



# Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF)

## Section 1: Project Overview

Identification	<i>Insert Project ID# from Programme Framework Table</i> AF-2021000066 (CTCN 2021000026)
Project Title	<i>Insert title (adding words 'project preparation proposal for' before title)</i> Developing a national framework for the standardization of stalls and procedures for a climate smart street side vendor throughout The Bahamas
Managing Division	UNEP – Economic Division – CTCN
Type/Location	<i>[Global/Normative; Regional; National]</i> National The Bahamas, island of New Providence
Region	<i>(Africa/ Europe/ North America/ Asia Pacific/ Latin America Caribbean/ West Asia)</i> Latin America Caribbean
List Countries	<i>Enter country name(s)</i> The Bahamas
Project Description	<i>Provide the project summary and description in 2-3 paragraphs</i> <p>The overall objective of the Technical Assistance (TA) is to build resilience in the agricultural sector to improve food distribution, and to an extent, improve food security.</p> <p>Currently at The Bahamas, 90% of the food is imported, and there are many street side vendors, who are operating out of the normal and unrecorded. The goal is to organize them more into the formal economy.</p> <p>This technical assistance is intended to support the organization of the informal sector of the economy into a more formalized sector, by developing a framework and feasibility study to implement standardization of stalls and a sustainable program for the establishment of open green market spaces for Street Side Vendors.</p> <p>These spaces will provide a whole ecosystem for street vendors to come and utilize that ecosystem and not being on the road, taking them out of the streets, and bringing them to a centralized position. This centralized position would be a kind of 2 green open market spaces that will provide vendors with renewable energy source electricity, waste disposal facilities, water to clean up, and complete infrastructure with energy efficiency to fill their needs. In addition, green open market spaces will include a storage facility with a freezing facility, so that the food is not wasted, increasing shelf life.</p> <p>Finally, a Business model for open green spaces/markets to function effectively will be drafted, including a proposal on what should be the governance structure and policies to lead the vendors towards these areas. The open green market</p>



spaces will contribute to improved social and environmental conditions for the community.

During the last years, efforts have been made in The Bahamas to implement activities to help the informal street-side vendors to be part of the formal economy. However, this has become an uncontrollable problem that not only threatens the health of the consumers of street food but also pollutes the environment by not taking measures to make their job sustainable. Bahamas' efforts have been reflected by the different guides that help vendors to have cleaner practices. This is evidenced by the National Guidelines for control measures of food sold on the street in 2020, Bahamas national standard code of hygiene practice for the preparation and sale of street food (2020), and the Bahamas National Guidelines "for mobile coconut water street vendors" (2020); which are focused on the preparation of food and coconuts and on their disposal. However, it has not been enough to stop their unsanitary practices on the Street. The organization of street vendors and incorporating them into the formal sector is crucial work to strengthen their capabilities to face climate challenges. Government participation is crucial to accomplish the environmental objectives of the country and to incorporate the informal sector into the formal one, considering that they are the regulators of making possible the food security of the country as well as having the means to improve the resilience of the citizens in The Bahamas.

<b>Relevant Subprogrammes</b>	
<b>Estimated duration of project</b>	<i>Provide the estimate in months from project kickoff to completion. Do not include time spent on concept or design.</i> 10 months
<b>Estimated cost of the project</b>	<i>Provide the estimated cost for entire project in USD.</i> 166,560 USD
<b>Name of the UNEP project manager responsible</b>	Rajiv Garg
<b>Funding Source(s)</b>	AFCIA
<b>Executing/Implementing partner(s)</b>	CTCN
<b>SRIF submission version</b>	<i>If it is not the first time, mark the time of your previous submission</i> <i>Concept Review [ ] During Project development [ ] PRC [ ]</i> <i>Other _____</i> Version 1
<b>Safeguard-related reports prepared so far</b>  <i>(Please attach the documents or provide the hyperlinks)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Feasibility report [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Gender Action Plan [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Stakeholder Engagement Plan [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Safeguard risk assessment or impact assessment [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>ES Management Plan or Framework [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Indigenous Peoples Plan [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Cultural Heritage Plan [ ]</i></li> <li>• <i>Others _____</i></li> </ul>

## Section 2: Safeguards Risk Summary



## A. Summary of the Safeguards Risk Triggered

Safeguard Standards Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk <sup>1</sup> (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H) <i>Please refer to the matrix below</i>
SS 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	1	1	L
SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	2	2	L
SS 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	1	1	L
SS 4: Community Health, Safety and Security	1	1	L
SS 5: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement	2	2	L
SS7: Indigenous Peoples	1	1	L
SS 8: Labor and working conditions	2	2	L

## B. ESS Risk Level<sup>2</sup> -

Refer to the UNEP ESSF (Chapter IV) and the UNEP's ESSF Guidelines.

Low risk



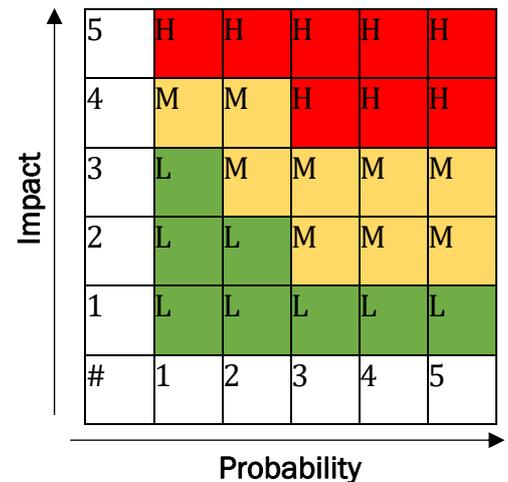
Moderate risk



High risk



Additional information required



## C. Development of SRIF and Screening Decision

*Prepared by*

<sup>1</sup> Refer to UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).

<sup>2</sup> **Low risk:** Negative impacts minimal or negligible: no further study or impact management required.

**Moderate risk:** Potential negative impacts, but limited in scale, not unprecedented or irreversible and generally limited to programme/project area; impacts amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

**High risk:** Potential for significant negative impacts (e.g. irreversible, unprecedented, cumulative, significant stakeholder concerns); Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)) including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective comprehensive safeguard management plan.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Rajiv Garg \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ XX of March 2022 \_\_\_\_\_

**Screening review by**

Name: Yunae Yi

Date: 03/03/2022

Cleared<sup>3</sup>

**D. Safeguard Review Summary** (by the safeguard team)

This is likely a low risk project. However, the guiding principles in the form of GP questions 1-10 in the Section 3 are applicable for the low risk projects. These principles should be respected during the project implementation.

**E. Safeguard Recommendations** (by the safeguard team)

- No specific safeguard action required
- Take Good Practice approach<sup>4</sup>
- Carry out further assessments (e.g., site visits, experts' inputs, consult affected communities, etc.)
- Carry out impact assessments (by relevant experts) in the risk areas and develop management framework/plan
- Consult Safeguards Advisor early during the full project development phase
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 3: Safeguard Risk Checklist**

<sup>3</sup> This is signed only for the full projects latest by the PRC time.

<sup>4</sup> Good practice approach: For most low-moderate risk projects, good practice approach may be sufficient. In that case, no separate management plan is necessary. Instead, the project document demonstrates safeguard management approach in the project activities, budget, risks management, stakeholder engagement or/and monitoring segments of the project document to avoid or minimize the identified potential risks without preparing a separate safeguard management plan.



Screening checklist		Y/N/ Maybe	Justification for the response (please provide answers to each question)
<b>Guiding Principles</b> (these questions should be considered during the project development phase)			
GP1	Has the project analyzed and stated those who are interested and may be affected positively or negatively around the project activities, approaches or results?	Y	The project has analyzed and has identified stakeholders who are going to be positively or negatively impacted by the project implementation in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources (MAMR). The MAMR is designated to implement a sustainable development plan for street side vendors, and the technical assistance will contribute to the implementation of this initiative. The participation of women and youth will be proactively ensured throughout the implementation as per UN/CTCN rules. Local communities and governmental entities have been informed of the technical assistance through the consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources (MAMR).
GP2	Has the project identified and engaged vulnerable, marginalized people, including disabled people, through the informed, inclusive, transparent and equal manner on potential positive or negative implication of the proposed approach and their roles in the project implementation?		The project has identified the vulnerable groups, including roadside vendors, local farmers, and will ensure gender and youth participation during the implementation phase through identifying specific spaces/business models and entrepreneurship opportunities to create an avenue for women and youth engagement. Other than gender and youth, one may find those who may have been left invisible or dis-communicated from the mainstream on the informal sector and street food vendors. Identifying who may be directly affected by the formulation of a governance structure and policies on green spaces and markets the will be done during the first phase of the project.
GP3	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights or gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?		No. During the formulation of the proposal no concerns were raised about local communities or human rights. On the contrary, the street vendors are pushing to benefit from the establishment of legalized open green market spaces that will protect the vendors, provide decent hygiene commodities and make the goods more sustainable. The recipients of the assistance are roadside vendors and local farmers that will be positively benefited from the results of the assistance through improving their work conditions.
GP4	Does the proposed project consider gender-balanced representation in the design and implementation?		Yes. Gender balanced representation has been considered in the design and



		implementation. As per the CTC-N guidelines approved by the Advisory Board under Climate Convention, a fixed percentage of the project costs are towards gender and youth.
GP5	Did the proposed project analyze relevant gender issues and develop a gender responsive project approach?	Yes, gender has been considered in the design of all the activities of the project proposal. The project team includes an international expert and a local expert in gender, thus is 2 experts out of 7.
GP6	Does the project include a project-specific grievance redress mechanism? If yes, state the specific location of such information.	Specific grievance redress mechanism as per UNEP rules.
GP7	Will or did the project disclose project information, including the safeguard documents? If yes, please list all the webpages where the information is (or will be) disclosed.	Safeguards documents will be uploaded after approval in the <a href="#">CTCN webpage</a> . And <a href="http://www.open.unep.org">www.open.unep.org</a>
GP8	Were the stakeholders (including affected communities) informed of the projects and grievance redress mechanism? If yes, describe how they were informed.	Yes, the stakeholders were informed about the project and the grievance redress mechanism through the Ministry of the Environment and Housing and the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources (MAMR). In addition, the stakeholders will be engaged during the implementation of the project through stakeholder consultations that have been planned at all stages of the implementation.
GP9	Does the project consider potential negative impacts from short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term social or economic burden? <sup>5</sup>	No, there are no negative impacts foreseen, on the contrary the local farmers and vendors are keen to see the results of the feasibility assessment so the national and local government can take appropriate decisions to implement and replicate the solution. In addition, the project will include the validation with stakeholders of the selection of climate technologies; and the identification of a business model and a proposal on what should be the governance structure and policies to procure the long term sustainability of the solution.
GP10	Does the project consider potential partial economic benefits while excluding marginalized or vulnerable groups, including women in poverty?	The project is expected to have direct impact on food security, as well as the economic activities of the local farmers and local vendors, including women and youth. Please, refer to section 6, 10, Contribution to the SDGs of the <a href="#">Response Plan</a> .

<sup>5</sup>For example, a project may consider investing in a commercial shrimp farm by clearing the nearby mangrove forest to improve the livelihood of the coastal community. However, long term economic benefit from the shrimp farm may be significantly lower than the mangroves if we consider full costs factoring safety from storms, soil protection, water quality, biodiversity and so on.



<b>Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
1.1 conversion or degradation of habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat), or losses and threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?		No. There are no conversion or degradation of habitats, neither are losses or threats to biodiversity and/or ecosystems and ecosystems services. At the contrary, the marketplaces will promote better use of water resources, less used water infiltrated in the soil, waste management practices, energy efficiency measures, goods will last longer due to use of fridge, agricultural production will be fostered in the country, since currently the country imports 90% of its food.
1.2 adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, (ICCA); etc.)?		No adverse impacts specifically to habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources, quite the contrary, the marketplaces could have positive impacts on the protected marine areas, e.g., use of fridge could reduce overfishing, preserve livelihoods and maintain a balanced marine ecosystem.
1.3 conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?		No conversion or degradation of habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value. At the contrary, the project will have positive impacts in New Province Island, which is a protected marine area, e.g., use of fridge could reduce overfishing, preserve livelihoods and ecosystem services, and maintain a balanced marine ecosystem.
1.4 activities that are not legally permitted or are inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?		No, the project will contribute to the implementation of a sustainable development plan for street side vendors led by the MAMR and will be developed as per UN rules and regulations.
1.5 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?		No, the project won't cause any risk to endangered species
1.6 activities that may result in soil erosion, deterioration and/or land degradation?		No, the project is expected to remove all roadside vendors, into safer environments located in zones established by the Bahamas National Food Distribution Task Force
1.7 reduced quality or quantity of ground water or water in rivers, ponds, lakes, other wetlands?		No, on the contrary, the project will propose sustainable practices for water and clean energy consumption
1.8 reforestation, plantation development and/or forest harvesting?		No. The project is located in urban areas
1.9 support for agricultural production, animal/fish production and harvesting		Yes. Presently the MAMR is conducting an inventory of overseas purchases to remove those items that the Bahamas can produce, and more resources have been allocated to



		farmers and fishermen to increase production. The project is expected to support these efforts by providing sustainable solutions for agricultural production commercialization.
1.10	introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	No.
1.11	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	No.
1.12	collection and utilization of genetic resources?	No.
<b>Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
2.1	improving resilience against potential climate change impact beyond the project intervention period?	Yes, the project will increase the island resilience by improving conditions for its food security. The results could be scaled up to other areas of the Bahamas.
2.2	areas that are now or are projected to be subject to natural hazards such as extreme temperatures, earthquakes, extreme precipitation and flooding, landslides, droughts, severe winds, sea level rise, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions in the next 30 years?	Yes, the Bahamas is highly vulnerable to extreme climate events such as hurricanes. The project is expected to improve the island food security by enhancing the market environment for agriculture production, and reducing its dependence to imports which are frequently interrupted by extreme climate events
2.3	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change (e.g. changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, extreme events)?	From 1990 to 2016, The Bahamas has weathered 16 hurricanes, which are characteristically different, increasingly more intense and devastating. Hurricane Joaquin (2015) and Hurricane Matthew (2016) highlight the vulnerability of The Bahamas to climate events.
2.4	local communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks (e.g. considering level of exposure and adaptive capacity)?	Yes, this vulnerability is inherent to the whole island. Farmers and climate smart street side vendors are also vulnerable to extreme climate events in the island
2.5	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No.
2.6	Carbon sequestration and reduction of greenhouse emissions, resource-efficient and low carbon development, other measures for mitigating climate change	This is an adaptation project but is likely to give a positive impact on climate mitigation. The project also considers the use of clean technologies for energy supply in the climate smart street side vendors zones
<b>Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No, this project is to promote the use of clean technologies for water and energy supply



3.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?		No, quite the contrary the project will set up a framework of organic waste produce, recyclable materials and waste management. Improving vendor waste management practices.
3.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?		No. The marketplaces will sell goods of primary needs and should not trade any hazardous materials or chemicals.
3.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? (e.g. DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the <a href="#">Montreal Protocol</a> , <a href="#">Minamata Convention</a> , <a href="#">Basel Convention</a> , <a href="#">Rotterdam Convention</a> , <a href="#">Stockholm Convention</a> )		No.
3.5	the application of pesticides or fertilizers that may have a negative effect on the environment (including non-target species) or human health?		No.
3.6	significant consumption of energy, water, or other material inputs?		No. The project will set up a framework of renewable energy sources, capacity and loads of the renewable energy systems, with the aim that energies from renewable sources are the ones that feed the fridges.
<b>Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security</b>			
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>			
4.1	the design, construction, operation and/or decommissioning of structural elements such as new buildings or structures (including those accessed by the public)?		Yes, this project is to develop a feasibility study for climate smart street side vendors. The implementation will be led by the MAMR
4.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, physical hazards, water runoff?		No, by reallocating street side vendors to an open green space, it will result in a better ordering of the city/country.
4.3	exposure to water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable or noncommunicable diseases?		No.
4.4	adverse impacts on natural resources and/or ecosystem services relevant to the communities' health and safety (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?		No negative impacts on natural resources and /or ecosystem services relevant to communities' health and safety, quite the contrary, positive impacts are foreseen, as currently street-side vendors are becoming a noncontrollable problem, that is not only threatening the health of the consumers of street food but also polluting the environment.
4.5	transport, storage use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. fuel, explosives, other chemicals that may cause an emergency event)?		No.
4.6	engagement of security personnel to support project activities (e.g. protection of property or personnel, patrolling of protected areas)?		No.
4.7	an influx of workers to the project area or security personnel (e.g. police, military, other)?		No.
<b>Safeguard Standard 5: Cultural Heritage</b>			



<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
5.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No. Bahamas has no Cultural Heritage registered at UNESCO. <sup>6</sup>
5.2	adverse impacts to sites, structures or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or to intangible forms of cultural heritage (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	No.
5.3	utilization of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes (e.g. use of objects, practices, traditional knowledge, tourism)?	No.
5.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No.
5.5	significant land clearing, demolitions, excavations, flooding?	No.
5.6	identification and protection of cultural heritage sites or intangible forms of cultural heritage?	No.
<b>Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
6.1	full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people (whether temporary or permanent)?	Yes, the project will develop a framework and feasibility study to implement standardization of stalls and a sustainable program for the establishment of open green spaces for Street Side Vendors, with the aim of reallocating street-side vendors from unsafe locations to open green spaces, to organize the informal sector of the economy into a more formalized sector.
6.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to assets affecting for example crops, businesses, income generation sources)?	No.
6.2	involuntary restrictions on land/water use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	No.
6.3	risk of forced evictions?	No.
6.4	changes in land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns (including temporary/permanent loss of land)?	No.
<b>Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples</b>		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
7.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present, or uncontacted or isolated indigenous peoples inhabit or where it is believed these peoples may inhabit?	No.
7.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No.
7.3	impacts to the human rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	No.

<sup>6</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/bs>



7.4	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?		No.
7.5	adverse effects on the development priorities, decision making mechanisms, and forms of self-government of indigenous peoples as defined by them?		No.
7.6	risks to the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?		No.
7.7	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?		No.
<b>Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditions</b>			
8.1	Will the proposed project involve hiring or contracting project staff ?		Yes. The implementer will be a network member and will be obliged to respect the UN code of conduct rules and will meet all the requisites.
	<i>If the answer to 8.1 is yes, would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.2	working conditions that do not meet national labor laws or international commitments (e.g. ILO conventions)?		No. It is expected to organize the informal sector of the economy into a more formalized sector, with working conditions that do meet national labor laws or international commitments.
8.3	the use of forced labor and child labor?		No. The governance policy will clearly prohibit forced labor and child labor.
8.4	occupational health and safety risks (including violence and harassment)?		No.
8.5	the increase of local or regional unemployment?		No.
8.6	suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?		No.
8.7	unequal working opportunities and conditions for women and men		No. The governance policy will clearly encourage equal working opportunities and conditions for women and men.