

Annex 15: Selection Criteria for Beneficiaries, Sites, and Eligibility for Proposed Interventions

This annex provides a summary of the selection criteria for beneficiaries, sites, and eligibility for the proposed interventions under FISH-ADAPT. The purpose of this annex is to streamline project implementation by consolidating all necessary criteria into one document, ensuring consistency, efficiency, and compliance with GCF requirements.

This annex serves as a reference for eligibility per activity.

Activity	Selection / Eligibility Criteria
1.1.1 Increase capacity of fishers, fishworkers and other actors to use and respond to climate risk information, ensuring enhanced participation and access for informal workers, in particular women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registered fishers in good standing with fisheries authorities (ii) Demonstrated financial need (iii) Commitment to training on vessel safety (iv) Minimum required safety equipment operational
1.1.2 Develop and implement emergency evacuation plans for fish landing sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Designated representatives from each of the 10 primary fish landing sites around the island. (ii) Priority given to landing sites at most risk of climate shocks (e.g., storm surge, flooding, sea-level rise). (iii) Commitment to participate in training and plan development. (iv) Minimum representation of women (% TBD ~ 20-30%)
1.2.1 Promote safety at sea through training (including sanitary safety of installations and practices on board fishing vessels), weather forecasting and acquisition of improved communications and safety equipment for fishing vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registered fishers in good standing with the Department of Fisheries (i) Owners of fishing vessels of all classes (ii) Priority given to fishers with demonstrated financial need (iii) Minimum required safety equipment operational
1.3.1 Increase resilience of farmers and other value chain actors by supplementing and diversifying incomes via robust small-scale aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existing Livelihood Connection (Registered fishers, farmers or other value chain actor in good standing with Ministry of Agriculture/Department of Fisheries). (ii) Secure Land Tenure (proof of ownership or valid government lease). (iii) Site Suitability (water quality, EIA compliance, technical feasibility). (iv) Commitment and Capacity (active participation, basic business plan, some financial capacity). (v) Commitment to in-kind co-financing to get the land prepared for installation (vi) Commitment to use farm as demonstration area and provide training to peers (vii) Capacity and willingness to partner with the project via a formal agreement.
1.2.2 Support improved construction techniques to improve FRP boats safety in rough seas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Current owners/operators or builders of fishing vessels, with priority given to those with smaller, open boats constructed from fiberglass (FRP). (ii) Fishers or business owners with demonstrated experience in boat construction or repair. (iii) Commitment to adopting the improved construction techniques in their own vessels or future boatbuilding activities.

1.2.3 Provide technical assistance to facilitate acquisition of long-liner fishing vessels that allow long distance pelagic fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registered fishers in good standing with the Department of Fisheries. (ii) Fishers with demonstrated experience and capacity to operate and maintain a long-liner fishing vessel. (iii) Priority given to fishers with existing vessels in poor condition or lacking safety equipment for long-distance fishing. (iv) Fishers who can demonstrate financial viability to request a loan is considered an asset
1.2.4 Provide technical and financial support to upgrade fish landing sites, including with NbS, with safe spaces for at least 75% of smaller vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Climate vulnerability (e.g., flood risk, sea level rise). (ii) Economic importance (e.g., contribution to fisheries GDP, number of users). (iii) Existing infrastructure conditions (e.g., need for upgrades, presence of basic facilities). (iv) Community readiness and participation (e.g., engagement in the program, willingness to contribute to the design and maintenance). (v) Suitability for NbS, low risk green-grey infrastructure (vi) Minimum participation of women (% TBD ~ 20-30%)
1.3.1 Increase resilience of farmers and other value chain actors by supplementing and diversifying incomes via robust small-scale aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existing livelihood connection to agriculture, fisheries, or aquaculture (e.g., farmer, fisher, processor, distributor). (ii) Secure land tenure for the proposed aquaculture site (proof of ownership or valid government lease). (iii) Site suitability for aquaculture (water quality, environmental compliance, technical feasibility). (iv) Commitment and capacity (active participation, basic business plan, some financial capacity). (v) Commitment to in-kind co-financing to get the land prepared for installation (vi) Commitment to use farm as demonstration area and provide training to peers (vii) Capacity and willingness to partner with the project via a formal agreement.
1.3.2 Increase resilience of coastal fisher communities by supplementing and diversifying incomes via sustainably managed seamoss production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Members of coastal fisher communities with a demonstrated interest in diversifying livelihoods or who already farm seamoss (ii) Individuals with access to suitable coastal areas for seamoss cultivation, with priority given to those with existing fishing rights or access agreements. (iii) Commitment to sustainable seamoss production practices, including adherence to environmental regulations and participation in training programs. (iv) Commitment to train peers
2.1.1 Develop and implement rehabilitation and restoration plan for mangroves and coral reefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ecological significance of the mangrove and coral reef ecosystems (e.g., biodiversity, ecosystem services, vulnerability to climate change). (ii) Feasibility of rehabilitation and restoration efforts (e.g., site accessibility, availability of resources, community support). (iii) Potential for long-term sustainability of the restored ecosystems (e.g., land-use planning, ongoing monitoring, community involvement in management). (iv) Location within priority fishing communities and located in government or common access land to ensure direct benefits to livelihoods and local involvement. (v) High vulnerability to coastal hazards to prioritize areas where restoration will have the greatest impact on climate resilience.

	(vi) Compliance with land-use planning regulations to ensure that restoration activities are aligned with broader coastal management objectives.
2.1.2 Implement upstream pollution management plan for mangrove and coral reef protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Proximity to key mangrove or coral reef ecosystems and/or (ii) landing sites. (iii) Severity of upstream pollution sources (e.g., agricultural runoff, sewage, industrial discharge). (iv) Feasibility of implementing pollution control measures (e.g., land-use regulations, riparian buffers, wastewater treatment). (v) Community support and involvement in pollution management efforts.
2.1.3 Provide tools and technology for greater sustainability in fishing, more efficient measurement of fish catch, reduce landing undersized fish, and eliminate ghost fishing and by-catch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registered fishers with the Department of Fisheries, with priority given to full-time fishers who are most dependent on fishing for their livelihoods. (ii) Fishers with a demonstrated willingness to adopt sustainable fishing practices and participate in training programs. (iii) Priority given to those fishing in areas with vulnerable ecosystems or where overfishing is a concern.
3.1.1 Build capacity of financial intermediaries to stimulate microfinance products and services for male and female fishers, aquaculture and seamoss farmers, value chain actors, and income diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Financial intermediaries with a demonstrated interest in serving the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, including microfinance institutions, credit unions, and commercial banks with relevant experience in providing financial products and services to these sectors. (ii) Commitment at senior management level to developing and implementing financial products and services tailored to the needs of male and female fishers, aquaculture farmers, seamoss farmers, and other value chain actors, including those involved in income diversification activities. (iii) Capacity and willingness to partner with the project via a formal agreement.
3.1.2 Provide technical, logistical and matchmaking support for introduction of insurance solutions that better allocate climate risks for the aquaculture sector (including fish farmers and seamoss)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existing aquaculture farmers, including both fish farmers and seamoss farmers, with priority given to those operating in areas highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. (ii) Demonstrated understanding of the potential benefits and limitations of insurance products, and a willingness to pay premiums or participate in cost-sharing arrangements. (iii) Capacity to provide necessary information for risk assessment and insurance underwriting, such as production data, farm location, and management practices.
3.1.3 Financial planning training and technical support to help fishers, fish workers, seamoss farmers and fish farmers access credit and other financial instruments for climate resilience investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Active fishers, fish workers, seamoss farmers, or fish farmers with a demonstrated need for financial planning and access to credit. (ii) Participants who show a willingness to engage in financial planning training and actively seek financial instruments for climate resilience investments. (iii) Priority given to those with viable business plans or investment proposals that demonstrate the potential for climate resilience benefits. (iv) Minimum women participation (% TBD ~ 20-30%) (v) Minimum youth participation (% TBD ~ 20-30%)

3.2.1 Strengthen or establish cooperatives and associations that allow fishers, fishworkers and farmers to operate at efficient scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existing fisher, fishworker, and farmer organizations with a demonstrated interest in strengthening or expanding their operations. (ii) Groups with a clear vision for how improved cooperation and scale can enhance climate resilience and contribute to sustainable development in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. (iii) Commitment to the principles of cooperative development, including democratic decision-making, equitable benefit-sharing, and active participation of members. (iv) Capacity and willingness to partner with the project via a formal agreement. (v) Minimum women participation (% TBD ~ 20-30%) (vi) Minimum youth participation (% TBD ~ 20-30%)
3.2.2 Support the rehabilitation and professionalization of fish processing, marketing and distribution facilities, and support ecosystem for fishing vessel operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Existing fish processing, marketing, and distribution facilities with a demonstrated need for rehabilitation or professionalization. (ii) Clear linkage to a fisher organization who is willing to sign an agreement with the project (iii) Facilities with a clear plan for how improvements will enhance climate resilience, improve efficiency, and contribute to the sustainability of the fisheries sector. (iv) Demonstrated commitment to adopting sustainable practices and technologies in their operations.
3.2.3 Support establishment of enterprises producing value-added fish products and utilizing processing waste generated from the fisheries sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sound business plans with a focus on value-added fish products and the utilization of processing waste, demonstrating market demand, financial viability, and a clear understanding of the challenges and opportunities in the sector. (ii) Commitment to sustainable practices, including environmental protection, resource efficiency, and social responsibility. (iii) Capacity to implement the proposed business plan, including technical expertise, management skills, and access to necessary resources.
3.2.4 Establish/implement incentive scheme for long term fish supply agreements with schools, hotels and restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Registered fishers with the Department of Fisheries who can demonstrate a consistent supply of high-quality fish. (ii) Schools, hotels, and restaurants with a demonstrated demand for locally sourced fish and a commitment to supporting sustainable fisheries. (iii) Agreements that include clear terms and conditions, including pricing mechanisms, delivery schedules, and quality standards, ensuring equitable benefits for both fishers and institutions.
3.2.5 Support low-impact economic diversification linking fishing to other economic sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Active fishers, fish workers, and members of fishing communities with a demonstrated interest in diversifying their livelihoods. (ii) Proposals for low-impact economic activities that complement existing fishing practices and contribute to sustainable development. (iii) Demonstrated capacity and commitment to develop and implement the proposed diversification activities, including access to necessary resources and skills. (iv) Commitment to participate in 80-90% of the trainings as a minimum requirement
4.1.1 Support inter-agency coordination, policy, regulatory, monitoring and enforcement	Focus areas include:

mechanisms to build fisheries sector resilience and also to address upstream/land-based and other sources of fisheries habitat degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Areas where inter-agency coordination is weak or lacking, leading to inefficiencies or gaps in fisheries management. (ii) Policies and regulations that need to be strengthened or updated to address climate change impacts and promote sustainable fisheries management. (iii) Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms that need to be improved to ensure compliance with regulations and protect fisheries habitats. (iv) Land-based and other sources of pollution that are significantly impacting fisheries habitats and require targeted interventions.
4.1.2 Explore opportunities to increase Saint Lucia participation in international / regional bodies to sustainably manage Caribbean fisheries	N/A
4.1.3 Collect gender-disaggregated baseline data and monitor progress against government targets	N/A