Technical Assistance Response Plan – Terms of Reference

Country:	**Chile**
Request ID#:	**2016000033**
Title:	*The inflection point for the adoption of climate technologies in Chilean SMEs.* Objective: Evaluate the main obstacles to funding for investment in climate technologies facing MSMEs (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) in the agrifood sector in Chile. Specific objectives: *I.* Analyse (map) the country's agrifood chain, identifying points in the production process that justify investment in technologies to help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote adaptation to climate change. *II.* Evaluate how the National Council for Clean Production (*Consejo Nacional de Producción Limpia*, CPL) instruments remove non-financial barriers that explain the low uptake of climate technologies among MSMEs, affecting their competitiveness. Make recommendations for improving these instruments. *III.* Analyse current national and international funding instruments and their effectiveness for promoting clean technologies among MSMEs. *IV.* Propose funding instruments for agrifood MSMEs to allow the adoption of climate technologies and improve the sustainability of the sector.
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Summary of the CTCN technical assistance

This technical assistance addresses the low level of incorporation of climate technologies among agrifood MSMEs in Chile, which is affecting their competitiveness. A preliminary diagnostic by the country's authorities attributed the lack of incorporation to barriers and enabling conditions (many institutional), which it has not been possible to overcome. One of the main factors thus far has been the failure to use national funding options or the lack of such instruments focused on MSMEs. It should be noted that this work builds on over 15 years of experience of institutions such as CPL and the Corporation for the Promotion of Production (*Corporación de Fomento a la Producción*, COFRO) in developing Clean Production Agreements (*Acuerdos de Production Limpio*, APLs).

The planned work has eight different outputs that contribute to delivering the final objective of an up-to-date diagnosis of barriers in the sector and recommendations of instruments to be used (including

funding instruments), as well as building national capacity for replicating the experience in other agri-chains. The outputs are:

1. Development of implementation planning and communication documents
2. Identification of agri-chains relevant to SMEs, pilot case study and evaluation of critical points.
3. Updated assessment of clean technology needs among SMEs in the identified agri-chains.
4. Identification of potential internal boundary conditions and barriers that may act as obstacles to policies for promotion among SMEs.
5. Review and evaluation of the APL development process to include climate change criteria.
6. Study of the existing funding instruments for SMEs in Chile, their scope and level of use, and an evaluation of their effectiveness and the potential of extending these to clean technologies.
7. Analysis of international options for funding instruments and the feasibility of applying them to Chile.
8. Analysis of international options for funding instruments and the feasibility of applying them to Chile.
9. A descriptive document that can form the basis of a funding proposal for establishing funding instruments to speed up access to and implementation of clean technologies by SMEs.

The institutions involved in this technical assistance include:

- CPL (recently renamed Agencia de Cambio Climático y Sustentabilidad — Agency for Climate Change and Sustainability)
- Corporation for the Development of Production (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción — CORFO)
- Technical Cooperation Service (Servicio de Cooperación Técnica — SERCOTEC)
- the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture (including INDAP, CONAF, FIA, SAG, ODEPA, CNR and INIA)
- the Treasury Area for Sustainable Economic Growth and the Management of Natural Resources
- trade union associations and regional technology centres (including FEDEFRUTA, Chile Alimentos and CEDAP).

The technical assistance is a long-term project scheduled to run for at least 12 months from the start of the work.

Agreement

(If possible, please use electronic signatures in Microsoft Word file format)

National Designated Entity to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism

Name:

Title:

Date:

Signature:

UNFCCC Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

Name: Jukka Uosukainen
Position: Director of CTCN
Date:
Signature:

1. Background and context

This Response Plan builds on the experience of CPL and CORFO in developing activities to promote clean production in order to improve sustainability, modernize production and increase the competitiveness of businesses, with a focus on SMEs, through public–private cooperation and coordinating the policies and decisions of the various parties involved.

These institutions have over 15 years' experience with voluntary APLs between a business sector, businesses and public agencies with jurisdiction over the environment, sanitation, occupational health and safety, energy usage and stimulating production. In this context, CPL and CORFO have conducted many background studies analysing the various production sectors in Chile. These studies include analysis of the barriers to incorporating clean technologies that are faced by companies, analysis of the funding instruments available for investing in energy, capacity studies (by InnovaChile), recommendations for technology extension, and gaps in strategic programmes.

However, it should be noted that existing efforts have faced barriers to incorporating technology among MSMEs involved in production activities. While it has been possible to identify the main reasons for the lack of incorporation, these must be verified. Moreover, while Chile has a wide range of funding instruments for MSMEs, the main issues and barriers faced by these companies in order to use these instruments must be evaluated more consistently, as well as experience using international funding options. Finally, the country notes the need to include criteria directly related to climate change in the APLs.

It is should be noted that, given its experience in working with APLs, CPL has a business community committed to incorporating climate technologies. Funding instruments need to be made available to allow this to happen.

2. Problem statement

The problem to be addressed is the low level of incorporation of climate technologies among agri-production MSMEs. This affects their competitiveness and is largely related to the poor use of current national funding instruments or the lack of instruments focusing on these companies.

In line with the observations of the national authorities in the background to this proposal, the lack of incentives and principally the problem of funding are the main factors behind the low level of incorporation of these technologies.

However, international experience shows that lack of funding is often not the only barrier to implementing technologies but is accompanied by other factors that must be improved to increase its effectiveness (e.g. capacity-building and information issues). As such, the problem requires a range of initiatives to complement the funding.

Furthermore, in Chile there are specific sectoral barriers and a lack of internal enabling conditions for

incorporating technologies that must be addressed. These include the state's poor knowledge of company profiles, technological bias towards industry in general, and the lack of a permanent and coordinated public policy for repairing, training, creating long-term relationships and making progress towards low-carbon development.

3. Logical Framework for the CTCN Technical Assistance:

	MONTH											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Objective: *Evaluate the main obstacles to funding for investment in climate technologies facing MSMEs in the agrifood sector in Chile.*												
Outcome: *The authorities responsible for promoting the incorporation of clean technologies among commercial MSMEs are fully aware of the main barriers they face. Internal institutional capacity-building is delivered through knowledge of different strategies for promoting clean technologies, including funding strategies and other instruments.*												
Output 1: Development of implementation planning and communication documents												
Activity 1.1: Development of monitoring and evaluation documents for the following activities: Activity 1.1.1) A detailed work plan of all activities, deliveries, outputs, deadlines and responsible persons/organizations and detailed budget to implement the Response Plan. The detailed work plan and budget must be based directly on this Response Plan; Activity 1.1.2) Based on the work plan, a monitoring and evaluation plan with specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators used to monitor and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the implementation. The monitoring and evaluation plan should apply selected indicators from the Closure and Data Collection report template and enable the lead implementer to complete the CTCN Closure and Data collection report at the end of the assignment (please refer to item iv below and section 14 in the Response Plan); Activity 1.1.3) A two-page CTCN Impact Description formulated in the beginning of the technical assistance and updated/revised once the technical assistance is fully delivered (a template will be provided); Activity 1.1.4) A Closure and Data Collection report completed at the end of the technical assistance (a template will be provided).												
Deliverable 1: i) Detailed work plan ii) Monitoring and evaluation plan iii) CTCN Impact Description iv) Closure and Data Collection report	D1 D2 D3											D3 D4

Output 2: Identification of agri-chains relevant to SMEs, pilot case study and evaluation of critical points.												
Activity 2.1: Identification of relevant agri-chains. Identify prioritization criteria based on official statistics (e.g. in terms of revenue, employment, consumption and land-use). Supplement these criteria with others arising from a consultation with national experts on current and potential technology innovations that have potential for other agri-chains.	x	x										
Activity 2.2: Evaluation of technologies at critical points in agri-chains (pilot case studies). Map the steps and technologies associated with the identified agri-chains and gather information on the relevant dimensions (e.g. costs of investment and use, energy consumption, employment, water consumption and emissions). Based on a comparative analysis, identify technology options with promising performance in the various dimensions that can be used to identify barriers to innovation.		x	x	x	x	x						
Deliverable 2:* Report identifying and evaluating critical points and the potential for technology options to contribute to targets for sustainability (e.g. financial) and climate change adaptation (e.g. saving water) and mitigation (e.g. energy savings and reductions in emissions).							o					
Output 3: An updated assessment of clean technology needs among SMEs in the identified agri-chains.												
Activity 3.1: Diagnostic of technology innovation needs. This diagnostic will be carried out by experts based on the APL documents for the agri-chains chosen in Activity 2. It will be undertaken in partnership with CPL members. The agri-chains involved may be included in this activity. The design of the methodology for this diagnostic will depend on the agri-chain in question.				x	x							
Deliverable 3: Summary report on technology needs and options for priority agri-chains.						o						
Output 4: Identification of potential internal boundary conditions and barriers that may act as obstacles to policies for promotion among SMEs (analysis of barriers to clean technologies among SMEs in Chile).												
Activity 4.1: Review of current literature on barriers to incorporating technologies in agri-chain SMEs and the identified technologies, as well as a review of how representative they are for other agri-chains relevant to SMEs in Chile. Detection of possible inputs from this literature that may help analyse barriers to clean technologies.	x	x										
Activity 4.2: Design of a methodology for analysing barriers for the SME cases identified in Activity 2.2.		x										
Activity 4.3: Fieldwork, for which a suitable methodology will be chosen by international experts. This may involve participative workshops in addition to personalized interviews. The methodology chosen will partly depend on the agri-chain chosen in Activity 2. The objective of the fieldwork is to consult the businesses involved in the consultation to produce an up-to-date			x	x	x	x						

list of the main barriers they face for implementing clean technologies, which will be used to determine the instruments required.												
Activity 4.4: Analysis of the results of the previous activity. Processing information to identify the boundary conditions and barriers.						x	x					
Deliverable 4: Updated and focused document summarizing the barriers to clean technologies among SMEs in Chile.								o				
Output 5: Review and evaluation of the APL development process to include climate change criteria.												
Activity 5.1: Review of existing reports on the impact of APLs: partial report 2012–2015 and the 2012–2016 version (in progress).						x						
Activity 5.2: Review of the criteria included in the APLs.						x						
Activity 5.3: Evaluation of possible criteria related to climate change to be included in the APLs.						x	x					
Activity 5.4: Recommendations regarding the feasibility of these criteria with CPL responsible for the APLs.							x	x				
Deliverable 5: Document of recommendations for the inclusion of climate change criteria in APLs.									o			
Output 6: Study of instruments for promoting clean technologies implemented in Chile and their effectiveness.												
Activity 6.1: Review of instruments for promoting clean technologies in Chile. This will involve office work to review the existing documents.	x	x										
Activity 6.2: Analysis of the results of these instruments (e.g. number of companies applying them and quantity of investment mobilized).			x	x	x	x	x					
Deliverable 6: Document analysing the effectiveness of instruments for promoting clean energy among SMEs.								o				
Output 7: Study of the existing funding instruments for SMEs in Chile, their scope and level of use, and an evaluation of their effectiveness and the potential of extending these to clean technologies.												
Activity 7.1: Review of SMEs' funding instruments in the country. Review of SMEs' funding strategy.		x	x									
Activity 7.2: Evaluation of the scopes of these funding strategies for SMEs. Determining the main barriers and problems faced by SMEs when applying for these funds. This activity will involve designing fieldwork in line with the contracted international expert's priorities and the features of the chosen agri-chains (e.g. the number of economic units and the dispersion between them).			x									
Activity 7.3: Analyses of the businesses signed up to APLs and businesses that have signed up to the current loans. Similar to the previous activity, this work may be carried out via meetings with the businesses involved.				x	x							

Activity 7.4: Determining the destination and application of funding received to incorporate technology. Similar to the previous activity, this work may be carried out via meetings with the businesses involved.				x	x							
Activity 7.5: Analysis of the role of commercial banking in providing loans to SMEs and the conditions under which this role has been performed. This activity will involve reviewing the available information. It is also suggested that part of the meetings with businesses be used to gather this information.					x							
Activity 7.6: Analysis of the real impact of SMEs' access to guarantees as a limiting factor in accessing funding. Review the current information on the impact that Banco Estado has had on providing guarantees and loans to SMEs. Review the CORFO guarantee report.			x	x	x	x						
Activity 7.7: Using the current information and background information to evaluate the performance and impact of the Small Business Guarantee Fund (*Fondo de Garantía para los Pequeños Empresarios*, FOGAPE) for MSMEs.							x	x	x			
Deliverable 7: Document analysing the effectiveness of current funding instruments in Chile and their potential for application to SMEs.										o		
Output 8: Analysis of international options for funding instruments and the feasibility of their application in Chile.												
Activity 8.1: Review of international literature on the funding mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of technological innovation among SMEs.							x	x	x			
Activity 8.2: Evaluation of the various funding instruments with the greatest potential in Chile. Office work based on the available information.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Activity 8.3: Evaluation of support funding options, such as specific funds and subsidies potentially applicable to Chile. This activity will require activities 8.1 and 8.2 to be jointly evaluated.					x	x	x	x	x	x		
Deliverable 8: Document of recommendations on options for applicable funding instruments for promoting clean technologies in Chile.											o	
Output 9: Draft of a short descriptive document that can be used as the basis for a funding proposal to establish the funding instruments to accelerate SMEs' access to and implementation of clean technologies.												
Activity 9.1: Analysis of the priorities for a possible project in line with the results of the above activities.									x	x		
Activity 9.2: Producing a draft document describing the project for its submission to national, international and multilateral funding organizations such as the Green Climate Fund.										x	x	
Deliverable 9: Draft of a descriptive document (8–12 pages plus annexes) for establishing these funding instruments for technology innovation among SMEs.												o

4. Resources required and itemized budget:

Activities and Outputs	Input: Human Resources *(Title, role, estimated number of days)*	Input: Travel *(Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)*	Inputs: Meetings/events *(Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)*	Estimated cost	
				Minimum	**Maximum**
Output 1: Development of implementation planning and communication documents					
Activity 1.1: Development of monitoring and evaluation documents for the following activities.	Chosen member of work team (2–5 days)	Not required – activity can be carried out by a member of the team without travel	Not required	*1,000*	*3,500*
Output 2: Identification of agri-chains relevant to SMEs, pilot case study and evaluation of critical points.	**E1 23 days** **NC1 23 days**	**2 international trips and national trips**	**In-person interviews**	***30,750***	***36,500***
Activity 2.1: Identify relevant agri-chains (e.g. in terms of revenue, employment, consumption and land-use).	E1 5 days NC1 5 days				
Activity 2.2: Evaluation of technologies at critical points in agri-chains (pilot case studies).	E1 18 days NC1 18 days				
Output 3: An updated assessment of clean technology needs among SMEs in the identified agri-chains.	**E1 5 days** **NC1 15 days**			***6,250***	***8,000***
Activity 3.1: Diagnostic of technology innovation needs.					
Output 4: Identification of potential internal boundary conditions and barriers that may act as obstacles to policies for promotion among SMEs (analysis of barriers to clean technologies among SMEs in Chile).	**E2 25 days** **NC2 45 days**	**Fieldwork, national tips**	**4 focus groups (4–7 people)**	***33,750***	***41,000***
Activity 4.1: Review of current literature on barriers to incorporating technologies in agri-chain SMEs and the identified technologies, as well as a review of how representative they are for other	E2 5 days NC2 15 days				

agri-chains relevant to SMEs in Chile. Detection of possible inputs from this literature that may help analyse barriers to clean technologies.					
Activity 4.2: Design of a methodology for analysing barriers for the SME cases identified in Activity 2.2.	E2 5 days				
Activity 4.3: Fieldwork.	NC2 30 days				
Activity 4.4: Analysis of results, validation and report.	E2 15 days				
Outcome 5: Review and evaluation of the APL development process to include climate change criteria.	**E1 5 days** **E2 20 days**			***12,500***	***17,500***
Activity 5.1: Review of existing reports on the impact of APLs: partial report 2012–2015 and the 2012–2016 version (in progress).	E2 5 days				
Activity 5.2: Review of the criteria included in the APLs.	E2 5 days				
Activity 5.3: Evaluation of possible criteria related to climate change to be included in the APLs.	E2 5 days				
Activity 5.4: Recommendations regarding the feasibility of these criteria with CPL responsible for the APLs.	E2 5 days E1 5 days				
Output 6: Study of instruments for promoting clean technologies implemented in Chile and their effectiveness.	**E2 10 days** **E3 5 days**	**2 international trips**		***13,500***	***16,500***
Activity 6.1: Review of instruments for promoting clean technologies in Chile.	E2 5 days				
Activity 6.2: Analysis of the results of these instruments (e.g. number of companies applying and quantity of investment mobilized).	E2 5 days E3 5 days	2 international trips			
Output 7: Study of the existing funding instruments for SMEs in Chile, their scope and level of use, and an evaluation of their effectiveness and the potential of extending these to clean technologies.	**E3 45 days**			***22,500***	***31,500***
Activity 7.1: Review of SMEs' funding instruments in the country. Review of SMEs' funding strategy.	E3 5 days				
Activity 7.2: Evaluation of the scopes of these funding strategies for SMEs. Determining the main barriers and problems faced by SMEs when applying for these funds. Fieldwork, survey design?	E3 5 days				

Activity 7.3: Analyses of the businesses signed up to APLs and businesses that have signed up to the current loans.	E3 7 days				
Activity 7.4: Determining the destination and application of funding received to incorporate technology.	E3 7 days				
Activity 7.5: Analysis of the role of commercial banking in providing loans to SMEs and the conditions under which this role has been performed.	E3 7 days				
Activity 7.6: Analysis of the real impact of SMEs' access to guarantees as a limiting factor in accessing funding. Review the current information on the impact that Banco Estado has had on providing guarantees and loans to SMEs. Review the CORFO guarantee report.	E3 7 days				
Activity 7.7: Using the current information and background information to evaluate the performance and impact of FOGAPE for MSMEs.	E3 7 days				
Output 8: Analysis of international options for funding instruments and the feasibility of their application to Chile.	**E1 5 days** **E2 10 days** **E3 5 days**	**3 international trips**		***19,000***	***23,000***
Activity 8.1: Review of international literature on the funding mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of technological innovation among MSMEs.	E3 5 days	3 international trips			
Activity 8.2: Evaluation of the various funding instruments with the greatest potential in Chile.	E2 5 days E1 5 days				
Activity 8.3: Evaluation of support funding options, such as specific funds and subsidies potentially applicable to Chile.	E2 5 days				
Output 9: Draft of a short descriptive document that can be used as the basis of a funding proposal to establish the funding instruments to accelerate SMEs' access to and implementation of clean technologies.	**E2 15 days** **E3 10 days**			***12,500***	***17,500***
Activity 9.1: Analysis of the priorities for a possible project in line with the results of the above activities.	E2 5 days				
Activity 9.2: Producing a draft document describing the project for its submission to national,	E2 10 days E3 10 days				

international and multilateral funding organizations such as the Green Climate Fund.					
Estimated range of costing for the entire Response Plan				*151,750*	*195,000*

5. Profiles and experience of experts

Experts required	Brief description of required profile
Expert 1 (E1):	Agricultural economist with experience in the multidimensional evaluation of technology innovation in agri-chains. Role: design and supervision of the implementation of the methodology for evaluating innovations, needs and barriers. Experience working in the region. Fluent Spanish.
National consultant 1 (NC1):	Agricultural economist, agronomist or (most desirable) agricultural technology specialist.
Expert 2 (E2):	Expert in the evaluation and development of environmental policy options, preferably with experience in agri-chain technology innovation for MSMEs. Role: analysing barriers, policy documents, identifying options. Experience working in the region. Fluent Spanish.
Expert 3 (E3):	Economist with experience evaluating financial instruments for technology innovation in aggro-chain SMEs. Experience working in the region. Fluent Spanish.

6. Intended contribution to impact over time

The outputs in section 3 will help improve technology and APL funding access in the chosen sector and may then be replicated in the remaining agri-sectors. Internal capacity-building in CPL and CORFO will also facilitate the replication of this pilot scheme in the remaining subsectors and regions. This will involve improving the competitiveness of these branches of the economy, helping increase levels of activity or the corresponding gross regional products. It should be noted that, as stated in the CTCN request, MSMEs make up the bulk of the economic capacity and job creation in Chile.

The request also noted that by unlocking the latent demand to incorporate climate technologies among businesses in Chile, this technical assistance will have a positive impact on the market for technology suppliers.

Regarding reducing the impact of climate change, the technical assistance will increase the potential of APLs to reduce GHG emissions by boosting their performance. Chile has currently committed to a reduction of 18.4 million tons by 2020 through the APL Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA).

The incorporation of climate technologies and the ensuing climate change mitigation have the potential to exponentially multiply these reductions, depending on the type of technologies.

7. Relevance to NDCs and other national priorities

According to the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to UNFCCC: "Chile is committed to reduce its CO_2 emissions per GDP unit by 30% below their 2007 levels by 2030, considering a future economic growth which allows to implement adequate measures to reach this commitment. In addition, and subject to the grant of international monetary funds, the country is committed to reduce its CO_2 emission per GDP unit by 2030 until it reaches a 35% to 45% reduction with respect to the 2007 levels, considering, in turn, a future economic growth which allows to implement adequate measures to achieve this commitment."

The document also explicitly states that "Chile hopes to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions while decreasing poverty and inequality as well as continue advancing towards sustainable, competitive, inclusive and low-carbon development." Given the importance of the production regions and the APLs in the development of the regional economy (as mentioned by the focus point and other institutions in various meetings), the contribution of this technical assistance to Chile's INDCs goes beyond a reduction in GHG through technology improvements and increasing the country's capacity for adaptation. It should also be noted that improving access to technology and associated funding increases the competitiveness of SMEs and MSMEs in the chosen agri-sectors. This is clearly important for sustainable and inclusive development. As previously mentioned, SMEs are responsible for the bulk of the formation of capital and job creation in the country and this technical assistance focuses on a sector of the economy that is extremely important in developing countries

and has significant potential for impact on local development.

The capacity-building covered by this technical assistance is also a key point for Chile and is even included in the country's INDC.

Finally, it is possible that the NAMAs will provide for increased links between this consultancy and the various national initiatives. On 22 October 2012, the APLs were internationally ratified by the United Nations as the first NAMA. From 2016, CPL has opted to publicly report emissions reductions from APLs in line with the Ministry of Environment directive. Between 2012 and 2016, there was an estimated reduction of 3,242,301 tons of CO2e, with the APLs being the first mitigation action in Chile to report reductions to the United Nations.

8. Linkages to relevant parallel ongoing activities:

As noted in this Response Plan, this technical assistance builds on over 15 years of work by various institutions in Chile, such as CPL and CORFO.

In specific terms, this work builds on much of the progress made by the APLs, which, as mentioned above, constitute the first internationally recognized NAMA and commit to a reduction of 18.4 million tons of CO_2.

In the context of these agreements, there are already various sectoral studies that will be used as the basis for the analysis in the technical assistance. Examples include:

- study of the knowledge absorption capacity of Chilean businesses
- studies on the factors that affect the incorporation of clean technologies in Chilean companies
- analyses carried out by CORFO on the available funding instruments
- documents on the evaluation of the APLs
- documents on the design and evaluation of the Small Business Guarantee Fund (*Fondo de Garantía para los Pequeños Empresarios*, FOGAPE)
- the National Climate Change Action Plan 2017–2022.

9. Anticipated follow-up activities after this technical assistance is completed:

Firstly, it is envisaged that this technical assistance will be the start of a series of activities that may be replicated in other agricultural regions throughout the country. The method proposed in Output 1 will be used to define the agri-chain on which efforts will initially focus, before replicating this in the subsequent selection of other agri-chains. Likewise, the analysis of barriers and enabling conditions, as well as studies of current promotion and funding instruments in the country and their application, may be replicated in part for other agri-chains.

Secondly, as mentioned in the request, it is envisaged that the technical assistance will provide the necessary inputs and a conceptual design for the package of public policy instruments required for

SMEs to correctly implement and adopt climate technologies in agri-sectors. This will make it possible to boost current efforts to establish programmes in all regions of Chile via more technically and financially robust proposals for regional governments.

Finally, one of the potential monitoring activities is related to capacity-building to produce a concept note for the Green Climate Fund, which is shown by the last output of the workplan. The training, which will focus on drafting a descriptive project document for a single agri-chain to be produced during this technical assistance, will help professionals in Chile develop future concept notes for other agricultural sectors.

10. Gender and co-benefits:

Integrated in the design of activities:	The impact on gender will be associated with the use of female labour in the organizations responsible for implementing the technical assistance.
Envisaged gender benefits and co-benefits as a result of the activities:	The co-benefits of this activity are related to its nature. Incorporating instruments into the APLs to remove barriers that are currently unaddressed will help the agreements become more comprehensive. This will stimulate activity in areas where agri-chains are located, with benefits including a clear economic impact and increased employment. In terms of gender, the impact will be related to incorporating women into the promoted agri-chains and improving the living conditions of people whose well-being depends on the results of agri-chains, including women.

11. Main in-country stakeholders in implementation of the technical assistance activities:

Use the following table to list and describe the functions of in-country stakeholders, participants and beneficiaries involved in the execution of the assistance or consulted during the process.

In-country stakeholder	**Role in implementation of the technical assistance**
Agency for Climate Change and Sustainability (new name for the National Council for Clean Production – CPL)	Provide information on implementing the Clean Production Promotion Policy, developed via initiatives that promote the use of clean production practices. Such practices incorporate clean technologies into production processes under a framework of dialogue and public–private participation (particularly regarding the APLs).
Corporation for the Development of Production (CORFO): Technical Cooperation Service (SERCOTEC) and the Healthy Food Strategic	Provide information on the capacities of and opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses in the country. CORFO develops strategic programmes to improve the competitiveness of the Chilean economy through solid

Programme	coordination between businesses, public institutions, science and technology organizations and community leaders to help identify and propose solutions to problems that restrict growth and innovation in production sectors. SERCOTEC is a private-law corporation reporting to the Ministry of Economy, Growth and Tourism. It supports the development of the country's micro and small enterprises and entrepreneurs to help them develop and ensure they are a source of growth for Chile and the Chilean people.
Ministry of Environment (Climate Change Office)	The office has responsibility for proposing climate change policies and coordinating the ministries and public bodies regarding climate change. It will provide information in the following areas: international negotiation, capacity-building, adaptation and mitigation, GHG inventories and institutional arrangements.
Treasury (Area for Sustainable Economic Growth and the Management of Natural Resources)	As contact point for the Green Climate Fund, support Output 8. Provide information on public spending on technology and climate change and the funding strategy for climate change.
Ministry of Agriculture (including INDAP, CONAF, FIA, SAG, ODEPA, CNR and INIA)	The state institution responsible for promoting, directing and coordinating forestry and agriculture in the country. Provide sectoral information related to development, research and technology transfer.
Trade union associations and regional technology centres (including FEDEFRUTA, Chile Alimentos and CEDAP)	Provide sectoral information.

12. SDG Contributions:

Goal	Sustainable Development Goal	Direct contribution of the CTCN TA (1 sentence for top 1–3 SDGs)
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-	

	long learning opportunities for all	
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all (consider adding targets for 7)	
	7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
	7.2 - By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	
	7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
	7.a - By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	
	7.b - By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	The objective of the technical assistance is to remove certain barriers that have thus far hindered SMEs' incorporation of clean technologies into agri-chains.
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	*All technical assistance should indicate relevance to Goal 13 and at least one target below (13.1 to 13.b).*
	13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	
	13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	This technical assistance supports the existing measures by incorporating criteria related to climate change into the APLs.
	13.3 - Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
	13.a - Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	
	13.b - Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global	

	partnership for sustainable development	

13. Classification of technical assistance:

Please tick off the relevant boxes below	*Primary*	*Secondary*
☐ 1. Technology identification and prioritization	☐	☐
☐ 2. Research and development of new climate technologies	☐	☐
☐ 3A. Feasibility studies for specific known climate technology options	☐	☐
☐ 3B. Piloting of known technologies in local conditions	☐	X
☐ 4A. Law, policy and regulatory reform recommendations	☐	☐
☐ 4B. Sector specific road map or strategy design	☐	☐
☐ 5. Finance facilitation and market creation	X	☐

14. Monitoring and Evaluation process

As detailed in output 1, upon contracting of the implementing partners to implement this Response Plan, the lead implementer will produce a monitoring and evaluation plan for the technical assistance. The monitoring and evaluation plan must include specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators that will be used to monitor and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the implementation. The CTCN Technology Manager responsible for the technical assistance will monitor the timeliness and appropriateness of the Response Plan implementation. Upon completion of all activities and outputs, evaluation forms will be completed by the (i) NDE about overall satisfaction level with the technical assistance service provided; (ii) the Lead Implementer about the knowledge and learning gained through delivery of technical assistance; and (iii) the CTCN Director about timeliness and appropriateness of the delivery of the activities and outputs.