# Instructions to lead Implementers for drafting the

# Technical Assistance Closure and Data Collection Report

**Closure and Data Collection Report for CTCN Technical Assistance**

1. **Basic information**

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| Title of response plan | **Evaluating the main obstacles for investing in climate technologies faced by SMEs in the agri-food sector in Chile** |
| Country / countries | **Chile** |
| NDE focal point and organisation | **Paulina Ulloa Villalobos (**[**paulina.ulloa@ascc.cl**](mailto:paulina.ulloa@ascc.cl) **),**  **Strategic Adviser to the Executive Management of the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change *(Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático, ASCC)***  **Amanda Labarca 124- Santiago – CHILE** |
| Proponent focal point and organisation | **Juan Ladrón de Guevara González (**[**Juan.ladrondeguevara@cpl.cl**](mailto:Juan.ladrondeguevara@cpl.cl)**)**  **Executive Director ASCC**  **Amanda Labarca 124- Santiago – CHILE** |
| Sector(s) addressed | **Agriculture: Diary, Beef, Fruits, Vegetables, Annual crops, and wine** |
| Technologies supported | **Energy Efficiency: appliances and equipment**  **-Lighting**  **-Appliances**  **-Energy labelling**  **Energy Efficiency Buildings:**  **-Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning**  **Renewable energy: Solar**  **-Solar PV**  **-Solar dryer**  **Bioenergy:**  **-Biomass for heating**  **-Biomass Power**  **-Energy supply from waste**  **Agriculture**  **-Irrigation** |
| Implementation period and total duration | **Implementation period: August 2017 – October 2018**  **Duration: 1 year 2 months** |
| Total budget for implementation | **$152,224.24** |
| Designer of the response plan | **Fundación Bariloche** |
| Implementer of response plan | **Carbon Trust**  **27-45 Stamford Street, London SE1 9NT**  **United Kingdom**  **iQonsulting**  **Av. Las Condes 7700. of 707. Torre B.**  **Las Condes.**  **Chile** |

**2. Summary of all activities, outputs and products that contribute to the expected impact of the technical assistance.**

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| Description of delivered outputs and products as well as the activities undertaken to achieve them. In doing so, review the log frame of the original response plan and refer to it as appropriate | Activities:   * Prioritize agricultural value chains that will be the focus of the Project. * Analyse the main barriers to investment in clean technologies by SMEs in Chilean agri-chains and the potential interventions to overcome them; * Identify the main opportunities to reduce the environmental impact and increase the resilience to climate change of selected agri-chains through the use of clean technologies; * Analyse the effectiveness of selected national and international financial instruments to help promote the uptake of clean technologies in SMEs; * Propose additional financial and non-financial instruments that are tailored specifically to support agri-chain SMEs in Chile to adopt clean technologies; and * Build local capacity so that authorities have increased awareness of the challenges and the opportunities, that could enable the replication of learnings to other agri-chains and potentially other sectors in Chile;   Outputs:   * 8 Reports conveying findings * 3 Workshop presentations * 1 interim presentation agreeing prioritised agricultural chains |
| Partners organisations | Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change *(Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático, ASCC)* |
| Beneficiaries | Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change *(Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático, ASCC)* |
| Methodologies applied to produce outputs and products | 1. Methodology used to prioritize value chains: multi-criteria analysis evaluating environmental impact and the number of SMEs in 12 agricultural chains. 2. Methodology used to identify barriers facing SMEs: interviews, workshop activities. 3. Methodology used to identify priority technologies: Step 1 – use a literature review to identify a long list of technology and have list validated by technology expert, Step 2 – evaluate which technologies are commercial mature (and therefore ready for investment) and which are available in Chile, Step 3 – developed a points-based multi-criteria analysis to identify which technologies would be prioritized for initial implementation following the theory of the Hierarchy of Energy. 4. Methodology used to evaluate the Clean Production Agreements: Literature review of impact reports, interviews with APLs and with the ASCC. 5. Methodology for evaluation of relevant national instruments available to finance clean technologies: a literature review to map relevant policies, followed by validation during the second workshop, followed by expert interviews and surveys. 6. Methodology for the evaluation of the availability of financing for SMEs: interviews, literature review of OECD reports and analysis of data available, validation with Banco Estado. 7. Methodology used for the business models: literature review. |
| Deviations | Number of value Chains: The proposal written by Carbon Trust proposed focusing the study by prioritising 3 – 5 agricultural chains. The beneficiary requested that the study look at 6 agricultural chains.  At the commence of the project, Chile had separately begun the process at looking into developing a Green Investment Bank (GIB) with GCF resources. This project was adapted to be an evaluation of one of the sectors that the GIB could support. Because of this, it was decided that developing a concept note to apply for international funding to the GCF was not the most appropriate final deliverable. Instead, the final deliverable of the project was changed to a look at three successful international programmes and business models that had transformed clean technology markets and other sources of funding. |
| Achieved or anticipated gender benefits from the TA | In the response plan, the NDE indicated that the impact on gender for this technical assistance will be associated with the use of female labour in the organizations responsible for implementing the technical assistance.  This was largely achieved:  At the offset of the project the project Core project team was 80% female. Part way through the project, the project manager changed which altered the composition of the team to 60% female.  It’s important to highlight that during all of the project’s workshops, women undertook key roles in presenting and leading workshops.  Workshop 1: 100% presented by women  Workshop 2: 50% presented by women  Workshop 3: 75% presented by women  When including expert or support roles in addition to the core project team, the composition was 55% female. |
| Achieved or anticipated co-benefits from the TA | The co-benefits from this technical assistance result from over-coming barriers by better addressing these barriers through the APL process. Making the APLs more comprehensive and helping SMEs in the agri-chains to understand the benefits of clean technologies will increase productivity and stimulate activity in areas where agri-chains are located, with benefits including a clear economic impact and increased employment. |
| Anticipated follow up activities and next steps | Suggested Next steps as outlined in the deliverable are:   * The NDE to engage with SEREMIs to incorporate the prioritized technologies into the regional adaptation strategies. * The NDE to use the project outputs to strengthen technology implementation during APL process. * The NDE to help bring SMEs and technology providers and installers together through technology fairs and to support them understand both different funds and different methods for financing technologies as identified in the project. * In addition to the steps outlined in the project deliverable, the government is currently using GCF PPF funding to design a Green Investment Bank. The outputs of this project will help to integrate the agriculture sector as one of the key focus sectors for the bank. Once the Green Investment Bank has been designed, the Chilean government will apply to the GCF to fully develop the bank. |

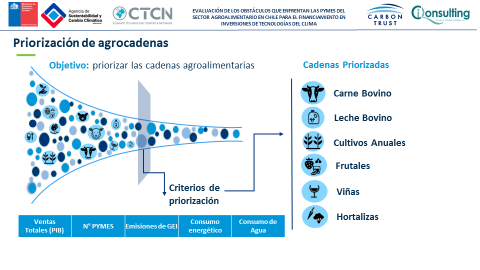
1. **Lessons learnt**

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|  | **Lessons learnt** | **Recommendations** |
| Lessons learnt for this TA.  Describe essential factors contributing to successful implementation, as well as specific challenges. Recommendations include considerations on what would need to be in place for increasing success of similar efforts (i.e. regulatory, legal, stakeholders, communication, etc.) | Lessons Learnt: during the course of this project, it was proposed that the project outputs would inform another programme that was being designed in parallel. Integrating a project with other on-going projects frequently makes sense to allow countries to make the most of available funding. However, it can also mean that the outputs from this project may be subject to delays or other risks, such as the fluctuating availability of international climate finance for large project implementation. | When proposing to integrate the findings from one piece of technical assistance into another programme that is in the process of being developed, we suggest that the technical assistance develop two final project recommendations. The first recommendation would allow for the outputs of the technical assistance to easily flow into the other programme that is in development. The second recommendation would detail how the project can be deployed on its own. This approach will allow the consultants to keep both possibilities in mind throughout the project and will lead to the most practical recommendations being delivered to the beneficiary. It would also mean that the recommendations could potentially be implemented on their own while the other programme is still under development and later be transitioned to be included in the larger programme. |
| Lessons learnt related to climate technology transfer  Describe opportunities, challenges and barriers for the use and deployment of the technology or technologies supported by the TA. The objective is to identify specific success factors for technology transfer | This project found that the main barriers that prevent SMEs in the prioritized agricultural value chains from implementing clean technologies are:  SMEs aren’t familiar with the benefits of relevant technologies and they don’t trust their performance or the technical support available.  Suppliers of technologies don’t focus their efforts on SMEs because they perceive them to have limited capital available for energy management and due to perceived higher transaction costs.  SMEs don’t know how to evaluate the financial viability of the projects.  The underdevelopment of suppliers´ technical capacities.  While Chile provides more support to SMEs to help them access financing than most OECD countries, SMEs still access credit at a higher interest rate than larger organisations.  Government commitment in terms of more incentives to increase the implementation of clean technologies would help SMEs to implement these technologies more.  Our project subsequently, used the approach from the Hierarchy of Energy to prioritise a packet of technologies that can be implemented by SMEs in the prioritised value chains. This approach states that SMEs should implement the easiest technologies with the best payback first. As such many of the technologies identified are available in Chile.  However, we also looked at the availability of other clean technologies in Chile. We found that while many suppliers state that a specific technology is available on their website, in practice, the technology is not readily available in the country. Frequently, the technology is not in stock and the supplier would need to import the technology in order to supply it to a client. Furthermore, many of the technologies had not been imported by suppliers in the past.  Due to this, we explored the potential of aggregation at three different levels to overcome both the lack of availability of specific technologies and to overcome some of the barriers mentioned above.  Aggregation 1 - Technologies Fairs: Inviting multiple suppliers to a technology fair creates the opportunity for providers to interact with numerous SMEs in the prioritised value chains. This leads to aggregations levels 2a and 2b.  Aggregation 2a – Bulk importing: suppliers can use interest generated at the technology fairs to create a short list of SMEs committed to buying their technology and use this to import at a large scale for a better price.  Aggregation 2b – Purchasing Power: SMEs can use an innovative model to purchase at high quality and for the best price possible. By forming an association of SMEs, SMEs can tender for a specific technology. The Tender will allow them to buy at scale and to get the best price possible. Subsequently, even though the tender is undertaken for the entire association, the actual purchase agreement will be between the individual SME and the supplier.  Aggregation 3 – financial aggregation via Crowdfunding: Crowdfunding a project aggregation can be used in two ways. First, SMEs can associate (similar to aggregation 2b) and can jointly create a Crowdfunding page to fund their technologies. In the second option, providers can create the Crowdfunding page to finance a group of technologies sales (facilitated in aggregate form by the technology roadshow).  Additionally, multiple barriers point to a need for technology demonstrations. Finally, we found that it is critical that technical support is provided beyond technology implementation. SMEs need support to understand how to maintain their equipment. Different provider business models could help to provide this support whilst manifesting benefits to both supplier and SME and ensuring that technologies continue to function and operate efficiently. | Methodologically, one of the challenges that we encountered was determining the extent to which clean technologies are used by SMEs in each of the prioritised value chains. For instance, SMEs are using efficient lighting systems, but not using efficient motors or not taking advantage of variable speed drives. In the future, it could be interesting to take a hands-on approach rather than a study-based approach and, budget permitting, undertake energy audits with representative SMEs. This approach could be an opportunity to engage with technology providers, SMEs, and producer associations. The results of the energy audit could be shared with the associations and a 1 - 2 summary report could be produced to easily disseminate results with producers. If the project had the appropriate amount of funding or engagement, this could then transition into the implementation and monitoring of a demonstration project. Once again, with the objective of sharing the results with producers and associations. |
| Lessons learnt related the CTCN process for TA | The first lesson learnt relating to the CTCN process during this technical assistance is that communicating project changes in a timely manner meant that the project was able to adapt to the needs of the NDE.  The second lesson learned, is that it is very beneficial to find synergies with other events and programmes. We felt that the CTCN event held in Montevideo was a very good opportunity to share project insights and to promote collaboration.  We do think that we could have used social media to communicate the results of this project better.  Finally, whilst we did get good participation from experts representing all of the prioritized value chains, we think that an important lesson learnt is to involve regions outside of the metropolitan region in workshops and project activities. | In the future, we recommend that CTCN continue to communicate closely with the NDE and with implementers in order to ensure that the project adapts as the rest local conditions and needs change. We also recommend that CTCN continue to serve as a facilitator between similar projects and between countries and regions.  We think that in the future the implementers should communicate closely with CTCN regarding social media communication, particular in the run up to and on the day of workshops.  Finally, we think that in a country as geographically spread-out as Chile, in the future activities and budget should be included to carryout workshops in other pertinent regions. |

**4. Illustration of the TA and photos**

**Presentation Slides:**









**Photo Files:**

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**5. Information for TA impact description**

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| **Challenge:** Approx. 500 characters with spaces | The agriculture sector is an important contributor to the Chilean economy in terms of exports, jobs and GDP, but it is also responsible for 13% of the country´s GHG emissions, before accounting for GHG emissions from energy consumption related to production as well as a large consumer of water. Likewise, Chile is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change with the Agricultural and Forestry sectors being one of the most vulnerable sectors. Within this sector, micro, small- and medium enterprises (SMEs) make up the majority of producers. There is a low uptake of both climate mitigation and adaptation technologies by SMEs despite available financial instruments. This technical assistance sought to understand the barriers that prevent SMEs in the fruit, wine, vegetable, annual crop, beef, and dairy value-chains from implementing climate mitigation technologies, and climate adaptation technologies (which in this case, focused on efficient irrigation) and to propose solutions to increase the use of these technologies. |
| **CTCN Assistance:** 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 450 characters with spaces | * Analyze the main barriers to investment in clean technologies by SMEs in Chilean agri-chains and the potential interventions to overcome them; * Identify the main opportunities to reduce the environmental impact and increase the resilience to climate change of selected agri-chains through the use of clean technologies; * Analyze the effectiveness of selected national and international financial instruments to help promote the uptake of clean technologies in SMEs; * Propose recommendations to overcome barriers and increase the deployment of clean technology within the prioritized value chains through either the Clean Production Agreements or a potential Green investment Bank; and * Build local capacity so that authorities have increased awareness of the challenges and the opportunities that could enable the replication of learnings to other agri-chains and potentially other sectors in Chile. * Engage with 31 private sector organizations throughout the assistance in order to better understand the local context, to validate findings, and to share project results. |
| **Anticipated impact:** 2 to 4 bullet points to summarise anticipated impact. Approximately 250 characters with spaces. As a minimum, please include one of the following: i) Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions reduced, avoided or sequestered; or ii) Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change. | * The technical assistance will help to understand why SMEs in the agri-food sector aren´t implementing climate technologies, which will enable Chile to design initiatives and instruments that can help address these challenges. CORFO estimates a potential 18.4 million tonnes of CO2 reduction through the adoption of climate technologies in the sector. This project will help Chile to realize this opportunity. * The technical assistance will also contribute to strengthening local institutional capacity so that authorities can replicate learnings to other agri-chains and potentially other sectors, catalyzing further sustainable growth within Chile´s SMEs * The recommendations put forward in this technical assistance will inform the implementation of a Green Investment Bank which is being developed in parallel with this TA. The recommendations produced will help facilitate the integration of the agricultural sector as a priority sector for the bank and with the aim of making the bank an effective mechanism to combat and address climate change within the sector. |
| **Linkages and contribution to NDC:** 2 to 4 bullet points. Approximately 350 characters with spaces | * Chile is committed to reducing its GHG emissions intensity (per unity of GDP) by 30% below the 2007 levels by 2030. This technical assistance aims to catalyze a significant reduction in GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. * Beyond resulting in emissions reduction, this study will also strengthen Chile’s capacity for adaptation, in line with Chile’s NDC. |
| **The narrative story:** Approximately 1200 characters with spaces | In order to address the challenge outlined above, Chile´s Climate Change and Sustainability Agency (previously known as the Council for Clean Production), submitted a technical assistance request to the CTCN to identify and address the barriers hindering the adoption of climate technologies in SMEs in the agri-food sector in Chile. The objective of the CTCN assistance is to provide the government of Chile with a clear view of the barriers faced by SMEs in the agri-food sector, the potential interventions that can help address these barriers including a review of innovative models that have been used in other countries to cause the successful transformation of climate technology markets.  The potential benefits of catalysing climate technology penetration within agri-chains in Chile are significant. By improving the rate at which clean technologies are adopted within agri-chains, which improves the competitiveness of SMEs within those chains, a large number of people in Chile will benefit from sustainable and inclusive development. These SMEs themselves represent a potentially significant market, which if tapped could also have significant positive impact on the market for technology suppliers within Chile.  This technical assistance relates to Chile´s voluntary Clean Production Agreements (APLs), the major initiative thus-far for the adoption of climate technologies within SMEs in the agri-food sector. Chile has committed to a reduction of 18.4 million tonnes of CO2 by 2020 through APLs in different sectors, which were recognised as Chile’s first NAMA by the United Nations in 2012. As is such, this technical assistance also evaluated how the APLs could be improved upon to integrate additional criteria that helps to promote the uptake of climate technologies. |
| **Contribution to SDGs:** Always include contribution to SDG 13, and to the extent possible, please include contribution to 2 other SDGs, describing the contribution with a few sentence for each SDGs concerned. A complete list of SDGs and their targets is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/register/> | This project contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):   * **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**   The outputs of this project hope to raise awareness among agricultural producers (e.g. farmers) of the impacts of climate change as well as of tools they are able to leverage to integrate clean technologies into their value chains. This directly promotes sustainable agriculture and supports food security.   * **SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**   Clean technologies can be used to increase the efficiency of water use and minimise the water footprint of the agricultural sector   * **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**   This project seeks to take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts by defining strategies to help SMEs in the agri-food sector in Chile implement GHG reducing and climate adaptation technologies. Furthermore, the outputs of this project hope to help SMEs understand that these technologies have a positive business case that can help to increase their productivity and in doing so transform low carbon behaviour to the business as usual. |

Note: Please see example of a TA Impact Description at the following link:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/benin_a_ag_forestry.final_.pdf>**Annex 1 (for internal use in donor and UN reporting)**

**A. Standardised CTCN performance indicators for donor and UN internal reporting**

Please add quantitative values for indicators relevant to the particular TA in the list below. Non-relevant indicators should be left blank. Please only fill in the table for activities and outputs conducted or produced directly by the CTCN assistance.

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| **CTCN standardised performance indicators** | **Quantitative value** | **Qualitative description**  *List the various elements corresponding to the quantitative value* |
| 1. **Overview** | | |
| Number of active person-days (not full duration) of technical assistance provided to counterparts or stakeholders by international experts and consultants | **135** | **Project days were provided by the following people from the Carbon Trust Team:**  **David Aitken, Director – strategic Project insights.**  **Daniel Perdomo Rodriguez, Associate Director – Project Manager II.**  **John Kazer, Manager – Provided advice on footprinting, sense checking, and low carbon technologies for the agriculture sector.**  **Adrianna Carvallo, Manager – Project Manager I.**  **Lisa Lafferty, Associate – project analyst.**  **Alejandra Ramirez, Assistant – support writing reports.**  **Andrea Noriega, Intern – research, report writing, data analytics support.** |
| Number of active person-days (not full duration) of technical assistance provided to counterparts or stakeholders by national experts and consultants | **469** | **Project days were provided by the following people from the iQonsulting Team in Chile:**  **Isabel Quiroz, Executive Director – provided project direction and insights regarding local context.**  **Josefina Hernández, Environmental Advice Consultant – Project analyst.**  **Gustavo Diaz, Universidad Católica – methodological advice and undertook analysis of suppliers.**  **Gonzalo Salinas, Market Analyst – data analytics support.** |
| Number of external communication and outreach activities conducted to showcase the assistance (news release, newsletters, articles on website, etc.) | **6** | **4 posts on Twitter from the Carbon Trust twitter account and from the iQonsulting team member’s twitter accounts, 2 from the CTCN side** |
| 1. **Events (other than trainings) held as part of the assistance** | | |
| Number of international and multi-country (at regional or sub-regional level) technology and knowledge sharing events | **1** | **As part of this project, the national consultant, iQonsulting, presented the project advances at a regional CTCN technology and knowledge-sharing event in Montevideo, Uruguay.** |
| Number of participants in the events above |  |  |
| Number of national technology and knowledge sharing events | **3** | **This project hosted three workshops:**  **Workshop 1: validated the results of the first three project activities with Chilean agronomists – including the prioritization of the agricultural chains. During this workshop, an activity was also undertaken to understand the most important barriers that prevent SMEs in the prioritized agricultural chains from implementing clean technologies.**  **Workshop 2: this workshop sought to gain the feedback and insights from a diverse range of Chilean actors from the agriculture, financial, and public sectors regarding the potential design of a programme to overcome the barriers that prevent greater implementation of clean technologies.**  **Workshop 3: This workshop presented the findings of the technical assistance to the public sector, agronomists, and the financial sector. The workshop was interactive, facilitating a dialogue with participants throughout the presentation.**  **The local consulting team from iQonsulting also presenting the project at a workshop earlier on during the project** |
| Number of participants in the events above | **41** | **Workshop 1: 11 (36% of participants were female; 64% were male)**  **Workshop 2: 15 (approximately 42% of participants were female; approximately 58% were male)**  **Workshop 3: 15 (approximately 50% of participants were female; approximately 50% were male)** |
| Number of public-private events related to technologies | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of participants in the events above | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| 1. **Training and capacity building activities conducted during the assistance** | | |
| Number of training sessions and capacity strengthening activities | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of people who received the training | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of men | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of women | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Total number of organisations trained | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of research organisations, laboratories and universities | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of private companies | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of cities and local government | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of communities | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of ministries | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of specialised governmental institutions | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Number of non-profit organisations | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Level of satisfaction of participants after the training (from training feedback form). Categories include: From very satisfied, satisfied, partly not satisfied, not satisfied at all | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Percentage of participants that increased their capacities thanks to the training (from training feedback form). Categories include: Significantly, very, moderately, to none. | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Percentage of men | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| Percentage of women | **n/a** | **n/a** |
| **Tools, technical reports and information material supported by the assistance** | | |
| Total number of tools, technical reports and information material supported by the assistance (excluding mission, progress and internal reports) | **11** | **1 Presentation created to share interim results with the beneficiary**  **3 Workshop Presentations**  **Project Closure report** |
| Number of tools strengthened, revised or developed | **0** |  |
| Number of technical reports strengthened, revised or created | **8** | **These eight reports were titled Report 2 – 9 because the Report 1 involved submitting the project description and M&E plan to CTCN. For the purposes of consistency, we will still call them Reports 2 – 8**  **Report 2: Draft Report describing the methodology used to identify the prioritised agriculture value chains that became the focus of the project. This report also undertook a hotspot analysis to understand the most emissions intensive parts of the value chain.**  **Report 3: Draft report analysing potential technologies.**  **Report 4: Final report including the material in reports 2 and 3. This report expanded on report 3 to refine the methodology involved in identifying the first technologies that SMEs can implement and by providing tables describing each technology. This report also described the main barriers that prevent Chilean SMEs in the prioritized chains from implementing clean technologies.**  **Report 5: This report analysed the strengths and weakness of the Clean Production Agreements (APLs) which are an instrument that the public sector uses to encourage the implementation of sustainable measure in the private sector.**  **Report 6: Mapped and analysed the current instruments available to finance clean technologies.**  **Report 7/8: Reports 7 and 8 were combined to improve the connection between insights. Mapped the current instruments available to provide access to finance for SMEs and evaluated the availability of finance.**  **Report 9: Report 9 was presented in PowerPoint format and provides and in-depth view of business models used in other countries that have had success in creating market transformation to increase the use of clean technologies.** |
| Number of other information materials strengthened, revised or created | **3** | **1 presentation created for each of the 3 workshops**  **1 Presentation created to share interim results with the beneficiary** |
| 1. **Policies, laws and regulations supported by the assistance** | | |
| Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change adaptation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of policies, strategies, and plans drafted addressing climate change mitigation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change adaptation (sectoral strategies, national development plans, etc.) | **8** | **The 8 reports that were developed as part of this project were created to inform the design of assistance that will help SMEs in the agriculture sector to implement clean technologies and to overcome the barriers that they face. Report 5 in I particular, focuses on how the Clean Production Agreements (APLs) can be improved.** |
| Number of documents developed to inform other policies, strategies, and plans on climate change mitigation (sectoral strategies, national development plans, etc.) | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change adaptation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of laws, agreements, or regulations drafted addressing climate change mitigation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change adaptation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of documents developed to inform laws, agreements, or regulations on climate change mitigation | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| 1. **Institutional strengthening supported by the assistance** |  |  |
| Number of institutional arrangements in place to coordinate near and long-term national adaptation plans (NAPs) | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of organisations with increased technical capacity to advance near and long term national adaptation plans (NAPs) which integrate EbA | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| Number of organisations with increase awareness and knowledge among countries to better own and drive national adaptation planning processes | **0** | **This activity is not applicable to this technical assistance** |
| 1. **Partnerships and cooperation** | | |
| Number of private companies directly engaged in the assistance (that partnered with the proponent, the beneficiaries or the CTCN to implement the assistance) | **31** | **We engaged 31 private companies during interviews and workshops. Of these 7 private companies attended the three workshops and**  **37 private companies were Interviewed. 6 Private companies were both interviewed and attended the workshop.** |
| Number of South-South collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance | **0** |  |
| Number of North-South collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance | **0** |  |
| Number of Triangular collaboration enabled during or through the assistance, when stakeholders from other countries were involved in the assistance | **0** |  |

**B. Indicators of anticipated impacts that may occur after the TA is completed**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CTCN standardised performance indicators** | **Quantitative value**  Insert the request value and unit | **Content**  List the elements included in the number provided | **Expected timeline**  Indicate when the indicator and value are expected to be achieved | **Responsible institution**  Indicate the institution(s) that will play leading role in enabling the indicators and anticipated values to be achieved |
| **16. Anticipated finance mobilised** | | | | |
| 1. Anticipated amount of public/donor investment mobilised (in USD) from the beneficiary country for climate change activities as a result of the TA | $38,514,600.0 | Technical assistance to create technology fairs, to support technology providers to understand alternative business models, to help SMEs to apply for financing, and to facilitate the implementation of technology as part of the APL process  (see calculation in excel document) | 2.5 Years | ASCC |
| 1. Anticipated amount of public/donor investment mobilized (in USD) from international and regional sources for climate change activities as a result of the TA | $89,867,400.0 | Technical assistance provided by the international funds identified in the final deliverables as part of the package of financing and support provided to SMEs  (see calculation in excel document) | 2.5 Years | International financing identified in Report 7/8 |
| 1. Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from the beneficiary country for climate change activities as a result of the TA | $ 770,292,000 | Private financing used to implement technologies from either Crowdfunding or using existing funds such as FOGAPE or FOGAIN  (see calculation in excel document) | 2.5 Years | Crowdfunding, private banks through FOGAPE or FOGAIN |
| 1. Anticipated amount of private investment mobilised (in USD) from international and regional sources for climate change activities as a result of the TA | $ 513,528,000 | Technology financing by the international funds identified in the final deliverables as part of the package of financing and support provided to SMEs  (see calculation in excel document) | 2.5 Years | International financing identified in Report 7/8 |
| **17. Policies** | | | | |
| 1. Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA. | 4 | Of the 7 pilot regions identified, we anticipate that 4 regions will include the technologies identified into their regional adaptation plans. | 1 year | ASCC |
| 1. Anticipated number of laws, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change mitigation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA. | 1 | We anticipate that this TA will make it easier for the ASCC to support SMEs to implement mitigation technologies either through the APL process or by taking advantage of APL engagement to make SMEs aware of the opportunities presented by climate technologies and financing available.  Whilst as an indicator, we have written that this will affect 1 policy (the overarching policy that created the APLs), we hope that this affects many individual APL agreements between associations and the government. However, it is difficult to estimate the number of APLs that will be proposed by associations going forward. | 1 year | ASCC |
| Anticipated number of laws, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change adaptation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA. | 1 | We anticipate that this TA will make it easier for the ASCC to support SMEs to implement adaptation technologies either through the APL process or by taking advantage of APL engagement to make SMEs aware of the opportunities presented by climate technologies and financing available.  Whilst as an indicator, we have written that this will affect 1 policy (overarching policy that created the the APLs), we hope that this affects many individual APL agreements between associations and the government.. However, it is difficult to estimate the number of APLs that will be proposed by associations going forward. | 1 year | ASCC |
| 1. Anticipated laws, policies, regulations, strategies and plans where climate change mitigation will be mainstreamed as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| Anticipated laws, policies, regulations, strategies and plans where climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 18. Anticipated number of public-private partnerships created | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 19. Anticipated twinning arrangements created as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 20. Anticipated number of technology projects prepared and implemented to support action on low emission and climate-resilient development | 10,699 | This estimates that 10% of the total population of SMEs in the prioritized sector will implement one of the identified priority adaptation or mitigation technologies | 3 years | ASCC |
| 21. Anticipated number of strengthened National Systems of Innovation and technology innovation centres in recipient country | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 22. Anticipated Clean Energy Generation Capacity  Clean supported by the TA that has achieved financial closure | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 23**.** Anticipated and projected GHG reductions. Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2-e, anticipated to be reduced or sequestered as a result of projects supported by the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 24. Anticipated clean energy generation capacity supported by the TA that has achieved financial closure | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 25. Anticipated and projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030, in metric tons of CO2-e, from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy/sustainable landscapes as a result of the TA | 1.4 Mt Co2e | Based on our experience working on a large scale loans programme with SMEs, we estimate savings of 1.5 tonnes of Co2/$1,300 spent on climate technologies | 3 year (emissions reductions are estimated for the lifetime of the project) | ASCC |
| 26. Anticipated number of people improving their livelihood as co-benefits as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 27. Anticipated technology types effectively deployed in the country | 9 | **Energy Efficiency: appliances and equipment**  **-Lighting**  **-Appliances**  **Energy Efficiency Buildings:**  **-Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning**  **Renewable energy: Solar**  **-Solar PV**  **-Solar dryer**  **Bioenergy:**  **-Biomass for heating**  **-Biomass Power**  **-Energy supply from waste**  **Agriculture**  **-Irrigation** | 3 years | ASCC |
| 28. Anticipated UNFCCC processes implemented as a result of the TA (NAMA, NAPA, NDC, etc.) | 0 | It is expected that this TA will help make the Chilean agriculture APLs better able to implement climate technologies. The APLs form a NAMA. | 3 years | ASCC |
| 29. Anticipated Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and technology Action Plans (TAP) as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 30. Anticipated cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes within and between developed and developing country Parties facilitated as a result of the TA | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |
| 31. Anticipated improved climate change observation systems and related information management in developing country Parties. | 0 | Not applicable | Not applicable | Not applicable |