

Responses to consolidated clarification questions as of 14/11/2025

Important notes to all applicants

Note: Answers to both questions from the Market Engagement Event and from the Terms of Reference (ToR) are available below. Please note that the answers for the questions submitted are aligned with the adjusted scope of the ToR. Refer to the ToR for most recent details.

Note: The two rounds of clarification questions have already taken place. The deadline for submitting clarification questions regarding the Terms of Reference was 7 November 2025 at 23:59 (LOCAL TIME) / (8 November 2025, 02:59 GMT+1).

[BRAZIL-UK PACT Call for Proposals Webpage](#)

- Note that similar questions have been grouped together on the pages to follow. Some questions have been adapted or shortened. Please contact us on the brazil@ukpact.co.uk if you do not see your question(s) below.
- Please note that some categories and questions may fall across multiple pages.
- We understand that applicants are working with limited information and will need to make assumptions in their submissions. Kindly clarify your assumptions in your applications.

1. Clarification questions from the Terms of Reference (ToR)

1.1. Eligibility Criteria

1.1 – Eligibility Criteria Questions	Responses
Could you please clarify the participation of governmental entities? The Terms of Reference and the Eligibility checker present conflicting information	The information from the ToR is correct and the eligibility checker has been fixed.
The ToR states that “Government agencies and/or departments are not eligible to apply as the lead organisation or as a consortium partner.” However, is it possible for government organisations to participate in a supporting role? Could you please confirm if this interpretation is correct?	Government agencies and/or departments are not eligible to apply as the lead organisation nor as a consortium partner in any capacity.

1.2. Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

1.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register Questions	Responses
Considering we have several researchers and study centres, I would like to check whether there is any limitation on the number of projects per institution that we can submit?	Each organisation should only submit one application either as a sole applicant or as part of a consortium.
According to the ToR, we should engage a group of subnational governments. Is there a maximum and minimum number of states, municipalities, and other subnational governments that can be selected for this group? Do you expect them to participate in the proposal’s development process?	While there is no strict minimum or maximum number of subnational entities required, it is important to ensure an appropriate and balanced representation. This should take into account the relevance of each entity as relates to the variables set out in the TOR and align with the available budgetary resources.
How are you going to evaluate “political sustainability”, especially considering the 2026 elections?	Political sustainability relates to securing the engagement and buy in from subnational governments after an election scenario. The evaluation will consider proposals that recommend risk proof alternatives.
How will the interaction and articulation/coordination with MMA and SMC be during the project’s implementation?	Coordination steps will be defined at the beginning of the project. It is expected that the implementing partner holds weekly meetings with the counterpart and biweekly check-ins with UK PACT team. More information for the selected applicant will be provided in a timely manner.
GEDSI: Do you expect a GEDSI analysis (for each subnational government involved) to be carried out before submission, or could it be part of ‘Activity 1: Diagnosis’?	There is no need for an extensive analysis of GEDSI on each subnational government, but it should be considered as a criteria for its selection.
We appreciate the suggested UK PACT Programme Indicators. However, they may be challenging to achieve given the implementation context and timeframe realistically. To what extent are these indicators expected to be included and achieved by the end of the project?	Applications are not required to include all indicators. However, for those included within the proposals, it is necessary to include activities in the workplan that promote or influence the adoption and/or implementation of the proposed outputs (such as tools, policy recommendations, plans, capacities, skills, etc). Results should be reported at least in the Intermediate Outcome level (adoption) and, depending on the scope of the proposal, also in the Outcome level (implementation). In addition, the Theory of Change (ToC) should include the complete pathway from activities and outputs through to intermediate outcomes, outcomes and impacts, even if it will

1.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

	not be possible to measure all of these during project's lifetime (please specify this in your proposal).
Is there a percentage limit of the total project budget that can be allocated to MEL activities?	There is no hard limit of how much of the budget MEL costs are supposed to represent. Total MEL costs vary according to allocated personnel, activities implemented, and others. It is important to propose a distribution of expenses that allows project's objectives to be completed and properly measured, keeping in mind that MEL should be present across all deliverables to ensure sustainability and impact. Please refer to the Applicant Handbook and the budget template for more information on eligible costs and benchmark values.
We have recently experienced issues with the myUKPACT portal. In case it has technical problems, would you be able to accept submissions via email?	UK PACT will not accept submissions via email. We strongly encourage applicants to complete their applications in advance so, should they face any issues with the portal, there is enough time for our team to address them.
Is the development of an avoided emissions tool expected?	It is not expected that the proposal involves the development of an avoided emissions tool.
Are workshops expected to be held with all states, even those outside the prioritised selection? Do they need to be held separately for each state? Do they have to be in person?	Workshops are an important part of the process of participation and capacity building. They should be held within the subnational entities detailed in the TOR. Initially the idea was to hold separate workshops to ensure a deep-dive consultation, but proposals could contemplate workshops that are synergetic and bring more than one stakeholder at once.
"Institutional Capacity Building: Strengthen institutional capacity at the subnational level to formulate, finance, implement, and monitor climate policies. This includes: (...) - Building systems for effective monitoring and evaluation" What is meant by systems here? Tools? Would it be to actually build systems? Or to empower them, providing examples, to do so?	Systems here can be understood in many ways, both understanding points of negotiation, governance, technical and technological systems. It should also ensure that the systems are sustained over time, and must work within the government structure.
Could you please confirm who should be informed in this field: the person who registered the account, administrative staff, lead researcher, legal representative of the organisation or another?	Complete the fields with information for the person who will be UK PACT's point of contact. Only one person will be in charge of submitting the application. Please refer to the "Applicant guide to myUKPACT" that is published in our webpage.
What methodology is used to evaluate the long-term impact of the projects?	Proposals should define long-term impacts as part of their Theory of Change and it must be clear how they will be measured, specifying results pathway and measuring methodology. It is also important to detail how sustainability of the intervention will be ensured over time.
Considering that the ToR highlights "Finance mobilised in support of climate mitigation or adaptation purposes" as a relevant UK PACT Programme indicator, is it expected that the proposed projects contribute directly to this indicator? For example, by including activities related to mobilising and accessing climate finance?	Applications are not required to include all indicators. The decision about which ones to include depends on proposal's design and scope. However, for the indicators included, It is necessary to outline activities in the workplan that promote or influence the adoption and/or implementation of the proposed outputs (such as tools, policy recommendations, plans, capacities, skills, etc).
What status of local and national government endorsement is expected or desired and how should this be communicated in the proposal?	The evaluation will consider proposals that suggest risk-proof alternatives while also taking into account the constraints imposed by the elections.
Is there flexibility to focus on specific sectors within climate planning and governance (noting the focus on mitigation) e.g. energy, forestry, agriculture, environmental systems? Or is it expected proposals	The proposal should focus on all the sectors covered by the eight mitigation plans of the National Climate Plan: Agriculture and Livestock, Cities, Energy, Industry, Solid

1.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

are exhaustive from a sectoral point of view covering all content in climate plans?

Waste and Domestic Effluents, Transportation, Nature Conservation and Water Resources.

How flexible are the percentage allocations for the different activities and is there a minimum amount of time proposals should spend on each? Could proposals be very heavily weighted towards some and not others e.g. 20% diagnostic, 70% capacity building, 5% climate governance 5% knowledge management (as we may do for a delivery focussed programme)?

The ToR suggested timeline and budget allocation. This allocation is a reference and can be adapted according to the proposal. Information below:
 Diagnosis - 15%
 Capacity strengthening for subnational climate action - 50%
 Climate governance - 20%
 Knowledge management - 15%

Will experience of similar projects in other countries be valid as a qualifying credential?

All background experience is valid, having more contextualized experience, is always an added value.

Will experience of similar projects in other countries be valid as a qualifying credential?

All background experience is valid, having more contextualized experience, is always an added value.

When the ToR states that “Proposals must address all strategic priorities outlined in this Terms of Reference”, does it mean that each proposal needs to address all four activities outlined (Diagnosis, Capacity strengthening for subnational climate action, Climate governance, Knowledge management)?

Proposals must address all activities outlined in the Terms of Reference.

We understand from the ToR and the Q&A that the selection criteria for subnational governments appear to lean towards territories more advanced in terms of climate policies.

While we acknowledge that working with more fragile governments might present a greater challenge for a positive and sustainable outcome, we also believe that such an intervention could potentially yield a more significant impact in those contexts.

Applicants are expected to prioritise a group of subnational governments to work with, based on the criteria included in the ToR. In the prioritisation process, entities may include all subnational entities they consider relevant and outline their rationale for the selection.

Furthermore, considering the pilot nature of this project, we believe that including one or two more fragile subnational governments in terms of climate policies could provide valuable lessons for future projects and interventions.

Therefore, we would like to ask if you would consider, as a selection criterion, the inclusion of one or two of these more fragile territories, alongside those that are already advanced, which may offer a higher chance of immediate results.

I would like to kindly request guidance on where I can find the templates mentioned below, which must be submitted through the portal:

- UK PACT Country Programmes Technical Proposal Template
- UK PACT Country Programmes Budget and Work Plan Template
- Project Theory of Change (ToC) Application Template
- Risk Assessment Template
- CVs of the project team in English

All 4 templates are available on the Call for Proposals (CfP) published on the website <https://my.ukpact.co.uk/>

By accessing the CfP and registering, you will have access to the templates and can then download them.

There is no template for CVs, and you can use the template you normally use.

I was only able to find the Technical Proposal Template, and I would like to confirm whether this is

1.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

the correct and updated version for submission. Additionally, I would like to confirm if the other templates mentioned are included within this technical proposal document.

Do we understand correctly that the analysis planned should solely be covering mitigation but not adaptation efforts? Exceptions would be mentioned directly in the ToR, e.g. the identification of linkages with the municipal adaptation agendas, correct?

Mitigation is the main focus, but synergies with adaptation should be considered, especially the links with the integration of the National Climate Plan across cities and the ongoing work of the programme AdaptaCidades.

The ToR emphasises addressing the gap in the subnational mitigation agenda. To confirm, should the analysis of the adaptation agenda be strictly limited to points of co-benefit or direct linkages with mitigation (e.g., "AdaptaCidades" and "municipal adaptation responsibilities"), rather than requiring a separate, independent diagnosis or capacity-building plan for adaptation?

Correct, adaptation efforts should be addressed as linkages and co-benefits. There is no need for a separate diagnosis and capacity building on adaptation.

The ToR requires applicants to "prioritise a group of subnational governments" and include the methodology for this prioritisation. Is the expectation that the proposal presents a final, fixed list of entities for the 12-month project? Or, should the proposal present a suggested list and methodology, which will then be refined and finalised in collaboration with the MMA during the initial alignment month?

The proposal should list a list of entities, some adjustments can be carried out after the selection process, with the selected applicant, and in coordination with MMA. But the proposals will be selected also based on the group of subnational entities presented.

Activity 1 (Diagnosis) has a suggested timeline of 2 months and 15% of the budget. Given this timeframe, is the "modelling [of] subnational contributions" expected to be a new, primary modelling exercise? Or does it refer to a synthesis and adaptation of existing data and studies (such as the "States Yearbook" and "Climate Scanner"), applying them to the proponent's selected group of subnational entities?

The timeframe and respective budget allocation is a reference and can be adapted according to the proposal. The model should fit to the proposed subnational entities and should be validated by the MMA.

Activity 2, with a suggested 50% budget allocation , mentions organising "Workshops in each State and the Federal District for Policy Alignment". Should this be interpreted literally as workshops in all 27 federative units, or does this refer only to the states/DF that are part of the specific "group of subnational governments" prioritised by the applicant?

The call for proposals is asking for the workshops to take place in the group of subnational governments prioritised by each applicant, which should be decided according to the five criteria outlined in the ToR: 1) Mitigation Potential and Sectoral Relevance; 2) Sustainability and Political Resilience; 3) Institutional and Technical Capacity; 4) Synergy with Adaptation Efforts (including existing networks, such as AdaptaCidades; 5) Just Transition and GEDSI Considerations.

What is the expected boundary of the supplier's role versus the MMA's? For instance, when "establishing an equitable governance structure" , is the supplier expected to design and propose this framework for the MMA (as the "Key Counterpart") to then implement and politically negotiate? Or is the supplier expected to be actively involved in the implementation and negotiation process with the Interfederative Coordination Chamber (CAI-CIM)?

The supplier is expected to support the counterpart with strategic inputs for future implementation. The counterpart is the main responsible for the political engagement.

Given the 12-month project duration ending in March 2027 and the emphasis on "Sustainability", what is the long-term expectation for the digital assets created under Activity 4? Specifically, for the "best practices depository" and the "digital collaboration platform", is the supplier expected to build, train, and fully transfer

The budget is related to the development of a knowledge management system, it's not related to a technological platform, nor to hosting and maintaining it.

1.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

these assets to the MMA for government hosting? Or should the supplier's budget account for ongoing hosting and maintenance after the project contract ends?

Activities 1 and 4 require the supplier to "build on existing work" and "analyse existing databases" , citing specific third-party tools (e.g., from TCU, FGV, CBC/ICS). Will the MMA (as the "Key Counterpart") or UK PACT provide direct access to the primary data within these tools? Or should the supplier assume that the responsibility—and any associated costs or time—for acquiring, licensing, or independently gathering this data for the analysis rests entirely with them?

MMA should provide all relevant information. However, if accessing additional sources is required, the supplier should identify the sources and cover the costs/time.

1.3. Consortia and consortium-building

General note: Applicants should evaluate whether Government entities being considered in their projects are Counterparts or Stakeholders. Section 8 of the [UK PACT Proposal Template](#) clarifies the difference between Counterparts and Stakeholders:

- **Counterparts:** refer to partner government organisations that are normally the primary recipients of TA outputs. Counterparts play a critical role in project implementation, often serving as local champions who bring essential context, insights, and connections. They work alongside the project teams to achieve shared goals, such as policy development, capacity building, skills enhanced, etc. ensuring that projects are effectively adapted to local conditions and needs. Government counterparts should be named under Section 8.1.1. of the UK PACT Proposal Template as the “primary government counterpart”.
- **Stakeholders:** are individuals, groups, or organisations that have an interest in or are affected by the project. They can include those who are directly involved, those who can influence the outputs and outcomes, and those who are impacted by the results of the project. Effective stakeholder engagement involves identifying, prioritising, and engaging with these groups to ensure that their views are considered in decision-making processes. Stakeholders should be listed named under Section 8.1.2. of the UK PACT Proposal Template.

1.2 – Consortia and consortium-building

Questions

Responses

We would greatly appreciate it if you could share a preliminary list of suitable entities with whom it would be strategic to partner in order to build a strong, competitive, and locally grounded consortium.

The list with contact information from all organisations, which attended the Market Engagement Event and consented to having their information shared, was sent on 31 October.

Do you have a recommended budget distribution between partners?

UK PACT does not have a recommended budget distribution among partners.

1.4. Timelines, communication and contacts

2.4 - Timelines, communication and contacts

Questions

Responses

Considering that COP is taking place this month, are you considering extending the submission deadline?

There are no current plans to extend the submission deadline.

1.5. Contracting

2.4 - Contracting

Questions

Responses

How will the co-creation and due diligence processes happen after the proposal selection?

Co-creation and due diligence will happen during March 2026. Instructions will be sent in a timely manner to the selected applicant.

2. Clarification questions from the Market Engagement Event

2.1. Eligibility Criteria

2.1 - Eligibility Criteria Questions	Responses
Is the call for a single project only, or can each organisation submit just one project?	Both. Each organisation can submit only one proposal and organisations that are part of more than one submission will make all their applications ineligible. In addition, only one project will be selected through this call for proposals.
Would an international organisation with a Brazilian branch registered with a CNPJ be eligible to lead the consortium?	International organisations registered in Brazil with a CNPJ are allowed to apply as long as the Brazilian branch is the lead implementing partner.
Which sectors can be part of the consortium (government, civil society, academia, etc.)?	Governmental entities cannot be part of a consortium under UK PACT. Other sectors of society, such as academia, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, for profit corporations, and others, are welcomed to apply as part of a consortium. As a reminder, the lead implementing partner in the consortium must be a local organisation registered with a CNPJ.
Can a single organisation submit more than one proposal? And can it be awarded more than one proposal?	Each organisation can only submit one proposal: either as a lead implementing partner or as part of a consortium. Organisations that are part of more than one submission will make all their applications ineligible. Just one proposal will be awarded.

2.2. Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register Questions	Responses
Should proposals include all the components presented (diagnosis, capacity building, climate governance, knowledge management)?	Proposals must include all four activities: diagnosis, capacity strengthening on climate action for subnational government bodies, climate governance and knowledge management. See more information in the Terms of Reference.
How long can the project be?	The project is expected to start in April 2026 and must be completed by March 2027.
Is it desirable to focus on the Amazon?	The applicant should submit a group of subnational governments according to the variables set in the TOR, please refer to section 7 “Expected Outcomes”. The Amazon can be part of such group if the proponent within its selected group of subnational entities considering the justifications set out in the ToR.
Do the projects need to include all the activities and results presented, or can they address only some parts?	Proposals must include all types of activities presented (diagnosis, capacity strengthening for subnational government bodies, climate governance and knowledge management) and present related results for all of them.
Are proposals allowed to address the adaptation agenda and its related approaches, or is the call exclusively focused on climate change mitigation strategies?	This Call for Proposals aims to support the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to strengthen climate governance in support of Brazil’s Climate Plan, more specifically to the mitigation plans. However, is it expected that the project identifies co-benefits on adaptation, such as linkages of the state-level plans with the municipal adaptation responsibilities and the AdaptaCidades programme.

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

Do you expect the proposal to already define the states covered by the project, or is a methodology for selecting the states sufficient?

Proposals should strategically engage a group of subnational governments to address the need for stronger alignment between federal priorities and subnational climate strategies. Considering the diversity of institutional capacities and the uneven distribution of mitigation potential, applicants are expected to prioritise a group of subnational governments that can include States, the Federal District, metropolitan regions, thematic consortia of states, and municipalities to work with, based on key criteria, including mitigation potential, adaptation synergies (especially considering cities within the AdaptaCidades programme) and the onward sustainability of the intervention after completion of the project and the 2026 elections. Applicants should include in their proposals the methodology they used to prioritise such group of subnational governments. For further details on the variables that should be considered when proposing such group of entities, please refer to the ToR, section 7 “Expected outcome”.

The project is quite ambitious for implementation within one year. I’d like to better understand the expectations around alignment with the states, especially regarding the 'refinement' of the Plans.

This is a nationally scoped initiative, and the project acknowledges its ambition by proposing a strategic and phased methodology. Regarding the alignment expectations, it is not anticipated that all states will have fully developed or refined plans within 12 months. Rather, they are expected to achieve the following: (i) Technical and political assessment of existing plans; (ii) Regional workshops to promote alignment and capacity building; (iii) Support for the development or refinement of plans; (iv) Evaluation of state-level mitigation plans, programmes, and instruments in relation to the goals and strategies of the Climate Plan; (v) Development of pathways for harmonising and aligning state mitigation plans with the Climate Plan; (vi) Recommendations and support for establishing a framework to integrate existing and new subnational policies, programmes, and instruments into the Climate Plan.

Regarding eligible costs, are indirect costs/administrative fees eligible? If so, is there a fixed limit for this budget line?

Administrative fees are not eligible under UK PACT. Indirect costs are charged via an approved overhead percentage over direct expense in the project.

Will the MMA contribute financial resources?

Funds will come exclusively from UK PACT with no financial participation from MMA.

What percentage of administrative fees will be covered?

The maximum standard overhead rate under UK PACT is 15% over eligible direct costs (see Applicant Handbook for further information).

Will salaries be covered?

Salaries charged by daily rate are considered eligible direct costs under UK PACT. They must adhere to the thresholds for each position defined in the eligible costs guidelines (see Applicant Handbook and the budget template for further information).

Could you kindly clarify which items are eligible for funding under the projects supported by the Brazil-UK PACT? We would like to explore with the Brazil-UK PACT team the possibility of submitting this proposal in the format of an inter-institutional consortium, bringing together technical, social, and productive expertise to ensure the project's impact at both local and regional levels.

This Call for Proposals aims at selecting one project to work on diagnosis, capacity strengthening for subnational government bodies, climate governance and knowledge management regarding climate policy issues, more specifically, Brazil's national Climate Plan to meet MMA's demand. It is not expected that activities will involve any pilot projects regarding sustainable agriculture. Please refer to the Applicant Handbook for more details on eligible costs.

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions	Responses
<p>Additionally, we would like to understand whether costs related to infrastructure (such as small constructions and equipment), agricultural inputs (seedlings, seeds, organic fertilisers, irrigation materials), capacity building for local communities, and technological monitoring (of the production system and electronic dissemination) are included among the eligible expense categories?</p>	<p>Technological monitoring and tangible assets such as infrastructure and agricultural inputs are not eligible costs under UK PACT. Some costs associated with capacity-building are eligible, provided the topics covered fall within the scope of this Call for Proposals (for a complete list of eligible costs, see Applicant Handbook and for full scope. And budget template guidance for further details.</p>
<p>Are costs from UK universities eligible for funding?</p>	<p>The list of eligible costs can be found at the Applicant Handbook and in the budget template, and the rules apply to all consortium members - including foreign ones.</p>
<p>How will gender considerations be taken into account in the composition of the project team?</p>	<p>It is encouraged to have diverse team in the composition of the organisation/consortium and expertise in GEDSI within the organisations to apply.</p>
<p>Shouldn't there be a prioritisation of vulnerable populations in all debates?</p> <p>Would this involve refining state-level plans for each of the Brazilian states? Does 'subnational' also include municipalities? If so, what is the criteria for selecting municipalities?</p>	<p>As part of our GEDSI strategy, vulnerable groups should always be considered in all projects, thus in this one such indicators and parameters should be part of the project proposal both in the mitigation and also as part of the synergy with the adaptation.</p> <p>The project includes the development and refinement of state and municipal mitigation plans, with the aim of aligning them with the Climate Plan. The national governments within the scope of this project include the following levels — although it is not mandatory for applicants to work with all of them: states, the Federal District, metropolitan regions, capital cities, thematic consortia of states and municipalities with mitigation potential that are already developing and strengthening adaptation plans aligned with Law No. 14,904/2024, as specified in the Call for Proposals. Proposals should submit a set of subnational entities according to TOR.</p>
<p>You presented three main focus areas — is the greatest interest in AFOLU?</p>	<p>The proposal is expected to cover all the sectors of the Climate Plan. However, given most of Brazilian emissions come from AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use), this sector will naturally receive a great focus in the project.</p>
<p>How will the criteria for subnational actions at the municipal level be defined?</p>	<p>It is expected that the selected implemented partner includes that criteria/methodology as part of their proposal. The selected implementing partner is expected to work with a sub-national group of governments.</p>
<p>What are the expectations regarding the execution plan in terms of investments? Is a more specific view expected on investments, vehicles, innovation, and private financing?</p>	<p>Although investments are not the main focus of this intervention, implementing partners are expected to provide practical guidance to subnational entities on how to navigate the climate finance ecosystem and access resources to implement their climate targets.</p>
<p>Regarding engagement with subnational entities: what level of support will the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) provide in initiating and approaching state and municipal governments?</p>	<p>The Ministry of the Environment (MMA), through the National Secretariat for Climate Change (SMC), the Department for Mitigation Policies and Implementation Instruments, and with support from the Department for Climate Governance and Coordination (DGOV), will play an active role in liaising with subnational entities. This includes supporting initial engagement, political mobilisation, and technical dialogue with state and municipal governments. Such support will involve official communications, institutional alignment, partnership facilitation, and participation in regional workshops, ensuring legitimacy and cohesion across the different levels of government.</p>

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions	Responses
<p>Would it be possible to apply to receive funds for the implementation of São Paulo’s Bioeconomy Strategy?</p>	<p>This Call for Proposals aim to support the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to strengthen climate governance in support of Brazil’s Climate Plan, more specifically to the mitigation plans. The focus is on mechanisms that enhance strategic coordination, institutional alignment, and implementation capacity across a group of sub-national governments to be proposed by applicants considering the variables set in the ToR.</p> <p>While we recognise the importance of São Paulo’s Bioeconomy Strategy, proposals exclusively focused on this initiative fall outside the scope of this specific Call.</p>
<p>In terms of integration and climate public policies from subnational entities with the Federal Climate Plan, do you expect the project to have national coverage — that is, to involve all states of the federation?</p>	<p>Proposals should strategically engage a group of subnational governments to address the need for stronger alignment between federal priorities and subnational climate strategies. Considering the diversity of institutional capacities and the uneven distribution of mitigation potential, applicants are expected to prioritise a group of subnational governments that can include States, the Federal District, metropolitan regions, thematic consortia of states, and municipalities to work with, based on key criteria explained in the ToR, including mitigation potential, adaptation synergies (especially considering cities within the Adaptacidades programme) and the onward sustainability of the intervention after completion of the project and the 2026 elections. Applicants should include in their proposals the methodology they used to prioritise such group of subnational governments. For further detail on the variables that should be considered when proposing such group of entities, please refer to the ToR, section 7 “Expected Outcome”.</p>
<p>In how many states is it expected to be implemented? Is there a minimum number of states and municipalities to be involved in the execution?</p>	<p>The project is expected to cover a group of subnational entities that should be defined by the projects according to set criteria proposed by applicants, please refer to TOR point 7.</p>
<p>Is there any obligation for states to align their plans with the national plan? Is there any incentive?</p>	<p>There is no legal obligation for states to align their plans with the Climate Plan. What exists are political and strategic incentives, such as Decree No. 12,254/2024, which approves the new organisational structure of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change and encourages the alignment of state and municipal policies with the guidelines of the National Policy. Another example is Decree No. 12,040 of 5 June 2024, which strengthens the role of the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM), enhancing multilevel climate governance. Additionally, Resolution No. 3/2024 of the Council of the Federation reinforces the Commitment to Climate Federalism, promoting cooperation among federal entities.</p>
<p>Would it be municipalities, or could it also be metropolitan plans?</p>	<p>Proposals should strategically engage a group of subnational governments to address the need for stronger alignment between federal priorities and subnational climate strategies. Considering the diversity of institutional capacities and the uneven distribution of mitigation potential, applicants are expected to prioritise a group of subnational governments that can include States, the Federal District, metropolitan regions, thematic consortia of states, and municipalities to work with, based on key criteria explained</p>

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register

Questions

Responses

in the ToR, including mitigation potential, adaptation synergies (especially considering cities within the Adaptacidades programme) and the onward sustainability of the intervention after completion of the project and the 2026 elections. Applicants should include in their proposals the methodology they used to prioritise such group of subnational governments. For further detail on the variables that should be considered when proposing such group of entities, please refer to the ToR, point no. 7.

In terms of national coverage, should the Blue Amazon also be considered?

The Blue Amazon can be considered within the national scope of the project, particularly in relation to coastal adaptation, sustainable ocean economy, and climate risk management in marine and coastal zones. This can be part of the proposal of sub-national entities detailed by the proponent according to the variables set in the ToR point 7.

Should we focus on a specific subset of Brazilian policies, or should an analysis of climate policies as a whole be carried out?

This Call for Proposals aim to support the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to strengthen climate governance in support of Brazil’s Climate Plan, more specifically to the mitigation plans and synergies with the adaptation agenda and networks.

Will social and inclusion indicators be requested, and what metrics will be required?

All UK PACT projects are required to integrate Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) into their activities. Proposals must consider inclusion and accessibility as a key area of action to enhance the power, influence, and benefits for women, local communities, persons with disabilities, people of African descent, Indigenous peoples, and other marginalised ethnic groups. You can refer to our GEDSI handbooks in the UK PACT website and for further detailing the indicators will be defined with MMA once the project is approved.

How many municipalities should be considered in the proposal?
Is there an expectation of technical assistance for municipal mitigation plans?

Proposals should strategically engage a group of subnational governments to address the need for stronger alignment between federal priorities and subnational climate strategies. Considering the diversity of institutional capacities and the uneven distribution of mitigation potential, applicants are expected to prioritise a group of subnational governments that can include States, the Federal District, metropolitan regions, thematic consortia of states, and municipalities to work with, based on key criteria explained in the ToR, including mitigation potential, adaptation synergies (especially considering cities within the Adaptacidades programme) and the onward sustainability of the intervention after completion of the project and the 2026 elections. Applicants should include in their proposals the methodology they used to prioritise such group of subnational governments. For further detail on the variables that should be considered when proposing such group of entities, please refer to the ToR, point no. 7. Technical assistance can be part of the activities proposed.

Since this is a very broad topic within public policies, can we focus on a specific area — for example, mitigation — but using the Agriculture/Forestry instrument, for instance?

This Call for Proposals aim to support the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to strengthen climate governance in support of Brazil’s Climate Plan, more specifically to the mitigation plans. Therefore, it is expected the chosen proposal includes all sectors within the Climate Plan.

2.2 - Application guidance: proposal, workplan, budget, theory of change, and risk register
Questions

Questions	Responses
Are there specific targets for integrating science and public policies in Brazil?	<p>Although there are no specific detailed targets, the project includes actions that promote the integration of science, evidence, and public policy formulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of shared indicators and communication channels Systematisation of data and evidence to inform policies Publication of policy reports based on technical assessments Encouragement of vertical and horizontal integration across levels of government and technical sectors
2026 will be an election year in Brazil — how have you considered the risk this poses for the debate at the state level?	<p>The timeline has been designed to bring forward the phase of greatest political and technical engagement to the beginning of 2026, ensuring the consolidation of deliverables before the electoral calendar. Furthermore, the project relies on institutionalised participatory and technical processes, which reduces vulnerability to situational changes. The strategy is to strengthen permanent institutional and methodological capacities, so that the project's outcomes can be sustained regardless of electoral cycles. For this reason, the proposal emphasises the resilience of the governance structure as key to navigating political transitions.</p>

2.3. Consortia and consortium-building

General note: Applicants should evaluate whether Government entities being considered in their projects are Counterparts or Stakeholders. Section 8 of the [UK PACT Proposal Template](#) clarifies the difference between Counterparts and Stakeholders:

- **Counterparts:** refer to partner government organisations that are normally the primary recipients of TA outputs. Counterparts play a critical role in project implementation, often serving as local champions who bring essential context, insights, and connections. They work alongside the project teams to achieve shared goals, such as policy development, capacity building, skills enhanced, etc. ensuring that projects are effectively adapted to local conditions and needs. Government counterparts should be named under Section 8.1.1. of the UK PACT Proposal Template as the “primary government counterpart”.
- **Stakeholders:** are individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest in or are affected by the project. They can include those who are directly involved, those who can influence the outputs and outcomes, and those who are impacted by the results of the project. Effective stakeholder engagement involves identifying, prioritizing, and engaging with these groups to ensure that their views are considered in decision-making processes. Stakeholders should be listed named under Section 8.1.2. of the UK PACT Proposal Template.

2.3 - Consortia and consortium-building
Questions

Questions	Responses
Are consortia allowed?	Organisations are encouraged to form a consortium to apply. The main implementing partner must have an active CNPJ (Brazilian tax ID) in Brazil and that government organisations are not eligible.
Can a consortium be formed between a Brazilian company and one from the UK?	It is allowed for Brazilian organisations to enter into a consortium with organisations from other countries. Still, the lead implementing partner in the consortium must be legally registered in Brazil and have a CNPJ. See the Terms of Reference for more information on consortium eligibility.
Is there a limit to the number of organisations that can participate in a single proposal? For example, a maximum of four organisations per proposal.	There is no limit to the number of organisations that can be part of the same consortium. It is important to highlight that UK PACT encourages consortia to have a reasonable number of organisations, as governance challenges increase if there

2.3 - Consortia and consortium-building Questions

Responses

are too many members in a consortium. Members should be considering based on additionality to the project, each organization should bring value added to the activities and expected outcomes to be delivered.

Will there be a common platform for interested parties to come together and form a single, more robust and comprehensive proposal?

UK PACT will share contact information for all those who consented via email in the following weeks.

Is it necessary to establish a formal, legally constituted consortium with a single CNPJ, or would a contractual partnership, with the lead organisation's CNPJ as the official responsible party, be sufficient?

Only the leader of the consortium needs to be based in Brazil and have a valid CNPJ, but the consortium itself does not need to create a new CNPJ/organization.

Are there any restrictions or specific requirements regarding consortium members? For example, does the lead applicant need to have a CNPJ in Brazil while other members can be based abroad? Are there any restrictions related to the number of years of operation of the applicants, or anything along those lines?

Only the lead implementing partner in the consortium must be registered in Brazil with a valid CNPJ - other members are allowed to be based abroad. Regarding experience, the lead implementing partner must have at least two years of experience in climate policy and governance projects and one of the consortium members must have experience delivery a similar project in the last 5 years. See the Terms of Reference for more information on eligibility.

2.4. Timelines, communication and contacts

2.4 - Timelines, communication and contacts Questions

Responses

What is the submission deadline, and will only one proposal be selected?

Submission deadline is December 15th as set by the ToR and only one proposal will be selected from this call. Refer to the Terms of Reference for more information.

Is it possible to know what the submission of clarification questions step is? Is it something that is required to do by prospective applicants?

The submission of clarification questions step refers to the period during which organisations can submit questions to UK PACT. There are two of those steps scheduled during the CfP: one during 29 September 2025 and 3 October 2025 for questions about the market engagement event and another one from 31 October 2025 until 7 November 2025 for questions about the Terms of Reference (ToR).

Is the Terms of Reference (ToR) already available for consultation?

The Terms of Reference (ToR) will be published on 31 October 2025.

2.5. Questions specific to market engagement materials

2.5 – Market engagement materials Questions

Responses

Could share the English version of the MEE slides, if available.

The materials used during the Market Engagement Event can be found [here](#).

2.6. Questions specific to payments

2.6 - Payments Questions

Responses

Once the project is approved, will the funds be disbursed before the budget execution begins, or will the organisation need to have its own cash flow to cover costs and receive reimbursement in instalments afterwards?

The standard payment procedure in UK PACT is through reimbursement, so it is necessary for implementing partners to have enough cash balance to execute activities and be reimbursed on a quarterly basis.

2.6 - Payments	
Questions	Responses
Is it understood that the funds from this grant will be transferred directly to the lead organisation of the consortium (CNPJ), which will be responsible for managing and distributing them to the consortium members, correct?	UK PACT will reimburse the leading implementing partner which in turn needs to reimburse other members of the consortium. It is important to have a legally-binding document in place between the lead implementing partner and all members of the consortium for consortium costs to be eligible for reimbursement.
Is there any support to avoid double taxation?	UK PACT pays the lead implementing partner, which in turn is responsible for paying other consortium members. Taxes for these subsequent payments depend on a number of things, such as which type of organisation both the lead partner and other consortium members are and the type of contract in place between the lead implementing partner and each of the other consortium members. When taxes are incurred, it is important for budget values to already include them.
Will the funding follow a reimbursement model, as in other UK PACT projects?	The standard payment procedure in UK PACT is through reimbursement.
Is payment to NGOs made through service provision or as a grant?	Payment to successful applicants to this call for proposals will be via a grant agreement.