceability.	• Any enterprise starting traceability from scratch.
		Why Useful • Clear, cross-sector starter guide to quickly build a basic system.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C MapBiomass - Amazon (annual maps) and MapBiomass Alerta (validated deforestation alerts)	• MapBiomass Amazon: 39 years of land cover/use maps at 30m resolution. • MapBiomass Alerta: weekly validated alerts plus high resolution before/after images; linked to territorial data; alert reports for Brazil only.	• Supply-chain teams screening deforestation exposure near suppliers (<i>Amazon</i>).
		Why Useful • Provides geospatial evidence to attach to supplier files. • Strengthens traceability/risk screening. • Note: Alerta shows all vegetation loss (<i>legality not judged</i>).



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
 Land & Carbon Lab - Global Nature Watch	- AI trained tool with trusted datasets on land-cover change, ecosystem conversion, and carbon flux. - Can translate simple questions into structured geospatial analyses.	Companies screening conversion and carbon risks across multiple geographies.
		Why Useful - Supports supply-chain due diligence for conversion-free sourcing. - Helps align with no-conversion targets and climate/biodiversity reporting.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
 Origens Brasil® - Multisectorial Traceability and Origin Guarantee Network site and its Manual	- QR-code based platform linking products to origin, community and production data. - Manual explains data input, verification and platform operation.	Buyers and sourcing agents working with Indigenous/ Traditional networks in Brazilian Amazon.
		Why Useful - Traceability and origin guarantee at consumer-level. - Manual supports supply teams to integrate origin tracking into supplier records.

2

Commercial Terms and Equitable Benefit-Sharing



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A UEBT - Fair and Equitable Benefit-Sharing Manual	- Definitions of benefit-sharing/ABS. 7-stage assessment process. - Guidance on roles and how to apply policies in supply chains.	Companies sourcing biodiversity ingredients and natural products.
		Why Useful - Structured, field-tested framework for ABS and TK obligations. - Auditable benefit-sharing agreements.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Conexsus - Good Practice Guide for Responsible Markets (POR)	- Step-by-step guidance for ethical, transparent trade relations. - Covers planning, pre-requisites, qualification plans, commercial terms, formalization and evaluation.	- Companies buying socio-biodiversity products. - Community enterprises/cooperatives entering formal markets.
		Why Useful - Tailored for socio-bioeconomy supply chains. - Strengthens fair buyer-community relations. - Offers practical advice for responsible, transparent and inclusive commercial agreements.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C Nagoya Protocol Hub - Benefit-Sharing Overview	- Explanation of model contractual clauses. - Legal basis under Nagoya Protocol. - Relation to ABS agreements.	Policy designers and contract drafters.
		Why Useful Foundational context for designing model clauses in TK/ABS agreements.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D VEJA - Real supplier contracts with clear commercial terms	Real contracts with local cooperatives: transparent terms, price structures, schedules, shared commitments.	Enterprises sourcing from Amazonian communities.
		Why Useful - Actionable models of equitable supply relationships. - Inspire transparent, fair procurement formats.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
E Responsible Contracting Project - Contracting Toolkit	- Illustrated picture cards to explain ABS principles. - Facilitator notes with objectives, tips, key messages.	Companies/buyers drafting supplier contracts.
		Why Useful - Makes ABS concepts accessible and inclusive. - Supports dialogue and understanding.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
F Natural Justice - The ABS Picture Box	- Illustrated picture cards to explain ABS principles. - Facilitator notes with objectives, tips, key messages.	Facilitators working with low-literacy or remote communities.
		Why Useful - Makes ABS concepts accessible and inclusive. - Supports dialogue and understanding.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
G Natural Justice - Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Community Protocols Toolkit	- Toolkit for Biocultural Community Protocols. - ABS basics, negotiation steps, templates, tools for documentation.	Communities, NGOs, project teams negotiating TK/ABS.
		Why Useful Grounded, rights-based tool for structuring consent, compensation and long-term governance.

3 Enterprise Governance and Accountability


[Go back](#)


Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A Transparency International - Business Integrity: A Toolkit for Medium-Sized Enterprises	- Customizable anti-corruption policy template (<i>p.25</i>). - Guidance on ethics committees, risk assessments, reporting structures.	SMEs needing intro to anti-corruption frameworks.
		Why Useful - Practical, accessible governance starter kit. - Aligns SMEs with global anti-corruption standards.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B IFC - Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Governance Guidebook	- Governance framework tailored to SME growth stages. - Step-by-step worksheets and action-planning tools (<i>Appendix</i>). - Leading practices on culture, decision-making, risk management, disclosure and transparency, and ownership structures.	SMEs at any stage (<i>start-up, growth, expansion</i>) needing governance tools.
		Why Useful Tailored for SMEs, avoiding large-company complexity.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C Responsible Sourcing Tool - Food and Beverage Supplier Code of Conduct	Template clauses covering: - Forced/child labor prohibitions. - Wages, hours, non-discrimination. - Safe working conditions. - Environmental management, transparency, grievance channels.	Food and Beverage companies drafting supplier codes/contracts.
		Why Useful - Sector-specific, legally credible template. - Aligned with international due diligence standards.



Principle 5 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources
Protect and Restore Nature, Climate and Biodiversity

Good practice area

- 1

Healthy Forests, Freshwater Ecosystems and Biodiversity




- 2

Water Stewardship and Sustainable Use




- 3

Pollution, Resource and Emissions Management




- 4

Climate Risk Resilience and Adaptation





1

Healthy Forests, Freshwater Ecosystems and Biodiversity



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A KBA Partners - Guidelines on Business and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): Managing Risk to Biodiversity and the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)	- Manual for identifying KBAs using quantitative criteria (<i>threatened species, protected areas, etc.</i>). - IBAT database for rapid, desk-based screening before field surveys.	Enterprises conducting biodiversity screening/baselines.
		Why Useful - Globally recognized method to spot critical habitats early. - Helps avoid siting in sensitive areas and guides mitigation.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B HCV Resource Network - Common Guidance for Identification of High Conservation Values (HCV)	Methodology to identify High Conservation Values (<i>species diversity, ecosystem services, cultural values, intact landscapes</i>).	Agriculture, forestry, NTFP supply chains; baseline and land-use planning.
		Why Useful - Widely accepted (<i>e.g., FSC</i>). - Practical baseline for mapping habitats and avoiding conversion.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C UEBT - Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) Manual	- Step-by-step guide for BAPs, with annex templates for baselines, actions and monitoring. - Covers native species, ecosystem services, connectivity.	Enterprises/producer groups in natural ingredient supply chains.
		Why Useful - Audit-ready, certification-aligned framework. - Adaptable for Amazonian NTFP supply chains.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D FairWild - Management Plan Template for Wild Collection	• Fill-in template for Resource Management Plans. • Sections for resource assessment, sustainable harvest, roles and responsibilities.	• Community enterprises, cooperatives, NTFP companies.
		Why Useful • Simple, ready-to-use template for NTFPs. • Supports documentation of limits and practical BMPs.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
E Natura &Co - Biodiversity Policy (Real corporate example)	• Policy with commitments to zero deforestation, FPIC, benefit-sharing, ecosystem services, Indigenous rights. • Seven action areas: science, sustainable formulas, community relations, benefit-sharing, raw material sourcing, ops, communication.	• Enterprises sourcing/operating in biodiversity-rich contexts.
		Why Useful • A real-life Latin American-focused corporate policy. • Model for regenerative, community-inclusive biodiversity management.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
F WWF - Ecosystem Services and Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)	• Practical introduction to PES directed at businesses. • Outlines five PES business models: value-added goods, cost-saving, regulatory compliance, voluntary PES, and public procurement. • Quick case examples from diverse sectors.	• Companies and investors during strategy design or partnership development.
		Why Useful • Helps the private sector identify business opportunities linked to ecosystem stewardship.

2

Water Stewardship and Sustainable Use



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A	• WRI - Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter • Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas: Interactive maps with baseline stress, floods, droughts, quality). • Water Risk Filter: Risk scores and future climate scenarios.	• Any enterprise screening/monitoring water risks.
		Why Useful • Robust, defensible water risk mapping tools.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B	• Simply Sustainable Water - Farm/Facility-Level Water Management Guide • Six-step visual guide: mapping sources, catchment protection, leaks/erosion checks, efficiency, monitoring, records.	• Small enterprises, cooperatives, community facilities.
		Why Useful • Accessible starter tool for low water use. • Supports first-time Water Stewardship Plans.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C	• AWS - Alliance for Water Stewardship Guidance • Criteria and site-level action guidance. • Structured “<i>assess-plan-act-monitor</i>” framework.	• Medium/high water-use sites.
		Why Useful • Globally recognized water stewardship blueprint.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D	• WBCSD - Freshwater Accountability Navigator (FAN) • Self-assessment and reporting tool • Evaluates freshwater governance, risks, performance, disclosure.	• Enterprises with medium-high water use or sensitive catchments.
		Why Useful • Business-oriented pathway to document and communicate water stewardship.



3

Pollution, Resource and Emissions Management



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A NetRegs - Generic Management Toolkit for SMEs	• Templates for energy, emissions, waste, water, resource use. • Incident-response checklist and maintenance log.	• SMEs needing a simple pollution management plan.
		Why Useful • One-page starter toolkit. • Easy entry point for Resource and Pollution Management Plans.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B IDB - GHG Accounting Manual	• Step-by-step Scope 1 and 2 methodologies. • Covers boundaries, emission factors, estimation.	• Enterprises with moderate-high GHG emissions.
		Why Useful • Aligns with GHG Protocol and IDB standards. • Produces auditable GHG inventories.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C IDB Invest - Good Practice Note: Wastewater Management for the Agribusiness Sector	• Best Wastewater Management Practices (<i>pollution prevention, treatment, effluent</i>). • Tiered risk analysis for discharges. • Monitoring parameters and methods. • Industry-specific primers.	• Agribusiness enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean (<i>processing, food and beverage, agroindustry</i>).
		Why Useful • Practical roadmap tailored to agroindustry in LAC.



4

Climate Risk Resilience and Adaptation



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IDB Invest - Building Better Resilience: Note on Avoiding Maladaptation	• Clear definition and types of maladaptation. • Drivers of maladaptation (<i>poor planning, short-term focus, inequity, lock-ins</i>). • A clear framework for assessing adaptation-maladaptation spectrum. • Checklist of guiding questions across ecosystems, equity, governance, feasibility (<i>p.25</i>).	• Project teams and E&S officers designing or implementing climate adaptation projects.
		Why Useful • Practical roadmap to prevent unintended harmful adaptation outcomes. • Enhances climate resilience design while aligning with the Paris Agreement.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B World Bank - Climate and Disaster Risk Screening Tool	• Online tool: hazard overlays (<i>floods, droughts, storms, fires</i>). • Questionnaire and auto-generated risk report.	• Any enterprise/project team scanning local climate threats.
		Why Useful • Instant desk-based climate scan. • Easy to attach to due diligence files.



Principle 6 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources
Demonstrate Impact and Accountability

Good practice area

- 1

Monitoring and Performance Tracking




- 2

Adaptive Management and Learning




- 3

Performance Disclosure





1

Monitoring and Performance Tracking

Go back

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A	<u>IFC - ESMS Implementation Handbook (Element 9: Monitoring and Review)</u> • How to design monitoring systems measuring intent, implementation and effectiveness (p.56). • Agenda for management review meetings (p.62).	• Enterprises setting up an ESMS needing monitoring steps.
		Why Useful • SME-friendly, practical steps to embed monitoring in ESMS without heavy resources.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B	<u>UEBT - Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) Manual</u> • Monitoring requirements and protocols (p.20). • Indicator examples (p.49).	• Enterprises developing Biodiversity or E&S Management Plans.
		Why Useful • Certification-aligned manual. • Proportionate guidance to stand up monitoring quickly.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C WWF - CMRV: Community-based Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Guide	Communities or project teams co-developing participatory monitoring.	Communities or project teams co-developing participatory monitoring.
		Why Useful - Enables communities to lead monitoring. - Ensures participatory, credible, transparent evidence.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D KoBoToolbox - Free Mobile Data Collection	Open-source platform with: - Form builder and libraries. - Multi-language support. - Offline data collection. - Dashboards for results.	Field teams/community enumerators in remote/offline areas.
		Why Useful - Low-cost, user-friendly way to digitize monitoring. - Makes indicator tracking faster and transparent.

2

Adaptive Management and Learning

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance (GIDA and Practical Application Article)	• Explanation of CARE principle: Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics. • Practical article with step-by-step application guidance.	• Enterprises, NGOs, research partners handling Indigenous/community data.
		Why Useful • Moves CARE from principle to action. • Protects Indigenous FPIC, IP rights and ensures respectful knowledge-sharing.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B UNDP/Equator Initiative - Equator Prize, Case Studies and Community Dialogues	• Equator Prize awarded cases. • Knowledge Center with public case studies. • Dialogues for peer learning.	• Enterprises/social entrepreneurs seeking inclusive reporting models.
		Why Useful • Demonstrates visual, narrative formats rooted in local context. • Inspires participatory reporting and accountability.



3

Performance Disclosure

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A IFC - ESG Guidebook	- Annex 1: suggested metrics and indicators (<i>p.60</i>). - Sec. 3: guidance on ESG disclosure and sustainability reports (<i>p.47</i>).	Enterprises improving disclosure aligned with IFC expectations.
		Why Useful - Plug-and-play indicator list for monitoring logs. - Explains how to translate data into credible disclosures.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) - Operational Guidance on Reporting, Disclosure and Claims	- Sections 2-4: risk exposure and compliance reporting. - Sec. 5: supply origins and supplier disclosure. - Sec. 6: substantiated sustainability claims (<i>scope, timeframe, evidence</i>).	Agri/forestry companies reporting on deforestation, conversion, HR risks.
		Why Useful - Provides a structured roadmap for clear, evidence-based reporting. - Helps avoid greenwashing and align with global norms.

Principle 7 | Tools and Ready-to-Use Resources
Build Capacity and Networks

Good practice area

1

Local and Community Capacity



2

Multi-Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships



1

Local and Community Capacity



Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A Natural Justice - Biocultural Community Protocols (BCP) Toolkit	- Guidance to document identity, governance and cultural values. - Methods to build BCPs. - Strategies for negotiation, outreach and revision.	Community facilitators or NGOs supporting Indigenous/rural groups.
		Why Useful - Strengthens community-driven agreements on rights, consent and benefits. - Builds foundation for long-term governance.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Amazonia Accelerators and Incubators	NESST (Latin America and Global): incubation, growth capital, business support. IDB Lab (Latin America and Caribbean): catalytic capital (<i>loans, equity, grants</i>). AMAZ Impact Accelerator (Brazil): acceleration, investment, mentoring, impact investor links. PPA - Partners for the Amazon (Brazil): coalition for acceleration and investments. Sinergia -Jornada Amazônia (Brazil): mentoring, capacity building, financing access.	Startups, community enterprises, suppliers in socio-bioeconomy value chains.
		Why Useful - Opens access to capital, markets and tailored mentoring. - Supports Amazon-based enterprises to grow and formalize supply chains.
Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C UNDP - Learning for Nature (Online Capacity-Building Platform)	- Multilingual hub with self-paced courses, facilitated programs and webinars. - Topics: biodiversity finance, ABS, gender and environment, Nature-based Solutions. - Certificates for many courses.	Enterprises, communities, practitioners seeking free, practical training.
		Why Useful - No-cost, globally recognized training. - Strengthens technical and organizational capacity for enterprises and partners.



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
 FAO - eLearning Academy	- Multilingual and certified courses and webinars across ~25 thematic areas (<i>forests, climate, social protection, child labor, water, gender etc.</i>). - Self-paced and instructor-led modules. - Certificates and digital badges. - Repository of recorded webinars and learning materials.	Enterprises, communities and practitioners seeking free, practical capacity building.
		Why Useful - No-cost, credible global platform. - Allows flexible learning by topic and risk level. - Builds awareness and skills essential for compliance, participation and improved ESG performance.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
 Certification Standards - Resource Hubs	- Links to FSC, FairWild, UEBT, Fairtrade, RA, Organic, Origens Brasil® hubs. - Manuals, online courses, checklists, templates.	SMEs, cooperatives, community enterprises seeking supplier training.
		Why Useful - Direct access to certification-aligned training and tools. - Helps suppliers meet buyer requirements and align with safeguards.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
 International Trade Centre - Standards Map	- Online database comparing 300+ sustainability standards across sectors, geographies, and value chain stages. - Filters by commodity, region, or theme (<i>e.g., labor, environment</i>). - Comparison reports showing alignment and overlaps between standards.	- Companies, producers, and financial institutions evaluating certification options or compliance pathways. - Useful at early planning or due diligence stages.
		Why Useful - Helps identify which certifications best match project or supplier needs. - Simplifies selection of sustainability frameworks aligned with socio-bioeconomy principles. - Reliable source maintained by the International Trade Centre (<i>ITC</i>).

2

Multi-Stakeholder Networks and Partnerships

Go back



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
A Multi-Stakeholder Amazonia Networks and Partnerships	PanAmazonia Network for Bioeconomy (AMZBioecon): “Network of networks” with clear task forces. Amazon Investor Coalition: platform linking capital and producers. Coalizão Brasil Clima, Florestas e Agricultura: advocacy and commitments. Amazon Finance Network (IFC and IDB Invest): mobilizing private capital.	Enterprises, producer groups, NGOs, investors aligning with regional agendas.
		Why Useful - Provides entry into regional coalitions shaping policy, finance and knowledge. - Helps anticipate shifts and access tools, studies, collective opportunities.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
B Certification Standards - Networks and Partnerships	- FSC, Fairtrade, RA, FairWild, UEBT, Organic, Origens Brasil® networks. - Membership groups, annual assemblies, regional alliances. - Peer learning, advocacy channels, collective branding.	Enterprises joining certification schemes to expand partnerships.
		Why Useful - Ready-made entry points for dialogue, learning and advocacy. - Strengthens participation in socio-bioeconomy ecosystems



Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
C Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) - Operational Guidance on Achieving Commitments Through Collaboration	• Practical pathways for sectoral, landscape and jurisdictional collaboration. • Includes joint stakeholder engagement, conservation agreements, use of monitoring systems.	• Enterprises addressing deforestation and HR risks through collective action.
		Why Useful • Helps enterprises share responsibility and build legitimacy. • Provides structured, credible approaches to demonstrate progress.

Tool / Resource	What it Provides	Who / When
D NESsT - Unlocking the Potential of the Global Financial Ecosystem for the Amazon Bioeconomy	• Analysis of funding barriers for community-based enterprises. • Outlines nine concrete opportunities to improve capital access, enterprise support and ecosystem infrastructure.	• Investors, accelerators, NGOs and enterprises strengthening enabling conditions for community-based businesses.
		Why Useful • Helps investors and enterprises identify systemic constraints and design partnerships and financing approaches that strengthen the Amazon socio-bioeconomy ecosystem.

Authors and key contributors

TNC Authors

- Lisa Ferguson
- Sarah Gammage
- Gabriela Jaramillo
- Ro'otsitsina Juruna
- Natália Leite
- Linett Leon

IDB Contributors

- Daniel Hincapie
- Tatiana Schor
- Vanessa Licht Tellez
- Johanna Hansmann

TNC Contributors

- Marina Aragão
- Carolina Carrillo
- Gabriela Celi
- Mónica Chávez
- Ximena Checa Rivas
- Adriana Correa
- Luis Dávalos
- Daniela Lizano
- Rafael Mendoza
- Juan Carlos Parra
- Aline Perez
- Carolina Polaina
- Alfredo Salinas
- Juliana Simões
- Helcio Souza
- Fabián Tamayo
- Teresa Veloz
- Isai Vitorino

IDB Invest Contributors

- Gabriel Azevedo
- Jaime Garcia Alba
- Leonardo Mazzei
- Mauro Mora Núñez
- Milena Correia Cafruni
- Paula Valencia
- Thomaz Pacheco