

Call for Proposals: Amazon Regional Fund

Terms of Reference: Agriculture, Forests and Other Land-Use (AFOLU)

Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru

Grant value:

Up to £500,000 per project per financial year, until 31 March 2027

Project duration:

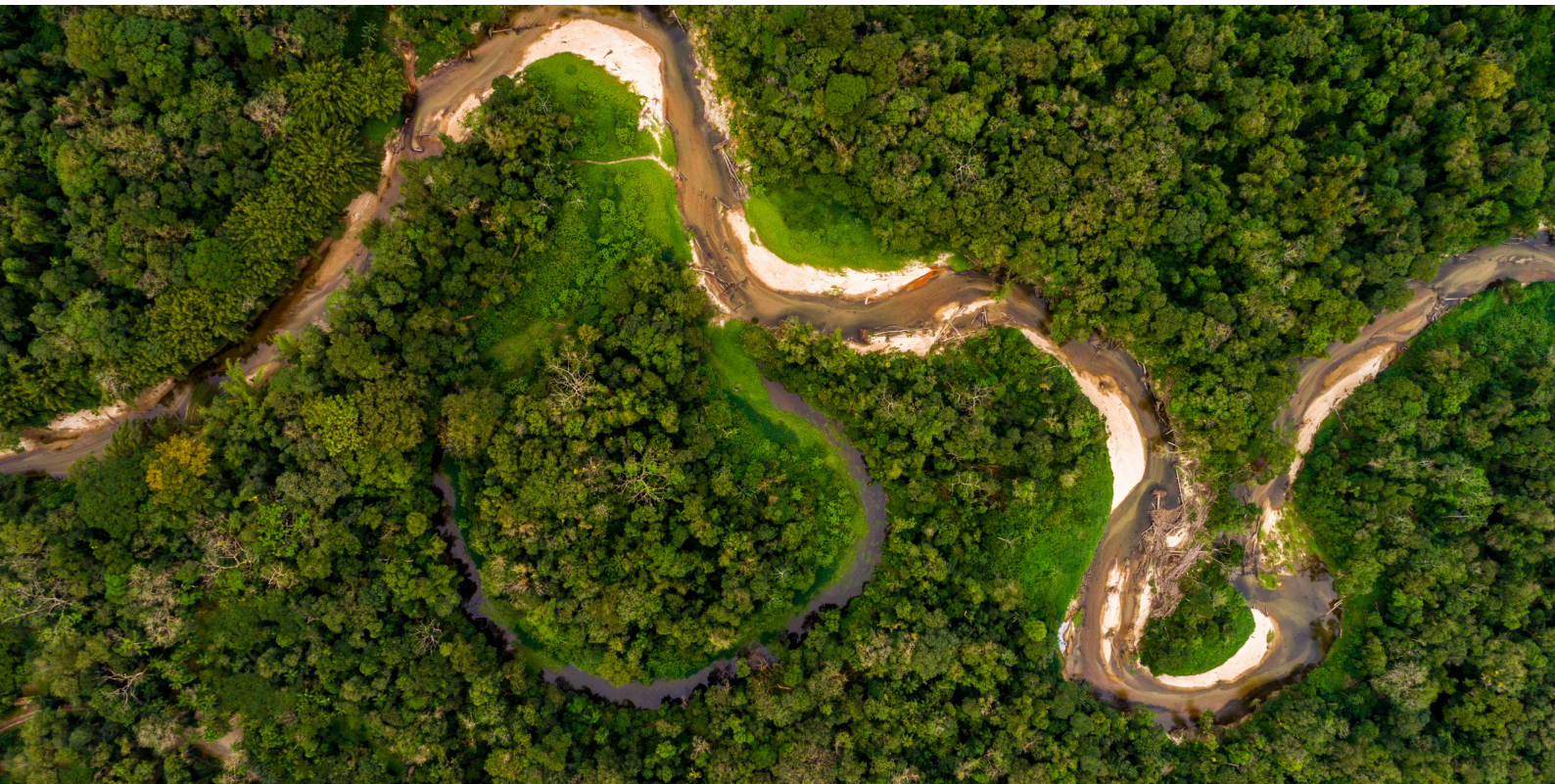
From 12 to 27 months. All projects are expected to start between January 2025 and March 2025, and can end no later than March 2027. The projects must have a clear indication of the outputs to be achieved in the first year

Deadline for submission of Expression of Interest:

20 September 2024, 23:59 UTC

Apply through Call for Proposals web page:

<https://www.ukpact.co.uk/amazon-regional-fund-afolu-cfp>



What is UK PACT?

UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions) is funded by the UK Government through its International Climate Finance (ICF) portfolio. We work in partnership with official development assistance (ODA) eligible countries with high emissions reduction potential to support low-carbon development and clean growth transitions. UK PACT Country Programmes respond directly to priorities identified by partner governments and provide grants for capacity-building projects in priority areas.

For more information about the programme and the current portfolio of projects around the world please visit <https://www.ukpact.co.uk/>

The UK PACT Amazon Regional Fund

To deliver on climate and nature objectives, UK PACT funding has been prioritised for the Amazon biome with the objective of halting and reversing forest loss and land degradation by 2030. Under the second phase of UK PACT, a new fund called the UK PACT Amazon Regional Fund, will operate initially over three years (2024-2027).

The fund works currently in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru to address the key drivers of deforestation, by delivering projects which are primarily climate change mitigation focused, but also demonstrating climate change resilience/adaptation co-benefits where relevant. In the coming years, the Amazon Regional Fund will be looking to expand into other countries, addressing more key sectors to accelerate climate transitions, such as renewable energies and green finance.





The Amazon is the largest rainforest on earth, covering an area of 550 million hectares (2.1 million sq. miles) across nine countries. It harbours half of all tropical primary forest area on the planet, supports 34 million people, is a refuge for at least 10% of all global biodiversity, and removes around -1.2 Gt CO₂ (gross) / - 0.1 Gt CO₂ (net) per year across the wider basin. It is estimated that 20% of the Amazon has been lost to deforestation, and a further 6% is degraded.

We are looking to award grant funding for projects that can contribute to sustainable development through halting deforestation and forest degradation, supporting biodiversity, and carbon sequestration and storage in the lowland Amazon, working in Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land-Use (AFOLU) and bioeconomy sectors.

The main purpose is to accelerate an equitable and inclusive transition toward sustainable and resilient systems of practices, providing increased prosperity for rural communities whilst reducing and reversing the current levels of deforestation, land degradation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions driven by these sectors.



Following bespoke engagement with Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru, NGOs, civil society and the private sector within the Amazon region, it is expected that projects will be funded through UK PACT under four areas of intervention:

- 1. Deforestation-free production:** support the transition to deforestation-free, sustainable and resilient production in key value chains, including cocoa, coffee, beef, dairy and soy, through:
 - Traceability standards, practices and systems;
 - Climate smart agriculture practices and technologies, pursuing carbon positive systems;
 - Non-deforestation and land conversion strategies.

2. Consolidate robust MRV systems: develop and promote governance and transparency under existing reporting frameworks according to UNFCCC data requirements, including for ecosystems such as peatlands.

3. Enable conditions and promote the development of bioeconomy: increasing value of standing forests by the use, commercialisation, and conservation of biological resources. Including access to finance and markets, while strengthening national bioeconomy strategies.

4. Improve the design and implementation of nature finance mechanisms: involving national and regional governments, financial sector, local communities, through:

- More inclusive results-based payment mechanisms to prevent forest loss and degradation (REDD+) working closely with governments and IPLCs;
- Developing transparent, equitable and inclusive carbon markets in the Amazon;
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing between public and private sector on incorporating deforestation into green financing.

Projects can support either national or subnational levels or both. The programme proposes to apply a multi-scale approach, awarding funding for a combination of projects that will operate at the national, regional and/or local areas. When projects complement each other by working at multiple scales, greater potential for transformational change can be achieved. The implementation of all projects needs to map current efforts within country and ensure complementarity and additionality.

Projects are expected to work with key counterparts which could include:

- National and regional governments and public entities
- Local organised farmers
- Community-based/ grass-root organisations
- Market players such as private companies and SMEs
- Financial institutions
- Academia, applied research institutions, think tanks

This is an indicative list of stakeholders that implementing partners will be expected to engage with to effectively coordinate projects and interventions. Applicants are highly encouraged to secure engagement from key suggested counterparts prior to projects launching, though this is not a mandatory requirement.

More detail and expectations for each intervention area per eligible countries are outlined in the tables below, as well as illustrative activities that are thought best suited to achieve the desired outcomes. Applicants should consider these activities when developing their proposal, but additional activities are welcome, if they fit in each intervention area.



Bolivia: Areas of intervention

- **Bolivia:** hosts the world's 14th largest tropical forest area and third biggest extension of the Amazon after Brazil and Peru, equivalent to Colombia. It has the 3rd highest rate of deforestation worldwide. The agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU) sector is responsible for nearly 70% of Bolivia's GHG emissions. In recent years, Bolivian national and subnational governments have sought access to climate finance alternatives to support efforts to protect forests and biodiversity. Among those is the LEAF Coalition, for which Bolivia secured acceptance in 2023.
- **NDC Status:** Bolivia updated its NDCs in 2022, including mitigation and adaptation targets focused on the energy, forestry, water and agriculture sectors. It sets a total of 32 specific targets for 2030, some of them implemented through national efforts and others conditioned to international cooperation. Among them, in the forestry sector is the goal to reduce deforestation by 80% with respect to the baseline of 262,680 hectares per year (Goal 11), reduce deforestation in protected areas by 100% (Goal 12), reduce the area affected by forest fires by 60% (Goal 13), double the areas under integrated and sustainable forest management (Goal 14) and double the production of non-timber forest products (Goal 13). In the agriculture sector there is the goal to recover degraded soils (Goal 28) and invest in productive resilient infrastructure to strengthen the resilience of sustainable production systems to climate change (Goal 31)
- **What are we addressing through these interventions?**
 - Some of the main barriers Bolivia faces to reduce its GHG emissions and meet its NDC targets are the lack of incentives to promote deforestation-free and carbon-positive value chains in the agriculture and cattle ranching sectors. Sustainable management of forests and reducing forest fires can increase the capacity for mitigation and adaptation while improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, and sustainable agriculture and cattle ranching practices are essential to increasing the resilience of food production systems, all of them key to reducing deforestation in Bolivia.

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 1</p>	<p>Strengthening forest and land use management in the department of Santa Cruz to facilitate the registration of the jurisdiction in the ART registry under the TREES standards to reduce forest emissions</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: : Departmental Government of Santa Cruz</p> <p>Other counterparts: National-level Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) team in the Forestry Directorate (Ministry of Environment and Water), other specialised government institutions (ABT and APMT), municipalities of Santa Cruz, indigenous territories, and rural communities, local and municipal fire brigades, companies operating in key fire-vulnerable territories, not-for-profit organisations with field presence.</p>
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote good governance and efficiency to reduce forest emissions in the department of Santa Cruz; • Strengthen fire prevention and control capacities at the local level; • Develop the jurisdictional MRV system in accordance with the ART-TREES standard.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of sub-national action plans, policies and measures; • Capacity-building to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation caused by forest fires within the framework of departmental competences; • Assistance for the implementation of sub-national policies and measures and strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities; • Coordination and cooperation on Integrated Forest Management (IFM) as demonstration activities; • Awareness raising and dissemination campaigns on IFM practices; • In collaboration with the Forestry Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Water, establish the baseline of the annually burned area for the period 2001 - 2024; • Establish the forest emissions in the jurisdiction of the department of Santa Cruz for the reference period 2019-2023 according to estimated TREES registered in ART.

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework for IFM in the department of Santa Cruz established and in place; • Capacity built of community and inter-communal brigades and committees for forest fire risk reduction; • Biomass burning emissions in the department of Santa Cruz, attributable to land-use change and their inter-annual variability according to IPCC 2019, determined; • Jurisdictional MRV system for the department of Santa Cruz developed.
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<p>Intervention area 2</p>	<p>Making the case for sustainable agriculture commodities in Santa Cruz, including diagnosis of climate change impacts; design of sustainability and deforestation-free strategies; and identification of relevant climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: Cámara Agropecuaria del Oriente (CAO);</p> <p>Other counterparts: Organised rural communities, including IPLCs, farmers (existing associations and cooperatives), project developers, impact investment funds, financial institutions (both development and private banks, cooperatives, and multilaterals), national and regional governments, public and private financial institutions to leverage funding.</p>
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and consolidate data and evidence to feed into strategic planning for adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies; • Identify the required institutional capacity for CSA adoption; • Support the development of CAO's long term sustainability strategy.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to identify, analyse and strengthen relevant CSA practices and technologies in the department of Santa Cruz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Quantify the impacts of climate on the agricultural sector in Santa Cruz: in farmlands/agriculture areas and ecosystem services affected by high levels of deforestation. This includes an analysis of climate suitability over the next 20 years for main productive systems;

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Climate vulnerability assessment on main crops and target populations;◦ Mapping of high conservation value areas in the Department of Santa Cruz, overlaid with the land use plan for the department (“Planes de Uso de Suelo”);◦ Provide recommendations to respond to climate change challenges and opportunities;◦ Develop technical inputs for the development of a medium- and long-term sustainability strategy for CAO, aligned with the department of Santa Cruz’s climate change strategy. This should include recommendations for the adoption of CSA technology and innovations. It should also scope the capacity of current local institutions in Bolivia and Santa Cruz to provide the CSA solutions, including a diagnosis of the actual offer and demand, along a mapping of actors on both sides;◦ Initial scoping of potential collaboration to develop Bolivian AgriTech ecosystem using British and Latin American support and collaboration (potential collaborators UK AgriTech Centre of Excellence, Scotland Rural College, alongside Agritech sector leads in Bolivia and LATAM).• Validation of studies from CAO’s sub-sectors, and key public, private and IPLC stakeholders to feed into the development of the strategy;• Develop strategic knowledge products and communications products to support this process.
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key public and private organisations in the agricultural sector in Santa Cruz have the evidence and data on the impact of deforestation and climate change to feed into their sustainability strategy and inform decision making;• Key stakeholders in the agricultural system have a map of the innovations and technology that can support a transition to sustainable production models;• Key stakeholders commit to more ambitious sustainable goals in their activities.

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 3</p>	<p>Supporting the development of a traceability system for the Bolivian deforestation free soy-bean value chain and promoting the implementation of a demonstrative pilot with at least one leading Bolivian soy company.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: : Asociación de Productores de Oleaginosas y Trigo (Anapo) and Cámara Nacional de Industrias Oleaginosas de Bolivia (CANIOB)</p> <p>Other counterparts: Bolivian Roundtable on Sustainable Soy, public and private research centres, not-for-profit organisations and think tanks, departmental and municipal governments in Santa Cruz[1], IPLC groups, chambers of commerce, agriculture commodities companies, producers' associations, and sub-national agriculture clusters, impact investment funds, financial institutions (both development and private banks, cooperatives, and multilaterals), among others.</p>
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and strategic funding to unlock the adoption of appropriate tools and technical and institutional partnerships to improve and enhance traceability systems in Bolivia for soy value chains; • Build capacity to promote and facilitate traceability practices in the soy value chain. This includes governance, accountability and transparency, cost-effectiveness and sustainable management.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of traceability systems for the soy-bean value chain in Bolivia. This work is to be conducted considering already existing initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Principles and parameters under the EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR) (for non-deforestation products) and the UK legislation introduced through the Environment Act which was announced at COP28. ◦ Promotion and adoption of traceability systems, addressing specific areas such as: promotion of transparency, technical capacities and frontier technologies based on automation, digital and remote systems. • Recommendations and technical assistance to develop and integrate traceability systems under development, including inter-institutional models and partnerships for the Government and private sector to establish national systems;

[1]: In Santa Cruz region are located the main agriculture area of the country, with large portions of land dedicated to extensive soy and cattle production. From 2002 to 2023, Santa Cruz lost 2.53 million ha of humid primary forest, making up 48% of its total tree cover loss in the same period, also turning into the most deforested region in the country. Global Forest Watch, 2023

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Bolivian agri-businesses to adopt key practices and standards for zero deforestation and land degradation legislation, along with due diligence standards approved by the EU (EUDR) and upcoming UK regulation; • Pilot the implementation of a deforestation free strategy with one Bolivian soy producing/processing company. This should include implementation of the traceability system, but also supply chain management and other methodological issues, along with practical challenges to implementation (traceability, supply chain management).
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of concept has been achieved, demonstrating that deforestation free value chains are technically feasible in Bolivia; • Contributing to consensus and adoption of a protocol for sustainable soy in Bolivia, through the Sustainable Soy Roundtable; • Other impactful value chains adopting standards and practices for traceable free deforestation and land degradation.

Intervention area 4	Improve climate governance and develop carbon positive value chains in the autonomous Indigenous territory of Charagua Iyambae [2]
Key suggested counterparts	<p>Main counterparts: Gobierno Autónomo Indígena Originario Campesino (GAIOC) de Charagua Iyambae.</p> <p>Other counterparts: Indigenous leaders and communities, Indigenous women's associations, private land holders, cattle-ranching associations, Mennonite communities, farmers (existing associations and cooperatives), not-for-profits and other multilateral organisations, national government, agricultural associations, public and private financial institutions to leverage funding, among others.</p>
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a participatory process with diverse stakeholders to strengthen forest conservation and climate governance in the autonomous indigenous territory of Charagua, employing a landscape approach; • To strengthen readiness and social integrity of forest carbon processes in the jurisdiction of Charagua;

[2]: Indigenous communities in Charagua Iyambae are at the forefront of forest conservation in Bolivia. These strategic areas, part of the Gran Chaco region, had endured droughts, wildfires, flooding, and deforestation over recent years.

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop carbon-positive productive alternatives for local indigenous communities by articulating and strengthening best agroforestry/regenerative cattle ranching practices, within beef and NFTP value chains in Charagua; • Focus on public/private partnerships with local, regional, national, private sector, strengthening participation of IPLCs; • Increased adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture practices, including agroecology/ agroforestry practices.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the effective participation, collaboration, and partnership implementation of Indigenous government and local communities in Charagua with other stakeholders, strengthening their understanding, leadership and benefits from forest carbon initiatives. These include, inclusive decision-making processes, capacity building and education, aligning policy frameworks, building consensus around the benefit-sharing mechanism, monitoring and accountability and conflict resolution mechanisms; • Facilitate spaces for various stakeholders with a presence in the territory (Indigenous communities and leadership, organic governance structures, private landowners and cattle-ranchers, Mennonite communities) to discuss and agree on deforestation reduction actions that result in financing through forest carbon initiatives, including LEAF; • Capacity building of local communities, existing farmer associations, agri-food/ NTFPs, SMEs and large companies (off-takers), and other value chains actors, to improve sustainable production, restoration, and conservation strategies. Including the implementation of frontier technologies when relevant and feasible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Preferably projects with clear potential for pilot phase (and/or pilots achieved previously and with potential to scale up and increase impact). ◦ Through the relevant rural extension systems: services of agricultural technical assistance and mentoring.

Bolivia: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effective design and implementation of integration models that allow farmers to work under sustainable market mechanisms. Working towards agreements with agri-food enterprises to purchase, adopt and scale up production coming from agroecology and agroforestry practices, improving ecological production planning, sustainable supply, and market access;• Build tools for the private sector, associations, communities and other interested stakeholders to be able to access green finance from diverse sources, with a focus on nature-based solutions, restoration, regeneration, conservation, and improved management of farmlands;• Securing measurement of carbon storage and combined carbon-positive land management: reconversion, restoration, conservation;• Integrating IPLCs into commercial value chains (cattle, NTFPs);• Expanding use of criollo cattle, a key breed for sustainable forest management;• Value chain integration (working with producers, financiers, meat packers, buyers).
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened climate governance in Charagua that can lead to an increase in flow of finance for local communities;• Increased access to markets for IPLC rural communities, through increased adoption and expansion of CSA and productive restoration.



Ecuador: Areas of intervention

- **Ecuador:** A significant part of its biodiversity is found in the forests of the Amazon, the Andes, and along the country's coast. In the AFOLU mitigation efforts have focused on increasing protected areas, reducing deforestation, better managing natural resources, and consequently increasing carbon sinks. Furthermore, results-based payment mechanisms have been set in place to allow Ecuador to be part of schemes under the REDD+ framework. The UK, Ecuador, Gabon, and the Maldives previously led the creation of a Political Vision: the 10 Point Plan for Financing Biodiversity (10PP). Additionally, Ecuador is a signatory of the Glasgow Declaration.
- **NDC status:** According to the 4th National Communication and 2nd Biennial Update Report of Ecuador to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2018), the Energy sector is the largest contributor, with 51.0% of total emissions, followed by the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry sector, with 21.6%, and the agriculture sector, with 20.8%. The Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors contribute just 3.4% and 3.2%, respectively.
- **What are we addressing through these interventions?**
 - At an increasing gross rate of 95.570 ha/year deforestation (2020-2022), Ecuador needs to tackle its economic dependence on commodities production and extractive industries. In the Amazon region, deforestation is mainly caused by agriculture (main drivers: coffee, cocoa, palm oil and cattle ranching), oil extraction, and environmental crime (including illegal mining, illegal logging and wildlife trafficking). Both the National Deforestation-Free Production Standards Strategy and the REDD+ national policy framework need further support as they are key available vehicles to foster sustainable land use and traceable, transparent value chains and ecosystems services in the Amazon.

Ecuador: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 1</p>	<p>Support the transition to deforestation-free production in Ecuador</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG).</p> <p>Other counterparts: Ministry of Production, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Agromania, Decentralised Autonomous Governments, Private Sector, Producers' Associations, IPLCs, Academia, and Civil Society.</p>
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the National Deforestation-Free Production Standards Strategy, considering traceability, sustainability and GEDSI as relevant axes, ensuring complementarity and additionality with existing efforts.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the pilot implementation of the National Deforestation-Free Production Standard Strategy, including among other key elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alignment with the following axes and their objectives of the Deforestation-Free Production Standards Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies, regulations and institutional framework; ▪ Transformation of sustainable production chains; ▪ Monitoring and evaluation; ▪ Development and linkage to sustainable markets; ▪ Deforestation-free production. ◦ Priority geographic areas of intervention (in cocoa, coffee and sustainable cattle ranching, among other relevant deforestation-promoting commodities); ◦ Beneficiaries mapping; ◦ Participatory feedback process; ◦ Identifying a set of financial instruments for access to finance for producers and enterprises (with voluntary certification of deforestation-free products, enhancing commercialisation and market access); ◦ Benchmarking of best practices and mechanisms used for producers / auditors to verify and evaluate deforestation.

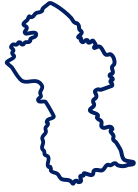
Ecuador: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot implementation of the Deforestation Free Standards Strategy: considering the recent version approved under the Reform of the Ministerial Agreement (through a participatory feedback process); • Organise capacity building for stakeholders at national and subnational level, including territorial dialogues allowing for better practices to be shared; • Support the Ministry of the Environment to create and deliver consultation processes and spaces with the actors involved in the formulation the enabling regulatory framework for the legalisation of land for agricultural producers in protected areas; • Support to advance the objectives of the Inter-Institutional Committee on Sustainable Production and Marketing and the Sub-Committee on Deforestation.
Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Deforestation-Free Standards Strategy pilot; • Increased number of Sustainable Forest supply chains are promoted; • IPLC producers are strengthened; • Overcome challenges and barriers for Ecuadorean agricultural products to reach high-value markets; • Position Ecuadorean agricultural products in national and international markets as zero deforestation and land degradation products.

Intervention area 2	Strengthening the REDD+ National Policy and its Benefit-Sharing Programme
Key suggested counterparts	<p>Main counterparts: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE);</p> <p>Other counterparts: REDD+ Round Table, IPLC, International cooperation agencies, local NGOs, regional governments, REDD+ project developers and related system actors.</p>
Main objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the institutional structure of the REDD+ State Policy; • Building on the first implementations under REDD+ framework, broadening its reach into the Ecuadorean Amazon.

Ecuador: Areas of intervention

<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diagnosis to map current efforts and ensure complementarity and additionality;• Support through facilitation, design and implementation the construction of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Plan, integrating IPLCs, relevant sector ministries and private sector, to identify and validate key elements such as: distribution mechanisms, safeguards, guiding principles, among others;• Support the design of a Governance model for the Benefit Sharing Plan;• Support the socialisation and promotion of the REDD+ Benefit Sharing Plan;• Support the drafting of the legal enabling arrangements to institutionalise the REDD+ Benefit-Sharing Plan;• Broadening the scope of the REDD+ Benefit-Sharing Programme by selecting new Amazonian communities as beneficiaries, including co-constructing their Life Plans, strengthening local governance capacities, and incorporate multi-stakeholder and multi-level articulation.
<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened institutional capacity of the Ministry of Environment in REDD+;• IPLC with increased and fair access to Climate Financial Mechanisms;• National REDD+ project portfolio expanded.



Guyana: Areas of intervention

- Guyana is currently one of the fastest growing economies in the world with deforestation rates consistently low in the past years. The country issued in 2009 the first version of its Law Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), which provided the policy framework for REDD+ results-based payments and enabled the creation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System. The latest iteration of the LCDS 2030 had a thorough participatory process, covering a wide economy approach: energy, food and climate security. It is the core policy instrument that guides environment and climate ambition in-country.
- Sustainable forest management has been a flagship economic activity for Guyana, which is globally recognised for its high-quality timber. The country has now embarked on the implementation of a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the EU in order to secure legality of timber exports. UK and EU provide thorough support to Guyana on forest governance to comply on legality and traceability requests.
- There is huge potential to add value to current forestry activities and to agroforestry initiatives with increased participation of IPLCs, women and youth from forest communities. At national and subnational level, authorities are strengthening planning processes aiming for low-carbon development. Implementation of village plans, and inclusion of sustainable livelihoods, is crucial for forests protection

What are we addressing through these interventions?

- For Guyana to keep maintaining its forest cover whilst promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, it is strategic for UKPACT to continue building capacities within key institutions leading on the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System. It is also critical to support initiatives that value standing forests and provide sustainable livelihoods to forest communities, in line with village planning exercises, landscape approaches and a long-term vision on the territory.

Guyana: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 1</p>	<p>Support the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods in forest communities in Guyana in line with the village planning processes.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: : LCDS Secretariat, NTC (National Tshaos Council), Guyana Forestry Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs</p> <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture, National Agriculture Research and Education Institute • Ministry of Tourism, Industry, and Commerce • District councils, local organised communities, and other key local actors • Existing national entities to promote businesses and entrepreneurial ecosystems. • Financial sector: national banks, funding public agencies and other impact investors. • Iwokrama • Other donors and UN agencies supporting the sustainable livelihoods agenda
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Guyanese authorities to implement sustainable livelihoods programmes in line with village planning processes and close engagement with IPLCs; • Support Guyanese Forest communities to identify, pilot and develop sustainable livelihoods in order to maintain standing forests and reduce pressures on timber resources, by creating alternatives.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, and the National Tshaos Council in mapping lessons learned drawing on recent and ongoing initiatives to develop sustainable livelihoods within forest communities and promote peer-to peer learning for improved village planning; • Support the existing framework for local participatory planning processes for identifying sustainable livelihoods, especially, considering women and youth active involvement; • Identify and promote robust sustainable livelihoods strategies through a long-term landscape planning approach; • Partner with the government's offer to extend the scope of governmental programmes with the objective of promoting sustainable agroforestry practices in forest communities, enhancing livelihoods within IPLCs;

Guyana: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support business models to scale-up village economic activities in the areas such as added-value furniture making, eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture (e.g. bee-keeping, aqua-culture, hydroponics, agroforestry, craft-making), through commercial agreements and targeting financial sustainability; • Using existing assessments already developed by the government, such as the ones already led by the Community Development Unit (CDU) of the Guyana Forestry Commission, to design and implement bespoke technical assistance packages for forest communities interested in increasing value added of timber or NTFPs. Worth stressing GCF has an extensive work on identifying the most feasible added value forestry activities and alternative livelihoods; • Identify and develop strategies to build linkages within value chains and facilitate access to markets for timber and/or NTFPs led by forest communities in areas with degradation pressures; • Enhance skills for small to medium-sized local companies in forest communities to identify. Working with existing businesses with a forest-relevant supply chains to connect their activities to local villages priorities; • Provide financial management training for forest community businesses and long-term village planning; • Create a platform for local communities to share information with potential buyers for sustainable local production, building stronger regional stakeholder engagement with the local private sector, including within UK Private Sector network.
<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable value chains are prioritised, mapped and strengthened in Guyana; • Increased number of regions in Guyana participate in technical assistance programmes aimed at supporting sustainable livelihoods.

Guyana: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 2</p>	<p>Strengthening and enhancing capacities within the Guyana's Monitoring, Reporting, Verification System (MRVS)</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: : Guyana Forestry Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources, Office of Climate Change.</p> <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Amerindian Affairs • District councils and other relevant local authorities • Other international donors and cooperation programmes working with GFC on the MRVS
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Guyana's Forestry Commission to strengthen the national Monitoring Verification and Reporting System through, amongst other: technical training, capacity building, continued data collection deforestation, impact assessment skills and tools, and enhancing best practices and standards.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to the GFC on relevant activities to monitor forest loss trends and impacts (e.g. collecting data, updating databases, digitalising data collection and processing); • Provide technical expertise for the GFC to continue producing the annual assessment of deforestation and reporting under various UNFCCC requirements and the annual carbon stocks, including verification; • Support the mapping and quantification of environmental services other than carbon storage for off-setting; • Support the undertaking of Strategic Environment Impact and Social Impact Assessments for different categories of Forest Sector Operators (FSOs) to meet current codes of practices to secure highest sustainability standards. These assessments need to be in line with all the Environmental Protection Agency guidelines and will be sector based, in close coordination with EFITAP; • Enhance skills and provide training for the GFC team on monitoring forest fires and fire management; • Strengthen deforestation data capture and data sharing protocols between GFC and other relevant Guyanese government institutions; • Support community-based forest monitoring led by IPLCs to inform national MRVS.

Guyana: Areas of intervention

<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFC team up-skilled on latest approaches to monitor deforestation impacts and trends; • MRVS is adaptive to a changing context, responding effectively to all relevant information requests and analysis.
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<p>Intervention area 3</p>	<p>Incentivise applied research and scalable innovation in the sustainable forestry value chain in Guyana.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: Guyana Forestry Commission, Ministry of Natural Resources.</p> <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Guyana • Iwokorama • National manufacturers association and other organised producers' organisations and guilds • Guyana School of Agriculture
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Guyana's Forestry Commission developing and implementing an applied research action plan aimed at enhancing value added of sustainable timber production, ensuring sustainable income for forest communities; • Promote public partnerships with relevant stakeholders aiming to pilot and, potentially, scale up solutions that will add value to forestry production looking to enhance income for forest communities and value standing forests.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and develop a set of strategic research projects with the GFC to harness added value in sustainable timber production considering GEDSI approaches; • Identify, prototype and develop solutions for decreasing wood-waste in Guyana's sustainable timber production; • Support inventory efforts to catalogue less studied forest species in Guyana, as well as research and document ecosystem services linked to them (e.g. medicinal, nutritional, cultural value). • Promote testing of a new species for various end-use applications and investigating pressure impregnation of lesser used species with environmentally friendly compounds to make them fire-resistant or retardant.

Guyana: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research on properties, uses and testing techniques of Lesser Used Species (LUS), facilitating knowledge exchange for Guyanese officials, local academia, IPLCs and other key actors of the value chain, considering also traditional knowledge;• Identify, assess and provide recommendations of new technologies available to identify wood species with high accuracy;• Assessing and developing partnerships with Academia and the private sector to progress the forestry research action plan led by the GFC.
Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An applied forestry research action plan for GFC is structured and adopted in close collaboration with local academia and prospective partners;• Applied research within the sustainable forestry value chain is developed in Guyana in partnership with Academia, public and private sectors and communities, in order to foster value added and enhanced livelihoods for forests communities.



Peru: Areas of intervention

- **Peru:** The world's 4th biggest tropical forest country with the 2nd biggest extension of the Amazon Forest, is home to 70% of all tropical glaciers, and has 7 out of 9 UNFCCC characteristics qualifying it as “particularly vulnerable” to the impacts of climate change. The country is also an emerging leader: as APEC President it will convene 21 countries in 2024 and has formally signed up to the Forest and Climate Leaders' Partnership (FCLP), including the launch at COP28 of the Platform to Support Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Forest Climate Action. Peru is part of the 10-Point Plan for Financing Biodiversity. The country has potential to be an important voice in international fora on closing the forest finance gap. Peru's ambition on OECD accession provides an ideal opportunity to accelerate its efforts to protect the Amazon, given many requirements are related to climate change.
- **NDC status:** 53% of Peru's emissions are caused by deforestation and land use change, with the other half being caused by transport and energy sectors. Furthermore around 70% of its natural disasters are related to climate change and extreme weather phenomena. In December 2020, Peru submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which now aims to reduce emissions by 40% by 2030, including an additional 10% conditional on international support. 66 GHG mitigation measures have been defined and distributed among 6 emission sectors: i) Agriculture, ii) Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, iii) Energy-Stationary Combustion, iv) Energy-Mobile Combustion, v) Waste, and vi) Industrial Processes and Product Use.
- **What are we addressing through these interventions?**
 - Weak adoption of sustainable land management practices that contribute to the NDC considering market access approach and limitations;
 - Forest users do not know the existent funding mechanisms they can access for the conservation of their territories (mobilising green finance focused on carbon markets);
 - There is no coordination between the different bio-economy initiatives in Peru , therefore the impact is limited and isolated.

Peru: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 1</p>	<p>Development and promotion of sustainable land management practices for the Amazonian peatlands in Peru, strengthening and enhancing local management plans (Declaraciones de manejo DEMAS) for non-timber forest products NTFPs and sustainable finance instruments for these areas.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: General Directorate for Climate Change and Desertification and General Directorate for Biological Diversity from the Ministry of Environment (MINAM)</p> <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government agencies related to MINAM and MIDAGRI (Ministry of Agriculture) such as National Park Services (SERNANP), the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) and National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR); • Other organised associations and cooperatives, IPLC, regional secretariats of agriculture, multilateral organisations, SMEs and large off takers committed to zero-deforestation value chains; • Other international donors (GEF Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project, Green Climate Fund, JICA); • Local, national and international NGOs (working in the Amazon and peatland areas in Peru).
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematise and disseminate sustainable management practices based on existing experiences of Amazonian NTFPs (from standing forests) in peatlands areas; • Develop, pilot and replicate sustainable finance mechanisms (including instruments such as credit lines and vehicles such as dedicated funds) to ensure the adequate conservation of Amazonian peatlands, articulated with local landscape management plans and/or indigenous communities' life plans.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable landscape planning diagnosis, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Identification of peatland hotspots in Loreto, based on the deforestation report developed by the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP); ◦ Establish consistent areas for conservation and sustainable use with clear geographic matching with territorial governance; ◦ Actors mapping: including specific gaps on best management practice, regulation, financing and other capacity gaps.

Peru: Areas of intervention

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategic plans for future conservation modalities, such as consolidating management plans for Ramsar sites with local and sub-national development plans; • Identify and systematise best forestry practices for NTFPs under landscape planning approaches, this includes the development of best suited tools to transfer information (e.g written guides, photographic or film material, introductory courses, mentoring talks, exchange of experiences or internships, etc.); • Develop guidelines, courses and knowledge exchanges to disseminate best forestry practices for sustainable production of NTFPs, such as: identifying best forestry cycles and processes, harvesting schedules, sustainable extraction techniques, landscaping management; • Prioritise and identify a portfolio of financial mechanisms to promote peatlands sustainability in accordance with NTFPs local/plot management plans (DEMAS); • Design and implement specific financial mechanisms for Amazonia peatlands, such as carbon credits, value chain financing, ecotourism revenue streams, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), habitat banking and biodiversity credits, access to credit, off-taking/ contract financing, among others; • Consider the inclusion of financial planning for intervention strategies of prioritised areas, considering its management documents and territorial strategic planning.
<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed financial mechanisms to promote the conservation and sustainability of Amazonian peatlands; • Improved and expanded sustainable practices with the best possible potential for impact among value chains from environmental, social and economic perspectives; • Landscape planning instruments validated.

Peru: Areas of intervention

<p>Intervention area 2</p>	<p>Developing innovative financial mechanisms to support Peru's National Strategy for Biological Diversity, to be operationalised through a 30 by 30 roadmap - OECMs and finance plan.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts: General Directorate for Biological Diversity and General Directorate Environmental Economy and Finance from the Ministry of Environment (MINAM)</p> <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government agencies related to MINAM such as National Park Services (SERNANP) and (National Service of Environmental Certification (SENACE) • UN system agencies and multilaterals (BIOFIN, Interamerican Development Bank - IADB) • Local, nationals and international NGOs working on bioeconomy in Peru and/ or internationally.
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and piloting of at least one financial mechanism that contributes significantly to the 30x30 target, mobilising resources from the private sector to the forest sector; • Contribute actively to the financial sustainability of the National Biological Diversity Strategy.
<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis on existing nature finance ecosystem and mechanisms in Peru, including <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Institutional and regulatory framework, enabling conditions, and updated actors/ecosystem mapping for the following mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ MERESE - Payment for Ecosystem Services with biodiversity focus; ◦ Habitat banks and biodiversity credits; ◦ Agrobiodiversity zones adapted for the Amazon; ◦ Digital Conservation Offsetting. ii. Selection of best suited financial mechanisms according to barriers and opportunities from the previous analysis. • Design, pilot and implementation of at least one nature finance mechanism. • Systematise and disseminate lessons learned from the pilot implementation. • Replication of this financial mechanism in other areas of the Amazon.

Peru: Areas of intervention

<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to finance for local stakeholders, contributing to the financial sustainability of OECMs (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measure) and achieving 30x30 target as part of the National Strategy of Biological Diversity; • Increased active participation of Peru in international nature and climate finance (including key instances such as such as COP16 and COP30).
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<p>Intervention area 3</p>	<p>Support Peruvian Amazon bio-businesses to achieve readiness to access international markets, prioritising NTFPs and biodiversity products that bring value to standing forests.</p>
<p>Key suggested counterparts</p>	<p>Main counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Directorate Environmental Economy and Finance from the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) • National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) • Trade Commission of Peru (PROMPERU) • Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) <p>Other counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local private companies and bio-businesses operating in the Amazon (IPLCs associations, local SMEs, cooperatives, commercially oriented NGOs); • Financial sector (COFIDE and other Public Development Banks, private financial institutions, impact investors and green and/or Amazon dedicated funds, amongst others); • Regional platforms and associations for agricultural sustainable products and bio trade; • Other international donors (GIZ, IADB, DFCD, USAID, SECO, etc.); • Local, national and international NGOs working in bioeconomy in Peru.
<p>Main objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and strengthen Peruvian bio-businesses with the highest potential to access international markets as well as to deliver positive environmental and social impacts, and including local communities; • Develop partnerships and commercial agreements between international and national off-takers within existing bioeconomy value chains; • Reinforce partnerships between forest-based communities and private sector to achieve high-level of coordination and effective co-benefits, improving livelihoods and ensuring sustainability for standing forests.

Peru: Areas of intervention

<p>Illustrative scope of activities (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify Peruvian bioeconomy companies with commercial upscaling potential.• Prioritise a group of Amazon bioeconomy value chains, including products and sub-products, based on existing studies and information (e.g. Aguaje sub-products for the cosmetic and/or superfoods value chains).• Identify barriers and opportunities to access international markets, providing clear practical roadmaps for this purpose.• Provide technical assistance through incubation and/or acceleration processes to entrepreneurs, companies, and bio-based projects and solutions developers to strengthen bioeconomy value chains. These should include amongst others: capacity building, tools and facilitation for access to markets and financial matchmaking.• Promote partnerships between local communities and the private sector to achieve a high level of coordination and joint benefits between them, linking bio-businesses with potential distributors in the UK.• Promote communication of success stories and exposure through activities such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Incorporating concrete success cases for market/public engagement, to showcase bio-businesses to potential buyers, creation and effective dissemination of brochures, catalogues and other pieces of information of successfully supported bio-business;◦ Identification and promotion of responsible, trading events and fairs at subnational, national and international level.• Create and implement a “community of practice” network to facilitate exchange of experiences among companies to create and build capacities and opportunities for market access and financing.• Ensure close participation in and coordination with the National Bioeconomy task-force.
<p>Expected outcomes (non-exhaustive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen the Peruvian bioeconomy private sector competitiveness to access international markets.• High-quality Peruvian bioeconomy products and bio-based solutions that are attractive and competitive for national and international markets.• Promotion and dissemination of success cases for further adoption and upscaling.



The importance of considering Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) in your application:

All projects are required to mainstream GEDSI within activities. Proposals must consider inclusivity as a key action area in enhancing the power, influence and benefits deriving to women, youth, peace agreement signatories, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other marginalised groups. Having GEDSI-centred interventions through UK PACT will not only contribute to the transition to a low-carbon and resilient economy, but also to fairer socio-economic development based on social and gender equity goals for rural populations in the region – historically the ones living in the lowest social and economic standards.

We will score all projects using GEDSI selection criteria to ensure that projects seek to understand and address the needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups. All proposals are required to:

- Consider how their projects could contribute to the development and/or enhancement of local communities, small businesses and marginalised groups;
- Ensure that the tools, mechanisms, and policies developed by their projects are aligned with national inclusion policies and promote equal access to and usage of public goods and/or private services and products;
- Include a specific GEDSI outcome statement in the project design, and the monitoring framework should explicitly mention GEDSI and include GEDSI-specific indicators;
- Reflect FCDO's commitment to the localisation of delivery.



Key counterparts

Each proposal must specify who the key counterpart for each project is, as main recipients of the project's outputs. Key counterparts should be amongst those listed in the tables above, depending on the intervention area the project responds to. Other counterparts and key stakeholders can be included as deemed relevant and should be well justified in the proposal.

Applicants are encouraged to engage with key counterparts as early as possible. Proposals should clearly articulate plans for engaging key counterparts during delivery and indicate any engagement that was carried out to prepare the project proposal. Strength of plans for counterpart engagement during delivery and an approach to ensuring the uptake of project results will be assessed as part of the selection process.



Budget and funding availability

Applicants can apply in one or two intervention areas and in one or two countries. Each Expression of Interest and subsequent proposal will be assessed independently. We will support projects with grants valued at no more than £500,000 per year and for up to 27 months (UK financial year, 1st April – 31st March). We are in favour of proposals co-financed by other institutions, organizations or donors to increase the scope of the programme's impact. **Match-funding is welcome in the proposals but is not a requirement.**



Duration of Projects

All projects are expected to have a start date between January and March 2025 and can end no later than March 2027.

All proposals must have a clear indication of outputs to be achieved in the first year and must be able to demonstrate how they would achieve clear results and early concrete impacts within one year (even those which could be continued for 24 or even 27 months).

For projects beyond 12 months, applicants should set out how to build on the first year of their project, whilst remaining flexible and adaptive. Subject to a performance evaluation every 12 months, project continuity will be determined. However, the project scope, objectives, work-plan, planned activities and budget should be presented for the total length of the project so we can assess long-term outputs.

UK PACT reserves the right to ask clarification questions or to ask for amendments after the initial proposals have been reviewed. In some cases, UK PACT might also suggest that applicants work closely together or form consortia where projects are working to achieve similar objectives and/or where consolidation into a larger programme approach would be beneficial over a longer period, and applicants should be prepared to respond to and discuss these requests. For more information on what is eligible for funding, please refer to the Applicant Handbook (see Relevant documents section).



Important things to consider in your application

Clear rationale:

It is expected from each applicant to establish a strong rationale to justify each intervention. Each rationale must present a clear and concise analysis of the context and demonstrate how it fits within the strategic alignment and funding priorities for this Call for Proposals, as well as the wider objectives of the [UK PACT programme](#). In addition, state of the art solutions to problems/barriers should be outlined and then clearly explained through the proposal description and annexes.

Distinctive and realistic pathways for impact:

Applicants must use the Theory of Change annex, as well as the proposal format as best as possible, to connect in a clear and concise manner the expected activities and outputs to outcomes and impact. Realistic and concrete pathways to achieve outcomes and impacts must be clearly identified.

Project workplan:

All workplans must be clear and realistic with well described activities and outputs both in the proposal and annexes. Applicants are encouraged to include an inception phase of maximum three months in the workplan, during which time any additional engagements with key counterparts will be carried out, deliverables confirmed and theory of change finalised. At the end of this period a revised workplan may be required including any additional requests by the UK PACT team.

Government engagement:

As a demand-led programme, the UK PACT Amazon Regional Fund aims to align its support with existing national and regional plans and policies to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation leading to a low-carbon economy. Applicants should clearly demonstrate how they will align with such plans and policies in their proposals.

Clear potential for adoption, scalability, replicability:

In line with a clear Theory of Change and a strong rationale, applicants are expected to prioritise interventions that will result in counterpart uptake (accepting, using, and integrating UKPACT outputs) and with concrete potential to be scaled and replicated at sector and national level.



What is the application process?

The application process is structured in two stages:

Stage one: through a Call for Expressions of Interest under which we will assess your operational and technical capacity to implement the type of projects requested. Applicants selected following this first stage will then be invited to submit a full proposal with corresponding annexes. Your organisation will have to apply as per the conditions and requirements outlined in this document. This information will allow us to assess your operational and technical capacity based on your experience implementing similar projects over the last 5 years in relevant sectors of intervention and within the selected countries of implementation.

Stage two: the assessment of the submitted Expressions of Interest will result in a shortlist consisting of a limited number of organisations. **Shortlisted organisations will then be invited to submit a full proposal.** The deadline for submission of the full proposal will be at the end of October 2024.

All applications for this call must be submitted via the link on the Call for Proposals web page.



Application timeline

Stage	Date
1. Call for Expression of interest: Terms of Reference (ToR) published	30 August 2024
2. Market engagement event: for information and Q&A	10 Sep 2024
3. Final clarification questions published	16 Sep 2024
4. Expressions of Interest deadline submission	20 Sep 2024
5. Shortlisted applicants invited to submit full proposal	4 Oct 2024
6. Deadline for submission of full proposals	22 Oct 2024
7. Applicants notified of project selection	Nov - Dec 2024
8. Due Diligence, co-creation and contracting	Dec 2024 - Mar 2025
9. Projects start	Jan - Mar 2025

	Eligibility criteria
Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit and Non-profit organisations can apply. If applying as a consortium, the consortium lead can either be a for or non-profit organisation. • Government agencies and/or departments (including sub-national governments) are not eligible to apply either as a lead organisation or partner in a consortium. • All consortia must have at least one local partner. The local organisation does not need to be the consortium lead. A local partner is defined as an organisation that operates in each country under a National Register of Legal Entities, can be local organisations such as NGOs, companies of different scales (large or SMEs), grass-root organisations, community associations, among others. • Applicants must provide one clear reference of having successfully delivered a similar project over the last 5 years in at least one of the areas of intervention to be implemented.
Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals must respond to the strategic priorities outlined in these terms of reference. • Budgets must not include capital expenditure or tangible assets. • The value of projects must not exceed £500,000 per financial year (April-March), with a maximum of £1,500,000 total budget over 27 months total period of performance.
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications must be coherent and legible. • All relevant sections must be completed. • Applications must be submitted in English. • All applications should be submitted before the deadline, no applications will be considered after this point. • Organisations or consortium members should not directly contact the British Embassy between the opening of the Call of Proposals and the application deadline to speak about the terms of reference and call of proposals. Organisations will have time to read the terms of reference and bring all enquiries to the “Market Engagement Event”.

What are the selection criteria for the Expression of Interest?

	Description	Conditions	
Criteria 1	Eligibility: must be an eligible organisation	As stated in the previous table	
Criteria 2	Capacity: must be an organisation with proven experience in the selected countries and areas of intervention	<p>One valid reference of similar projects delivered in at least one intervention/technical area described in Page 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation-free production; • Consolidate robust MRV systems; • Enable the conditions for and promote the development of bioeconomy; • Improve the design and implementation of nature finance mechanisms. • <p>In one eligible country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia • Ecuador • Guyana • Peru 	<p>Each project delivered over the last 5 years in at least one of the eligible countries.</p> <p>With above GBP 300,000 of total budget</p> <p>For minimum one year of implementation (from start to closure)</p> <p>With at least one document that provides evidence of delivery and completion: final report, output/report publication, other.</p>

Please keep in mind that you must not submit any project ideas or technical/ financial proposals at the first-stage EOI. This first pre-qualification stage only requires:

1. A description of your organisation and one reference of a similar project already implemented in the last 5 years per country and per area of intervention.

For these descriptions, please use the online application form linked via our Call for Proposals web page. There will be an additional space for relevant information such as Project Final reports (only if important complementary information and evidence is contained).

What are the selection criteria for Stage Two of the application process?

Please note, full proposals are to only be submitted by shortlisted organisations invited to apply (based on their EOI submission)

	Heading	Criteria description	Weighting
Technical (70%)	Impact	The applicant clearly articulates how the project will specifically help the counterpart, sector and other stakeholders to achieve the expected outcomes and ultimately accelerate climate transitions. The applicant provides a clear impact pathway (Project ToC Application Form) showing how their outputs will lead to the outcomes required for transformational change and identifies opportunities for replication / scaling up of activities.	20
	Project description, approach, and workplan	<p>The applicant clearly articulates how the project will deliver the expected outputs and outcomes and lays out a technically robust methodology, including activities and workplan.</p> <p>The applicant sets up a clear project justification/rationale and robust plan for engaging with key counterparts during delivery to ensure uptake of project outputs.</p> <p>Applicants must detail their intended methodology to address the gaps, including a proposed roadmap and timeline for overcoming these with counterparts.</p>	20
	Gender equality, disability and social inclusion - GEDSI	The applicant clearly identifies how the project could, both positively and negatively, socially and economically, benefit women, indigenous people, local communities, ex-combatants and other under-represented groups. For example, addressing issues such as accessibility (isolated communities and people with disabilities); access to services (youths, women, discriminated populations); employment opportunities; purchasing power, gender-focused product development etc.	15
	Knowledge, skills, experience, and team structure	<p>The proposed project team has relevant knowledge and experience in the subject area and has the skills in place to deliver the project. This includes knowledge, skills and experience in the specific area of intervention. The proposal responds to technical assistance/capacity building, and public-private sectors implementation. The core skills, experience and knowledge required to deliver all elements of the project that have been outlined (including GESI) within the ToR are covered and the team is well structured and available to mobilise quickly.</p> <p>To ensure effective knowledge transfer and capacity building, applicants must demonstrate a strong understanding of the selected country's priorities and delivery context, as well as bringing the relevant expertise required.</p>	15

What are the selection criteria?

Area	Heading	Criteria description	Weighting
Project Management (20%)	Project management	The proposal outlines a clear plan for mobilising the project quickly and effectively. There is a robust project management mechanism to ensure activities stay on track, on budget and deliver project results. This must include collating and submitting evidence of activities, outputs and reporting project progress to UK PACT. The applicant provides a clear plan for managing consortia where applicable.	15
	Risk management	The applicant has clearly outlined the key risks associated to delivery with clear plans for mitigating these and an understanding of the likelihood and impact of each. This includes risks associated with impacts on marginalised groups and changing political contexts.	5
Financial (10%)	Budget and Value for Money	The budget is clearly linked to activities and outputs, with appropriate allocation of time and resources, and costs that appear reasonable for the activities proposed, including sufficient allocation for project management, reporting and data collection (to allow for close coordination with UK PACT). The application provides confidence that the project will represent good value for money, including FCDO's Four Es (economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity). The Four Es are detailed in the Applicant Handbook.	10

How do we score each criterion?

Score	
5 (Excellent)	The proposal clearly demonstrates added value and potential for impact. The applicant shows expert understanding of the context, problems, and suggested intervention. Relevant, accurate, innovative solutions are clearly explained. The level of detail and quality of information provides the highest degree of confidence in the ability to deliver.
4 (Very Good)	Demonstrates a very good understanding of the topic relating to delivery of the project. Responses are relevantly tailored to the context in most aspects. There is sufficient detail and quality of information to give a strong level of confidence that they will deliver.
3 (Good)	Demonstrates a good understanding of the topic relating to the delivery of the project. Responses are reasonably tailored to the context for many of the aspects. There is a good level of detail and quality to give a good level of confidence that they will deliver.
2 (Satisfactory)	Demonstrates a satisfactory understanding of the topic relating to delivery of the project. Some appetite to tailor to context where required. Provides a limited level of detail and the quality of information provided gives only some level of confidence that they will be able to deliver satisfactorily.
1 (Unsatisfactory)	Demonstrates a poor understanding of the topic relating to delivery of the project. Poor tailoring to the context where this is required. Generally, an unsatisfactory and low level of quality information and detail, leading to a low level of confidence that they will deliver.
0 (Fail)	Failure to address the material requirements of the project. No tailoring of responses to meet the context. No quality responses providing no confidence that they will deliver.

What to do if you have questions?

Applicants should read this Terms of Reference together with the Applicant Handbook and other guidance documents for all the details on how to apply. Additional questions about the scope of this call for proposals can be sent to: amazonfund@ukpact.co.uk.

Please note that the responses to the received clarification questions will be published on 16 Sep 2024 on the Call for Proposals web page.



UK PACT

UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT) is a programme funded by the UK Government. UK PACT supports countries that strive to overcome barriers to clean growth and have high emissions reduction potential to accelerate their climate change mitigation efforts.
