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DEUMAN Anthesis Lavola

Technical assistance on developing a national framework for the standardization of stalls and procedures for a climate smart markets throughout The Bahamas.

Output 2: Analysis of Key Stakeholders and consultations

Developed for

CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

Technical assistance:

Technical assistance on developing a national framework for the standardization of stalls and procedures for climate smart markets vendor throughout The Bahamas.

Customer:

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use
BNSCP	Bahamas National Standard – Code of Practice
BEC	Bahamas Electricity Company
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARDI	Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute
CRPC	The Caribbean Research and Policy Center
PPA	Environmental Planning and Protection Act
GBPC	Grand Bahama Power Corporation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LECZ	Low Elevation Coastal Zones
MAMR	Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIB	National Insurance Board
REDY	Research on Education and Youth Development
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UEA	Unemployment Assistance Program
VAT	Value-added Tax
WSC	Water and Sewerage Corporation

1. Introduction

The Bahamas is an archipelago of 700 islands and more than 200 cays in the western Atlantic Ocean, covering 13,878 square kilometers and home to about 400,000 people. The island of New Providence is the most populous island providing a home to more than 70 percent of the country's population. The Bahamas is recognized as a Small Island Developing States (SIDS), because its high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change related to its geographical[1] and environmental[2] conditions. Hurricanes and tropical storms have wreaked havoc on the archipelago every year since 1992, causing enormous financial harm and permanent environmental harm.

In the other hand, The Bahamas is one of the most important islands in the Caribe, due to its per capita income (US$42,023 in 2022), which is the second highest in the region[3]. Tourism and financial services are the mainstays of the Bahamian economy. Its economy is limited diversified, based mainly on services and highly dependent on tourism, with a limited production base so it depends on imports. This has caused concern regarding food security in The Bahamas, where, currently 90% of the food is imported, mainly from the USA.

Large-scale mechanized crop production is carried out mainly in Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama. Meanwhile, small-scale agriculture is practiced on the other islands, often using traditional methods of crop production [4]. Major events such as hurricanes have a devastating effect on the country's modest agriculture and fisheries sectors, affecting food security. That is why, to promote sustainable development in The Bahamas, is necessary to fully develop the economic potential and promote sustainable development not only in Nassau but also in Grand Bahama, Andros and Abaco, which are the largest islands where large-scaled agriculture is carried out.

The urban footprint of cities in the Caribbean has been growing at previously unmatched rates and the effects of climate change present a significant risk to coastal cities. Sound urban planning, social engagement, well-structured institutions and frameworks, focused environmental responses, and economic initiatives will be critical to successfully encounter these trends. The inclusion of smart solutions can play a crucial role in urban planning to improve services related to water, solid waste management, energy efficiency, governance, and disaster management.

We can expect more frequent and intense climate impacts in the future based on current scientific evidence. Adapting to the effects of climate change and adopting innovative solutions to boost energy and food security are needed in the Bahamas, which is heavily reliant on the importation of fuel and food.

Some researchers argue that agrotourism should be promoted in order to reduce dependence on foreign food. Agrotourism has the ability to stimulate the development of local agriculture by

[1] limited land masses, low relief and dispersion of islands

[2] Hight temperatures, storm surges, sea level rise, flooding, tropical cyclones and non-tropical processes

[3] Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Estrategia de país del grupo BID con el Commonwealth de Las Bahamas.

[4] The Commonwealth of The Bahamas. 2005. The Bahamas National Climate Change Policy

connecting with the tourism sector[5]. All this by offering a culinary experience, promoting local foods. In this way, as demand for local foods increases, foreign imports are replaced with local provisions.

Since the main sales channels for imported foods are supermarkets, markets and vendors are the main marketers of local foods and products.

This technical assistance seeks solutions for the hazard risks to the island of New Providence posed by climate change events, advocates for the introduction of green spaces to increase quality of life and proposes innovative mechanisms for the storage of goods.

For this Output 2, we will concentrate on getting to know the stakeholders involved, surveys, and interviews with the stakeholders. However, the document begins describing the background, in the Chapter 2 focuses on objectives of the technical assistance, and then in the Chapter 3 refers about why The Bahamas is at crucial point of its NDC, it also explains the importance of developing the project as soon as possible. Chapter 4 explains the current context of the food security in the country and Chapter 5 refers on climate street markets, its relevance about enhancing financial status for Bahamian market vendors and the current framework that The Bahamas has in order to establish spaces like this abroad the country. Once all this background has been mentioned, the following chapters have explained the methodology for prioritizing the stakeholders, the personal interviews and the development of the Inception Meeting.

[5] Hepburn, E. 2013. Investigating the Understanding, Interest and Options for Agri-tourism to Promote Food Security in the Bahamas.

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall objective

The purpose of this product is to identify and prioritize stakeholders that will participate in the development of green markets in The Bahamas.

2.2. Specific objective

Identify and prioritize key stakeholders through interviews and secondary information to define who are the groups of interest in the Bahamas for the developing of open green markets and why.

3. The Bahamas context

The Bahamas is a small island archipelago in the western Atlantic Ocean on the northern edge of the Caribbean region. It consists of over 17 islands and 700 coral islands[6]. Some of the larger islands in the Bahamas are New Providence (207 km^2), Grand Bahama (1,096 km^2), Andros (5,957 km^2), and Great Abaco (1,146 km^2). Nassau is the capital of New Providence which is the most populated island (70% of the population). Great Bahamas (15% of the population)[7] is the second most populated island, and that the rest of the islands are considered "Family Islands"[8]. Furthermore, over 80% of the population resides on two islands: New Providence and Grand Bahama[8] (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. The Bahamas map visualization

Source: (World Atlas, 2021)

The Bahamas currently finds itself in a challenging scenario where it suffers from overcrowding in the central capital of Nassau, the importation of most of its food, the use of imported fossil fuels to generate much needed energy for its population, the importation of water for human consumption, the importation of managers and other professionals to manage its major industries of tourism and offshore banking, and the resulting high financing deficit to maintain an importing economic structure [9].

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[6] Thomas A., Moore, A. Edwards, M. (2018). Feeding island dreams: exploring the relationship between food security and agritourism in the Caribbean. Island Studies Journal, 13(2), 145-162.

[7] National Development Plan Secretariat. State of the Nation Report. Vision 2040: National Development Plan of The Bahamas (2016).

[8] FAO (2015). Country profile – Bahamas. FAO Aquastat reports. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, Italy.

[9] Beatty, R.J. (2015). Renewable Energy in the Food, Energy, Water Nexus of the Bahamas. (April). Available at: https://islandscholar.ca/islandora/object/ir%3A11816/datastream/PDF/view

The Bahamas has rainy and dry seasons characteristic of many sub-tropical climates. Because the islands are low-lying, they tend to get less rain than other nations in the Caribbean—though this is expected to change with increasing temperatures[10]. This is in addition to the major concerns about the impact of climate change on energy, food and water that the country faces. According to the Bahamas National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, the Bahamas is defined as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) because of the following characteristics [11]

- Due to its archipelagic origin, long coastline, and low elevation, it is vulnerable to rising sea levels.
- Limitations in personnel and financial resources.
- Coastal lowlands human settlements and key infrastructure.
- Northern hurricane belt location.

According to the above characteristics, The Bahamas has the largest proportion of its population, 82.8%, residing in the Low Elevation Coastal Zones (LECZ), a contiguous area along the coast that is less than 10 meters above sea level [12]and as it is located in the Northern hurricane belt, hurricanes and the intensity of it highlights the vulnerability of the country.

Many Small Island Developing States - SIDS are dependent on single economic sectors such as tourism that provide the main source of employment and economic growth. This is the case of The Bahamas' economy which is primarily built on tourism and financial services, with tourism accounting for the majority of GDP and foreign exchange revenues, primarily US visitors.

Regarding The Bahamian economy, it is a nation considered to have high incomes, with an estimated GDP per capita of $21,777 in 2010[13]. Their economy is driven by tourism, international banking, and investment management, which represent about 85 percent of GDP[14]. The US, less than 200 miles from New Providence, provides over 80% of tourists to the island[15]. Tourism is the major contributor to foreign exchange earnings and GDP (approx. 60%) in the country, with the financial services sector being the second largest contributor to GDP (approx. 15%), resulting in the services industry

[10] Rogozinski, J. (2000). A Brief History of the Caribbean: From the Arawak and Carib to the Present. New York: Plume.

[11] Global Environment Facility (GEF), 2011. The National Portfolio Formulation Document (NPFD) for The Bahamas. Available at: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Bahamas-NPFD_0.pdf

[12] Mycoo M., Donovan MG 2017. A Blue Urban Agenda: Adapting to Climate Change in the Coastal Cities of Caribbean and Pacific Small Island Developing States.

[13] Bahamas Feeding Network. (2013). Vital statistics. Available at: https://www.bahamasfeedingnetwork.org/about/page/vital-statistics.html

[14] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (2019). The Bahamas Retail Foods Report. Available at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Retail%20Foods_Miami%20ATO_Caribbean%20Basin_8-8-2019.pdf

[15] Thomas, A. (2012). An integrated view: multiple stressors and small tourism enterprises in the Bahamas. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers The State University of New Jersey.

contributing close to 85% of The Bahamas' GDP[16]. The earnings received via tourism, financial services, and various taxes largely support the provision of public services, including healthcare, the management of storm/hurricane shelters, response to climate related disasters and climate change related illnesses.

Despite its overabundance of tourism, New Providence has one of the largest agricultural landholdings in the nation and has also been an integral part of a number of historic plans for the expansion of the nation's agricultural sector. However, agriculture, forestry, and fishing representation to the GDP value have decreased over time, with a share of 0.598% in 2019[17]. This small share of percentage to the GDP has led to large numbers of importation which is up to 90%[18]and has led to food insecurity in the country and high dependency on consumer-ready products which 70% comes from the US.

[16]National Development Plan Secretariat. State of the Nation Report. Vision 2040: National Development Plan of The Bahamas (2016)

[17]The World Bank (2019). Agriculture, Forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP), The Bahamas. Available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=BS

[18]Archer, L., Saunders, O., Hogg, B., Perumal, V., & Johnson, B. (2020). The Bahamas living wages survey. Government and Public Policy Institute, University of The Bahamas.

4. Food security in The Bahamas

The Government of The Bahamas use four pillars to determine food and nutrition security[19]:

- **Availability:** the amount of food available at the national level.
- **Accessibility:** having the necessary resources to obtain adequate food.
- **Utilization/Consumption:** The choice's individuals regarding which foods to consume influenced by factors including affordability, culture and habits
- **Stability:** reducing the likelihood of detrimental consequences on any of the other three pillars due to natural, social, economic, or political forces.

The Food Security National Plan provides single policy issues of health, nutrition, agriculture, social services, education and economy to address health and wellbeing and food security.

However, The Bahamas is extremely dependent on foreign countries to feed its citizens. It needs to develop food security and alternative methods of generating economic activity to ensure food security.

As of 2021, 17.2% of Bahamians face significant challenges with food security ranging from moderate to severe levels[20]. This issue primarily arises due to The Bahamas' heavy dependence on food imports, exacerbated by unpredictable climate conditions like droughts and hurricanes, which hinder local agricultural productivity.

Only 10% of the food consumed in The Bahamas is domestically produced, leaving the food supply susceptible to international influences beyond the country's direct control. This framework often results in inconsistent availability, pricing, and distribution of nutritious foods, particularly affecting residents in remote areas who are more vulnerable to these shortages.

Globalization and the expansion of multinational food corporations have increased accessibility to inexpensive processed foods throughout The Bahamas. This heightened availability of non-nutritious foods has contributed significantly to rising rates of obesity and malnutrition, with the Caribbean region now showing the highest prevalence of overweight individuals globally. Presently, 41% of Bahamian adults and 19% of Bahamian children suffer from obesity[21].

[19] Government of The Bahamas. (2017). The national food & nutrition security policy and agenda for action for the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. 66. Available at : https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/d54c60b1-dabc-4b7a-888e-387fc9da88fd/FNS+Policy+and+POA+-+Dec+2017+%28with+cover %29reduced.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

[20] University of Delaware. (2023). Available at: https://www.cehd.udel.edu/food-insecurity-in-the-bahamas/

[21] Global Nutrition Report. (2022). Available at: https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/latin-america-and-caribbean/caribbean/bahamas/#:~:text=41.0%25%20of%20adult%20

4.1. Agriculture sector

Agriculture and fisheries account for a small percentage of the GDP in The Bahamas, producing 3% of all jobs and diversifying the economy. Agriculture in the Bahamas is not that extended. However, the study of the FAO [22]illustrates that Andros, Abaco, Grand Bahama, and New Providence are considered to belong to the Pine Islands, meaning that they have larger supplies of freshwater and show a tendency to use extensive tilling. Estimates of the distribution of lands with potential for agriculture, place 50,000 acres in Abaco, 100,000 acres in Andros, 30,000 acres in Grand Bahama, and 12,000 acres in New Providence, with more than 5,000 acres of agricultural land in the Bahamas being used for citrus production [23]. As mentioned, New Providence is the island where the majority of people live, and therefore the consumption takes place mostly on it. This means that it is crucial to have efficient inter-island transportation [24].

Different islands have different potentials for crops production. Andros currently produces a wide variety of crops: onions, tomatoes, herbs, hot peppers, sweet peppers, cucumbers, and livestock: cows, pigs, goats, and sheep. Many farmers have mixed farms and much of the produce is sold directly and some to the packing house. Furthermore, they are known for the Red Bays straw weave, straw, coconut, and shell craft as well as the Androsia Fabric [25]. On the other hand, Abacos is mainly known as the producer of poultry, winter vegetables, and citrus fruits. Also, because of their climate fruits like tomato, pineapple, banana, mango, guava, sapodilla, soursop, grapefruit, and sea grape can grow easily[26]

Some challenges seen in the Bahamas for the extensive development of agriculture are:

1. **Only 1.4% of the Bahamas' soil is suitable for agriculture**[27]. Characteristic of the soils: mainly limestone.
2. **Climate change is increasing weather events** such as rising ocean temperatures and floods [28].

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[22]FAO. (2006). Report on Rapid Assessment of the Agriculture Sector by the FAO. Available at: https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/27b04e0e-44fc-4a1b-a55b-76e578db713e/Rapid+Assessment+of+the+Agricultural+Sector.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=27b04e0e-44fc-4a1b-a55b-76e578db713e

[23]The Bahamas Guide. (2019). Agriculture in the Bahamas. Available at: https://www.thebahamasguide.com/business-investment/agriculture/

[24]Shik, O., Boyce, A., DeSalvo, C. Gachot, S. (2018). Analysis of agricultural and fisheries policy in The Bahamas.

[25]IICA. (2009). Annual report. IICA's contribution to the development of agriculture in rural communities. Nassau, The Bahamas.

[26] Harris, D. Russell, Saunders, Gail and Albury,. E. Paul (2021). *TheBahamas*. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/place/The-Bahamas

[27] FAO. (2003). Nutrition Country Profiles. Available at: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c8e41baa-e91c-4b41-af2f-1cb68718052c/content

[28] Heden, John. Bahamian Agriculture, An Overview. 1st ed. Abaco, Bahamas: The Nassau Institute, 2011. Web. 24 Apr. 2017. https://www.nassauinstitute.org/files/Hedden-%20BahamianAgriculture.pdf

3. **Lack of fertile soil** [29]. However Andros is targeted as the “breadbasket” of the Bahamas” because of their high potential in agriculture production[30].
4. **The geology of the soil is pretty young**, limited topsoil prevents fertile soils.
5. **The water is very close to the surface and susceptible to contamination with agrochemicals**, so a lack of sustainable fertilizers management damages water quality across the islands.
6. **Limited availability of internationally acceptable certification** is an obstacle to exploring export markets for the Bahamian producers.
7. **High costs of transporting agricultural goods** lack of local roads, storage facilities, and irrigation infrastructure.

The Bahamas do not have a food industry [31]. They import more than they produce locally. With lack of public investment in infrastructure, labor development, or alliances with the private sectors for food production, agriculture fields have been reducing. However, the public sector promotes the development of agriculture to reduce dependency on the tourism sector. According to the Global Island Network, 90% of agricultural fields belong to the government and also to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries so sustainable farming can be promoted. They are trying to complete integration of natural processes like nutrient cycling and nitrogen fixation so efficient food production can be achieved; minimizing inputs that harm the environment [32]. On the other hand, the Bahamas is a member of CARDI organization which is dedicated to conducting research and development that seeks to improve the competitiveness and sustainability of the agricultural sector of the Caribbean Community - CARICOM. CARDI has strategic programs that contribute to food and nutrition security through the development of innovations in value chain services, institutional strengthening, partnerships and strategic alliances and policy and advocacy. Besides, based on vision 2030, a 20-year plan called Rebuilding Bahamas Agriculture established crucial goals such as: create jobs, encourage foreign and domestic investments and attract young people and women to the agricultural sector; however, the National Development Plan (or Vision 2040) is currently under development and there are some following actions that could help creating a more efficient and internationally competitive agricultural sector [33]:

- Reduce the government's direct involvement in the sector and provide incentives to private players instead.
- Improve policy planning.

[29]FAO (2009). Agriculture Sector Plan for the Bahamas. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

[30]IICA. (2009). Annual report. IICA's contribution to the development of agriculture in rural communities. Nassau, The Bahamas.

[31]Beatty, R. (2015). Renewable Energy in the Food, Energy, Water nexus of the Bahamas. University of Prince Edward Islands. A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Arts, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in island studies

[32]Stagl, S. (2002). Local organic food markets: Potentials and limitations for contributing to sustainable development. *Empirica*, *29* (2), 145–162. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1015656400998

[33]Shik, O., Boyce, R. A., Salvo, C. P. De, & Gachot, S. (2018). Analysis of Agricultural and Fisheries Policy in The Bahamas.

- Introduces an evaluation of the services provided by the government.
- Introduces mid-term investment programs and reduces barriers to trade.
- Improve agricultural statistics collection.
- Improve information services.
- Address productivity, profitability and income.

4.2. Food importation

The percentage of food importation from all merchandise imports is 19.2%. The Bahamas imports nearly 90% of its food products and 80% of which come from the United States, the USDA reported nearly $620 million in foodstuffs was imported by The Bahamas in 2019. The majority of hotels and resorts purchase about 40% of their food and beverage products through Bahamian importers, the other 60% is purchased directly from US suppliers.[34].

The biggest share of food is imported in The Bahamas, this already represents a main source of employment, especially for people who live in rural areas. Fisheries and vegetable sub sectors are export oriented. There are 30 importers of food and beverage products located on the islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama [35]. This island is the hub where all imported food arrives and then they are distributed to other islands[36].

Manufacturing in the food sector of The Bahamas includes food processing and beverages. The industry relies on the local production of fish and fish products, poultry, fruit, and vegetable products. On the other hand, beverages producers include the Commonwealth Brewery (which produces beers including the Heineken, Guinness, and Kalik brands) and the Bahamian Brewery [37].

The Bahamas has a negative trade balance, as imports exceed exports more than six times. Imports are dominated by manufactured goods and machinery (50%), followed by oil (17%) and food and beverage products (16%). Bahamas goods exports are expanded polystyrene in primary forms (28.9%), exported Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials (19.8%), frozen rock lobster and other sea crawfish (13.8%), and machinery and transport equipment (22.8%). Within the COVID-19 context, the value of food importation from the 3rd quarter of 2019 was $B 138'073 867 and if it is compared with data from 3rd quarter of 2020 which accounted for $B 112'152 862, we can identify

[34]International Trade Administration (2021) Bahamas: Country commercial Guide. Available at: https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/bahamas-agricultural-sectors#:~:text=The%20Bahamas%20imports%20nearly%2090,by%20The%20Bahamas%20in%202019.

[35]USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (2019). The Bahamas Retail Foods Report. Available at: https://apps.fas.usda.gov/newgainapi/api/report/downloadreportbyfilename?filename=Retail%20Foods_Miami%20ATO_Caribbean%20Basin_8-8-2019.pdf

[36]Archer, L., Saunders, O., Hogg, B., Perumal, V., & Johnson, B. (2020). The Bahamas living wages survey. Government and Public Policy Institute, University of the Bahamas. Available at: https://www.ub.edu.bs/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/GPPI_Living-Wage-Survey_revised_27-May-2021.pdf

[37]Oxford Economics (2019). The Bahamas: WTO Impact Assessment.

an 18.7% of decrease which means that pandemic has diminished the trade [38] due to many hotels and resorts could not receive tourists during quarantine.

Almost all of what's produced on the other islands go to Nassau through the main port. A study made from the Research on Education and Development of Youth (REDY) program at the Social Science Research Institute found out while interviewing local farmers that the problem in The Bahamas for them is not considered to be the production nor the supply, but the perception of people that imported food is better than locally sourced food [39].

4.3. Food Security and Tourism

The tourism sector generated USD 3,678 million accounting for 81.6% of the Bahamas visitor exports. In addition to foreign exchange, this sector, in particular hotels and restaurants, is a significant area of interest for foreign direct investments in the Caribbean SIDS. A well-managed tourism sector can also provide opportunities for the growth of other sectors such as fisheries [40]. In 2019, tourism in the Bahamas contributed to 43.3% of the GDP[41].

The Bahamas' economy is extremely concentrated, with agriculture and industry accounting for less than 10% of GDP. The GDP shows the importance of tourism-related industries, such as hotels and restaurants (9.8 percent) and real estate activities (16.4 percent). The World Tourism Organization[42] thinks that tourism contributes 30% to GDP, while the Ministry of Tourism says that it contributes 50%[43]. In 2019, the country had a record 7.2 million visitors, leading the growth for the second year. But this lack of diversification makes The Bahamas vulnerable to crises such as the COVID-19 [44].

The majority of the population works directly or indirectly in tourism, and it is reported by the Ministry of Tourism that the total related employment is 70% [45].

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[38]Government of The Bahamas (2020). Foreign Trade Statistics Quarterly Report: Third Quarter. Department of Statistics. Available at: https://www.bahamas.gov.bs/wps/wcm/connect/80f66827-432a-42db-b91f-76b2cc2da337/Foreign+Trade+Statistics+Quarterly+Report_3rd+Quarter+2020.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

[39]Duke University (2016). Farming on Paradise Island: Duke Researchers Study Food Insecurity in Nassau. Social science research institute. Available at: https://ssri.duke.edu/news/farming-paradise-island-duke-researchers-study-food-insecurity-nassau

[40] UNCTAD FDI in small island developing states: its limitations and potential. 2014. https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdiaeia2014d6_en

[41]WTTC W. WTTC; London: 2020. 2020 Annual Research: Key Highlights Bahamas.

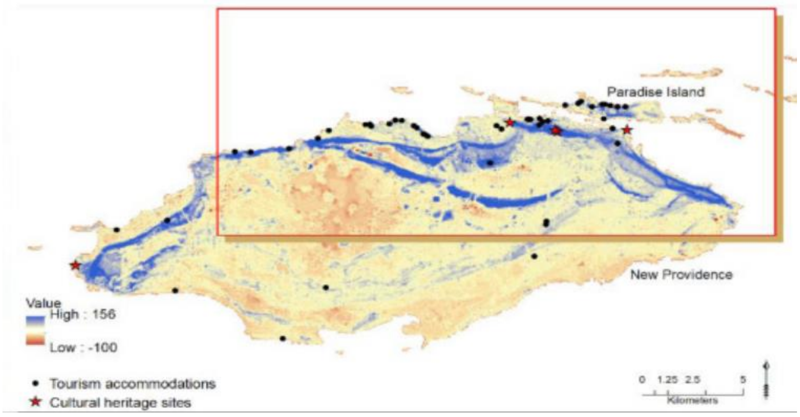
[42] The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC). Available at: wttc.org

[43]Ministry of Tourism (2020), Tourism Readiness and Recovery Core Committee. Tourism Readiness & Recovery Plan 2020 .

[44] University of The Bahamas (2020), Research Forum Examines Long-Term Strategies to Make Economy More Resilient 21st April 2020. Available at: www.ub.edu.bs/research-forum-examines-long-term-strategies-make-economy -resilient

[45]Ministry of Tourism (2020),

Figure 2. Location of tourism infrastructure



Tourism rapidly expanded as a major industry in the region, providing a significant source of money and employment, but at the expense of other sectors such as agriculture [46]. Reduced agricultural output, along with the increased need for food to meet the needs of inhabitants and the millions of tourists who frequently outnumber the national population, has resulted in food insecurity in a number of countries throughout the region.

Agritourism has been recommended to leverage current tourism industries to encourage domestic food production and increase food security. Agritourism is a broad term that refers to a range of connections between agricultural and tourism that can take various forms.

This is essential to establish an open green market space where street vendors can set up shop in strategic areas, as markets have a strong cultural atmosphere in promoting tourism and support a vibrant city image.

[46] Thacker, N., & Perrelli, R. (2012). Caribbean growth in an international perspective: the role of tourism and size. IMF Working Paper 12/235. Western Hemisphere Department: International Monetary Fund.

5. Climate Smart Markets

5.1. What is a green market?

According to the literature revised, there are different definitions of a green market. For the purposes of this study, we consider the term "green market" as producer-only markets where they can sell their products directly to customers, supporting farmers and preserves farmland for the future by providing regional farmers with opportunities to sell their fruits, vegetables and other products at our open-air farmers markets[47]. This not only applied to farmers, but also to fishers and bakers, and other local food producers.

5.2. Why is it important to create open green markets spaces?

Considering that small and underserved agricultural producers are facing the impacts of climate change head on, with limited resources, these producers could be benefit from leveraging the growing market demand for agricultural goods produced in a sustainable, climate-smart way. This is pretty much what the project wants to achieve with the green markets project, understanding that with this alternative, vendors could have the chance of having jobs and improve their financial status but at the same time, use means that do not threaten the environment[48].

Having this focus in mind, establishing green markets in The Bahamas is important because, under this concept, the market vendors can work along the product chain, placing their products in more crowded markets and promoting local food consume. Furthermore, adjusting Bahamian's consumption habits can also help to meet the demand of import food. In that sense, green markets could increase the diversity and availability of low-cost food in urban areas, contributing to food security[49]. They also help improve hygienic conditions, improving food safety and economic development. This is why, the implementation of green spaces is proposed to increase viability and innovative mechanisms to store goods and products having in mind the economic and environmental progress of vendors and The Bahamas respectively.

In this sense, the concept of green markets will be handled within the concept of **sustainable urban markets** which are markets that create sustainable supply chains, local procurement, jobs and enterprise, whilst providing access to cheap healthy, fresh food. Hence, to support markets as sources of employment, regeneration and growth and boost their contribution to high streets, there are four sections that need to be aboard [50].

1. **Strategic, legal & regulatory:** Strategic coordination bringing the sector together, legislation promoting investment and entrepreneurialism, interpretive guidance finding flexible and

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[47] Grow NYC. (2020). GrowNYC Greenmarkets. Available at: https://www.grownyc.org/greenmarket

[48] IIED (2014). Green economies in the Caribbean Perspectives, priorities and an action learning agenda. CountryReport. Available at: https://pubs.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/16572IIED.pdf?

[49] Hayden, T.B. (2021). Street food as infrastructure: consumer mobility, vendor removability and food security in Mexico City. Food, Culture and Society, 24(1), 98–111. https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2020.1859920

[50] Crossriver partnership (nd) Sustainable urban markets: An action plan for London. Available at: https://urbact.eu/sites/default/files/sustainable_urban_markets_-_an_action_plan_for_london.pdf

creative management, planning frameworks and good practice, measuring value by knowing the unknowns.

2. **Regeneration, high streets & town centers:** Regeneration by maximizing opportunities for markets, innovating the high street, integrating markets and high streets, routes to investment in public markets and designing markets by creating destination and place

3. **Enterprise & entrepreneurship:** Celebrating, supporting, providing opportunity, supporting nano businesses, meeting customer demand, removing barriers and unlocking the market, providing start up opportunities, applying digital technologies to modernize business and create and keep customers'

4. **Low carbon & sustainability:** Waste management and recycling by delivering efficiencies, supply chains by promoting sustainable supply, promoting product ranges to help markets keep their offer fresh, promoting sustainability with green actions.

For this, strategies include the stabilization of open green markets and, in parallel, evaluating and improving vendors' chain markets where they could incorporate local agricultural spaces in order to harvest their own goods. This is supported by the fact that the market for local food production has grown due to the increasing appetite by both tourists and residents to consume more local, seasonal foods [51]. In addition, this strategy will add an adaptation measure that the Bahamas has set out to meet by 2030 in vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, livestock development, fisheries and tourism through activities that reduce the climate footprint, generate a global transition, create new opportunities and increase resilience to climate impacts. These aspects are included in the EU Farm to Fork Strategy (**Figure 3**), being an opportunity to improve lifestyles, health, and the environment.

In the same way, green markets can reduce the environmental and **climate footprint** of The Bahamian food system and strengthen its **resilience**, ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and lead a **global transition** towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork and tapping into **new opportunities**.

Figure 3. Advantages of green markets

Source: EU Farm to Fork Strategy

[51]The government of The Bahamas (2020). Business License Requirements. Available at: https://inlandrevenue.finance.gov.bs/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Royal-Bahamas-Police-Force-BL-Requirements.pdf

5.2.1. Renewable energies

According to the Ministry of energy and environment, the country basically imports their energy sources because they lack in oil resources or at least is not economically feasible to extract the ones they do have. For general references, each family island creates and maintains their independent energy plant for their own consumption [52]. Our world in data platforms shows that since 2000, The Bahamas began to use renewable energy. Furthermore, the last data reports that in 2015 the percentage of renewable energy consumption (solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, bioenergy and sea sources) was 1.2% [53].

Because the Bahamas doesn't generate fossil fuels, increasing renewable energy production could reduce price volatility and supply disruptions, resulting in longer-term self-sufficiency and lower energy prices. International partnership allowed The Bahamas to strengthen their renewable energy use attempt by creating an alliance with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in 2015[54]. Furthermore, in 2018 the Inter-American Bank of Development took the first steps in the Evaluation of renewable energy potential and in the strengthening of standards and institutions[55].

For this reason, implementing renewable energies as a partial source, in addition to generator sets, is feasible to strengthen the sustainability of the market. One option to implement in markets are the solar panels.

5.2.2. Solid Waste Sector

In a year, more than 264,000 tons of urban solid waste are generated. The percentage according to islands are: New Providence (77%), Grand Bahamas (17%) and the rest for the other family islands [56]. The Department of Environmental Health Services (DEHS) estimates that in The Bahamas, 660 million pounds (300,000 tonnes) of solid waste are discarded from packaging, waste food, and other thrown away items annually. The country has limited recycling practices with landfills taking up valuable space that becomes unusable for extended periods after the landfills reach maximum capacity. Dump fires in The Bahamas have become an almost annual event, with as many as 17 acres burned in January 2015[57]. However, in recent years recycling practices have begun to be implemented at the local level to reduce the impact associated with the amount of waste generated in the country.

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[52] Beatty, R. (2015). Renewable Energy in the Food, Energy, Water nexus of the Bahamas. University of Prince Edward Islands. A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Arts, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in island studies.

[53] Our world in Data. (2021), Bahamas: Energy Country Profile. Available at: https://ourworldindata.org/energy/country/bahamas

[54] Inter Press Service. IPS. (2015). Bahamas closer to renewable energies. Available at: https://ipsnoticias.net/2015/01/bahamas-mas-cerca-de-energias-renovables/

[55] ECLAC. (2018). Dynamics and challenges of climate change for the region. Available at https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/panel_1_prsentacion_2_joseluis_samaniego.pdf

[56] Global Island Network (2021). Bahamas: Andros & Eleuthera. Available at: http://www.globalislands.net/greenislands/index.php?region=4&c=35

[57] UN. (2018). The Bahamas Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals to the high level political forum of the united nations economic and social council. Available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19874VNR_document_03.07.18_master_document.pdf

On a general basis, in The Bahamas there are 9 solid waste disposal areas: Grand Cay, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Bimini, Exuma, San Salvador, Andros, Eleuthera, The Harrold Road Sanitary landfill[58].

The National Development Plan proposes the enhancement of waste management through strategy 11.4, which is based on the implementation of a modern waste management strategy. The main responsible of the strategy are the Ministry of the Environment and Housing (MHE) and the Department of Environmental Health (DEH).

The establishment of a new market is always associated with a considerable generation of waste. Therefore, an item to take into account is the frequency of solid waste collection in the Bahamas. In New Providence, one of the Nassau areas with the highest waste generation, there is a waste collection schedule for weekdays (Monday through Friday) and at two times of the day. Table 1 shows the waste collection schedule established this year by the Department of Environmental Health and Services.

5.2.3. Water management and treatment

According to the FAO report, in The Bahamas 98% of the population (rural and urban) have access to drinking water in the conglomerate of islands. The primary source of drinking water is fresh groundwater. In the period 2018 - 2020, around 0.031 km^3/year has been extracted from the use of municipal water. In addition, the water produced by desalination has been 0.0074 km^3/year. Desalination is increasing in usage, and will most likely continue to increase, as fresh groundwater availability continues to decline, and water demands grow. Grand Bahama, Abaco, and Andros islands have enough fresh groundwater reserves to meet their demands, but for New Providence and many other islands, particularly the central and southernmost islands, desalination will be key in the future.[59]

As a summary, the main scenarios for water supply in the Bahamas are: groundwater provided via water authority on a large scale, private water wells, groundwater barged from one island to another, fresh groundwater blended with brackish groundwater, groundwater piped from one island to another by underwater lines, desalination (usually Reverse Osmosis), water trucking from one part of the island to another, bottled water for drinking and cooking. Water losses are large in Bahamas. For New Providence, water loss is estimated at 53 percent.[60] Thus, this sector needs special attention because of the type of assistance on this project.

The entity in charge of the management, maintenance, distribution and development of water resources are The Bahamas Water and Sewerage Corporation (WSC) who are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of "Minister of Work and Urban Development".

WSC created the Master Plan (2015-2035) as a goal to divide the island into 3 areas of drainage with 3 regional wastewater treatment plants.; Airport Industrial Park Plant for the West., Gladstone Road

[58] Riquelme, R., Mendez, P., & Smith, I. (2016). Solid Waste Management in the Caribbean: Proceedings from the Caribbean Solid Waste Conference. *Caribbean Solid Waste Conference* , (April), 61. Retrieved from http://www.kpesic.com/sites/default/files/Solid-Waste-Management-in-the-Caribbean-Proceedings-from-the-Caribbean-Solid-Waste-Conference_0.pdf

[59] FAO. (2015). Country profile – Bahamas. Available at: https://www.fao.org/3/ca0430en/CA0430EN.pdf

[60] FAO. (2015). Country profile – Bahamas. Available at: https://www.fao.org/3/ca0430en/CA0430EN.pdf

Plant for the center and for the east and Fox Hill Plant (under construction)[61] Grand Bahama Utility Company Limited provides the service in Grand Bahama - New Providence Development Company (NPDC) and Paradise Utilities (PU), apart from other WAS utilities and several independent network providers. The Bahamas WSC supplies drinking water to 250,000 persons, and owns, operates and manages 83% of the country's water systems, while the private sector accounts for the remaining 17%.[62]

The private water systems (17% of the country's water systems in 2000) confirm a move toward decentralization and towards increased privatization that the Government is committed to while improving the efficiency of public utilities. Increased privatization is expected to be opposed due to higher fees for consumers and labor layoffs.

Improving water management is crucial for public health and significantly impacts various markets, particularly tourism, agriculture, and fishing. Reliable, high-quality water is essential for resorts, hotels, and restaurants, as well as for maintaining agricultural production and food security. Effective and sustainable water management strategies can attract investments, promote economic development, and enhance the resilience of local markets against environmental challenges.

61 WSC. (2019). Wastewater Treatment Plant & Pumping Stations Construction Works. Available at: https://wsc.com.bs/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/WSC-Press-Release-Wastewater-Treatment-Plant-Pumping-Stations-Construction-Works-March-5-2019.pdf

62 IDB. (2019). Public-Private Partnerships in water and sanitation. Available in: https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Public-Private-Partnerships-in-Water-and-Sanitation-Main-Figures-and-Trends-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean.pdf

6. Key Stakeholders prioritization

6.1. Methodology

As a first step, the identification and mapping of stakeholders was carried out through the review of preliminary information. Once the relevant stakeholders were identified, to organize the information collected from the stakeholders, they were classified according to the category to which they belong according to the type of stakeholder (Academy, private sector, international NGOs, national NGOs, public sector and civil society) and/or other characteristic considered relevant by the consulting team. The stakeholders identified belong to different sectors, including agriculture, food, energy, waste, water, among others. Then, prioritization criteria and considerations were established to characterize and analyze the key stakeholders proposed by the consulting team, and to produce a numerical understanding of the degree of influence or power, experience, capacity and initial commitment. as characteristics of each of the identified actors. The rating was assigned based on primary information obtained through interviews, and secondary information collected from what each of the actors provides through their broadcast platforms.

The matrix includes four criteria for classifying the key stakeholders that have been previously identified, resulting in four levels: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary (Annex 1).

The classification of the stakeholders identified was carried out according to the following criteria:

1. **Influence or power:** Capacity and power of decision and control over the decisions in Green Market project issues in the political, regulatory and economic resources of other actors.
2. **Commitment:** Interest expressed in the implementation of the Green Market project and what activities they would be willing to implement and share with other stakeholders.
3. **Experience:** To what extent they have implemented projects related to green markets, food security or mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, or have participated in the implementation of such projects.
4. **Capacity:** Availability or access to the necessary instruments in terms of political, economic, regulatory and technical aspects for the application of Green Market projects.

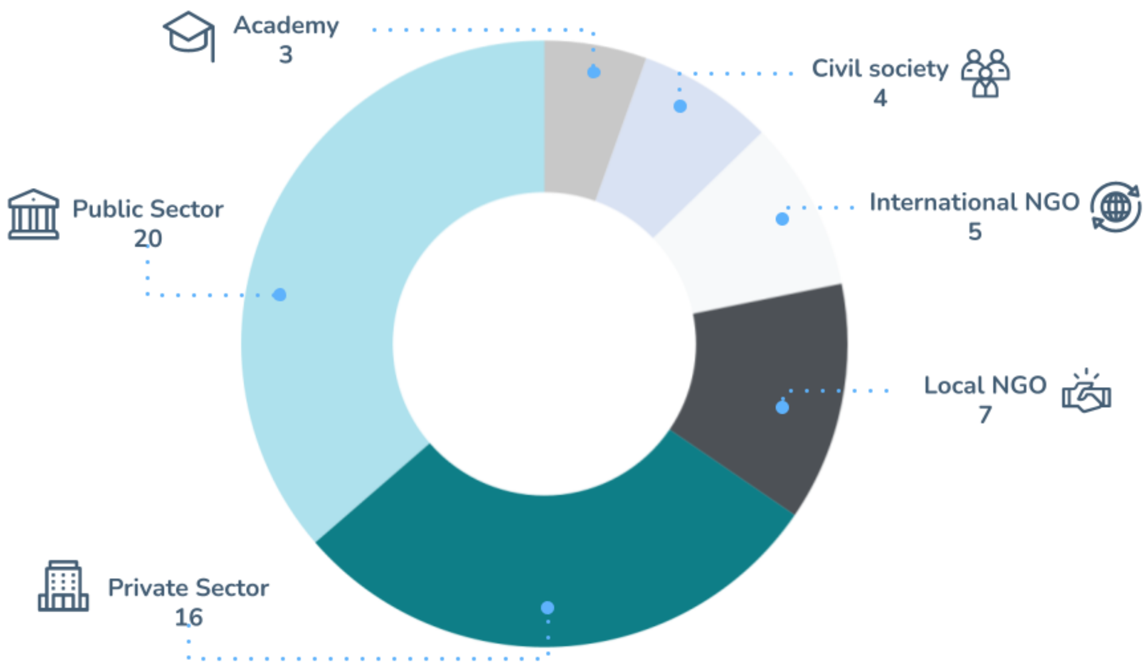
The elaboration of the matrix considers the following criteria proposed by the consulting team for an adequate characterization and selection of the key stakeholders, within the framework of the object of the study (Annex 1).

6.2. Analysis of key stakeholders and consultations

6.2.1. Identification of Stakeholders

As it is known, the identified stakeholders have been classified by type of stakeholder (public sector, private sector, international NGOs, national NGOs, academia and civil society). A total of 55 stakeholders have been identified as potential project stakeholders (Annex 1). As shown in **Figure 4**, of these 55 stakeholders, the majority belong to the public sector, 20 institutions; within the private sector, 16 stakeholders have been identified, including companies that provide services in the areas of waste management, renewable energies, stores offering organic food, etc. Within the NGO sector, 7 have been identified at the national level and 5 at the international level, which have the characteristic of providing economic and/or technical assistance to specific groups within the community that may be essential for the distribution of food within the project. On the other hand, 3 stakeholders belonging to the academia were identified, who, based on the research conducted in the country in terms of food security, natural resources, climate change, among others, will help to have a better context regarding the development of the project and will also serve to maintain contact with research centers. The identified civil society has 4 stakeholders, who represent the associations of stablished markets vendors who are potential vendors in the green markets.

Figure 4. Pie chart of stakeholders according to its type



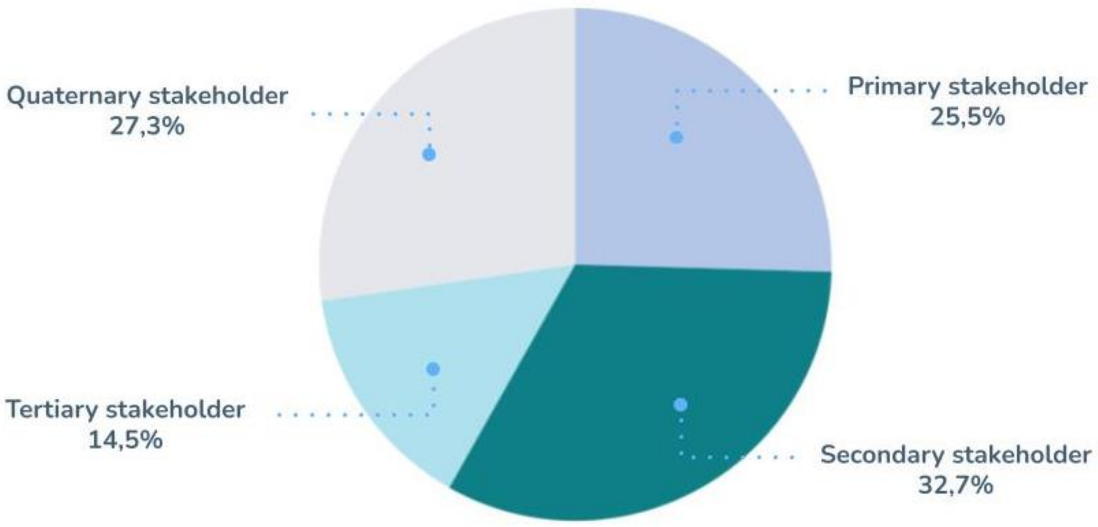
Source: Own elaboration

6.2.2. Prioritization of Stakeholders

The implementation of Green Markets in the Bahamas involves the action of different stakeholders at each stage of its value chain. Their development can be supported by improving the interrelationships of relevant stakeholders, engaging comprehensively with them, and raising awareness of key issues such as food safety, efficient use of resources, and mutually beneficial synergies.

This study has classified the identified stakeholders according to four criteria (Annex 1): commitment, influence or power, experience and capacity. The main objective was to identify, by means of the assumed criteria, the stakeholders best oriented to establish green market spaces in New Providence that meet the conditions requested by the technical assistance. For this purpose, the evaluation methodology was applied based on the valuation, which ranges from 1 to 3, thus obtaining a hierarchy of values that translate into importance of the stakeholder in the project.

Figure 5. Prioritization of stakeholders in percentages



Source: Own elaboration

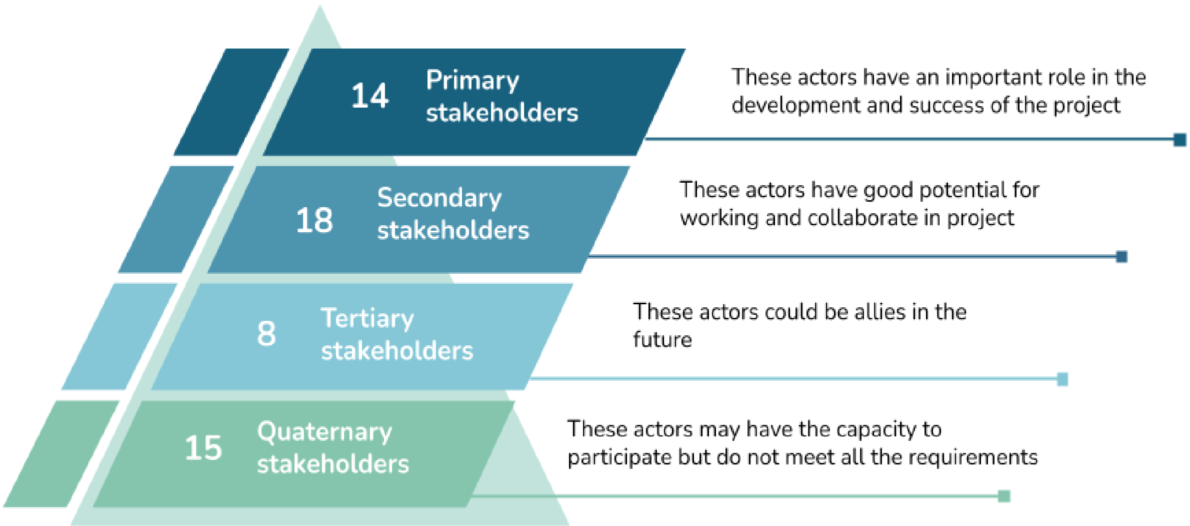
In the evaluation carried out, 14 primary stakeholders were found, representing 25.5%, which could be classified in which they were mostly governmental and only one stakeholder belongs to an international non-governmental organization. This reveals the importance and the role that the Bahamian government has for the successful development of this project since it will depend on the existing regulations, the ease of acquiring some permits, the benefits (in various terms) that users and vendors of these establishments can receive, public services that they promote, among others. The ministries have significant influence over the implementation of policies linked to sustainable development, climate change, labor rights, food security and the circular economy. On the other hand, the role of non-governmental organizations is to work at a strategic level with companies and the public sector to promote the development of these sales spaces.

In the case of secondary stakeholders, these represented 32.7% of classified stakeholders (18 interested parties) that are distributed among private sector companies, civil society represented by the merchants' association, government agencies and the Academy. In the case of companies, their objective is to provide electrical services with clean technology, waste management and provision of food for sale. In general, the companies identified have initiatives that contribute to adaptation to climate change and/or food security. Non-governmental organizations are promoting the distribution of healthy food to communities with financial need, as well as providing technical assistance to entrepreneurs or vendors who would like to be part of sustainable businesses. While civil society has a key role since it is made up of vendor associations who could be part of the service providers within green markets. On the other hand, the work that the academy is carrying out with respect to the development of innovation and information can be highlighted.

In the case of tertiary stakeholders (14.5%), 8 stakeholders were identified, in which the majority of stakeholders are non-governmental organizations (national and international) who mainly represent the accompaniment of vendors in matters of technical advice, the accompaniment of suppliers promoting knowledge of good agricultural practices and ensuring the distribution of food in communities from the purchase of it in these potential green markets.

Finally, among the 15 quaternary stakeholders (27.3%) represented among stakeholders from the NGO sector and the private sector, who do not necessarily have initiatives or functions related to the implementation of the project. This means that they are stakeholders who are not interested in the project or in participating in it, they may have the competence to participate but in general they do not meet all the requirements in terms of influence, commitment, experience or capacity.

Figure 6. Prioritization of stakeholders



Source: Own elaboration

7. Inception meeting

This section describes the details of the organization of the Inception meeting, as well as the methodology followed with the stakeholders to obtain relevant information that served as input to adapt the technical assistance to the needs and reality of the country.

7.1. Organization

Data sheet

Date	22th March, 2024
Type of activity	Inception meeting
Modality	Virtual (Cisco Webex)
Estimated duration	1.5 hrs
Participants profile	The meeting is aimed at relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the project.
Main Objective	Involve relevant Stakeholders in the inception of the process of Developing a national framework for open green market spaces in the Bahamas to improve food security.
Specific objectives	• Present the stages of technical assistance, understanding their importance on the problem identified. • Receive feedback from key stakeholders on the understanding problem addressed and green markets proposed solution.

Activity program

Start time	Activity	Responsible
11:05	Opening remarks by the representative of Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources and by the Minister of Agriculture.	Dr. Rhianna Neely-Murphy
11:15	Brief remarks by the representative of CTCN	Mr. Ramiro Salinas
11:20	Introduction of the project team and the Technical Assistance	Mr. Rodrigo Valenzuela
11:30	Technical Assistance - Local context and problem analysis	Ms. Donnalee Bowe
12:00	**Questions and discussion about the project**	**Stakeholders**
12:45	Closing remarks by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Jacqueline Fox-Deveaux

7.2. Methodology

2.1. Planning

3.1.1 Invitation of participants

The invitation to the inception meeting was made with the support of the study's counterpart for the total number of prioritized actors, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was the one who sent the invitation email. It was addressed to relevant actors.

3.1.2 Logistics coordination of the workshop

The activities of coordination of logistical aspects were developed jointly with the counterpart of the study in accordance with the following distribution of responsibilities:

- Host controls: Given that the team from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, the local consultants and the technical assistance team assisted in virtual modality, one person from the team was designated to host the event.
- Materials: The consulting team was responsible for arranging the necessary tools to carry out the meeting successfully.
- Assistance: Throughout the process, the stakeholders had the support and assistance of members of the consulting team in all activities that required it.

3.1.3 Access controls and participation in the meeting

There was a previous registration, in addition, there was a team that supported the control and participation of the actors in the discussion.

2.2. Materials and tools required

For the development of the activity, the following list of materials were available:

- Presentation that contained the topics indicated in section 4.2 (in PowerPoint)
- Virtual Platform (Cisco Webex)

2.3. Roles and responsibilities

During the activity's development, the consulting team received support from members who were assigned critical roles to ensure the workshop's effective execution. Below, we outline the main roles and responsibilities.

Table 1. Roles and responsibilities for the meeting

Name	Description	Person in charge
Context Description	She will be the person responsible for providing an overview of the current situation, she will also provide the context on the need to implement the Green markets in Nassau.	• Donnalee Bowe
Project manager	Responsible for presenting the project, its objectives, timeline and presenting the topics of the project, as well as supporting the answering of questions, doubts and queries from the attendees.	• Rodrigo Valenzuela
Host, Time and Record Keeper	Responsible for controlling the entry and registration of participants, sharing the presentation, as well as keeping track of the time of each of the activities carried out during the workshop in order to comply with the planned schedule.	• Camila Muñoz-Najar
Support	Assist in the various tasks such as the projection of slides, conducting dynamics with the use of tools, dissemination of forms.	• Team

Source: Own elaboration

7.3. Description of activities of the inception meeting

This section describes the methodological sequence and the series of activities under which the inception meeting was carried out.

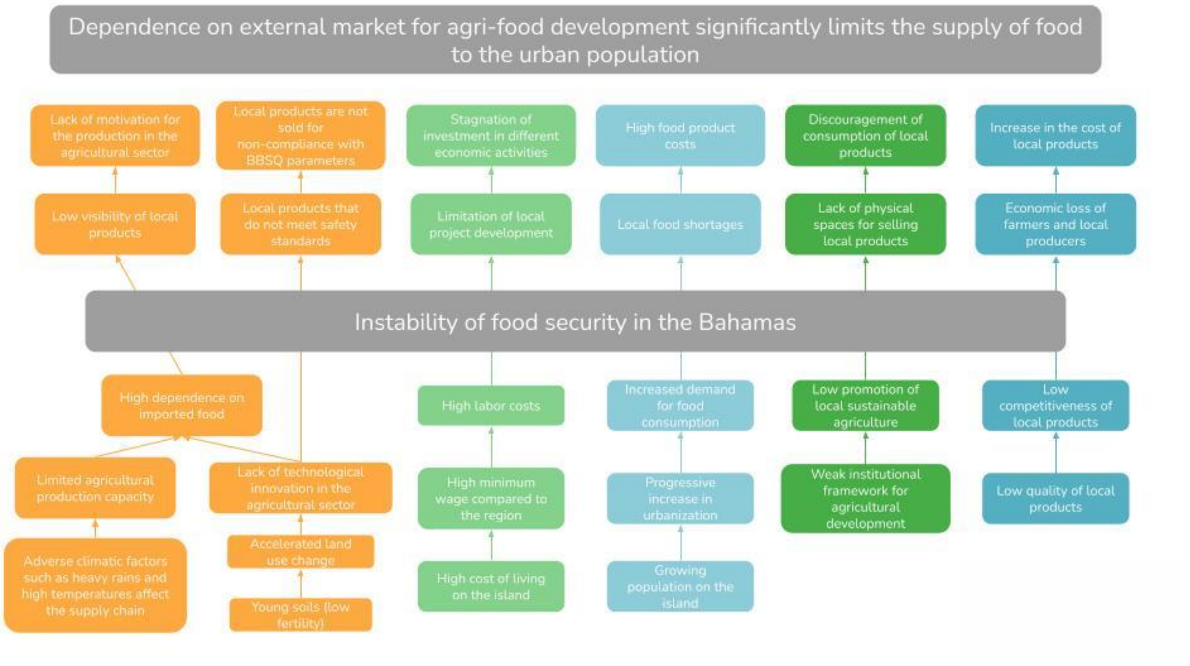
3.1 Presentation of the context of the consultancy and objectives of the meeting

In this first stage, context was given to all the attendees of the meeting about the main objectives, scope and context about the current situation in which the consultancy and the Project were framed.

3.2 Presentation of Technical assistance

The objectives of the technical assistance were presented, as well as the stages, a proposed schedule, as well as the stage in which the study was and the next steps. Likewise, in this stage a brief summary of the problem identification, stakeholders mapping process and results obtained from the surveys carried out up to that moment was given, to give a greater context to the participants.

Figure 7. Problem tree validation



Source: Own elaboration

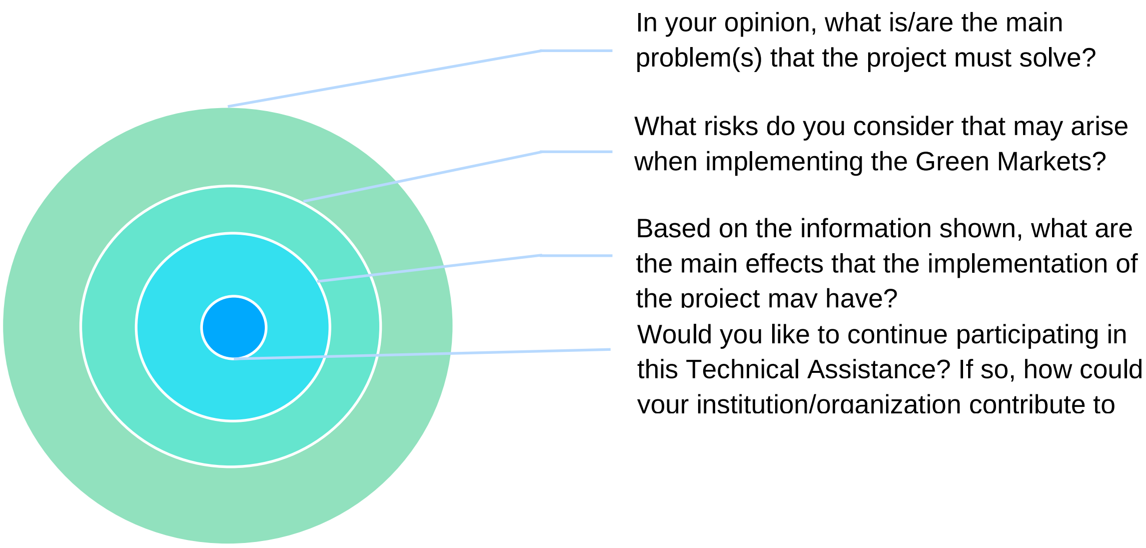
3.3 Participatory Dynamics

After the exposition of the technical assistance, a dynamic was carried out with the attendees. This consisted of a series of questions according to the topics under discussion. The general question to disaggregate was the following:

- ***What conditions do you consider essential for an open green market spaces for Street Side Vendors?***

This question seeks to understand the most important conditions under which green markets can be develop related to the risk and effects of the implementation of the project, from the perspective of the relevant actors. According to this, the topics to be discussed in plenary with all the actors were raised. The themes were the following:

Figure 8. Discussion topics for group dynamics



Source: own elaboration

The moderator invited stakeholders to answer and discuss the four proposed questions by the team while the virtual host presented the poll on the platform. Once the question #1 was responded, the moderator invited stakeholders to raise their hands or write on the chat the justification of their answer. The following questions had the same dynamic (Questions are in Annex F with more details).

It took approximately 2 minutes to mark the answers in the poll then attendees had an additional 8 minutes to comment their answers if necessary. After sharing their responses, the meeting ended with closing remarks.

7.4. List of participants

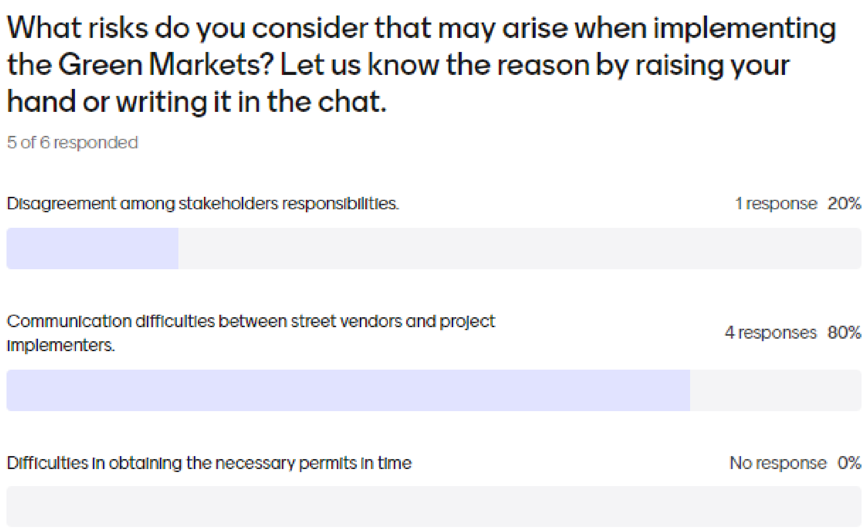
N°	Participant name	Institution
1	Rodrigo Valenzuela	DEUMAN – Technical Assistance Team
2	Camila Muñoz Najar	
3	Donnalee Bowe	
4	Sharrah Moss	
5	Kendria Ferguson	
6	Ramiro Salinas	CTCN
7	Dr. Rhianna Neely-Murphy	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
8	Loann Johnson	Department of Environmental Health
9	Said Ponda	The Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI)

7.5. Results

Figure 9. Question 1 of participatory dynamic

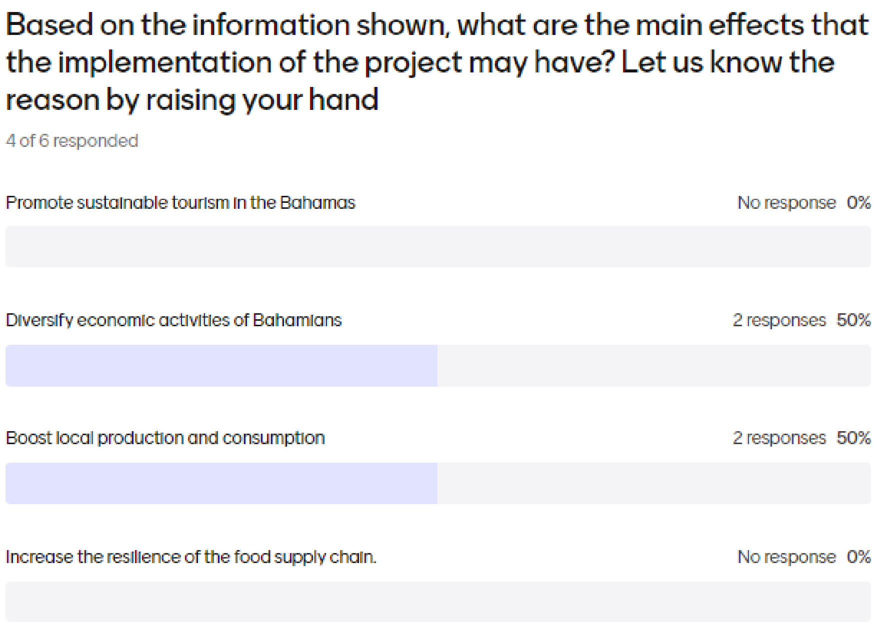
Regarding the main problems that the project must address, 40% of actors agreed on the high dependence on imported foods and the low competitiveness of local products.

Figure 10. Question 2 of participatory dynamic



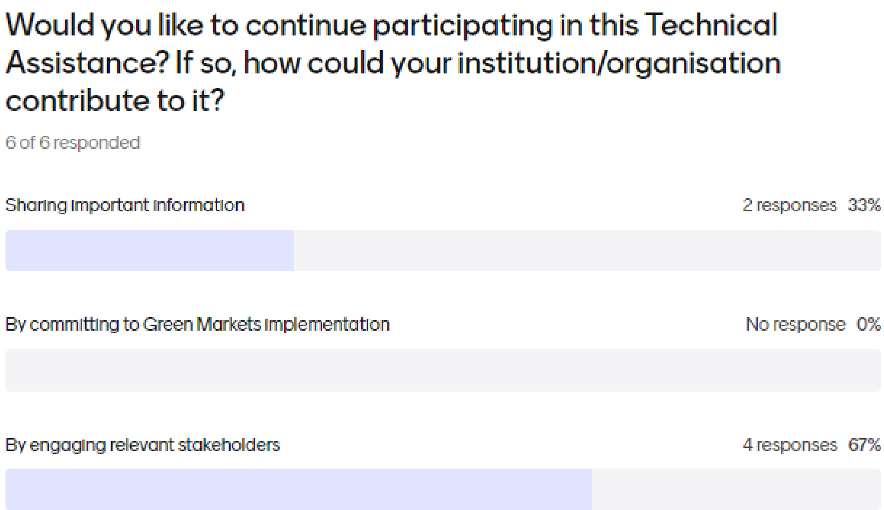
Regarding the risks that could arise with the implementation of green markets, 80% of the actors consider that it could generate communication difficulties between street vendors and project implementers.

Figure 11. Question 3 of participatory dynamic



Regarding the effects that the implementation of the project could bring, half of the actors considered that it will help diversify the economy and the other half agree that it could boost local production and consumption.

Figure 12. Question 4 of participatory dynamic



Regarding the interest of the actors in continuing to participate in technical assistance, they stated that they wish to continue participating through the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

8. Personal interviews

The personal interviews were carried out with the objective of knowing the opinion of the existing farmers market vendors in the areas of improvement of the organization and effective monitoring to ensure adherence to food security and guidelines used to ensure food and products are safe for public consumption.

7.6. Methodology

The sampling method used was the snowball sampling, which is a research technique through survey and data registration which is usually recommended when the population cannot be strictly delimited or detailed, and the characteristics of the sample are rare so is a good research method when the study is about perceptions or customs. The characteristic of this type of sampling is that it is not used to estimate the characteristics of the general population but to estimate the characteristics of a network of "hidden" populations, which are difficult to identify. The term "hidden population" is used to refer in general to populations on which there are not official information[63]. In this way, it consists of identifying potential participants in the population and asking them to recruit other people.

The survey was widely distributed mainly to market street vendors and farmers. A total of 64 interviews were carried out. For the purposes of this analysis, only 19 interviews were considered, principally from Montagu marine market vendors, Gladstone Market vendors and farmers.

Table 2. Targeted and completed interviews

Zone	Number of interviews	
	Target	Completed
Marathon (and R.M. Bailey Park)	6	9
Fox Hill	6	6
Arawak Cay and Fort Charlotte	8	8
Montagu Beach	**5**	**5**
Potter's Cay	5	7
Gladstone Road	6	2
Gladstone Market	**10**	**11**
Cowpen Road	4	3
Carmichael Road	4	10
Other (optional)	**3**	**3**
TOTAL	57	64

Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

The questionnaires applied are shown in the Annex 2, 3 and 4. The interviews were conducted for approximately three weeks (from July 7, 2022- August 4, 2022). In-person interviews were done manually by hand and then transcribed at the end of the day. Each interview lasted about 30-35 minutes. Transcription time took several hours to complete.

[63] Dragan, I., Isauc-Maniu, A. (2013) Snowball Sampling Completion. Journal of Studies in Social Sciences. Available at: https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/229607586.pdf

a. Montagu Marine Market:

Is also located on East Bay Street and the Shirley Street Junctions. Continuing from the Potters Cay Dock along East Bay Street you will pass the dock where travelling Boaters dock their luxurious yachts. There are also the various marine stores that cater to this market. This market differs from Potters Cay in that there is no dock available for vessels to overnight. It is organized by a group of fishermen who take their vessels out from this site and return to market their catch to the wholesale and retail market. The vessels are never left overnight at this site. There are also a few Food Vendors that operate from stalls along the west side of the parking area adjacent to the fishermen offering a variety of products from the back of vehicle trunks, mobile van and small permanent wooden structures. The food vendors to the north of the vendors to the north of the fisherman is managed by the Roads and Parks Authority. As stated, before the waterfront view is always valuable property with lots of potential for development using climate change technology. Montague is no exception.

b. Gladstone Market Vendors:

This is located in southwest New Providence on Gladstone Road in the farming belt of the Island. This Market is the most established Farmers' Market having been in existence for the past fifteen (15) years., The market is opened to the Public on Fridays and Saturdays. Local Fish and Farm produce, are marketed by the Vendors from under tents which are rented for a daily rate. Although the market is located on a major north/south thoroughfare there is no public transportation to allow the general public to take advantage of the locally grown products. At the Market you can buy fresh fruits and vegetables in season, sea foods, poultry and meat, preservatives as well as arts and craft. Bahamian prepared food and drinks in an open space All goods and fresh produce can be found at the farmers' market which is populated by local farmers, food vendors, and artisans. Consumers are therefore getting the best prices for fresh foods while stimulating our local economy and contributing the GDP.

c. Other Miscellaneous Food Vendors:

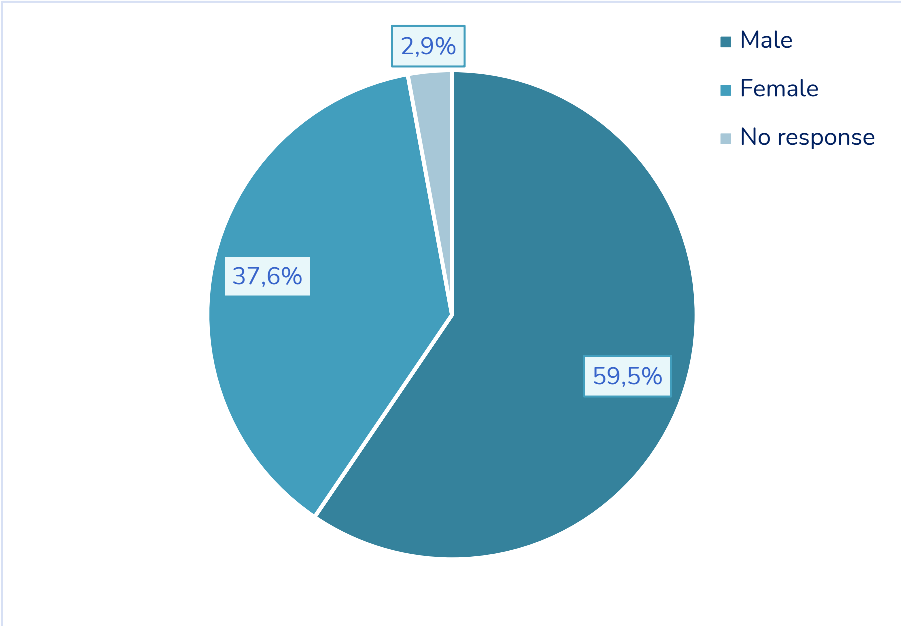
Miscellaneous Vendors that did not meet the description of the other catagories

7.7. Results and analysis

The survey was divided into two significant demographics: age, and gender.

The pie chart below (**Figure 13**) shows the breakdown of gender for the participating stakeholders. It should be noted that the question on gender was added halfway through the process and thus, does not reflect the breakdown of the entire stakeholder population.

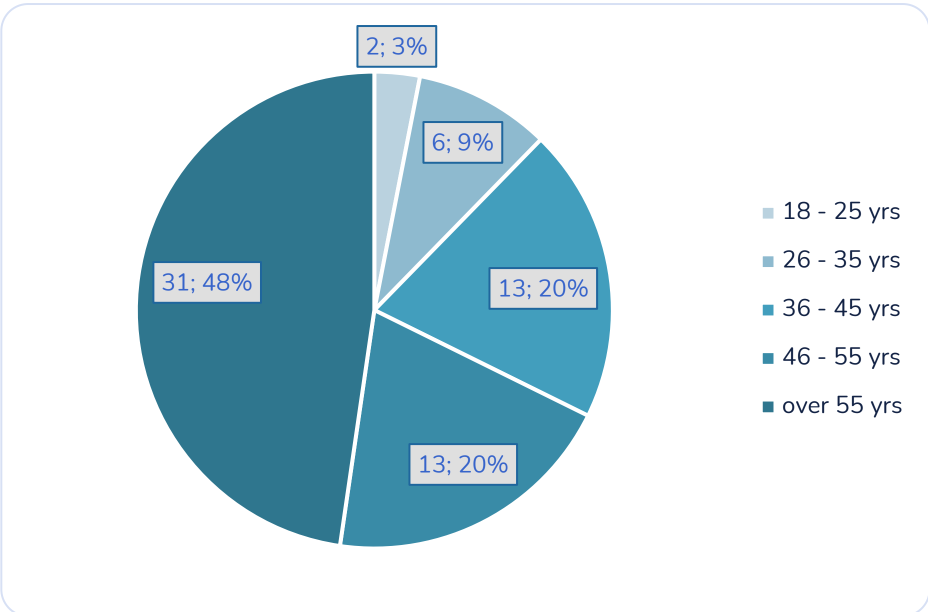
Figure 13. The distribution of gender across of the respondents



Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

The age of the stakeholders, as noted in the pie chart below, shows that a majority of the vendors were older than 55.

Figure 14. Age distribution across the respondents



Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

The oldest recorded age was 78. One might assume that the over 55-year-old vendors entered this profession as a post-retirement investment. However, many, if not all of the stakeholders reported that this type of business had been their only source of income and main job for over 30 years.

A) Main Products Sold

The table below summarizes the products sold across the various zones in New Providence. In the Gladstone Market, the canned goods are the leading category, followed by produce. What is interesting to note here is that fresh produce does not make up the largest majority of the sales at the Gladstone Farmer's Market, as it happens in other zones.

Table 3. Types of products sold across the various zones

	Gladstone Market	Montagu
Produce	3	0
Cooked Food	1	0
Snacks and Drinks	1	0
Coconut water	1	0
Poultry	1	0
Seasonal / Novelty Items	0	0
Nuts	0	0
Fresh Seafood	1	5
Jams, jelly, honey, canned goods	4	0
Pastries	3	0

Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

B) Product Procurement Summary

The most common product procurement process was the collection of produce from farmers across the family islands and reselling them. The jams, jellies and canned goods were also made predominantly from the produce of local farmers across the archipelago.

Fresh fish and conch got are obtained either by fishing or buying from local fishermen and reselling the products. The coconut water is obtained usually from personal backyards where they climbed and picked trees from backyards with property owner's permission. There does not seem to be any importation of coconuts or any large-scale farming of coconuts in the country.

C) Waste disposal

It was observed that in areas where there is a market set up, waste disposal was arranged either through the government facilities.

D) Electricity and water access

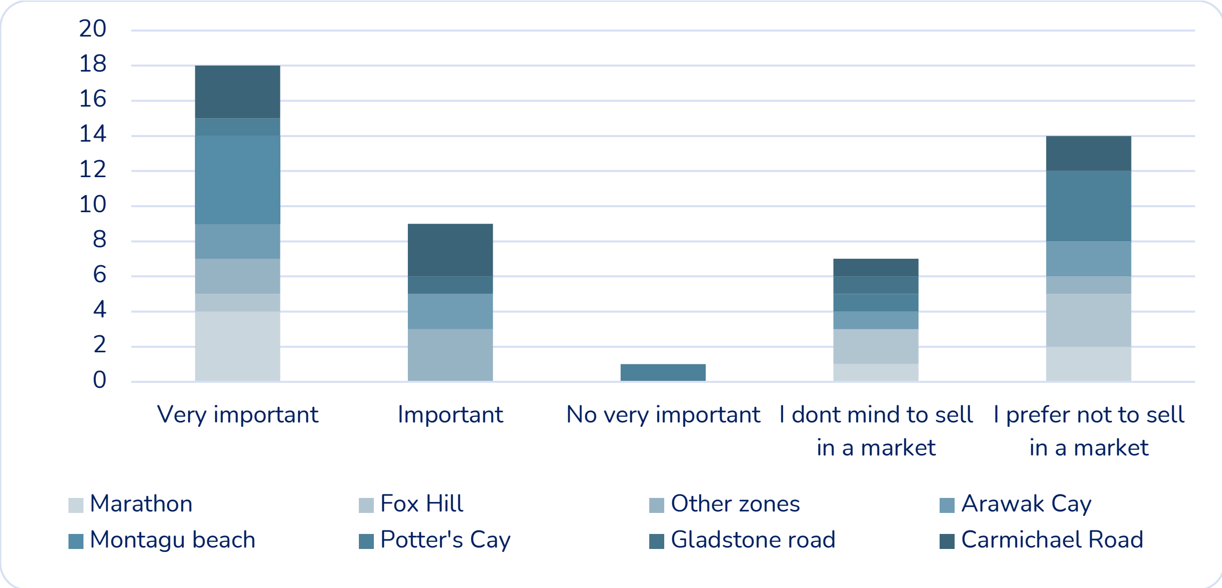
Water and electricity access appeared to have the same setup as waste disposal distribution. In areas with loosely established markets, access to water and electricity was readily available.

The Gladstone Road Farmers Market had access to running water directly at their booth for sanitation and cleaning of supplies. The fish markets in Montagu zones do not directly access fresh water to clean their areas. A number of the fishermen mentioned using a bucket of salt water for this purpose.

E) Interest and benefits in selling products in a market

Although this question was not included in the survey for the Gladstone Road Farmer's Market, many of the vendors there had positive feedback for selling in the market. This could be due to the fact that they have already experienced a market setup. The primary reason given was that it would introduce more customers and help them to promote their business.

Figure 15. Interest in selling in a market



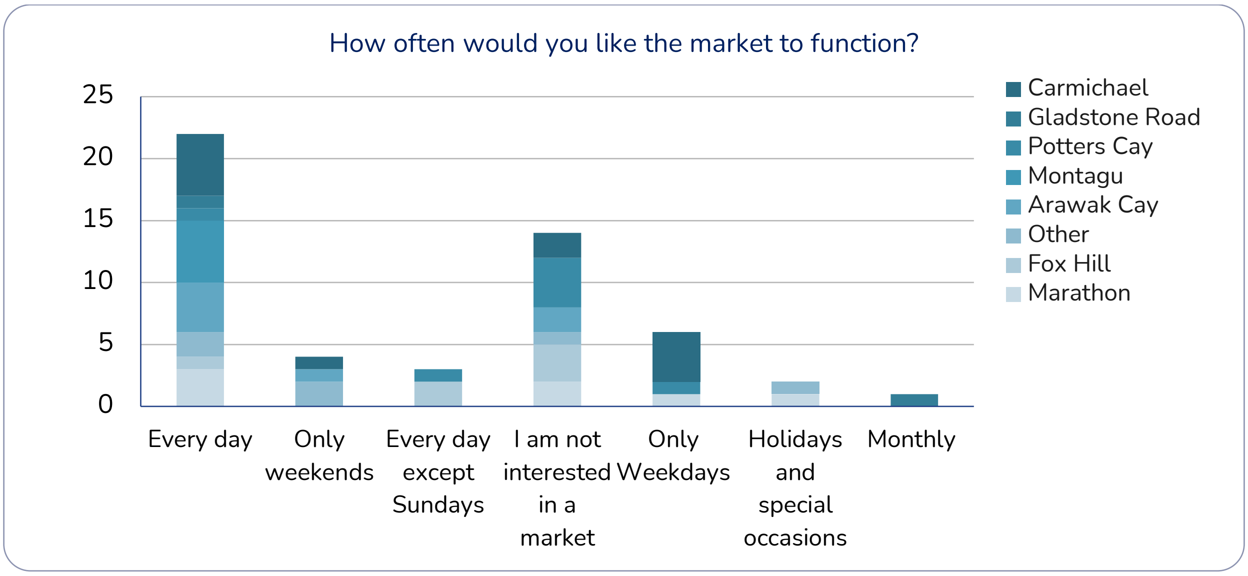
Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

As it relates to the frequency of the market's functioning, the summary can be noted in the bar graph below. The options were summarized into 7 main groups:

- Every day
- Only weekends
- Every day except Sundays
- Only weekdays
- Only Holidays or special locations
- Monthly

It can be seen that all of the zones have some level of interest in working every day.

Figure 16. Preferred market working days



Source: Stakeholder Engagement Report (2022)

Throughout the survey collection and interview process, several limiting factors affected the survey turnout across the zones. Firstly, many participants did not have emails for **contact information** for the survey to be distributed virtually. This is reflected in the low online interview numbers. Another notable issue was the **weather**. The Bahamas is currently in a rainy season, often flooding streets. The rainy days limited the ability for the survey to be conducted in-person and many vendors reported that they are unable to be on the road selling products during bad weather.

In addition to the already expressed issues, the survey collection was also hindered by the **time of day**. Vendors were not interested in pausing sales to respond to questions. As a result, the collection had to be timed for the slower times of the day, or else vendors would decline to participate. One particular issue that was paramount in the Cowpen zone was the **language barrier**. On the farms visited, there was a lack of Bahamians and/ or English-speaking workers. As a result, the surveys were challenging to administer. Several visits were made to five different farms to contact the land owners or arrange an appointment to speak with someone who could respond to the questions. The attempts were all unsuccessful. In an interview with one particular stakeholder: Edgar Farms, it was discovered that this was the last all Bahamian (owner and workers) farm on the strip.

Another major issue in the Cowpen *zone*, and across several zones including but not limited to *Montague, Gladstone Market, and other zones,* was the **lack of trust for government.** Many participants did not feel comfortable or expressed concern about responding to questions for a government project. When approached, many respondents were disdainful toward the government lead projects. In the Cowpen zone, where most of the vendors are of Haitian descents, respondents were hesitant to respond to questions from a government representative. In the Montague zone, respondents were disgruntled with the government's desire to "intervene in their affairs", and give "empty promises".

7.8. Summary of Findings

There was a consistent appetite to introduce more markets across all of the zones. Many of the vendors were interested in a green market where they would sell their supplies. This market would need to help their products to be promoted, as many vendors advised that advertisement was an issue. The most appetite for a structured market came from the vendors at locations where there was already a semblance of a market established: Montague and Gladstone Farmer's Market zones. These locations had great interest in a market with proper stalls and would probably be a good location for a pilot program.

Some of the vendors were concerned about ownership of stalls if a structured market was to be established. Some of the main questions that would need to be addressed with the introduction of this market are:

1. Will the stalls be available for rent? Or, will vendors be allowed to purchase and own them
2. Will there be security on property for vendors' property during non-operational hours?
3. What will the rental or ownership fees of the stall be like?

Preference of location for vendors seemed to be summarized by these main points:

- Access to customers/ centralized spots

- Fishermen prefer to be near the water where they can easily offload and load their boats and access salt water for their fish.
- Parking
- Ability to conduct fast transactions where customer might be able to stay in their car and purchase products ("in and out" transactions)

7.9. Future Studies Suggestions

In the next phase of this project, it is recommended to conduct a focus group to get a more in depth understanding of the needs, issues, and desires of the actors at the selected pilot location. While there would need to be some level of standardization across the island, the project to be introduced would also need to be tailored to the needs of vendors in that zone. What may work in one location as it relates to working days, policy implementation, types of vendors in the market, and other areas, may not necessarily be workable in another zone.

9. Conclusions and next steps

- Establishing green markets in The Bahamas is important because, under this concept, the market vendors can work along the product chain, placing their products in more crowded markets and promoting local food consume. Furthermore, adjusting Bahamian's consumption habits can also help to meet the demand of import food. In that sense, green markets could increase the diversity and availability of low-cost food in urban areas, contributing to food security. They also help improve hygienic conditions, improving food safety and economic development. This is why, the implementation of green spaces is proposed to increase viability and innovative mechanisms to store goods and products having in mind the economic and environmental progress of vendors and The Bahamas respectively.
- As a first step, the identification and mapping of stakeholders was carried out through the review of preliminary information. Once the relevant stakeholders were identified, to organize the information collected from the stakeholders, they were classified according to the category to which they belong according to the type of stakeholder (Academy, private sector, international NGOs, national NGOs, public sector and civil society) and/or other characteristic considered relevant by the consulting team.
- A total of 55 stakeholders have been identified as potential project stakeholders, the majority belong to the public sector, 20 institutions; within the private sector, 16 stakeholders have been identified, including companies that provide services in the areas of waste management, renewable energies, stores offering organic food, etc. Within the NGO sector, 7 have been identified at the national level and 5 at the international level, which have the characteristic of providing economic and/or technical assistance to specific groups within the community that may be essential for the distribution of food within the project. On the other hand, 3 stakeholders belonging to the academia were identified, who, based on the research conducted in the country in terms of food security, natural resources, climate change, among others, will help to have a better context regarding the development of the project and will also serve to maintain contact with research centers. The identified civil society has 4 stakeholders, who represent the associations of stablished markets vendors who are potential vendors in the green markets.
- The key stakeholders identified were classified into four categories: primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary. This classification was based on four criteria: influence/power, commitment, expertise, and capacity.

  -Primary stakeholders represent 25.5% of the total identified, mainly comprising governmental institutions and one international non-governmental organization.

  -Secondary stakeholders represent 32.7% and include private sector companies, civil society (traders' associations), and governmental agencies.

  -Tertiary stakeholders represent 25.5% of the stakeholders. This group consists of local, national, and regional governmental institutions, as well as private companies.

  -Quaternary stakeholders represent 16.3% of the identified stakeholders. They include entities with less direct influence on the project's implementation but are still relevant to the green markets' ecosystem.

- A total of 64 interviews were carried out. For the purposes of this analysis, only 19 interviews were considered, principally from Montagu marine market vendors, Gladstone Market vendors and farmers. There was a consistent appetite to introduce more markets across all the zones. Many of the vendors were interested in a green market where they would sell their supplies.
- During the inception meeting and, several key points were emphasized: the importance of collaboration among different sectors, including public, private, and civil society, to ensure the success of the green markets project; the focus on sustainability, highlighting the necessity of integrating sustainable practices throughout all phases of the project, from implementation to daily operations; and the discussion of current challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of green markets, such as the need for adequate infrastructure and favorable regulations, as well as the potential benefits these markets can offer in terms of improving food security and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
- The street markets in the Bahamas are diverse and play a crucial role in the distribution of fresh food and other essential products. However, they face significant challenges in terms of infrastructure and regulation. There is a critical need to develop a national framework for the standardization of stalls and procedures in these markets, which includes implementing green technologies and sustainable practices to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact.
- In this regard, the next step in this study is to conduct a market assessment for open green market spaces, where the baseline will be established, and possible areas of intervention will be identified. Subsequently, the framework of requirements for water, energy and waste management will be established. The next step will be to perform a feasibility analysis of climate technologies to finally evaluate business models associated with these green markets.

Annex:

Annex 1: List of stakeholders

	Name	Type of stakeholder	Priorization
1	Carbon War Room	International NGO	Primary stakeholder
2	Bahamas Food and Safety Authority (BAHFSA)	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
3	Bahamas Bureau of Standards and Food Quality (BBSQ)	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
4	Office of the Attorney General	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
5	Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
6	Ministry of Social Services and Community Development	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
7	Ministry of Public Works	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
8	Department of Environmental Health Services	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
9	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
10	The Bahamas Agricultural & Industrial Corporation (BAIC)	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
11	The Water and Sewerage corporation	Public sector	Primary stakeholder
12	Eeden Farms	Private sector	Primary stakeholder
13	Gladstone Road Market vendors representative	Civil society	Primary stakeholder
14	Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Research (CCARR) Centre	Academia	Primary stakeholder
15	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	International NGO	Secondary stakeholder
16	Mercy CORPS	International NGO	Secondary stakeholder
17	Bahamas National Trust	Local NGO	Secondary stakeholder
18	Royal Bahamas Police Force	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder

19	Ministry of Education	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder
20	Ministry of Health	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder
21	Bahamas Port Department	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder
22	Inter-American Development Bank	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder
23	Gladstone Road Agricultural Centre	Public Sector	Secondary stakeholder
24	Chiccharney Farms	Private sector	Secondary stakeholder
25	Bahamas Power and Light Company (BPL)	Public sector	Secondary stakeholder
26	Island solar	Private sector	Secondary stakeholder
27	SupperGreen solutions	Private sector	Secondary stakeholder
28	Alternative power Supply	Private sector	Secondary stakeholder
29	Bahamas waste	Private sector	Secondary stakeholder
30	Montangu vendors respresentative	Civil society	Secondary stakeholder
31	The Bahamas Agricultural Forum for Youth (BAFY)	Civil society	Secondary stakeholder
32	The Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI)	Academia	Secondary stakeholder
33	Organization for Responsible Governance	Local NGO	Tertiary stakeholder
34	The Red Cross	International NGO	Tertiary stakeholder
35	The Salvation Army	International NGO	Tertiary stakeholder
36	Beaches and Parks Authority	Public sector	Tertiary stakeholder
37	Local Organics	Private sector	Tertiary stakeholder
38	Doongalik Farmers' Market	Private sector	Tertiary stakeholder
39	New Providence Ecology Park	Private sector	Tertiary stakeholder
40	The Bahamas Network of Rural Women Producers (BAHNROP)	Civil society	Tertiary stakeholder
41	Hands for Hunger	Local NGO	Quaternary stakeholder
42	Lend a Hand	Local NGO	Quaternary stakeholder
43	The Feeding Network	Local NGO	Quaternary stakeholder
44	Bahamas Contractor's Association	Local NGO	Quaternary stakeholder

45	The Fox Foundation	Local NGO	Quaternary stakeholder
46	Ministry of Foreing Affairs	Public sector	Quaternary stakeholder
47	Fish & Farm Store	Public Sector	Quaternary stakeholder
48	Bahamas Chamber of Commerce (BCCEC)	Private Sector	Quaternary stakeholder
49	Field to Fork Community Farm Ltd.	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
50	AIMS power	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
51	Waste not bahamas	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
52	Impac waste management	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
53	WOIMA	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
54	Bahamas sustainable fuels	Private sector	Quaternary stakeholder
55	University of The Bahamas	Academia	Quaternary stakeholder

Annex 2: Questionnaire for Stakeholders interviews

1. Format
2. Zone
3. Provide your range age
   a. Under 18 years
   b. 18-25 years
   c. 26-35 years
   d. 36-45 years
   e. 46-55 years
   f. Over 55 years
4. Gender
5. Where do you currently live? Do you have a local business where you sell your products in New Providence? What is the name of the business? Could you give us contact information?
6. Can you tell me about your experience as a street side vendor?
7. How long are you working as a vendor?
   a. Less than 1 year
   b. 1-2 years

   c. 2-3 years
   d. 3-4 years
   e. More than 4 years

8. What do you think of the idea of being able to sell your products in a fixed place such as a market?
   a. Very important
   b. Important
   c. Not very important
   d. I don't mind sell in a market
   e. I prefer not to sell in a market
9. If you could sell in a market, you would like the market to work:
   a. Every day
   b. Only weekends
10. What do you see as benefits of working in a marketplace designed to sell your products?
11. Describe, what type of products/foods do you mainly sell?
12. Tell us, at the end of the day, how do you dispose of your waste? How do you supply electricity (if you need it) and manage your water to your stall/spot? Are there washroom and bathroom facilities available and how much do you spend monthly to cover these services?
13. From your perspective, what regulations do you think could help the development of your business?
14. How do you obtain your merchandise (suppliers, wholesale markets, retailers, etc.)? Please describe the process to acquire your products.
15. Tell us at what times and days do you sell your products and why did you decide to set up shop at this location?
16. Do you work close to residential zones or tourist places? If you could choose an area of the city to sell your products, where would it be and why?

Annex 3: Questionnaire for Gladstone Market Centre Vendors

1. Format
2. Zone
3. Provide your range age
   a. Under 18 years
   b. 18-25 years
   c. 26-35 years
   d. 36-45 years
   e. 46-55 years
   f. Over 55 years

4. Gender
5. How long are you working as a vendor in Gladstone Market?
    a. Less than 1 year
    b. 1-2 years
    c. 2-3 years
    d. 3-4 years
    e. More than 4 years
    f. Other
6. What have been the benefits of being a seller in this market?
7. What do you think would be the points of improvement in the market?
8. Do you consider that the location of the Gladstone Market benefits the sale of your products? What other places in New Providence do you think would be good areas to implement a similar market?
9. Describe, what type of products/foods do you sell in your business? Why did you choose to sell that kind of product?
10. Please tell us, how do you dispose your solid waste at the end of the day? How do you supply electricity for your business, do you manage your water from somewhere, and how much do you spend monthly to cover these services?
11. From your perspective, Which Gladstone market regulations have been the most difficult to introduce in your business? What regulations do you think could help the development of the formalization of street vendors?
12. How do you obtain your merchandise (suppliers, wholesale markets, retailers, etc.)? Please describe the process to acquire your products and mention the companies you currently work with:
13. Tell us at what times and days do you sell your products and why did you decide to set up shop at Gladstone Market? Does it have accessibility by public or private transport? Does it have adequate infrastructure? Do tourists use to come here? Would you rather have more days to sell there? Comment on us:
14. Which definition best describes roadside food vending to you?
    a. Food offered for sale to the public at the local farmer's or fish market only
    b. Food offered for sale to the public at traffic lights (on foot) only
    c. Food offered for sale to the public at any location using a mobile structure/unit.
    d. Other

Annex 4: Questionnaire for Farmers

1. Format
2. Zone
3. Provide your range age
4. Under 18 years
    a. 18-25 years

   b. 26-35 years
   c. 36-45 years
   d. 46-55 years
   e. Over 55 years
5. Gender
6. Where do you currently live? What type of food do you produce on your land? How profitable is the production at the end of the season? Is the land where it produces owned or rented? Could you give us contact information?
7. How long are you working as a farmer?
   a. Less than 1 year
   b. 1-2 years
   c. 2-3 years
   d. 3-4 years
   e. More than 4 years
   f. Other
8. Do you supply food to local markets or sell directly to the final consumer? If you supply to markets, which markets are you responsible for taking your products?
9. (*) In case that farmer sells directly to the final consumer, what do you see as benefits of working in a marketplace designed to sell your products? What do you think of the idea of being able to sell your products in a fixed place such as a market? Would you prefer to have it available every day of the week?
10. From your perspective, what regulations do you think could help the development of your business/enterprise?
11. How do you manage the obtaining and use of agrochemicals and water for a successful production? Please describe the process to acquire it.
12. (*) In case the farmer sells directly, do you work close to residential zones, tourist places? If you could choose an area of the city to sell your products, where would it be and why?
13. (*) In case the farmer provides a market. If you could choose an area of the city to establish a market, where you could provide your products, which would it be and why?

Annex 6: Characterization criteria of key actors

CHARACTERIZATION CRITERIA OF KEY ACTORS					
1. influence or power					
Classification	**Description**	**Part of the criterion**	**Evaluation guide topics**		**Score**
High	The interested party makes the decision or influences in **green market project** issues in the political, regulatory and economic resources of other actors.	Scope	Throughout the Bahamas and international	The stakeholder is directly related to the project since it is within its direct scope	3
		influence	Does it have influence over other actors or macro decisions (political, regulatory, economic)?- **yes, which ones (5 or more)** The actor has national or international reach and high influence.	how much they could currently do to be able to execute the green markets project. If this actor took action, at what level would it modify the axis?	
Medium	The interested party makes the decision or influences in **green market project** issues in the political, regulatory and economic resources of other actors.	Scope	In the principal island: New Providence, Andros, Gran Bahamas,	The stakeholder is directly related to the project since it is within its direct scope	2
		influence	Does it have influence over other actors or macro decisions (political, regulatory, economic)?- **yes, which ones (3-5)** The actor has a high influence in some islands.	how much they could currently do to be able to execute the green markets project. If this actor took action, at what level would it modify the axis?-	
Low	The interested party makes the decision or influences in **green market project** issues in the political, regulatory and economic resources of other actors.	Scope	Only in New Providence	The stakeholder is not necessarily related to the project but has activities that are related to it	1
		influence	Does it have influence over other actors or macro decisions (political, regulatory, economic)?- **yes, which ones (1-2)** The actor has a high influence in some islands.	how much they could currently do to be able to execute the green markets project. If this actor took action, at what level would it modify the axis?-	

CHARACTERIZATION CRITERIA OF KEY ACTORS
2. commitment

Classification	Description	Commitment	Score
High	There is high interest between the object of assistance and the interested party. The interested party complies with all the samples of commitment described.	(i). Short-term plan (2022-2024) to incorporate **more than 3 projects** related to **Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets**	3
		(ii). Alliance with more than 3 actors involved for projects related with **Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets**	
Medium	There is moderate or partial interest between the objectives of the technical assistance and the interested party. The interested party complies with at least one of the samples of commitment described.	(i). Short-term plan (2022-2024) to incorporate **at least 1 projects** related to **Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets**	2
		(ii). Alliance with 1 or 2 actors involved for projects related with Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	
Low	The interested party complies with at least one of the samples of commitment described.	(i). Short-term plan (2022-2024) to **the vision about incorporate at least 1 projects** related to **Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets**	1
		(ii). Don't have any alliance to involved for projects related with Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	
CHARACTERIZATION CRITERIA OF KEY ACTORS			
3. Experience			
Classification	**Description**	**Experience**	**Score**
High	The stakeholder meets all types of experience described in the following column. There is stakeholder experience regarding the implementation or development of projects using CE models or successful implementation of CE processes within their organizations.	(i). They have carried out more than 3 projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	3
		(ii). They promote Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets projects	
		(iii) They have provided advice to 3 or more projects in Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	
Medium	The interested party complies with at least two of the types of experience described.	(i). They have carried out more than 1 projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	2
		(ii). They promote formalization of business	
		(iii) They have provided advice to 1or 2 projects in Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	
Low	The interested party complies with at least one of the types of experience described.	(i). They haven't carried out some projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	1
		(ii). They promote formalization of business	

		(iii) They haven't provided some advice for projects in Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	

CHARACTERIZATION CRITERIA OF KEY ACTORS			
4. Capacity			
Classification	**Description**	**Capabilities**	**Score**
High	The interested party meets all the capabilities described below: - Political capacity: power to execute policies (laws, rules, regulations, among others) that contribute to the use of the CE. - Regulatory capacity: power to authorize and regulate its use, as well as the power to issue technical opinion on projects. - Technical capacity: relation to the technical knowledge or research of the EC or what is related to it: Ecodesign, reuse, valuation, among others. - Economic capacity: related to having or obtaining the monetary resources for the financing of the technology.	(i). Policy: Has executed 1 law, rule, regulation, among others related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (ii). Regulatory: Has issued technical opinion on 1 projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iii). Technique: Has carried out 1 research project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iv). Economic: Has financed 1 project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	3
Medium	The interested party fulfills at least two of the capacities described below: political, technical and / or economic according to the objectives of the technical assistance. Or, in effect they meet at least the economic capacity.	(i). Policy: Has executed 1 law, rule, regulation, among others related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (ii). Regulatory: Has issued technical opinion on 1 projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iii). Technique: Has carried out 1 research project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iv). Economic: Has financed 1 project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	2
Low	The interested party meets at least one of the capabilities described above.	(i). Policy: Has executed 1 law, rule, regulation, among others related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (ii). Regulatory: Has issued technical opinion on 1 projects related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iii). Technique: Has carried out 1 research project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets (iv). Economic: Has financed 1 project related to Mitigation and/or adaptation initiatives, food security, street vendors, green markets	1

Annex 7: Score and priorization scale

SCORE AND PRIORIZATION						
criterion 1	criterion 2	criterion 3	criterion 4	1	**1-8 (quaternary stakeholder)**	they are actors who are not interested in the project or in participating in it, they may have the capacity to participate but in general they do not meet all the requirements
1	1	1	1	2		
2	1	1	1	4		
2	2	1	1	8		
2	2	2	1	16	**9-16 (tertiary stakeholder)**	this stakeholder moderately meets 3 criteria and has a criterion in which they do not perform well, these actors could be allies in the future.
2	2	2	2	16		
2	2	2	2	24	**17-53 (secondary stakeholder)**	this stakeholder has an average performance and interest in the project but have good potential for working in
3	2	2	2	36		
3	3	2	2	54	**54-81 (primary stakeholder)**	main interested party, they are the interested party with whom we have the greatest probability of being able to develop the project, they are highly interested, have the necessary capacities and a good relationship with other strategic allies for the development of green markets
3	3	3	2	81		
3	3	3	3	81		

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