

STDF PROJECT GRANT

Application form

SUMMARY

Project title	<i>Remote Audit and Verification Practices to Facilitate Food Trade</i>
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Country/region	Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines
Implementing organization	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>
Budget	<p><i>Requested from the STDF: US\$ 499,520.00</i></p> <p><i>Beneficiary's own contribution: US\$ 58,000.00</i></p> <p><i>Total project value: US\$ 557,520.00</i></p>
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1. What specific SPS problem(s) will this project address?

To ensure food safety and maintain trade, an importing country may deem it necessary to evaluate the exporting country's official control and inspection systems. This evaluation is particularly crucial for approving new commodities, individual farms, or establishments. During the COVID-19 outbreak, the traditional practice of food regulators, such as physically visiting trading partners to assess food safety measures, was strained. In response, there was a marked increase in engagement among regulators, leveraging various information and communication technologies (ICT) and tools. This approach enabled countries to conduct virtual audits, facilitating the assessment process and verification of food control functions for both importing and exporting countries, enhancing regional and global food trade.

Although COVID-19 is no longer a significant issue and in-person inspections are feasible, several challenges still prevent the regularity of these evaluations. In-person inspections involve travel which incurs high costs, requires extensive planning and execution, and has a significant environmental impact. Additionally, resource limitations can hinder the frequency and comprehensiveness of these evaluations. Furthermore, remote or hard-to-reach locations present logistical difficulties for on-site audits and inspections.

Remote auditing and inspection methods enable regulatory bodies to perform evaluations without being physically on-site. These practices are not only efficient in terms of time and resources but also facilitate ongoing surveillance of food safety standards. By utilizing technologies like video conferencing, data analysis, and Internet of Things (IoT) gadgets, remote audits can offer immediate insights into food production processes. This is particularly valuable when travel limitations or other logistical obstacles interfere with conventional methods of inspection.

Remote audits are anticipated to be more cost-effective due to savings on travel and logistics. However, shifting from traditional in-person audits to a remote framework involves substantial upfront investments. Developing countries must invest in enhancing their ICT infrastructure and other tech platforms, not just within competent authorities but across the entire targeted production sector. They must also invest in training staff to proficiently handle new technologies, implementing cybersecurity protocols, and obtaining the required tools and expertise for remote audits. Moreover, the initial phase of adaptation may lead to temporary inefficiencies and a learning curve that could raise operational costs in the short term.

In addition, remote audit practices differ from country to country. The new practices have also created new difficulties for some regulators to properly communicate the level of their control and share information in a structured and appropriate manner.

In a workshop on remote audit and inspection organized by UNIDO and the STDF on October 24-25, 2023, in Hanoi, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia and Vietnam shared their experiences of Remote Audit and Inspection deployed in their jurisdictions. The Workshop highlighted significant experiences of these ASEAN food regulatory jurisdictions with remote audits and inspections, particularly in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Countries reported using remote audits both for inspecting domestic facilities and receiving audits from foreign regulators, such as those from China, the United States, and Korea.

Specifically, Indonesia's BPOM (National Agency for Food and Drug Control) and MFQAA (Marine Fishery Quality Assurance Agency) have implemented remote audits for domestic and foreign facility assessments, overseeing more than 200 small fishery establishments. The Philippines' Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards has applied remote audits, valuing the method's flexibility and cost-efficiency, despite ICT challenges. Cambodia's Department of Fisheries, Post-Harvest Technologies and Quality Control in the Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAAF) has experienced a remote audit by China's GACC.

The assessment of the experiences shared by food competent authorities in the ASEAN region, with emphasis on increased market access opportunities, maximizing economic benefit and increased reputation of food safety performance domestically and internationally, has led to the identification of the Aquaculture and Fisheries Production Sectors as particularly well-suited for the further deployment of Remote Inspection and Audit approaches.

The fish value chain holds immense significance for the ASEAN region, serving as a vital source of sustenance and income for millions, especially those engaged in small-scale fishing and aquaculture. Within ASEAN, fish plays a pivotal role in ensuring food security and nutrition, constituting 38% of the diet and offering essential nutrients like fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals. ASEAN countries contribute around 18% of global fish production, with Indonesia, Vietnam, and Myanmar ranking among the top ten producers. Moreover, the region is a significant aquaculture producer, contributing 14.7% of the global total in 2014. Fisheries production also plays a crucial role in global trade, with ASEAN transitioning into a net fish exporter over the years. Countries like Australia and Japan heavily rely on ASEAN's catch to meet their domestic demand, with Japan being the leading seafood importer globally.

However, trade efficiency can be hindered both regionally and with external trading partners if the effectiveness of official control and inspection systems cannot be verified. Limited access to specialized knowledge necessary for comprehensive risk assessments and audits, inefficient resource allocation, and inconsistent enforcement practices across member states can contribute to this issue. Additionally, conventional on-site audits and inspections, particularly of fish processing and production facilities, are labor-intensive and expensive, further complicating the process.

The deployment of remote or hybrid (remote and on-site) audit and inspection practices can effectively address these challenges and enhance the trade of fishery products within the region and internationally. Nevertheless, the absence of harmonized practices for conducting remote audits and inspections among the applicant ASEAN countries presents a significant challenge, potentially disrupting the efficacy of such measures and the continuity of trade. The lack of standardized methodologies for remote audits and inspections may lead to considerable variances in regulatory compliance, which could detrimentally impact the quality and safety of fishery products. Therefore, this project aims to establish harmonized practices for remote audit and inspection based on Codex Guidelines within the ASEAN region.

The project will support countries in the implementation of remote audits for monitoring food safety, both at the national level and for the inspection of imports. By targeting domestic food safety practices as well as cross-border inspections between countries, the project aims to enhance regulatory oversight and facilitate smoother trade. Regulators and auditors will be trained to become proficient in the use of essential tools, guided by a comprehensive framework developed specifically for the delivery of remote audits and inspections. They will acquire the qualifications, capacities, and technological infrastructure needed to effectively apply remote practices, ensuring food safety standards are consistently upheld. This dual focus on domestic and international inspection practices will promote more efficient and transparent compliance, safeguarding food systems and fostering regional and global trade.

2. How will addressing this problem(s) increase SPS capacity and facilitate safe trade?

Remote audits and inspections can significantly reduce the costs and time associated with traditional on-site audits, making compliance verification more efficient and accessible. By leveraging digital tools and technologies, remote audits and inspections can facilitate consistent and thorough risk assessments, even in regions with limited access to specialized knowledge and skills necessary for conducting audits, inspections, and risk assessments, particularly in the context of food safety and regulatory compliance. This approach allows for continuous monitoring and compliance checks without the need for extensive travel, thereby streamlining the regulatory process. Furthermore, harmonizing remote audit and inspection practices across ASEAN member states can foster greater trust among trading partners and enhance the region's competitiveness in global markets.

Moreover, some competent authorities in ASEAN countries, e.g. the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards of The Philippines, have already begun implementing remote audit and inspection practices, both as auditors and auditees; however, these practices are not harmonized and have not considered the Codex Guideline. This experience demonstrates the potential benefits of remote audits and inspections in facilitating trade and enhancing transparency between member states.

Remote audit and inspection practices offer an opportunity for ASEAN member states to evaluate the effectiveness of control processes within their respective jurisdictions and share information collaboratively. On the other hand, having harmonized practices within the ASEAN region will allow other trade partners to follow the same structure agreed upon within the region. Standardizing

remote audit and inspection procedures across the ASEAN region, based on the approved Codex Guidelines on the Use of Remote Audit and Inspection in Regulatory Frameworks (CXG 102-2023), even by implementing a hybrid model hinged on risk-based decision-making, would further enhance trade facilitation.

The development of harmonized procedures and practices following the Codex Guideline CXG 102-2023 at a regional level is crucial for ensuring food safety and facilitating smooth trade within and outside the ASEAN region. By standardizing these procedures, regulators will be able to engage with each other in a more structured format, enhancing cooperation and potentially reaching sectorial equivalence. This harmonization will not only streamline regulatory processes but also build trust among ASEAN member states and its partners, ultimately promoting the safe and efficient trade of food products. This structured communication among regulators will reduce costs (time and other financial resources) related to the preparation phase of remote audit of regulatory systems.

In the context of the ASEAN region, remote or hybrid audit and inspection practices hold significant relevance for the fisheries sector considering several key factors. Firstly, there exists a notable variance in the level of development among ASEAN member countries, which directly impacts their capacity for implementing and enforcing SPS measures. This diversity underscores the importance of harmonizing audit and inspection practices to ensure equitable treatment across the region. Secondly, differences in the application and enforcement of SPS measures across ASEAN nations pose challenges to intra-regional trade. While adherence to SPS measures is crucial for safeguarding public health and ensuring food safety, it is imperative that these measures do not unduly hinder trade within the region.

The project intervention aims to ensure food safety and facilitate smooth trade within the ASEAN region by enhancing regulatory compliance through the establishment of harmonized practices for remote audit and inspection based on Codex Guidelines in three pre-selected ASEAN Member States, namely Cambodia, Indonesia, and The Philippines. The fish value chain and the selected countries will be used as a pilot from which lessons and resources will be drawn that can be used in other sectors and countries.

3. What specific deliverables are envisaged to address the SPS problem(s)?

This project aims to develop harmonized remote audit and inspection practices in the pre-selected countries of the ASEAN region based on the Codex Guideline CXG 102-2023. The countries identified for this project were participants of the UNIDO-Australia-STDF Regional workshop on Remote Audit. Thus, the project will formulate a guideline to operationalize the application of remote audit and inspection practices: piloting regulatory engagement among competent authorities in charge of the control of the fisheries sector, essential for trade among and outside of the ASEAN region. Since the level and type of guidance on remote inspection offered by the competent authorities might differ from country to country (if it is applied), it would be vital to consider their repercussions and, as a result, offer potential solutions for those countries that might struggle to fulfil the requirements of their export markets.

The project will pursue the following outcomes, outputs, as expected results, thus responding to the main challenges identified in the sector aligned to the project objective:

Outcome 1: Implementation of Remote Audits in the fisheries sector among Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Output 1.1.: (Self-)Assessment of countries' readiness against Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023 supported.

A self-assessment survey will be developed in collaboration with the ASEAN SPS Contact Points (ASCP) to pinpoint deficiencies in the national regulatory framework and control programmes that could prevent selected countries within the region from deploying or properly using remote audit and inspection practices. To address the identified gaps in their regulatory framework and control programmes, the survey will assist countries in devising national roadmaps to enhance the robustness of remote practices. The survey will be designed as a user-friendly online survey that will serve to streamline processes and reduce costs for countries considering the implementation of remote audits for the monitoring of food safety at the national level or imports of food products.

Activities:

- 1.1.1. Develop a Readiness Check that will aim to assist competent authorities rapidly assess their readiness to implement remote audit and inspection activities in line with Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023.
- 1.1.2. Organize a workshop to pilot the Readiness Check among Competent Authorities.
- 1.1.3. Conduct a Readiness Check exercise with regulators from the different countries of the region.
- 1.1.4. Support regulators from participating competent authorities from the region to strengthen/ set up their own roadmap as appropriate, to implement remote audit and inspection activities as an optional method to carry out official controls within a country or for exporting countries.

Output 1.2.: Guideline on operationalisation of remote audit and inspection developed.

As per Codex Guideline CXG 102-2023, competent authorities will require further operational guidance based on international best practices to implement remote audit and inspection practices. For this reason, a guideline for operationalizing remote audit and inspection practices will be developed to offer comprehensive guidance to the selected countries in the ASEAN region. It will detail the recommended steps and elements, encompassing aspects such as qualifications, capacities, minimum infrastructure, role of competent authorities, and technological requirements needed for the successful application of remote practices.

Activities:

- 1.2.1. Identify all relevant contact people from participating Competent Authorities.
- 1.2.2. In close consultation with the ASEAN Member States, ASEAN SPS Contact Points (ASCP) and the ASEAN Task Force on Codex, develop a guideline for operationalizing remote audits and inspection practices at a national level.
- 1.2.3. Organize a workshop with regulators from Competent Authorities for the presentation of the developed guideline.
- 1.2.4. Based on the Codex Guideline and the developed guideline for operationalization, conduct capacity building activities to provide comprehensive guidance to regulators on the steps needed and best practices to integrate remote inspection and auditing into their regulatory frameworks

Output 1.3.: Competencies of regulators/auditors on required tools and guideline enhanced.

Regulators and auditors will receive trainings that will enable them to be proficient in the use of necessary tools and the guideline developed for the delivery of remote audits and inspections in regulatory frameworks. By improving their skills in the use of data analysis, information and communication technologies, innovative techniques, and technologies, regulators/auditors will possess the required competencies to effectively navigate the complexities of remote auditing processes.

Activities:

- 1.3.1. Conduct case studies to replicate remote audit methodologies and procedures to engage on different control programmes.
- 1.3.2. Hold capacity building of individual regulators on best practices to ensure that they will be proficient in the use of necessary tools and the guideline developed for the delivery of remote audits and inspections.

4. Logical framework

Result	Project description	Measurable indicators	Target	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Impact	Enhanced practices in regulatory collaboration for food trade	<p>Reduction of the amount of resources (time or USD) in conformity assessment through remote vs. in-person audits / increase in the amount of conformity assessments conducted</p> <p>Reduced GHG emission</p> <p>Increased number of remote audits on trade partners conducted</p>		<p>To be defined after the project launch and at the end of the project through a survey to regulators</p> <p>Calculation during the project inception phase</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Outcome(s)</p>	<p>Outcome 1. Implementation of Remote Audits in the fisheries sector among Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.</p>	<p>Analytical assessments produced on countries to identify their preparedness to implement remote audit and inspection practices by end of year 1</p> <p>New guidelines on operationalization of remote audit and inspection practices adopted by year 2 of project</p> <p>Countries performing hybrid/ remote audits in the fisheries sector by project end</p> <p>Auditors/Inspectors gaining skills on developed technology (out of which 10 women)*</p> <p>Female and male actors including food businesses and regulators reached by end of project</p>	<p>5 analytical assessments</p> <p>1 new guideline</p> <p>3 countries</p> <p>20 auditors/inspectors</p> <p>90 percent</p> <p>400 female and male actors</p>	<p>Analytical assessment of 5 countries available</p> <p>Guideline (harmonized manual) publicly available on UNIDO and STDF website by end Year 2</p> <p>Pilot countries aiming to implement remote audit and inspection practices in their jurisdictions and relevant information being shared with policy-makers</p> <p>List of attendance on the capacity building events</p> <p>Satisfaction survey on the capacity building events</p> <p>List of participants in the seminars, capacity building events, workshops</p>	<p>Harmonized practices assist countries to undertake assessment of trading partners' food control programmes which will facilitate enhanced trade in relevant sectors.</p>
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			including regulators and food businesses		
Outputs	Output 1.1. (Self-) Assessment of selected countries' readiness against Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023 supported.	<p>Technical reports (Readiness Check) to assess country's preparedness to implement remote audit and inspection practices (# of gender-responsive products)</p> <p>Regional workshops to present the Readiness Check by the end Year (disaggregated by sex/age of participants)</p> <p>Consultative sessions to conduct a readiness check exercise with regulators from the different countries (disaggregated by sex/age of participants)</p> <p>National policy documents / strategies drafted to define a roadmap for the possible application of remote audit and inspection practices (# of gender-responsive products)</p>	<p>1 technical report</p> <p>1 regional workshop</p> <p>3 consultative sessions</p> <p>3 national policy documents</p>	<p>1 technical report available on UNIDO and STDF site by end of year 1</p> <p>1 regional workshop organized and took place by end of first year</p> <p>Minutes of the meetings on the readiness checks conducted</p> <p>3 national roadmaps available by the end of year 2</p>	ASEAN Member States are aware of their own regulatory and technical gaps to implement the relevant Codex Guidelines.

	<p>Output 1.2 Guideline on operationalisation of remote audit and inspection developed.</p>	<p>Consultative sessions to identify relevant contact people from participating competent authorities</p> <p>Guidelines on operationalization developed on remote food inspection by end of year 2</p> <p>National workshop organized to present harmonized guideline by end of year 2*</p> <p>Capacity building activities provided (Capacity building of auditors/ inspectors on harmonized manual) (disaggregated by sex/age of participants)</p>	<p>3 consultative sessions</p> <p>1 harmonized guideline</p> <p>1 national workshop</p> <p>3 capacity building activities</p>	<p>Minutes of meetings validated by project counterparts</p> <p>Guideline developed and publicly available on UNIDO and STDF website by end Year 2</p> <p>List of participants and agenda of the workshop</p> <p>News item and photos on the conducted capacity building activities</p>	<p>The guideline is considered as a useful tool among regulators to ease communication and assist to overcome potential miscommunication on their food control programmes.</p>
	<p>Output 1.3. Competencies of regulators/auditors on required tools and guideline enhanced.</p>	<p>Technical report on the case studies conducted</p> <p>Capacity building activities provided (Capacity building of auditors/ inspectors on best practices) (disaggregated by sex/age of participants)</p>	<p>1 technical report</p> <p>3 capacity building activities</p> <p>25 auditors/ inspectors</p>	<p>1 technical report available on UNIDO and STDF site by end of year 1</p> <p>News item and photos on the conducted capacity building activities</p>	<p>Smooth implementation will support the delivery of project objectives. Engagement with the global food safety community will ease understanding on harmonized practices introduced by ASEAN region and create opportunities for other countries/region to implement the Codex Guidelines.</p>

		Auditors/ inspectors gaining skills to be proficient in the use of necessary tools for the delivery of remote audit and inspections (out of which 10 women)		List of participants and agenda of the workshops	
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- **Indicators which will provide gender-disaggregated data**

5. Risk Matrix

Results	External risks	Impact ¹	Mitigation measures
Goal	Lack of political commitment and high-level support for food safety improvements in the ASEAN countries	Medium	Ongoing efforts to advocate and increase awareness among political and other high-level decision-makers about the importance of the necessary support to improve food safety capacity in both the public and private sector, linked to national and regional objectives, trade, job creation and economic growth, etc. The different investments and additional coordination mechanisms show ongoing positive signs to tackle food safety issues. The project will aim to coordinate with the ongoing investments and national platforms on food safety.
Purpose	Differences in the regulatory framework as well as in the level of development and control systems for food safety across the countries of the region	Medium	The project will advocate for harmonization of regulations and standards among ASEAN countries through collaborative initiatives and dialogue platforms. The regular meetings with regulatory authorities will allow for discussion and exchange of information. The Harmonized Manual on remote audit and inspection will take into account the differences.
Outcomes	Lack of existing practices on risk-based inspection and existence of compliance or inspection policy.	High	The project will synergize with large scale investments in the pilot countries to ensure the existence of required enabling policies as well as adequate knowledge on risk-based inspection by practitioners. The developed tools will support the relevant competent authorities to ensure risk-based food safety inspection and possibly in improving their own risk profiling practices.
	Lack of infrastructure, equipment, connectivity or variations in IT requirements to conduct remote audits and inspections	Low	The project will promote investment in infrastructure to improve ICT and internet connectivity in remote areas, as well as to adapt alternative technologies. Through capacity building for auditors, inspectors and relevant personnel from competent authorities, the project will support them to effectively utilize such technologies.
	Commitment and capacity of beneficiaries to sustain the necessary investments (resources, time, staffing) to improve their food safety management systems	Low	The competent authorities have to have a proper understanding on the potentials in deploying remote practices in food inspection, and the possibility of reaching locations which could not be easily approached for different reasons.
Outputs	Language differences in the ASEAN region	Medium	Interpretation will be provided for all capacity building and workshop activities that will take place to ensure proper understanding for all participants. All documents prepared will be translated into the official languages of the participating ASEAN countries

¹ High: Requires immediate action; Medium: A mitigation plan should be in place; 3 Low: No specific action required but the situation should be monitored.

6. Who will benefit from the project and how?

The project is expected to have the following beneficiaries:

- a) **Relevant Food Safety Competent Authorities:** the project will directly liaise with competent authorities involved in trade, control of the fisheries sector and relevant competent authorities in charge of overseeing compliance of food safety regulations. Implementing remote audit and inspection practices can streamline processes for food safety competent authorities, enhancing efficiency and facilitating trade of fisheries products by enabling timely assessments without physical presence, ensuring compliance, and fostering international collaboration.
- b) **Food safety auditors/ inspectors of the respective competent authorities:** Food auditors/ inspectors will benefit from a more efficient system that could potentially reduce the need for paperwork and manual inspections. It will be much easier to assure an effective oversight of the regulatory function. Information sharing with countries and other competent authorities and decision-making will be much faster.

Selected ASEAN Member States must nominate food safety regulators with the required background and language knowledge to participate in the different project activities.

7. How will the project address gender-related needs?

UNIDO is committed to promoting gender equality and ensuring that women and men can equally lead, participate in and benefit from industrial development measures as stipulated in the UNIDO 2019 Policy and 2024-2027 Strategy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. More specifically, UNIDO's project and programme approval function requires all projects and programmes to assess their envisaged contribution to gender equality and the empowerment of women as a precondition to approval for implementation.

The project does not show many opportunities to improve current practices or promote gender mainstreaming, translating into a lasting improvement in this regard. Although this intervention does not aim to address gender-related matters, the project will strive for gender parity by involving all genders in workshops and capacity-building activities, in alignment with UNIDO AI/2020/03 on Equal Representation of Women (UNIDO's policy on panel parity). The responsible personnel will ensure that UNIDO does not organize events featuring speakers or panelists of only one gender, nor restrict any gender to moderator, trainer or facilitator roles exclusively.

In addition, the project will consider the possibility that competent authorities and enterprises that are involved in the testing and piloting of the tools developed throughout the project are women-led, women-focused, or at least 10 percent of its staff are women. Furthermore, all required efforts will be made to enrol as many women as possible to give equal opportunities and encouragement to participate in all relevant project activities, both at management and technical levels, including decision-making activities. Indicators are disaggregated by gender whenever it was possible, and they will be monitored throughout the project implementation phase.

The project will integrate gender considerations across all activities to promote inclusivity and equity. All planned assessments, studies, and reports will utilize gender-disaggregated data to capture gender-specific roles, challenges, and resource access, ensuring that gender differences are systematically addressed. The project will make sure that the developed/adopted tools for remote inspection will be a gender-equitable solution and it will not discriminate against anyone based on social, age, religious, or gender background.

8. How will the project address issues related to the environment?

The project will address environmental issues by significantly reducing the need for extensive travel associated with traditional on-site audits. By implementing remote or hybrid audit practices, the project will lower the carbon footprint of regulatory activities, as fewer inspectors will need to travel long distances to conduct audits, additionally, the use of digital tools and technologies for remote audits can lead to more efficient use of resources, reducing paper consumption and waste generated by physical documentation processes.

In addition, the project will not advocate for the adoption of new processing techniques or increased production. To minimize emissions from travel by project stakeholders, the project will prioritize remote discussions and meetings using online platforms whenever feasible.

As per UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), the Environmental and Social screening template has been completed and this project has been categorized as "C". Although no further specific environmental and/or social assessment is required for category C projects, environmental and social aspects will be duly considered in all the project activities.

9. How does this project fit into the national/regional SPS context?

During the 27th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 2015, ASEAN Leaders agreed to intensify economic cooperation to create a deeply integrated and highly cohesive regional economy. They aimed to establish a competitive, innovative, and dynamic community that sustains high economic growth and robust productivity, while also enhancing connectivity and sectoral cooperation. Their determination was to achieve a more resilient and inclusive community, fostering equitable development and inclusive growth. Additionally, they sought to promote a global ASEAN that adopts a systematic and coherent approach in external economic relations.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2016-2025 adopted the objectives of developing a highly integrated and cohesive economy. It envisions the development of the Food and Agriculture sectors to be competitive, inclusive, resilient and fully integrated with the global economy with the goal of ensuring food security, food safety and better nutrition.

ASEAN Food Safety Policy, adopted in 2015, represents a significant accomplishment toward a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centered ASEAN as envisaged in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025. It is an overarching policy that provides a common basis for current and future efforts of ASEAN Ministerial Bodies responsible for health, agriculture, and trade in improving the protection of health, ensuring consumer rights, and improving the quality of food products produced and traded within ASEAN. It will also ensure that measures implemented by the ASEAN Member States cover the entire food chain from primary production, processing, storage, and distribution of food products, that the measures adopted are science-based and provide guidance for ensuring fair practices in food trade while facilitating the free movement of safe food products within the region. The policy sets out the following ten principles below which are also relevant to ensure enhanced remote audit and verification practices in regulatory frameworks:

- Principle 1: Integrated 'Food Chain' Approach
- Principle 2: Systematic Risk Analysis Framework
- Principle 3: Science-based, Independent Risk Assessment Process
- Principle 4: Primary Responsibility of Food Business Operators
- Principle 5: Consistency with ATIGA and WTO's SPS and TBT Agreements
- Principle 6: Equivalence and Mutual Recognition
- Principle 7: Harmonisation with International Standards
- Principle 8: Reliable Traceability System
- Principle 9: Strengthening and Harmonisation of Regional and National Food Control Systems
- Principle 10: Transparency.

The commitment based on principles 6, 7, 9, and 10 provides a strong indication of the possible need for the ASEAN Member States on structured practices in remote audit and verification.

10. How does this project complement or build on other initiatives?

The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Support Program (AECSP) has various projects aimed at enhancing regulatory frameworks and capacity building for better trade facilitation and food safety compliance across the ASEAN region. AECSP funded a project from 2017-2020 aimed at enhancing ASEAN Member States' (AMS) capacities to implement international SPS standards. It focused on developing regional guidelines and e-learning modules to help ASEAN Member States align their national SPS measures with international standards like those from IPPC, OIE, and Codex. Whereas it was not specific to fishery products, the project aimed to facilitate trade by minimizing non-tariff barriers, promoting regulatory coherence, and ultimately supporting economic integration within ASEAN.

From 2011 to 2017, UNIDO provided support to Cambodia's fisheries sector through two programs funded by the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF): the Trade Development Support Program (TDSP) and the Cambodia Export Diversification and Expansion Program (CEDEP II). Under TDSP, UNIDO focused on enhancing institutional capacity for food safety control systems along fisheries value chains. This included strengthening the Department of Fisheries Post-Harvest Technology and Quality Control (DFPTQ). During 2015-2017, under CEDEP II, UNIDO supported selected private enterprises in the marine fisheries sector to implement food safety systems and acquire HACCP certification, meeting global food safety standards. This initiative facilitated their entry into mainstream trade, expanded their businesses, and improved competitiveness. Additionally, the project introduced four new Codes of Practices for fishery products.

The CAPFish programme (Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector), funded by the EU and implemented by UNIDO, focuses on sustainable growth in the fisheries sector in Cambodia, with one component specifically targeting post-harvest fisheries development. UNIDO's project under CAPFish aims to enhance regulatory and institutional systems while fostering private sector innovation and best practices adoption. It seeks to improve technical competence of Competent Authorities, enhance private sector capacity to meet international standards, and increase competitiveness of post-harvest fisheries businesses. Moreover, the project plans to digitize data from food safety inspections and certifications, aiming to utilize remote inspection services and explore the potential of 5G networks for digitalizing food safety systems.

The Global Quality and Standards Programme for Indonesia, GQSP Indonesia, implemented by UNIDO and funded by the Swiss Confederation, through SECO, aims to encourage systematic trade development within targeted value chains by strengthening quality infrastructure institutions and service providers, improving the compliance capacities of private sector entities, especially small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and fostering a quality-oriented mind-set among all involved parties. The current phase 2 of the project aims to expand the intervention in three targeted value chains, namely shrimp, milkfish, and seaweeds, with an emphasis on enhancing the productivity and quality of the targeted value chains from traditional or extensive farming systems, integrated with mangrove rehabilitation in selected areas. With regards to remote inspection, the second phase of the project aims to enhance remote audit and inspection processes while building the capacity of local authorities and fish inspectors within the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF).

Finally, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) of Australia and UNIDO have recently signed an agreement to implement a project worth AUD \$1,908,644, including support costs. The project is titled "Data-driven innovation in Food Safety". The project aims to enhance food safety regulatory outcomes in the ASEAN and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) regions through promoting the integration of digital solutions, data-driven approaches, and collaborative initiatives. With regard to remote auditing, the project will develop an ASEAN regional standard for remote audit and inspection practices based on the Codex guidelines (CXG 102-2023).

This project submitted to the STDF will complement the existing UNIDO initiatives in Cambodia, Indonesia, and particularly the DAFF-funded project. It will develop a comprehensive technical guide or manual to support the implementation of the regional standard that will be created by the DAFF-funded project. By supporting countries in implementing remote audit and inspection practices, the project will facilitate enhanced trade of fish within the region and with external markets. Remote auditing and inspection practices will streamline regulatory compliance, reduce logistical barriers, and improve the efficiency of food safety and quality assessments. This transformative approach will enable competent authorities to conduct audits and inspections remotely, leading to greater transparency and collaboration among stakeholders. Consequently, the enhanced efficiency and reduced costs associated with remote audits will foster smoother trade flows and bolster the region's economic integration and global trade competitiveness.

11. How was this project developed?

In 2022, under PPG 782, UNIDO and the STDF carried out a survey that was shared with approximately 1,200 respondents within the regulatory community to assess the degree of utilization of remote methods and to identify best practices and insights gained from the experience. Slightly more than half of the participants (51%) indicated that they had engaged in remote practices during audits or inspections, with 28% expressing their intention to adopt such practices in the coming period. Furthermore, the research revealed that ASEAN countries had extensively utilized remote

practices. In certain instances, the countries discovered advantages in maintaining these practices alongside physical visits once the latter were authorized after the pandemic.

Also in 2022, the Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE), which then became the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), funded an 18-month project with the value of 170,000 EUR, which had the objective to foster in-depth discussions among regulators of the ASEAN region regarding remote audit and verification practices within regulatory frameworks. As part of the activities of this project, a workshop was organized in Hanoi, Vietnam, on 24 and 25 October 2023, with the objectives of collating relevant experiences, conclusions and recommendations from stakeholders; raising awareness of the Draft Principles and Guidelines on The Use of Remote Audit and Inspection in Regulatory Frameworks; and providing a forum for discussion on a possible regional approach to remote practices in the ASEAN region.

During the workshop, representatives from Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, and the Philippines delivered formal presentations to real-life experiences concerning remote audit and inspection practices. Some disadvantages were mentioned, such as the challenges related to the legal framework, connectivity issues impacting the validity and completeness of remote audits/inspections, difficulties with sampling procedures, longer durations for remote practices, translation issues, the lack of organoleptic and direct contact, and variations in IT requirements, with some auditors' requirements being overly burdensome. However, overall, regulators agreed that remote practices can be beneficial under certain circumstances and can complement traditional on-site audits and inspections. There was consensus on the importance of targeting the use of remote practices, such as for low-risk foods, document checks, compliant premises, or follow-up actions from on-site visits. Delegates also highlighted various advantages, including resource savings in terms of travel time and costs, global reach enabling auditors/inspectors to access organizations worldwide, and the ability to bring multiple stakeholders and specialists together over ICT platforms. Additionally, remote practices allowed for a more comprehensive examination of paperwork and contributed to a reduction in emissions due to decreased travel.

12. How the project will be implemented?

The overall coordination of the project will be entrusted to the Food Security and Food Systems Unit (FSS) of the Division of Agribusiness and Infrastructure Development (IET/AGR) of UNIDO based in Vienna, which will also be responsible for the monitoring of the project and the transmission of implementation reports. This unit will use, as appropriate, the expertise of other UNIDO services and within the limits of the budget available, outside expertise to ensure better coordination, management and monitoring of the activities of the Project. The project will be implemented in coordination with the ASEAN SPS Contact Points (ASCP). UNIDO and the ASCP will jointly identify the date and location for the different workshops. An electronic Project Steering Committee will be established where regulators from the applying countries, ASCP, UNIDO and STDF will discuss the project activities and workplans on a biannual basis.

UNIDO Backstopping officer (Project Manager) will be responsible for the overall strategic steering and managerial supervision of the project, including contract management in line with the prevailing rules and regulations of projects funded by STDF. The project manager also provides alignment of technical inputs of technical components with international best practices and UNIDO quality standards and management of the budget. The Project Manager will be responsible for preparing technical reporting, including consolidation of inputs from quality assurance of contract's reporting, liaising with UNIDO internal functions as well as coordinating with the personnel in the field for technical supervision of the activities, including drafting technical specifications, preparing progress reports and quality assurance of technical assistance delivery.

To monitor progress and engage with some key food safety competent authorities, UNIDO will rely on its field offices in the ASEAN region and ongoing projects in the field of fisheries sector, such as CapFish or GQSP Indonesia.

13. How will project results be communicated?

The project results will be shared with the STDF Working Group as well as regional stakeholders. In the case of the self-assessment survey and other tools produced, they will be presented to the participants in the different workshops planned for this purpose. Concerning the lessons learned, recommendations, and international best practices identified throughout the project implementation a special publication will be developed for further dissemination of interested parties. Furthermore,

the project and its results, including interim results, will be presented in different international fora and gatherings, including but not limited to UNIDO's debriefings to its Member States.

The developed self-assessment survey and tools could be also used by other countries outside of the region, thus allowing positive spill-over globally.

14. What steps will be taken to ensure that the project results will be sustained in the long run?

The project will consider the application of the technological solution by taking into consideration the existing practices and supporting the revision of existing compliance and inspection policies with the integration of developed technology.

Specifically, sustainability will be considered by UNIDO through:

- Capitalizing lessons learned from previous interventions in the ASEAN region and ongoing experiences of the complementary projects;
- Building and strengthening capacities of local institutions and organizations, through training, advice, awareness activities, and other required activities;
- Promoting best practices, tools, and lessons learned through different global events.
- Disseminating the results through events or other appropriate means. All work and documents developed under the project will be accessible to all, which will contribute to the further dissemination of the project outcomes.

Awareness-raising activities under different outputs are crucial to ensure ownership of the action and to build a broad consciousness of food safety and adequate practices in inspection.

15. Why should the STDF fund this project?

To complement existing measures and adapt to the changes brought about by the pandemic, the international community of food regulators identified the need for guidance on the use of remote audits. In 2021, Australia initiated discussions on the use of communication and information technologies as alternative verification measures in regulatory frameworks. This culminated in the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection (CCFICS) adopting the Principles and Guidelines on the Use of Remote Audit and Inspection in Regulatory Frameworks (CXG 102-2023) in 2023. These principles and guidelines support competent authorities in implementing remote audit and inspection activities as an optional method to ensure the efficient execution of official controls within a country or for exporting countries.

The proposed intervention aligns with outcome 1 of the STDF Strategy 2020-2024, namely *Greater access to, and use of, good practices and knowledge products at global, regional and national levels*. It aims to analyze and develop a regional approach to using remote practices in the ASEAN region for the delivery of food controls based on the implementation of the recently adopted guidelines.

By assisting countries in implementing remote audit and inspection methods, this project aims to enhance fish trade within the region and with external markets. These practices will simplify regulatory compliance, reduce logistical obstacles, and improve food safety and quality assessments. The approach allows competent authorities to conduct remote audits, fostering transparency and collaboration among stakeholders. Ultimately, the increased efficiency and cost reduction associated with remote audits will promote smoother trade flows and strengthen the region's economic integration and global trade competitiveness.

Furthermore, the tools and survey developed as part of this project hold significant promise for broader application beyond its immediate objectives. They will become valuable resources not only for the current initiative but also for use by other sectors and countries, supporting the implementation of remote audit and inspection practices and facilitating enhanced trade within the region and beyond. This comprehensive support will ensure that food safety standards are consistently met, thereby maintaining the integrity of the food supply chain and promoting economic growth across the ASEAN region.

16. Legal context

It is expected that each set of activities to be implemented in the target countries will be governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of the recipient country concerned and UNIDO or – in the absence of such an agreement – by one of the following: (i) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement concluded between the recipient country and UNDP, (ii) the Technical Assistance Agreements concluded between the recipient country and the United Nations and specialized agencies, or (iii) the Basic Terms and Conditions Governing UNIDO Projects.

ATTACHEMENTS:

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APPENDIX 1: WORK PLAN

Objective/Output	Planned Activities	Time-frame											
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1. Implementation of Remote Audits in the fisheries sector among Cambodia,													
Output 1. (Self-) Assessment of selected countries' readiness against Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023 supported.	1.1. Develop a Readiness Check that will aim to assist competent authorities rapidly assess their readiness to implement remote audit and inspection activities in line with Codex Guidelines CXG 93-2021.												
	1.2. Organize a workshop with a facilitator to present the Readiness Check to the Competent Authorities.												
	1.3. Conduct a Readiness Check exercise with regulators from the different countries of the region.												
	1.4. Support regulators from participating competent authorities from the region to set up their own roadmap to implement remote audit and inspection activities as an optional method to carry out official controls within a country or for exporting countries												
Output 2. Guideline on operationalisation of remote audit and inspection developed.	2.1. Identify all relevant contact people from participating Competent Authorities.												
	2.2. In close consultation with the ASEAN Member States, ASEAN SPS Contact Points (ASCP), and the ASEAN Task Force on Codex, develop a guideline for operationalizing remote audits and inspection practices at a national level.												
	2.3. Organize a workshop with regulators from Competent Authorities for the presentation of the developed manual.												
	2.4. Based on the Codex Guideline, conduct capacity building activities to provide comprehensive guidance to regulators on the steps needed and best practices to integrate remote inspection and auditing into their regulatory frameworks.												
Output 3. Competencies of regulators / auditors on required tools and protocols enhanced.	3.1. Conduct case studies to replicate remote audit methodologies and procedures to engage on different control programmes.												
	3.2. Hold capacity building of individual regulators on best practices to ensure that they will be proficient in the use of necessary tools and protocols developed for the delivery of remote audits and inspections.												

APPENDIX 2A: BUDGET (INCLUDING IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND ASEAN)

All costs are in USD												
BL	Description	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			STDF	In-kind from the countries
Deliverable (Outcome):												
	Staff	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total		
■	Industrial Development Officer (provided by UNIDO)		12			12			12			
Output 1.1 (Self-)Assessment of countries' readiness against Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023 conducted.												
1100 + 1101	International experts/staff	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total		
■	Technical expert on Remote Audit and Inspection practices	2,000	2.5	5,000	2,000	4	8,000.00	2,000	4.5	9,000	22,000	
■	Project coordinator	2,000	5	10,000	2,000	5	10,000.00	2,000	5	10,000	30,000	
■	Cambodia in-kind contribution											6,000
■	Philippines in-kind contribution											6,000
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution											4,000
				15,000			18,000			19,000	52,000	16,000
15	Project travel	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total		
■	Technical expert on Remote Audit and Inspection practices			0			0	4,797	1	4,797	4,797	
■	UNIDO Project Manager	4,797	1	4,797	4,797	1	4,797			0	9,594	
				4,797			4,797			4,797	14,391	0
16	Staff travel	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total		
■	UNIDO Project Manager	5,203	1	5,203	5,203	2	10,406	5,000	1	5,000	20,609	
				5,203			10,406			5,000	20,609	0
21	Subcontracts	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	Facilitator for workshop with Competent Authorities			0	3,000	1	3,000			0	3,000	
■	Readiness check exercise with regulators			0			0	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	
				0			3,000			3,000	6,000	0
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	Cost/session	# of session	total	Cost/session	# of session	total	Cost/session	# of session	total		
■	Workshop to present Readiness Check to Competent Authorities			0	25000	1	25,000	-	-	0	25,000	
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
■	Workshop with Competent Authorities to conduct readiness check			0			-	10,000	1	10,000	10,000	
■	Indonesia in-kind contribution for meeting room											2,000
■	Workshop on roadmap development			0			-	15,000	1	15,000	15,000	
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
				0			25,000			25,000	50,000	4,000
51	Other direct cost	Lumpsum	units	total	Lumpsum	units	total	Lumpsum	units	total		
■	UNIDO Direct Costs (communication, security, administration, printing, transport)	1,000	1	1,000	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	1	3,000	7,000	
				1,000			3,000			3,000	7,000	
	Subtotal Output 1.1			26,000			64,203			59,797	150,000	20,000

OUTPUT 1.2 Harmonized Manual on remote audit and inspection developed												
1100 + 1101	International experts/staff	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total		
■	Technical expert on operationalization of remote audit and inspection practices	3,000	6.0	18,000	3,000	6	18,000	3,000	4	12,000	48,000	
■	Project coordinator	2,000	5.0	10,000	2,000	3	6,000	2,000	6	12,000	28,000	
■	Cambodia in-kind contribution											6,000
■	Philippines in-kind contribution											6,000
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution											4,000
				28,000			24,000			24,000	76,000	16,000
15	Project travel	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total		
■	Technical expert on operationalization of remote audit and inspection practices	4,162	1	4,162	4,162	1	4,162			0	8,324	
■	National experts			0	1,676	1	1,676			0	1,676	
				4,162			5,838			0	10,000	0
21	Subcontracts	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	National expert	2,000	1	2,000			0			0	2,000	
■	Manual development and design			0	8,000	1	8,000			0	8,000	
				2,000			8,000			0	10,000	0
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	Cost/session	# of session	total	Cost/session	# of session	total	Cost/session	# of session	total		
■	Introductory workshop with relevant competent authorities	10,000	1	10,000			0			0	10,000	
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
■	Workshop to present manual for operationalization of remote audits			-	20,000	1	20,000				20,000	
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
■	Capacity building activities to provide comprehensive guidance to regulators			-				20,000.00	1.00	20,000	20,000	
■	Indonesia in-kind contribution for meeting room											2,000
				10,000			20,000			20,000	50,000	4,000
51	Other direct cost	Lumpsum	units	total	Lumpsum	units	total	Lumpsum	units	total		
■	UNIDO Direct Costs (communication, security, administration, printing, transport)	2,000	1	2,000	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	1	3,000	8,000	
				2,000			3,000			3,000	8,000	
■	Subtotal Output 1.2			46,162			60,838			47,000	154,000	20,000

OUTPUT 1.3 Competencies of regulators / auditors on required tools and protocols enhanced.												
1100 + 1101	International experts/staff	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total	salary/month	months	total		
■	Technical expert on technologies used to conduct remote audits and inspections	4,000	2	8,000	4,000	2	8,000	4,000	2	8,000	24,000	
■	Project coordinator	4,000	2	8,000	2,000	3	6,000	2,000	3	6,000	20,000	
■	Cambodia in-kind contribution											6,000
■	Philippines in-kind contribution											6,000
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution											4,000
				16,000			14,000			14,000	44,000	16,000
15	Project travel	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total		
■	Technical expert on technologies used to conduct remote audits and inspections	5,000	1	5,000	5,000	1	5,000	5,000	1	5,000	15,000	
				5,000			5,000			5,000	15,000	0
16	Staff travel	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total	Total travel cost	# of missions	total		
■	UNIDO Project Manager			0	5,000	1	5,000	5,000	1	5,000	10,000	
				0			5,000			5,000	10,000	0
21	Subcontracts	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	Case studies development			0	5,000	1	5,000			0	5,000	
				0			5,000			0	5,000	0
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	Cost/session	# of session	total				Cost/session	# of session	total		
■	Capacity building of individual regulators on best practices			0			-	12,500	2	25,000	25,000	
■	Indonesia in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
■	ASEAN in-kind contribution for meeting room											1,000
				0			0			25,000	25,000	2,000
45	Equipment	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	Equipment needed for conducting remote audit and inspection practices	20,000	1	20,000							20,000	
				20,000			0			0	20,000	0
51	Other direct costs	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	UNIDO Direct Costs (communication, security, administration, printing, transport)	2,000	1	2,000	3,000	1	3,000	3,000	1	3,000	8,000	
■	Subtotal Output 1.3			2,000			3,000			3,000	8,000	0
				43,000			32,000			52,000	127,000	18,000
End-of-project assessment												
21	Subcontracts	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total	Lump sum	units	total		
■	End-of-project assessment							15,000	1	15,000	15,000	
■	Subtotal end-of-project assessment									15,000	15,000	
	Sub-total (excluding 12% support costs)			115,162			157,041			173,797	446,000	58,000
	Project support costs (12%)										53,520	
	PROJECT TOTAL										499,520	
	GRAND TOTAL PROJECT (Including in-kind contribution from countries)										557,520	

APPENDIX 2B: BUDGET AS PER UNIDO'S STRUCTURE²

BL	Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total (without in-kind contributions)
Outcome 1: Market development					
Output 1.1. (Self-) Assessment of countries readiness against Codex Guidelines CXG 102-2023 supported.					
11	International experts / staff	\$ 14,505	\$ 17,500	\$ 18,484	\$ 50,489
1101	Technical services	\$ 495	\$ 500	\$ 516	\$ 1,511
15	Project staff travel	\$ 4,797	\$ 4,797	\$ 4,797	\$ 14,391
16	Staff travel	\$ 5,203	\$ 10,406	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,609
21	Subcontracts	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000
51	Other direct cost	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,000
Sub-Total Output 1.1		\$ 26,000	\$ 64,203	\$ 59,797	\$ 150,000
Output 1.2. Guideline on operationalisation of remote audit and inspection developed.					
11	International experts / staff	\$ 27,200	\$ 23,296	\$ 23,296	\$ 73,793
1101	Technical services	\$ 800	\$ 704	\$ 704	\$ 2,207
15	Project staff travel	\$ 4,162	\$ 5,838	\$ -	\$ 10,000
21	Subcontracts	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ 10,000
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	\$ 10,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 50,000
51	Other direct cost	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,000
Sub-Total Output 2.2		\$ 46,162	\$ 60,838	\$ 47,000	\$ 154,000
Output 1.3. Competencies of regulators / auditors on required tools and protocols enhanced.					
11	International experts / staff	\$ 15,500	\$ 13,612	\$ 13,612	\$ 42,724
1101	Technical services	\$ 500	\$ 388	\$ 388	\$ 1,276
15	Project staff travel	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
16	Project staff travel	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000
21	Subcontracts	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000
30	In-service training, conferences, workshops	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
45	Equipment	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
51	Other direct cost	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,000
Sub-Total Output 1.3		\$ 43,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 127,000
End-of-project assessment					
21	Subcontracts			\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
TOTAL (excl. 12% programme support costs)		\$ 115,162	\$ 157,041	\$ 173,797	\$ 446,000
12% support costs		\$ 13,819	\$ 18,845	\$ 20,856	\$ 53,520
GRAND TOTAL (incl 12 % support costs)		\$ 128,981	\$ 175,886	\$ 194,653	\$ 499,520

² As per the applicable Framework Agreement, UNIDO will exclusively report financially on the resources entrusted to it and as per UNIDO's standard financial reporting templates

APPENDIX 3: ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION IN KIND FROM THE PHILIPPINES, CAMBODIA, INDONESIA AND ASEAN

a) The Philippines

Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Subtotal (USD)
Staff time in terms of hours during the project life cycle (3 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To review draft documents developed by the project - Participate in regional workshops 	600	10.00	18,000.00
TOTAL:			18,000.00

b) Cambodia

Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Subtotal (USD)
Staff time in terms of hours during the project life cycle (3 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To review draft documents developed by the project - Participate in regional workshops 	600	10.00	18,000.00
TOTAL:			18,000.00

c) Indonesia

Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Subtotal (USD)
Meeting room for regional and other events in Jakarta (# of days)	10	500.00	5,000.00
TOTAL:			5,000.00

d) ASEAN

Item	Unit	Unit price (USD)	Subtotal (USD)
Staff time in terms of hours during the project life cycle (2 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To review draft documents developed by the project - Participate in regional workshops 	600	10.00	12,000.00
Meeting room for regional and other events in Jakarta (# of days)	50	1,000.00	5,000.00
TOTAL:			17,000.00

APPENDIX 4: THEORY OF CHANGE

