

## What is the GMAP?

The Global Map of Environmental & Social Risk in Agro-commodity Production (GMAP) is a database, aligned to the 2012 IFC Performance Standards, which collects information on E&S risks for about 235 country-commodity combinations and assigns a color-coded risk score (green/red). This risk score provides a basis for more systematic E&S due diligence and decision-making on financing (go/no go).

The GMAP helps users conduct systematic, high-level E&S due diligence associated with trade finance and short-term finance. In the case of direct investments (project or corporate finance) or other non-trade/STF investments through financial intermediaries, the GMAP can provide a first-level assessment of agro-commodity risks and be used at the pre-appraisal stage in order to support and/or guide decisions regarding the scope of the appraisal.

GMAP includes supply chain risk management criteria for each agro-commodity-country combination consistent with the supply chain requirements of the Performance Standards as described below:

### *Performance Standard Requirements*

PS1, Para 10: “Where the client can reasonably exercise control, the risks and impacts identification process will also consider those risks and impacts associated with primary supply chains, as defined in Performance Standard 2 (paragraphs 27–29) and Performance Standard 6 (paragraph 30). “

PS2, Para’s 27-29: “Where there is a high risk of child labor or forced labor in the primary supply chain<sup>1</sup>, the client will identify those risks consistent with paragraphs 21 and 22 above. If child labor or forced labor cases are identified, the client will take appropriate steps to remedy them. The client will monitor its primary supply chain on an ongoing basis in order to identify any significant changes in its supply chain and if new risks or incidents of child and/or forced labor are identified, the client will take appropriate steps to remedy them.

Additionally, where there is a high risk of significant safety issues related to supply chain workers, the client will introduce procedures and mitigation measures to ensure that primary suppliers within the supply chain are taking steps to prevent or to correct life-threatening situations.

The ability of the client to fully address these risks will depend upon the client’s level of management control or influence over its primary suppliers. Where remedy is not possible, the client will shift the project’s primary supply chain over time to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are complying with this Performance Standard. “

PS6, Para 30: “Where a client is purchasing primary production (especially but not exclusively food and fiber commodities) that is known to be produced in regions where there is a risk of significant conversion of natural and/or critical habitats, systems and verification practices will be adopted as part of the client’s ESMS to evaluate its primary suppliers.<sup>2</sup> The systems and

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<sup>1</sup> Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide goods or materials essential for the core business processes of the project.

<sup>2</sup> Primary suppliers are those suppliers who, on an ongoing basis, provide the majority of living natural resources, goods, and materials essential for the core business processes of the project.

verification practices will (i) identify where the supply is coming from and the habitat type of this area; (ii) provide for an ongoing review of the client's primary supply chains; (iii) limit procurement to those suppliers that can demonstrate that they are not contributing to significant conversion of natural and/or critical habitats (this may be demonstrated by delivery of certified product, or progress towards verification or certification under a credible scheme in certain commodities and/or locations); and (iv) where possible, require actions to shift the client's primary supply chain over time to suppliers that can demonstrate that they are not significantly adversely impacting these areas. The ability of the client to fully address these risks will depend upon the client's level of management control or influence over its primary suppliers."