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Components	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and constraints	Risk Management
COMPONENT: A. PROJECT MANAGEMENT				
OBJECTIVE A. To assist Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to integrate Biosafety and Biotechnology into its national and development plans.	Agreed and integrated strategy and action plan for biotechnology and in government's policies and second socio-economic development plan.	- Agreed strategy and action plan published in national official gazette, on other national media, and the BCH.	- Biosafety policy agreement is delayed due to time constraints - Biosafety policy is developed in isolation and some stakeholders feel isolated - Biosafety policy not translated into practice - Biosafety policy not approved due to change of govt., political instability etc. - Biosafety policy not consistent with international obligations - Lack of public and institutional support for Biosafety policy - Insufficient time available for development and agreement on policy within the Project - Policy is not responsive to changes (technological, social, political, economic etc.) - Polarization of the debate on Biosafety policy - Biosafety seen as hindrance to trade - Additional costs of Biosafety not accepted for biotechnology development - Biosafety hinders commercialisation of biotech. Products. - Lack of commitment for Government to provide continued resources for post assistance period.	- Promote cooperation and exchange of information throughout government structure as well as other stakeholders - Encourage lobbying policy with key ministries to reach acceptable level of the policy - Develop tools and training for translation of policy into practice - Promote broader public awareness and support for Biosafety and the need for policy - Promote national consensus on Biosafety - Promote awareness on relevant international obligations - Establish cost effective and realistic timeframe for enacting the policy - Planned periodic reassessment of timeframe - Promote mechanisms for review and adjustment of policies - Promote greater dialogue with all stakeholders
OUTCOMES				
A1. Biotechnology and biosafety recognized as a sustainable development issue in NBSAP, NEAP and Biotechnology and Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan.	- National development plans incorporates biotechnology and biosafety as an important component - Biosafety is integrated in national biotechnology and biosafety strategy and in action plan - Biosafety considered in NBSAP and NEAP - Biosafety and biotechnology considered an integral part of the country's sustainable management of biodiversity.	- Accepted in national development and sectoral plans or agreed for inclusion in the next national plan -	- Lack of recognition of Biosafety as an important issue of biotechnology - Biosafety not included in biotechnology-related policies/strategies/plans - Biosafety seen as hindrance to trade in biotechnology products - Additional costs of Biosafety not accepted for biotechnology development - Less awareness of biosafety issues	- Promote awareness of synergies between biotechnology and Biosafety - Promote debate, discussion and exchange of information on trade and biosafety issues - Promote awareness to encourage compliance with relevant international obligations - Put in place full cost-benefit analysis in the development of Biotechnology strategies

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			- Biosafety perceived as an obstacle to bio prospecting and biotech-commercialization.	
Suggestions of possible activities				
Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy	- Participants agree with the policy on biosafety and biotechnology.	- Agreement on course modules - Agreement on the number of training courses offered - Positive feedback from participants.	- No local trainers available. - Training not sufficient to build capacity. - Only some participants from relevant ministries, departments, universities and private sector.	- Use regional and international trainers. - Encourage participation and provide assistance in areas missed. - Agencies that missed out encouraged to participate in the next course. - Greater outreach to stakeholders who missed out on training
Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities.	- Simple and understandable brochures on risk and ways to cope with risks - Posters on related topics - Put out information in appropriate places of dissemination - Acceptance by stakeholders and fewer complaints - Tailor materials to intended audience	- Design and context of the brochure agreed and acceptable - Outline and design of the posters agreed and acceptable - Places and audiences to be disseminated agreed and acceptable.	- Brochures produced in English only. - Brochures produced with old information. - Posters produced with too many wording. - Some stakeholders are not accessible for the brochures and posters.	- Produce in Khmer and English or only in Khmer. - Identify the most updated information of biosafety to be put into the brochures in an understandable manner. - Reduce words and increase pictures on poster so that persons can capture the meaning. - Identify possible mean to send information to most relevant stakeholders. - National BCH is accessible to get information from.
Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs.	- Consultations with line ministries, NGOs, universities and private sector for integration of biosafety and biotechnology into the national development plan. -	- Acceptance of agreed needs, priorities with stakeholders on priority needs for biosafety action plan to integrate into the national development plan.	- Priority needs for biosafety are inconsistent with the national policies. - Priority needs are in conflict among line ministries to take over the responsibility	- Consult existing national development policy with line ministries and stakeholders to draw priority needs. - Identify priority needs from each involved line ministries and affected stakeholders according to their mandate and priority set in the national development policies.
Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy.	- Global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy collected and disseminated to relevant institutions for biosafety action plan development and integration.	- Samples of global and regional biosafety action plan disseminated and received with no adverse reaction.	- Global and regional biosafety action plans are inconsistent with the national development policies and difficult to implement in Cambodia.	- Identify possible priority actions from the global and regional action plan for harmonization and acceptance. - Identify experiences for developing and implementing the biosafety action plan.
Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan.	- Consultation Workshops organized and proposed biosafety action plan made available.	- Proposals agreed for incorporating into the biosafety action plan.	- National development plan or policies did not elaborate much on biosafety.	- Identify for consistency areas in other related national development plan and policies such as NBSAP, NEAP etc.
Prepare biosafety strategy and	- Biosafety strategy and action	- Biosafety strategy and action	- Biosafety strategy and action	- Identify priorities and needs in

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action plan in line with national plans.	plan in accordance with the nation development plan developed.	plan developed and made available to public.	plan is not in line with government policy.	accordance with the national development plan. - Consult with line ministries through workshops on identifying priority actions and needs.
A2. Strengthened political and public support for biosafety policy.	- Clearly defined procedure for review - Policies adjusted in response to changing needs - Acceptable level of public participation in biosafety policy	- Policy accepted by key stakeholders - Existing manuals and guidelines explaining the review systems - Paper trail on adjustments	- Resistance from special interest groups - Lack of information - Lack of capacity - Change in bureaucratic inertia - Lack of government commitment - Inability to sustain changes	- Promote public awareness and consensus building - Conflict management and resolution training - Promote information collection, analysis and exchange - Capacity building as appropriate
Suggestions of possible activities				
Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, and other key stakeholders.	- A number of training opportunities on biosafety policy offered for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians in-charge of biosafety and environment.	- Agreed numbers of training on biosafety policy. - Agreed number of decision-makers, parliamentarians, members of NBSC and concerned stakeholders for the training.	- Training modules are not of interest to decision-makers, parliamentarians, NBSC members and key stakeholders. - Low attendance at training course.	- Identify training modules through consultations with decision-makers and key stakeholders. - Advocate that biosafety policy is one of the government policies. - Explain the value of tools to deal with contentious and political issues
Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development	- Public awareness and understanding increased on biosafety action plan development.	- Agreed process on biosafety action plan development.	- Issues not of interest to the public - Lack of knowledge or misunderstanding of concept - Media react negatively	- Identify appropriate types of media to releasing of information. - Identify appropriate timing for dissemination of information and avoid myths and misconception - Provide appropriate briefings for media
Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan	- % of stakeholders involved in consultations - % of stakeholders making contributions to Action Plan - feedback from stakeholders -	- Level of participation	- Limited participation of provincial authorities involved in this issue	- Set aside budget for key provincial offers to be able to participate in consultations on action plan.
A3. Enabling mechanisms to adapt policy to changing needs	- Clearly defined procedure for review - Policies adjusted in response to changing needs	- Existing manuals and guidelines explaining the review systems - Paper trail on adjustments	- Resistance from special interest groups - Lack of information - Lack of capacity - Lack of bureaucratic inertia - Lack of government commitment - Inability to sustain changes	- Promote public awareness and consensus building - Conflict management and resolution training - Promote information collection, analysis and exchange - Capacity building as appropriate
Suggestions of possible activities				
Set up clear procedures for action	- Clear time frame and	- Agreed guideline for	- Procedure and guideline are	- Ensuring the development of

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plan review	evaluation guideline and procedure to biosafety action plan review.	evaluation. - Clear procedure for review	not consistent with the biosafety law.	procedure and guideline is based the national law on biosafety, its sub-decree and other related law.
Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety and biotechnology? Note: this and the following lines could be deleted as the areas are already covered in respect of policy implications	- Work plan for field reviews. - Suspected field trials.	- Clear work plan. - Agreed field trials for review.	- Periodic review of new field trial is not consistent with biosafety law.	- Ensuring the periodic review of field trials is based the national law on biosafety, its sub-decree and other related laws.
Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy	- Regular meeting with key stakeholders for recent information exchange	- Meetings, and relevant coordination mechanisms. - National BCH agreed to use for information flow.	- Stakeholders don't come to meetings. - Negative reaction to the changes	- Inform through other means especially nBCH. - stakeholders beforehand to keep in touch with different viewpoints
COMPONENT: B. REGULATORY REGIMES				
OBJECTIVE To establish a fully functional and responsive regulatory regime in line with CP and national needs on biosafety	- An approved regulatory regime reflecting policies and defining all other NBF components in compliance with CP and other international obligations - Biosafety law passed by the parliament.	- Biosafety legislation approved; - Biosafety legislation published in the national official gazette - Implementing regulations approved (and published?) - Guidelines available - Internal manuals available	- Terminology used in the legislation is not clear, not officially agreed and/or explained - Regulatory regime is not clear especially in scope and objective - Regulatory regime not consistent with CP and country needs, including public participation - Regulatory regime is not responsive to country's changes (technological, social, political, economic etc) - Unworkable regulatory regime as a result of simply copying other regulatory systems and models. - Regulatory regime not consistent with national biosafety policy. - RR not consistent with countries existing regulatory and administrative structures. - Regulatory regime cannot be easily finalized/implemented because of lack of government support as result of lack of recognition of Biosafety as an important issue - Regulatory regime cannot be finalized/implemented because	- Ensure thorough analysis of country situation at legislative level - Promote cooperation and exchange of information throughout government structure - Develop tools and training for translation of legislation into practice - Support countries to take action in Biosafety - Promote broader public awareness and support for Biosafety and the need for regulatory regime - Promote national consensus on Biosafety - Promote awareness on relevant international obligations - Establish realistic timeframe for Project relevant to country needs - Planned periodic reassessment of timeframe - Develop regulatory regime in accordance with the biosafety policy. - Promote mechanisms for review and adjustment of legislation

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			of lack of public and institutional support - Insufficient time available for development and agreement on policy within the Project - Regulatory regime cannot be easily adopted because of resistance from interest groups - Regulatory regime cannot be enforced because of lack of implementing regulations, guidelines and manuals - Regulatory regime cannot be enforced because of inefficiency of existing administrative structures Internal manuals not available, so responsible staff does not know who is who and who does what	- Promote consultation with all stakeholders during the initial stages of ~~development~~ implementation of the regulatory regime. - Promote collection of information on experiences in other countries
OUTCOMES				
B1 Regulatory regime in place that is consistent with CP and other domestic and international obligations	- Biosafety law drafted - Compliance with ICCP checklist - Compliance with other related international obligations with the CP.	- Biosafety law approved by year? - Appropriate procedural manuals available - ICCP list filled in and available	- Regulatory regime does not comply with CP - Regulatory regime is developed in isolation - Biosafety legislation not harmonized with other existing (sectoral) legislations - Regulatory regime not translated into practice - Regulatory regime does not reflect issues of public concerns - Institutional arrangements not appropriate	- Promote training on CP and how to meet minimum requirements, international obligations of the country, regulatory instruments related to biosafety in the country - Promote cooperation and exchange of information throughout government structure
Suggestions of possible activities				
Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control (or regulation) by an international group of experts, national consultants, etc.	- First draft of sub-decree on LMOs.	- Approved sub-decree on LMOs management and control.	- Based on the final draft law if it approved by the parliament, then the sub-decree can be brought for discussion.	- Lobbying with to push the law forward so as to kick off the sub-decree.
Define terminology	- Approved terms use in CP, final draft law and relevant laws.	- Approved glossary for biosafety or terminology used in Cambodia.	- Necessary terminologies not defined or agreed	- Seek agreement on terminologies and their definition for inclusion
Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum requirements, international obligations of the country, regulatory instruments related to biosafety in the country	- Number of National Workshops on CP understanding and fulfilling the minimum requirements.	- Number of workshop organized, stakeholders invited and number of participants attended.	- Requirements under the CP misinterpreted	- Consult IUCN document and international experts on interpretation of the requirements of the CPN/A

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Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives of different government departments on regulatory issues.	- Approved internal biosafety task force.	- Functioning biosafety task force.	- Task force not established or could not agree	- Encourage dialogue and provide internationally recognised position to task force for a consensus
Establish a mechanism for internal information exchange (internal newsletter, intranet, reports, designation of a focal point, etc.)	- Approved steering committee and task force to have forum to discuss for internal information exchange.	- Functioning steering committee and task force for information exchange.	- Information exchange mechanisms not easily accessible	- Consider revision and improvement to information exchange mechanism
B2 Regulatory regime published and made accessible to all stakeholders	- Posting of the summary in a UN language on the BCH and posting of all regulations - Made accessible to public in accordance with local conditions - Production and dissemination of outreach materials in local languages - Translation into official languages	- Approved Law published on national official gazette, - Guidelines available - Internal manuals available - Summary available on the BCH - Printed Publications, Manuals available - Media coverage of biosafety legislation - Information documents available in local languages	- Lack of public access to information on the regulatory regime - Inappropriate methods used for raising awareness and disseminating information. - Lack of updated information.	- Promote a mechanism for public access to biosafety related information within the country - Proper profiling of the publics so as to lead to using appropriate information and dissemination methods for different stakeholders - Promote a mechanism for regular updating of biosafety information (to be provided to BCH, to media etc.)
Suggestions of possible activities				
Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)	- Agreed implementation guideline for NBF.	- Guideline for NBF implementation	- Guideline is weak and is not responsive to the situation.	- Guideline development has to be in line with existing legislation and consult with stakeholders.
Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control	- Approved sub-decree on LMOs management and control.	- Sub-decree on LMOs passed.	- Sub-decree on LMOs is not passed.	- Consult with stakeholders to add more comments and resubmit for approval.
Set up a procedure for enforcement	- Adopted procedure for enforcement.	- Procedure for enforcement agreed.	- Procedure for enforcement is weak.	- Review regional enforcement for procedure development - Consult experts and CNAs for appropriate procedure.
Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime	- Agreed procedure for revision of regulatory regime.	- Agreed procedure for biosafety law and sub-decree review.	- Hard to review due to institutional problems	- Exchange view with CNAs for procedure to review regulation.
Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures	- A number of training, participants attended. - Degree of understanding NBF implementation components.	- Degree of understanding on NBF implementation and implications.	- Regulatory regime proving difficult to implement	- Initiate and maintain dialogue with affected agencies to reach agreement on implementation
B3 Application and enforcement of the regulatory regime	- Manuals/guidelines produced to operationalise regulatory regime - Mechanism for enforcement of regulatory regime - Cases of non-compliance	- Manuals and guidelines available	- Lack of trained officials with expertise to enforce and apply the regulatory regime - Lack or difficulty in setting up institutional arrangements and mechanisms sneeded to apply	- Promote training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime,

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	- Inspections carried out according to agreed procedures		and enforce the regulatory regime - Absence of clear guidelines and manuals. - Lack of clarity in the regulation system - Overlapping responsibilities among enforcement agencies. - Lack of cooperation between enforcement agencies	enforcement measures. - Write and provide clear manuals and guidelines on the regulatory system
Suggestions of possible activities				
Identification of public concern about regulatory matters.	- Public interest and concerns of regulatory issues identified.	- Agreed public concerns.	- A sector of the public unwilling to accept regulatory regime	- Continue dialogue
Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime.	- Training manuals for environmental lawyers, costume officers, and environmental law enforcement officers on biosafety regulatory regime developed.	- Developed training manuals for the training on biosafety regulatory regime developed.	- Different interpretation of the intent of regulations	- Continue dialogue and work for a consensus
Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer.	- Biosafety regulatory information officer designated for periodic updates.	- Government designated information update officer.	- Lack of trust by some part of the community	- Continue dialogue and see if NBCH focal point might help in this respect.
Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point	- A work plan on communication with the National BCH Focal Point developed.	- Agreed work plan on communication with the national BCH Focal Point.	- Lack of regular communication	- Provide regular updates
Establishment of cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance.	- Cessation/revocation Prakas for non-compliance developed.	- Approved Cessation Prakas for non-compliance.	- Prakas could be issued.	- Consult all CNAs for non-compliance Cessation Prakas issuance. -
COMPONENT: C. HANDLING REQUESTS AND APPLICATIONS				
OBJECTIVE C. To assist RGC to have fully functional national system for handling requests and applications.	- System for handling applications in place - Advanced use of BCH - Number of decisions made as a result of requests - Additionally CNA(s) nominated and in place with clear distinction of responsibilities - Available set of procedures for handling requests within time frames.	- Letter of CNAs nomination sent to the CBD Executive Secretary - Existing mandates of nominated CNAs - Approved procedures in the law for handling requests or applications made readily available.	Lack of procedures and institutional infrastructure not in place - Lack of finance - Lack of experience and expertise to handle applications	- Establish workable measures to handle requests - Conduct training for admin. And institutional support personnel - Work within time frames
OUTCOMES				
C1. Establishment of a fully functional and workable system for handling applications, their consideration and decision making	- Components of the system for handling applications identified - A fully operationally effective system for handling applications	- Appointed experts for RA/RM - Meetings held at least twice in a year??	- Lack of RA experts - Lack of consensus in RA decision - Insufficient scientific data/info provided	- Establishment of administrative measures in accordance with the NBF - Capacity building in RA among public

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	- National roster of risk assessment experts - Appointed entity, i.e. scientific advisory team for risk assessment - Rules for appointments of experts and TORs - Agreed procedures for carrying out risk assessment - Trained personnel - Percentage of assessments completed	- Procedure stipulated in the law. - - Method of risk assessment, standard etc.	- Credibility of data provided for RA - Bureaucratic red tape that hinders decision-making - Opposition groups block the decision. - Lack of proper forms, guidelines or manuals for making an application	- Disseminate RA procedure for broader implementation. - Encourage regional cooperation in RA - Encourage dialogue between applicants and regulators to RA applications and procedures.
Suggestions of possible activities				
Definition of criteria for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity	- Acceptable criteria - Available RA and RM experts for advise.	- Agreed criteria for RA and RM. - Biosafety Advisory Team established.	- Criteria for RA and RM are ambiguous and not implementable.	- Criteria assessment must be consistent with biosafety law, its sub-decree and other existing legislation.
Identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity	- Involved ministries identified to send expert for Biosafety Advisory Team establishment to advise on RA and RM.	- Biosafety Advisory Team established.	- Lack of RA and RM experts -	- Provide training on RA and RM to local scientists to build a capacity for RA and RM. - Contact UNEP/BCH for biosafety experts.
Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure.	- Agreed national guideline and procedure for RA and RM.	- Agreed guideline and procedure for RA and RM.	- Complicated guideline and long procedure.	- Guideline and procedure for RA and RM has to be consistent with biosafety law and its sub-decree.
Development of a "check list" for RA practitioners.	- RA checklist developed.	- Approved RA checklist for practitioner.	N/A	N/A
-RA and RM Training	- Participants from involved line ministries, NGOs, universities and private sector invited for the training. - Agreed number of training offered.	- Relevant stakeholders attended the training. - Agreed number of training on RA and RM.	- Lack of experts for RA and RM. - Lack of participants	- Communicate with UNEP and region for expert exchanges on RA and RM. - Increase motivation for participation
Setting up necessary facilities for LMOs detection.	- LMOs detectors, PCRs and refrigerators identified for line ministries and national labs (Pasteur Institute and Universities).	- Relevant competent labs and facilities agreed for facilities requirement.	- Lack of equipment in the region. - Expensive equipment - Ministries compete for taking over the equipment.	- Contact involved companies for required equipment. - Buy necessary equipment - Identify in the agreement the fate of the equipment after the project for sustainability.
Assess necessary facilities for LMOs identification	- Identified lab facilities for LMOs check and identification.	- Agreed existing facilities improvement for LMOs identification.	- Too many poor facilities for improvement - Unable to improve all facilities for LMOs identification.	- Identify most needed facilities for LMOs identification. - Promote private sector for investment.
C2. A fully functional decision-making system	- Review of decisions on risk assessment - Clearly defined entity for decision making with clearly defined roles and responsibilities - Percentage of decisions made	- RA rules and systems in place - Decision making system established with identified criteria and rules	- Trade, politics and other considerations over-ride decision-making - Negative public opinion on biosafety - Lack of legislative basis for review and appeal of decision	- Institute a strong decision-making body which enjoys public confidence and credibility - Involve public and other stakeholders in decision-making

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	- Public consultation in decision making based on Art.23.2 of the CP - Mechanisms to include, where applicable, other issues such as socio-economic considerations in decision making - Review of decisions (i.e. for appeal against decision)	- Legislation for review and appeal of decision		- Establish a Review mechanism for decision-making (Cambodian law does not allow to have an appeal). Article 28-30 of biosafey law. - Provide necessary legislative support
Suggestions of possible activities				
Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures.	- Agreed in the draft law on Biosafety (article 6-9) and a Sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control (article 10-28)	- Biosafety Law (article 6-9) and a Sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control (article 10-28).	- Overlapping roles and responsibilities - Consuming a lot of time	- Apply good management techniques (HRM)
Training of decision-makers especially on international obligations.	- Heads of relevant departments and Ministries including head of CNA(s) invited for the training.	- Training manuals and participants agreed for the training.	- Manuals have bearing substance for as intended.	- Manuals development must consult line ministries especially national experts to have the best idea of acceptable substance for decision-makers.
Development of national guidelines on decision making	- Agreed in the draft law on Biosafety and a Sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control	- The draft law on Biosafety and a Sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control.	- The draft law on biosafety is not passed.	- Take the draft law on biosafety for review to include comments from different stakeholders and resubmit. - Draft guideline for LMOs Release into the environment as a back up alternative.
Definition of mechanism for public involvement and development of educational materials	- Relevant public participation manuals and article 31-33 in the law and article 40-41in the sub-decree.	- Regularity of public participation - Materials developed.	- Draft law not providing mechanism for public participation	- Public participation instruments provided in law
Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration for decision making	- Impacts on biodiversity, human health, social belief, and national security.	- Agreed key indicators of impacts on biodiversity, human health, social belief, and national security.	- Consideration of socio economic factors not included in law	- Provide for consideration of socio economic consideration in law
C3. A fully functional administrative system	- Responsibilities assigned for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement - Transit, contained use certificates - Compliance with BCH obligations - Clear definition of procedures for handling of notification (AIA) - Percentage of requests handled - Procedures for handling	- Emergency response measures established and personnel assigned. - Agreed procedures for handling applications and/or requests.	- Administrative system lack the force of law because NBF yet to be passed as law - Lack of staff to carry out administrative tasks - Delay in administration due to bureaucracy	- Promote on-line application to reduce admin. - Establish interim admin. measures until NBF is passed as national Law

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	transport, packaging and identification of LMOs - Procedures for handling of confidential information established			
Suggestions of possible activities				
Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP.	- Existing established government agencies and within CNAs.	- Already government appointed CNAs and relevant mandate agencies	- Responsible agencies not identified	- Identify responsible agency/ies by mutual agreement and provide legislative support for it
Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information	- Experiences of other countries for guideline development - In-countries guideline	- Agreed guideline for emergency response.	- Guideline is not practical in the country.	- Redefine guideline to meet the real situation in consultation with key stakeholder and experts.
Training on guideline for emergency response.	- Participants from involved line ministries. - Modules for training.	- Agreed number of participants - Agreed modules for training.	- Lack of lecturers on guideline development for emergency response.	- Hire regional/international experts - Contact UNEP for experts.
Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among CAs	- Mechanisms of networking - Websites - Regular meetings.	- Agreed mechanisms for procedure on cooperation and information exchanges.	- Mutual agreement or memorandum of understanding (MOU) not achieved	- Existing mechanism on procedure for cooperation and information exchange could also be helpful but if not establish appropriate MOUs.
C4. A fully functional system for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH.	- A robust BCH containing all relevant information - Information accessible to broad public - Fully functioning BCH FP - Clear definition of procedures for submission of information on BCH - Responsibilities assigned for monitoring of the BCH (FFP etc). - Compliance with BCH obligations.	- National BCH establishment - Procedure of nBCH updating and information storing. - National BCH Focal Point designation. - A workable nBCH.	- Lack of personnel with the right combination of skills - Lack of facilities - Lack of regular updating of national BCH.	- Train personnel, who are data entry persons, from line ministries on website development and BCH. - Provide computers and network. - Designate persons to regular update information on the nBCH.
Suggestions of possible activities (these will complement activities under the BCH project)				
Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH	- Approved information for exchange. - Regional and global requirement for information exchange.	- Mandates of CNA for information exchange. - Agreed information for exchange on the nBCH.	- Too much information put on the nBCH. - Too little information put on the nBCH.	- Identify information and consult decision-makers of CNAs before placing in the nBCH.
Development of guidelines for the management of the information and	- Agreed in the law on biosafety and sub-decree	- Approved guideline for management of information	- Difficulty in identifying information to be put in the	- Check with government before placing information into the

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compliance with BCH obligations		and compliance with BCH obligations.	BCH due to the IPR.	BCH.
Training	- Modules for BCH training at national level.	- Number of training courses offered and participants attended. - Degree of understanding among participants attended.	- Lack of regional/international lecturers.	- UNEP plays a central role to provide resource persons for the training courses.
Creation of national Biosafety databank/s	- Existing website related to biosafety.	- Centre of information to be stored biosafety information for the purpose of information flow.	- Information on LMOs might not be on the database due to their absence in Cambodia.	- Search for information on the web.
Identification, collection, input and update of data	- Places of information collection.	- Places of information collection, information to be placed under the website.	- Mechanism for updating not establish or become ineffective	- Identify resources for updating data
Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)	- Newsletters, TV shows, posters, and websites.	- Number of newsletters, TV shows, quiz show, posters, and websites established. - Stakeholders acceded to these modes of information dissemination.	- Too expensive for TV-show.	- Identify acceptable mean for public awareness.
Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g. NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities etc.)	- Approved mechanism for external data input with NGOs, and Chamber of Commerce.	- Regular meetings with relevant stakeholders for input from them.	- Relevant stakeholders might be missed to invite the meeting.	- Properly check to ensure most relevant stakeholders invited to have input for the meeting.
COMPONENT: D. ENFORCEMENT AND MONITORING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS				
OBJECTIVE To set up a workable and fully functional system for monitoring and enforcement	- Enforcement procedure - Functioning costume, CAMCONTROL, agricultural and environmental officers. - Functioning agencies i.e., MOE and MAFF for Monitoring. - Functioning body on biosafety.	- Approved procedure for enforcement. - Designated agencies for main ports of entry to enforce biosafety law and related laws. - Designated agencies for monitoring licensed biotech activities.	- Procedure for enforcement can be confusing - Duties and responsibilities are not clearly assigned/appointed to staff - Procedure and other important information cannot reach to the local and regional authorities	- Ensure clarity and transparency - Promote cooperation and exchange of information - Establish system or standard of motivation for monitoring and enforcement of the regulatory regime
OUTCOMES				
D1. Establishment of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and enforcement	- Roles and responsibilities for monitoring and enforcement in place	- Written and approved division of roles and responsibilities available	- the division of roles and responsibilities either unclear, overlapping or leaving gaps	- Awareness raising – how to divide tasks, responsibilities, how to solve this question in a systematic way so that there are neither overlaps nor gaps.
Suggestions of possible activities				
Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia.	- Survey report on roles and responsibilities of line ministries for monitoring risk in Cambodia.	- Survey report on roles and responsibilities for monitoring in Cambodia. - Relevant line ministries with right mandates for monitoring including guideline for monitoring.	- Survey report can be inaccurate. - Survey result can contain biases due to the survey period.	- Ensure accuracy - Increase sample size as big as possible
Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for	- A number of trained personnel in monitoring skill. - A number of training courses	- Level of understanding in monitoring skill among personnel invited for the	- Monitoring is impractical - Lack of participation from relevant agencies in the	- Consult biosafety law, NBF framework, existing related laws and key stakeholders to

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monitoring	offered to officials from line ministries.	training and the application in their own field of work. - Agreed number of training courses offered.	training	develop an effective monitoring system. - Identify most relevant stakeholders to be invited for the training.
Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning	- A number of officials involved in the on-the-job training. - Well-functioning the system.	- A number of officials involved in the on-the-job training and understanding from the involvement. - Well-functioning system.	- On-the-job training can be less effective than the formal one. - Unskilled trainers/supervisors may lead to different training experiences.	- Improve training quality control. - Provide training allowance including financial supports or other kind of incentives.
D2 Strengthen systems for enforcement	- Enforcement system in place	- Written and approved rules for enforcement - Trained people including local lawyers in place who know how to interpret CP and what are the compliance rules and practical applicability - No problems vs number of problems.	- rules in place, approved, but are not followed either due to political ignorance, low awareness or low capacity - Rules can be misapplied	- train people, especially lawyers (governmental officers in CAs), to correctly interpret CP and how to comply with CP - ensure the regular reporting to the CBD Secretariat about the implementation of CP, make these reports available to other interested parties - Ensure access to international experts (compliance committee?)
Suggestions of possible activities				
Develop appropriate guidelines, manual and rules for enforcement	- Guideline, manual and rules for enforcement developed and agreed.	- Guideline, manual and rules for enforcement agreed for used.	- Guideline, manual and rules for enforcement are not agreed for used. - Quality of those guideline, manual and rules	- Awareness raising, and promote participation - Ensure quality of the editing of those guideline, manual and rules
Provide legal training for key personnel in responsible agencies	- A number of training workshops on law enforcement offered for key personnel.	- Level of understanding on law enforcement related to biosafety among key personnel invited. - A number of training offered.	- Lack of quality of the project training, e.g. training materials, trainers, etc. - Drain of qualified personnel out of Biosafety as a result of the training - (Loss of experienced staffs)	- Design a proper training evaluation and monitoring and assure appropriate feedbacks from participants - The interactive training programs should involve a large number of stakeholders - Provide active support system to help cope with high turnover at least for the first 3 years of the project period.
Develop guidelines and rules for monitoring (in cooperation with other countries for harmonization).	- Guideline and rules for monitoring developed and agreed. - Degree of harmonized areas with neighbouring countries.	- Guideline and rules for monitoring developed and used.	- Corruption issues - Political and economical instabilities in the county can be a barrier to the task	-
D3. Emergency response procedures established and operational	- Rules for emergency procedures in place - Authorities, contact persons nominated and made known to public - Trained staff able to deal with	- Written and approved rules available, (also for remediation) - Authorities nominated and approved (by government?) - Staff in these authorities trained and nominated, tasks	- System exists only on paper, is non-functional or with low capacity (functional when dealing with small cases, but helpless with big cases) - Not enough finances	- Ensure that people responsible for emergency cases are fully aware of their tasks, probably written contracts should be established.

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	emergency issues - Number of trained staff to deal with emergencies - Budget for Emergency Response to mitigate accidental release available - Connection to the other countries via BCH	described in their job description - Functional access to BCH and other means of connection - number of emergency cases solved	(emergency measures, remediation could be very expensive), also there could be no means for eliminating GMOs from environment - connection not functioning (i.e. somebody who sees an accident cannot access to responsible persons for whatever reasons – bad connection, contact person having holiday etc) - responsible staff does not know what to do (could be aware how to behave in case of GM plants, but no awareness in case of GMOs) - emergency cases hidden by government or by companies, blocking info - government not willing to admit that their country is not able to deal with the issue themselves and not asking help from other countries / international organizations	- Good education/training for responsible persons, duplication of persons so that there is no one single person responsible for everything ((in case one contact person is sick, then somebody takes over his task) - Ensure that means for emergency responses are available (cars to access the emergency site, means for eliminating GMOs, etc) - Develop tools (guidelines) for different emergency cases, possibility to ask for help from other countries/ authorities/ international organizations - Ensure that access to emergency lines is free and operational. Possible options – free emergency line, all the calls are taped, etc - Raise awareness so that governments/ companies understand that hiding accidents and delays in eliminating GMOs will lead to bigger disaster than immediate action and that hiding accidents (especially from neighbouring countries) is illegal
Suggestions of possible activities				
Develop guidelines and rules for emergency cases (including remediation), develop TORs for responsible agencies/persons	- Guidelines and rules for emergency developed and TORs of responsibilities.	- Practical guidelines and rules developed and used.	- Unforeseen situations arising	- Establish dialogue with other agencies to anticipate foreseeable emergencies
Identify responsible authorities and focal points and establish contracts, binding them	- Mandates of responsible authorities and focal points identified.	- Responsible authorities and focal points identified.	- MOU not established	- Initiate contact with responsible agencies to establish workable MOU
Provide training for emergency operations for all principal actors (including high ranking officials – see risk management)	- A number of training provided. - A number of high-ranking officials participated.	- Level of understanding in emergency operation among high-ranking officials. - A number of trainings offered.	- Confusion in respective responsibilities	- establish MOU with clearly defined responsibilities
Maintain an updated inventory of emergency equipment and ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements	- Inventory of emergency equipment prepared and made available. - Places equipment stored.	- List of emergency equipment stored and provided.	- Equipment outdated or not maintained	- Provide for regular check and audit of the equipment's effectiveness
Define emergency response procedures, (hotline etc., contact details, incl. international ones)	- Emergency response procedures developed.	- Emergency response procedures agreed for use and developed.	- Emergency response procedures unclear or misunderstood	- Review emergency response procedures from regions. - Develop emergency response procedures for Cambodia.

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COMPONENT: E. PUBLIC AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

OBJECTIVE To establish a fully functional systems for: Public awareness Education Participation Access to information	- Public participation for Biosafety-related issues part of the sustainable development plan. - Topics addressing biosafety included in higher secondary and college curricula. - Public debate and discussion in media. - National BCH operational and continuously updated. - Public Awareness strategy developed and executed. - Biosafety mainstreamed into training courses of agricultural, health, customs and other enforcement officers.	- Development Plans - Various strategies -	- Lack of political support - Biosafety is not a sustainable development issue - Lack of capacity to address public participation and awareness issues - Control of media. - Media not willing to promote debate on biosafety.	- Advocate politicians for supports especially ombudsman and NBSC members - Check NBSAP and NEAP to ensure biosafety is addressed in them or put in their next review. - Cooperate with UNEP and regional network to build capacity in public awareness, education and participation. - Use every means of media to ensure information related to risk reach the public. - Encourage NGOs and other local institutions to handle public awareness as they have done before.
OUTCOMES				
E1. National system for access and sharing of information	- No. of nationals accessing the national BCH. - No. of records on the national BCH. - Regularity of updates to the national BCH. - No. of people trained to continue tasks	- Access records of the national BCH. - Instructional and user manuals - Country information available on the BCH central portal	- National BCH not updated. - Public not aware of the existence of the national BCH. - NBCH not updated on a regular basis - No sustainability policy for turnover of staff	- Capacity building within government sectors on the need to share information. - Raising awareness - Sustained capacity for maintaining and updating the national BCH - Adequate knowledge management tools in place
Suggestions of possible activities				
Training of FP within country	- A number of raining courses on FP offered within the country	- A number of participants invited to participate in the training courses.	- All personnel not familiar with their responsibilities	- Increase information exchange and provide regular update
Development of training material	- Training materials developed	- Training materials developed and used.	- Training materials cannot be developed for use on time. - Training materials and other manuals	- Increase information exchange and provide regular update
Development and dissemination of outreach material (e.g. Newsletters, Biosafety website)	- A number of and titles of newsletters, and website developed and disseminated.	- A number of copies of newsletters disseminated - A number of visitors acceded to biosafety website.	- Information not reaching appropriate personnel	- Establish mechanism for checking that information reaches appropriate personnel
Create Library and databases to ensure accessibility to public	- A library and a database established at MOE.	- A library and a database opened to public.	- Costly and undermine the operation and its sustainability	- Charge minimal fee for the uses of library for non-governmental officials (will be imposed after the project).
Identify and create national contact list	- List of experts, committee members, competent authority, and concerned ministries established.	- Developed lists of experts, committee members, competent authority, and concerned ministries.	- Contact list not established or becomes out of date	- Establish and regularly up date contact list

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Training workshops for the BCH	- A number of training workshops on BCH offered.	- A number of BCH workshops offered and participants invited.	- Appropriate personnel did not attend workshop	- Ensure maximum participation
Use existing tools for networking and knowledge management	- Places of information obtained or exchanged.	- Institutions/agencies as partner of information exchange.	- Tools failed	- Consider back up mechanism
E2. Strengthen system for public awareness and education	- Percentage of students receiving education on biosafety - Strategies to target public	- Curricula - Documents -	- Lack of capacity to inform people and create messages that target lay people - Lack of capacity of instructors and curricula developers	- Raising awareness of educators on the need to include biosafety as part of the biotechnology curriculum - Capacity building for government sectors involved with creating public awareness messages.
Suggestions of possible activities				
Identify responsible institutions for managing public awareness and education campaigns relating to Biosafety (TV show, brochures, and posters)	- Ministry of Environment and NGOs through checking their mandates.	- MOE/Dept. of Environmental Education	- Lack of capacities to complete assignments (e.g.: due to many responsibilities and time constraint, etc.) - Lack of motivation	- Provide appropriate training - Promote participation - Offer incentives/motivation
Surveys for public opinion	- Results of the survey	- Survey results - Sample questions for survey.	- Survey results can contain biases - Questionnaires may contain threatening questions that respondents cannot tell the truth - Can be expensive and costly	- Use various data collection methods - Apply informal interviewing, structured and unstructured interviewing, etc. - Survey task can be outsourced to avoid burdens
Organise public debates for awareness	- Live radio talk, live TV talk and newspaper articles on biosafety and related issues. - Initiate discussions at teaching institutions.	- Conducted live radio talk and TV talks.	- The broadcast could not reach the intended audiences. - The timing of broadcast inappropriate. - Language or level of detail inappropriate to target audiences.	- Seek media communication advice for reaching target audiences. - Radio talk may be more effective and reach more listeners, especially people in very rural areas not accessible by TV. - Broadcast TV show at peak viewing times in appropriate language and technical content
Develop curricula for Biosafety in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health	- Secondary and university curriculum that included biosafety issues.	- Biosafety based-primary and university curriculum agreed.	- Biosafety based-primary and university curriculum not agreed - Can be time-consuming. - Some issues can be left out.	- Get expert advice from academia. - Review and update.
Train educators	- Offered courses on training the trainers including teachers from secondary school and universities.	- A number of training courses offered. - A number of trainers participated.	- Poor quality of the training courses. - Courses may not be properly conducted or pitched at an appropriate level.	- Establish course evaluation or assessment system so participants can provide feedbacks for improvement.
Invite experts of international fame to teach courses in educational institutions and give public talks	- A number of international experts invited.	- A number of training courses and public talks international experts participate.	- It is hard to get famous experts. - Very costly most times.	- Provide resources. - Encourage regional cooperation for experts to visit more than one country. - Contact experts early.

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				- Provide appropriate rewards for their participation.
E3. Strengthen system for public participation in decision-making	- Strategies developed and discussed in country through media and other means. - Public service campaign strategy - Pubic service advertising targeting key audiences -	- Documents - Advertising - Strategies - Monitoring media -	- Public service campaigns do not correctly promote message on biosafety - Lack of will on the part of public to participate due to lack of information on the issues and their importance - Strategies don't target main issues and are biased in favour of one or other interested group.	- Raising awareness of the need to promote messages that target the appropriate audience and are directly related to biosafety.
Suggestions of possible activities				
Workshops for stakeholders including media	- Public awareness workshop on participation and decision-making	- Stakeholders participation - Diversity of background in the workshop.	- Not enough intended participants in the workshops. - Important stakeholders may not be able to attend the workshops. - Objective of the workshops not met.	- Encourage participation by providing financial support. - Encourage standards for evaluation or assessment of each workshop.
Organize educational fairs and events.	- Number of school children, NGOs, and university students participation in drawing competition.	- Competing paintings among students encouraged.	- Can be difficult to organize. - Some important people do not know about the event or could not attend. - Can be very costly. - The message we want to convey may not get through to the intended audience.	- Train support staff to make workshops interesting and enjoyable. - Advertise and invite well in advance. - Offer incentives to appropriate participants.
Organize public debates and meetings	- Invited middle level of decision-makers from relevant ministries and NGOs for counter arguments.	- Agreed topics on risk management and assessment and other relevant topics used. - Number and a variety of stakeholder participation in debates.	- Lack of political support. - Public fear on use of LMOs.	- Encourage a frank debate for the benefit of the public and protect local biodiversity. - Invite some ombudsman to attend the live debate.
Identify and institutionalize entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs	- Focal point establishment for LMOs information dissemination.	- Department of Environmental Education. - NGOs-related activities.	- Public apathy/indifference	- Encourage information dissemination at appropriate level
Identify institutions specializing in developing and delivering public service campaign	- Institutions specialized in environmental education (government ministries, civil groups and universities).	- Department of Environmental Education - NGOs-related activities. - Universities.	- Lack of resources and political commitment	- Seek political commitment and support for resources. - Pagoda could also help to promote public awareness because Cambodians believe in Buddha so monks can perform their roles.

ANNEX 2

Matrix showing the relationship between the NBF and the Cartagena Protocol (CP)

Project activity	Protocol (CPB)	NBF-Law and Sub-decree
Putting in place a regulatory regime for managing applications on LMOs Development and enactment of the legislation Proposal for the legislation, workshops, policy development, drafting of the legislation, holding workshops, consultation, finalizing the legislation. Training legal experts and key staff for the implementation of the legislation	Articles 1 – Objective, 2(1) – General provisions, 3 – Use of terms, 4 – Scope, 5 – Pharmaceuticals, and 6 – Transit and contained use,	Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 34 and 35 of Draft Sub Decree (DSD).
Setting up procedures for efficient handling of applications including consideration, decision making, and review of decision	Article 2(4) – General provisions, Annex I and II	Articles 4, 34 and 35 of DSD.
Setting up a workable, cost effective, and transparent system for risk assessment	Articles 7 – AIA procedures, 8 – Notification, 10 – Decision making, and 12 – Review of decisions	Articles 5, 6, 7, and 23 – 27 of DSD.
Setting up a workable, cost effective, and transparent system for risk assessment, evaluation, and management by persons with appropriate knowledge and experience	Article 15 – Risk assessment and Annex III	Articles 5, 6, 7, and 23 – 27 of DSD.
Putting in place terms of reference for competent decision makers with knowledge and experience in biosafety issues and making the information available to potential users of the system.	Articles 16 – Risk management and 20 – Information sharing and the	Article 6 of DSD.

	BCH	
Setting up a workable, cost effective, and transparent system for monitoring and enforcement	Articles 17 – Unintentional transboundary movement, 18 – handling, transport, packaging and identification, and 25 – Illegal transboundary movement	Article 38 of DSD.
Putting in place workable, cost effective, and transparent system for public involvement in the decision making process on LMOs	Article 23 – Public awareness and participation	Articles 36 and 37 of DSD.

ANNEX 3

Detailed Cost of the NBF Implementation Project

Project Duration: 48 months (January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2009)

(In US dollars)

Objective A: To assist Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to integrate Biosafety and Biotechnology into its national and development plans.			
Activities to achieve each Outcome	**Multiple**	**Unit Cost**	**Total**
A1. Biotechnology and biosafety recognized as a sustainable development issue in NBSAP, NEAP and Biotechnology and Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan.			**65,000**
A1.1. Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy			**13,000**
- Coordinator, (number of months)	**2**	1,500	3,000
- Three-month training workshops, (number of workshops)	**2**	5,000	10,000
A1.2. Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities			**7,000**
- Publication of brochures, posters	**1**	3,000	3,000
- Translation, English - Khmer	**1**	500	500
- Quiz show on National TVK	**1**	3,500	3,500
A1.3. Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs			**26,000**
- An expert (who will also review the policies in A1.5.)	**12**	1,500	18,000
- Transportations	**1**	4,000	4,000
- Workshops with involved stakeholders	**2**	2,000	4,000
A1.4. Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy			**5,000**
- Printing and publication and dissemination	**1**	5,000	5,000
A1.5. Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan			**4,000**
- Meetings with stakeholders	**1**	2,000	2,000
- Consultation workshops	**1**	2,000	2,000
A1.6. Prepare biosafety strategy & action plan in line with national plan			**10,000**
- Meetings with involved ministries/main stakeholders	**2**	5,000	10,000
A2. Strengthened political and public support for biosafety policy			**19,000**
A2.1. Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, other key stakeholders			**5,000**
- Training workshops, (number of workshops)	**1**	5,000	5,000
A2.2. Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development			**9,000**
- On National TVK, 30 minutes/month for one year	**12**	550	6,600
- On newspaper (Rasmei Kampuchea, other papers)	**12**	200	2,400
A2.3. Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan			**5,000**
- Seminars/workshops	**1**	5,000	5,000

A3. Enabling mechanisms to adapt policy to changing needs			**16,000**
A3.1. Set up clear procedures for action plan review			**16,000**
- Assign an action plan personnel			
- Expenses for regular meetings with RGC (4/year)	**16**	1,000	16,000
A3.2. Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety and biotechnology?			**0**
A3.3. Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy			**0**
Objective B: To establish a fully functional and responsible regulatory regime in line with CP and national needs on biosafety.			
B1. Regulatory regime in place consistent with CP and other obligations			**51,500**
B1.1. Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control by an international group of experts, national consultants, etc.			**21,500**
- An international expert (number of months)	**1**	7,000	7,000
- A national consultant (number of months)	**3**	1,500	4,500
- Consultation meetings	**1**	5,000	5,000
- NBSC meetings	**1**	5,000	5,000
B1.2. Define terminology (Glossary Development)	**1**	0	**0**
B1.3. Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum requirements, international obligations of the country, regulatory instruments related to biosafety in the country			**10,000**
- Number of training workshops/seminars	**2**	5,000	10,000
B1.4. Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives from different government departments on regulatory issues			**0**
B1.5. Establish mechanism for internal information exchange (internal newsletter, intranet, reports, designation of a focal point, etc.)			**20,000**
- Field and/or study visits for exchanges - idea, info., updates, etc.			
B2. Regulatory regime published and made accessible to all stakeholders			**79,500**
B2.1. Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)			**59,500**
- An international expert (number of months)	**6**	7,000	42,000
- A national consultant (number of months)	**9**	1,500	13,500
- Meetings	**2**	2,000	4,000
B2.2. Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control			**4,000**
- Meetings	**2**	2,000	4,000
B2.3. Set up a procedure for enforcement			**0**
B2.4. Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime			**0**
B2.5. Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures			**16,000**
- Training workshops	**2**	4,000	8,000

- Publication, documentations	1	8,000	8,000
B3. Application and enforcement of the regulatory regime			**19,100**
B3.1. Identify public concerns of regulatory matters			**5,000**
- Consultation workshop or conference	1	5,000	5,000
- Conduct survey			
B3.2. Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime			**7,500**
- Resource person, (number of months)	3	1,500	4,500
- Translation, publication, printing and dissemination	1	3,000	3,000
B3.3. Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer			**6,600**
- A designated government officer	12	550	6,600
B3.4. Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point			**0**
B3.5. Establish cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance			**0**
Objective C: To assist RGC to have fully functional national system for handling requests and applications.			
C1. Establishment of a fully functional and workable system for handling applications, their consideration and decision making			**452,500**
C1.1. Definition of criterial for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity			**48,500**
- RA & RM international expert (in months)	5	7,000	35,000
- RA & RM local expert (in months)	9	1,500	13,500
- Setting criteria for RA & RM experts			
C1.2. Identification, appointment & revision of RA experts & entity			**0**
- Development of TORs for experts/advisors			
C1.3. Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure			**4,000**
- Workshops for consultants	2	2,000	4,000
C1.4. Development of a "Check list" for RA practitioners			**0**
C1.5. RA and RM Training			**100,000**
- Send staff for training: in-country or even oversea, etc.	1	100,000	100,000
- Trainers / Resource persons			
C1.6. Set up and assess necessary facilities for LMOs detection and identification			**300,000**
Laboratory Establishment			50,000
Equipments for **LMO** Detection			250,000
- Top loading balance		500	
- Microwave oven (basic)		300	
- Set of variable volume dispensing micropipettes (1-1000ul)		1,000	
- -20 degrees C freezer for storage of enzymes, nucleotides		1,500	

and consumables			
- Spectrophotometer		10,000	
- Primer and Marker		15,000	
- Chemicals and Reagents		40,000	
- Gel casting equipment (to make agarose gel)		18,000	
- Electrophoresis apparatus (to separate DNA)			
- Power pack for AC power supply (to run electrophoresis apparatus)		500	
- Ultraviolet transilluminator (for detection of DNA in gel)		1,000	
- Photographic apparatus to record DNA separation (this can vary from a simple camera to expensive digital camera systems		2,000	
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) machine		100,000	
- Hybridisation ovens (2 units)		500	
- -80 degrees C deep freezer (for X-ray autoradiography)		10,000	
Other laboratory facilities available in hospitals, R&D Institutes or universities			
- Radioactive laboratory for radioactive labelling of DNA probe (If radioactive technique is used)			
- Dark room facilities for processing X-ray films			
C2. A fully functional decision-making system			**39,000**
C2.1. Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures			**4,000**
- The number of meetings	**2**	2,000	4,000
C2.2. Training of decision makers especially on international obligations			**15,000**
- Training seminars/workshops	**3**	5,000	15,000
Send staff for training classes (e.g.: can be abroad, etc.)			
C2.3. Development of national guidelines on decision making			**4,000**
- A number of Seminars needed	**1**	4,000	4,000
C2.4. Development of mechanism for public involvement & educational materials			**14,000**
- A number of meetings/events	**1**	4,000	4,000
- Publication of manuals and other educational materials	**1**	10,000	10,000
C2.5. Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration			**2,000**
- Glossary development and consultation	**1**	2,000	2,000
C3. A fully functional administrative system			**30,000**
C3.1. Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP			**2,000**
- Meetings	**1**	2,000	2,000
C3.2. Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information			**8,000**
- An expert to set guidelines, organize meetings	**4**	2,000	8,000
C3.3. Training on guideline for emergency response	**2**	5,000	**10,000**
C3.4. Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among CAs.			**10,000**

- Mechanism for networking	1	2,000	2,000
- Websites	1	2,000	2,000
- Regular meetings	6	1,000	6,000
C4. A fully functional system for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH			**28,000**
C4.1. Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH			**2,000**
- Consultation meetings	1	2,000	2,000
C4.2. Development of guidelines for the management of the information and compliance with BCH obligations			**2,000**
- Consultation meetings	1	2,000	2,000
C4.3. Training	2	5,000	**10,000**
C4.4. Creation of national Biosafety databank/s			
- Database engineer	1	5,000	**5,000**
C4.5. Identification, collection, input and update of data			**0**
- (done by database engineer)			
C4.6. Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)			**5,000**
- Website development and maintenance by a Designer	1	5,000	5,000
C4.7. Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g., NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities, etc.)			**4,000**
- Related workshops/seminars	2	2,000	4,000
Objective D: To set up a workable and fully functional system for monitoring and enforcement.			
D1. Establish roles and responsibilities of monitoring and enforcement			**149,000**
D1.1. Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia			**14,000**
- A national expert to prepare technical monitoring systems	7	2,000	14,000
- Establishment of methodologies for monitoring	1		
D1.2. Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for monitoring			**130,000**
- Training workshops or	6	5,000	30,000
- Send staff for external training classes	1	100,000	100,000
D1.3. Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning			**5,000**
- Case study supervisors	1	5,000	5,000
D2. Strengthen systems for enforcement			**23,000**
D2.1. Develop appropriate guidelines, manual and rules for enforcement			**8,000**
- Seminars	2	4,000	8,000
D2.2. Provide legal training for key personnel in responsible agencies	1	10,000	**10,000**

D2.3. Develop guidelines/rules for monitoring (in cooperation with other countries for harmonization)	**1**	5,000	**5,000**
D3. Emergency response procedures established and operational			**118,000**
D3.1. Develop guidelines and rules for emergency cases (including remediation), develop TORs for responsible agencies/persons			**5,000**
- Seminars/workshops	**1**	5,000	5,000
D3.2. Identify responsible authorities/focal points & establish contracts, bind them			**4,000**
- Seminars/workshops	**1**	4,000	4,000
D3.3. Provide training for emergency operations			
All principal actors (high ranking officials – see risk management)	**2**	50,000	**100,000**
D3.4. Maintain an updated inventory of emergency equipment and ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements			
- Inventory control unit	**1**	5,000	**5,000**
D3.5. Define emergency response procedures			**4,000**
- Meeting	**1**	4,000	4,000
Objective E: To assist the RGC to have fully functional systems for: Public awareness, Education, Participation, Access to information.			
E1. National system for access and sharing of information			**68,000**
E1.1. Training of FP within country			**33,000**
- Training Coordinator (number of months)	**3**	1,500	4,500
- A trainer / Resource Person (number of months)	**9**	1,500	13,500
- Three-month training workshops (number of workshops)	**3**	5,000	15,000
E1.2. Development and publication of Training materials	**1**	5,000	**5,000**
E1.3. Development and dissemination of outreach materials (e.g. Newsletters, Biosafety website)	**1**	5,000	**5,000**
E1.4. Create library and databases to ensure accessibility to public			**20,000**
- A library in the MOE	**1**	20,000	20,000
E1.5. Training workshops for the BCH	**1**	5,000	**5,000**
E2. Strengthen system for public awareness and education			**21,600**
E2.1. Identify responsible institutions for managing public awareness and education campaigns relating to Biosafety (TV show, brochures, and posters)			**0**
- Department of Environmental Education of the MOE			
E2.2. Conduct surveys for public opinion			**6,500**
- Research survey	**1**	2,500	2,500
- Consultation workshops	**1**	4,000	4,000
E2.3. Organize public debates (live radio talk, live TV shows/talk, etc.)			**6,500**
- Live Radio Talk	**2**	1,500	3,000

- Live TV Talk	1	3,500	3,500
E2.4. Develop curricula for biosafety in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health			**0**
- This is the training coordinator's job	-	-	-
E2.5. Train educators	1	5,000	**5,000**
E2.6. Invite expertsof international fame to teach courses in educational institutions and give public talks			**3,600**
- US$100/day for distinguished speakers	6	100	600
- US$500/day for international experts	6	500	3,000
E3. Strengthen system for public participation in decision-making			**11,690**
E3.1. Workshops for stakeholders including media	1	5,000	**5,000**
E3.2. Organize educational fairs, events	1	2,000	**2,000**
E3.3. Organize public debates, meetings/conferences			**4,690**
- Live Radio Talk (US$545 / 30 minutes)	2	545	1,090
- Live TV Talk (US$550 / 30 minutes)	2	550	1,100
- Short TV Spots (About US$2,500/spot)	1	2,500	2,500
E3.4. Identify/institutionalize entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs			**0**
E3.5. Identify institutions specializing in developing and delivering public service campaign			**0**
		SUB TOTAL	**1,190,890**
		ON-GOING AUDIT	**10,000**
		GRAND TOTAL	**1,200,890**

ANNEX 3

Tentative Detailed Cost of the NBF Implementation Project

Project Duration: 48 months (January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2009)

(In

Objective A: To assist Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to integrate Biosafety and Biotechi its national and development plans.

Activities to achieve each Outcome	Multiple	Unit Cost
A1. Biotechnology and biosafety recognized as a sustainable development issue in NBSAP, NEAP and Biotechnology and Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan.		
A1.1. Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy		
- Coordinator, (number of months)	2	1,500
- Three-month training workshops, (number of workshops)	2	5,000
A1.2. Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities		
- Publication of brochures, posters	1	3,000
- Translation, English - Khmer	1	500
- Quiz show on National TVK	1	3,500
A1.3. Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs		
- An expert (who will also review the policies in A1.5.)	12	1,500
- Transportations	1	4,000
- Workshops with involved stakeholders	2	2,000
A1.4. Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy		
- Printing and publication and dissemination	1	5,000
A1.5. Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan		
- Meetings with stakeholders	1	2,000
- Consultation workshops	1	2,000
A1.6. Prepare biosafety strategy & action plan in line with national plans		
- Meetings with involved ministries/main stakeholders	2	5,000
A2. Strengthened political and public support for biosafety policy		
A2.1. Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, other key stakeholders		
- Training workshops, (number of workshops)	1	5,000
A2.2. Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development		
- On National TVK, 30 minutes/month for one year	12	550
- On newspaper (Rasmei Kampuchea, other papers)	12	200
A2.3. Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan		
- Seminars/workshops	1	5,000

A3. Enabling mechanisms to adapt policy to changing needs		
A3.1. Set up clear procedures for action plan review - Assign an action plan personnel - Expenses for regular meetings with RGC (4/year)	**16**	1,000
A3.2. Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety and biotechnology?		
A3.3. Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy		
Objective B: To establish a fully functional and responsible regulatory regime in line with CP and needs on biosafety.		
B1. Regulatory regime in place consistent with CP and other obligations		
B1.1. Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control by an international group of experts, national consultants, etc.		
- An international expert (number of months)	**1**	7,000
- A national consultant (number of months)	**3**	1,500
- Consultation meetings	**1**	5,000
- NBSC meetings	**1**	5,000
B1.2. Define terminology (Glossary Development)	**1**	0
B1.3. Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum requirements, international obligations of the country, regulatory instruments related to biosafety in the country		
- Number of training workshops/seminars	**2**	5,000
B1.4. Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives from different government departments on regulatory issues		
B1.5. Establish mechanism for internal information exchange (internal newsletter, intranet, reports, designation of a focal point, etc.) - Field and/or study visits for exchanges - idea, info., updates, etc.		
B2. Regulatory regime published and made accessible to all stakeholders		
B2.1. Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)		
- An international expert (number of months)	**2**	7,000
- A national consultant (number of months)	**5**	1,500
- Meetings	**2**	2,000
B2.2. Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control - Meetings	**2**	2,000
B2.3. Set up a procedure for enforcement		
B2.4. Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime		
B2.5. Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures - Training workshops	**2**	4,000

- Publication, documentations	1	8,000
B3. Application and enforcement of the regulatory regime		
B3.1. Identify public concerns of regulatory matters		
- Consultation workshop or conference	1	5,000
- Conduct survey		
B3.2. Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime		
- Resource person, (number of months)	3	1,500
- Translation, publication, printing and dissemination	1	3,000
B3.3. Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer		
- A designated government officer	12	550
B3.4. Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point		
B3.5. Establish cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance		

Objective C: To assist RGC to have fully functional national system for handling requests and ap

C1. Establishment of a fully functional and workable system for handling applications, their consideration and decision making		
C1.1. Definition of criterial for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity		
- RA & RM international expert (in months)	2	7,000
- RA & RM local expert (in months)	4	1,500
- Setting criteria for RA & RM experts		
C1.2. Identification, appointment & revision of RA experts & entity		
- Development of TORs for experts/advisors		
C1.3. Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure		
- Workshops for consultants	2	2,000
C1.4. Development of a "Check list" for RA practitioners		
C1.5. RA and RM Training		
- Send staff for training: in-country or even oversea, etc.	1	50,000
- Trainers / Resource persons		
C1.6. Set up and assess necessary facilities for LMOs detection and identification		
Laboratory Establishment		
Equipments for **LMO** Detection		
- Top loading balance		500
- Microwave oven (basic)		300
- Set of variable volume dispensing micropipettes (1-1000ul)		1,000
- -20 degrees C freezer for storage of enzymes, nucleotides		1,500

and consumables		
- Spectrophotometer		17,500
- Primer and Marker		15,000
- Chemicals and Reagents		40,000
- Gel casting equipment (to make agarose gel)		18,000
- Electrophoresis apparatus (to separate DNA)		
- Power pack for AC power supply (to run electrophoresis apparatus)		500
- Ultraviolet transilluminator (for detection of DNA in gel)		1,000
- Photographic apparatus to record DNA separation (this can vary from a simple camera to expensive digital camera systems		2,000
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) machine		50,000
- Hybridisation ovens (2 units)		500
- -80 degrees C deep freezer (for X-ray autoradiography)		10,000
Other laboratory facilities available in hospitals, R&D Institutes or universities		
- Radioactive laboratory for radioactive labelling of DNA probe (If radioactive technique is used)		
- Dark room facilities for processing X-ray films		
C2. A fully functional decision-making system		
C2.1. Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures		
- The number of meetings	**2**	2,000
C2.2. Training of decision makers especially on international obligations		
- Training seminars/workshops	**3**	5,000
Send staff for training classes (e.g.: can be abroad, etc.)		
C2.3. Development of national guidelines on decision making		
- A number of Seminars needed	**1**	4,000
C2.4. Development of mechanism for public involvement & educational materials		
- A number of meetings/events	**1**	4,000
- Publication of manuals and other educational materials	**1**	8,000
C2.5. Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration		
- Glossary development and consultation	**1**	2,000
C3. A fully functional administrative system		
C3.1. Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP		
- Meetings	**1**	2,000
C3.2. Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information		
- An expert to set guidelines, organize meetings	**2**	2,000
C3.3. Training on guideline for emergency response	**2**	5,000
C3.4. Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among CAs.		

- Mechanism for networking	1	2,000
- Websites	1	2,000
- Regular meetings	6	1,000
C4. A fully functional system for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH (complement BCH project activities		
C4.1. Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH		
- Consultation meetings	1	2,000
C4.2. Development of guidelines for the management of the information and compliance with BCH obligations		
- Consultation meetings	1	2,000
C4.3. Training - complements BCH project training	2	5,000
C4.4. Creation of national Biosafety databank/s		
- Database engineer	1	5,000
C4.5. Identification, collection, input and update of data		
- (done by database engineer)		
C4.6. Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)		
- Website development and maintenance by a Designer	1	5,000
C4.7. Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g., NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities, etc.)		
- Related workshops/seminars	2	2,000

Objective D: To set up a workable and fully functional system for monitoring and enforcement.

D1. Establish roles and responsibilities of monitoring and enforcement		
D1.1. Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia		
- A national expert to prepare technical monitoring systems	5	2,000
- Establishment of methodologies for monitoring	1	
D1.2. Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for monitoring		
- Training workshops or	4	5,000
- Send staff for training classes	1	40,000
D1.3. Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning		
- Case study supervisors	1	5,000
D2. Strengthen systems for enforcement		
D2.1. Develop appropriate guidelines, manual and rules for enforcement		
- Seminars	2	4,000
D2.2. Provide legal training for key personnel in responsible agencies	1	5,000

D2.3. Develop guidelines/rules for monitoring (in cooperation with other countries for harmonization)	1	5,000
D3. Emergency response procedures established and operational		
D3.1. Develop guidelines and rules for emergency cases (including remediation), develop TORs for responsible agencies/persons - Seminars/workshops	1	5,000
D3.2. Identify responsible authorities/focal points & establish contracts, bind them - Seminars/workshops	1	4,000
D3.3. Provide training for emergency operations All principal actors (high ranking officials – see risk management)	1	40,000
D3.4. Maintain an updated inventory of emergency equipment and ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements - Inventory control unit	1	5,000
D3.5. Define emergency response procedures - Meeting	1	4,000
Objective E: To assist the RGC to have fully functional systems for: Public awareness, Educatior Participation, Access to information.		
E1. National system for access and sharing of information		
E1.1. Training of FP within country		
- Training Coordinator (number of months)	3	1,500
- A trainer / Resource Person (number of months)	9	1,500
- Three-month training workshops (number of workshops)	3	5,000
E1.2. Development and publication of Training materials	1	10,000
E1.3. Development and dissemination of outreach materials (e.g. Newsletters, Biosafety website)	1	10,000
E1.4. Create library and databases to ensure accessibility to public - A library in the MOE	1	20,000
E1.5. Training workshops for the BCH	3	5,000
E2. Strengthen system for public awareness and education		
E2.1. Identify responsible institutions for managing public awareness and education campaigns relating to Biosafety (TV show, brochures, and posters) - Department of Environmental Education of the MOE		
E2.2. Conduct surveys for public opinion		
- Research survey	2	2,500
- Consultation workshops	4	5,000
E2.3. Organize public debates (live radio talk, live TV shows/talk, etc.) - Live Radio Talk	4	1,500

- Live TV Talk	**4**	3,500
E2.4. Develop curricula for biosafety in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health		
- This is the training coordinator's job	-	-
E2.5. Train educators (Training workshops)	**4**	5,000
E2.6. Invite expertsof international fame to teach courses in educational institutions and give public talks		
- US$250/day for distinguished speakers	**60**	250
- US$500/day for international experts	**30**	500
E3. Strengthen system for public participation in decision-making		
E3.1. Workshops for stakeholders including media	**5**	5,000
E3.2. Organize educational fairs, events	**3**	10,000
E3.3. Organize public debates, meetings/conferences		
- Live Radio Talk (US$545 / 30 minutes)	**4**	545
- Live TV Talk (US$550 / 30 minutes)	**5**	560
- Short TV Spots (About US$2,500/spot)	**4**	2,500
E3.4. Identify/institutionalize entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs		
E3.5. Identify institutions specializing in developing and delivering public service campaign		
Technical Support Costs		
		SUB TOTAL
		ON-GOING AUDIT
		GRAND TOTAL

US dollars)
nology into

Total
65,000
13,000
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30,000
15,000
15,000
69,980
25,000
30,000
14,980
2,180
2,800
10,000
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0
70,000
1,120,880
10,000
1,130,880

ANNEX 4

Summary: Cost of the NBF Implementation Project

Project Duration: 48 months (January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2009)

(In US Dollars)

To assist RGC to integrate Biosafety and Biotechnology into national and development plan	**100,000**
A1. Biosafety recognized as a sustainable development issue in NBSAP, NEAP and Biotechnology and Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan.	**65,000**
A1.1. Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy	13,000
A1.2. Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities	7,000
A1.3. Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs	26,000
A1.4. Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy	5,000
A1.5. Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan	4,000
A1.6. Prepare biosafety strategy & action plan in line with national plan	10,000
A2. Strengthened political and public support for biosafety policy	**19,000**
A2.1. Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, other key stakeholders	5,000
A2.2. Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development	9,000
A2.3. Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan	5,000
A3. Enabling mechanisms to adapt policy to changing needs	**16,000**
A3.1. Set up clear procedures for action plan review	16,000
A3.2. Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety and biotechnology?	0
A3.3. Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy	0
Objective B: To establish a fully functional and responsible regulatory regime in line with CP and national needs on biosafety.	**150,100**
B1. Regulatory regime in place consistent with CP and other obligations	**51,500**
B1.1. Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control	21,500
B1.2. Define terminology (Glossary Development)	0
B1.3. Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum	10,000
B1.4. Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives from different	0
B1.5. Establish mechanism for internal information exchange	20,000
B2. Regulatory regime published and made accessible to all stakeholders	**79,500**
B2.1. Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)	59,500
B2.2. Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control	4,000
B2.3. Set up a procedure for enforcement	0
B2.4. Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime	0
B2.5. Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures	16,000
B3. Application and enforcement of the regulatory regime	**19,100**
B3.1. Identify public concerns of regulatory matters	5,000
B3.2. Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime	7,500
B3.3. Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer	6,600
B3.4. Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point	0
B3.5. Establish cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance	0

Objective C: To assist RGC to have fully functional national system for handling requests and applications.	**549,500**
C1. Establishment of a fully functional and workable system for handling applications, their consideration and decision making	**452,500**
C1.1. Definition of criterial for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity	48,500
C1.2. Identification, appointment & revision of RA experts & entity	0
C1.3. Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure	4,000
C1.4. Development of a "Check list" for RA practitioners	0
C1.5. RA and RM Training	100,000
C1.6. Set up and assess necessary facilities for LMOs detection and identification	300,000
C2. A fully functional decision-making system	**39,000**
C2.1. Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures	4,000
C2.2. Training of decision makers especially on international obligations	15,000
C2.3. Development of national guidelines on decision making	4,000
C2.4. Development of mechanism for public involvement & educational materials	14,000
C2.5. Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration	2,000
C3. A fully functional administrative system	**30,000**
C3.1. Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP	2,000
C3.2. Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information	8,000
C3.3. Training on guideline for emergency response	10,000
C3.4. Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among CAs.	10,000
C4. A fully functional system for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH	**28,000**
C4.1. Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH	2,000
C4.2. Development of guidelines for the management of the information and compliance with BCH obligations	2,000
C4.3. Training	10,000
C4.4. Creation of national Biosafety databank/s	5,000
C4.5. Identification, collection, input and update of data	0
C4.6. Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)	5,000
C4.7. Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g., NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities, etc.)	4,000
Objective D: To set up a workable and fully functional system for monitoring and enforcement.	**290,000**
D1. Establish roles and responsibilities of monitoring and enforcement	**149,000**
D1.1. Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia.	14,000
D1.2. Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for monitoring	130,000
D1.3. Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning	5,000
D2. Strengthen systems for enforcement	**23,000**
D2.1. Develop appropriate guidelines, manual and rules for enforcement	8,000
D2.2. Provide legal training for key personnel in responsible agencies	10,000
D2.3. Develop guidelines/rules for monitoring (in cooperation with other	5,000

ANNEX 5
Tentative and Indicative Work Plan and Timeline

Note : Timeline for activities are tentative and indicative at this stage and are likely to change in respect to each other depending upon progress of individual components within them.

Work Plan and Timeline

48 Months (January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2009)

Activities	Responsibilities	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
A1.1. Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy																																																	
A1.2. Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities																																																	
A1.3. Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs																																																	
A1.4. Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy																																																	
A1.5. Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan																																																	
A1.6. Prepare biosafety strategy & action plan in line with national plan																																																	
A2.1. Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, other key stakeholders																																																	
A2.2. Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development																																																	
A2.3. Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan																																																	
A3.1. Set up clear procedures for action plan review																																																	
A3.2. Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety																																																	
A3.3. Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy																																																	

B1.1. Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control	
B1.2. Define terminology (Glossary Development)	
B1.3. Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum	
B1.4. Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives from different	
B1.5. Establish mechanism for internal information exchange	
B2.1. Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)	
B2.2. Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control	
B2.3. Set up a procedure for enforcement	
B2.4. Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime	
B2.5. Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures	
B3.1. Identify public concerns of regulatory matters	
B3.2. Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime	
B3.3. Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer	

B3.4. Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point		
B3.5. Establish cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance		
C1.1. Definition of criteria for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity		
C1.2. Identification, appointment & revision of RA experts & entity		
C1.3. Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure		
C1.4. Development of a "Check list" for RA practitioners		
C1.5. RA and RM Training		
C1.6. Set up and assess necessary facilities for LMOs detection and identification		
C2.1. Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures		
C2.2. Training of decision makers especially on international obligations		
C2.3. Development of national guidelines on decision making		
C2.4. Development of mechanism for public involvement & educational materials		
C2.5. Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration		

C3.1. Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP																																																	
C3.2. Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information																																																	
C3.3. Training on guideline for emergency response																																																	
C3.4. Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among Cas																																																	
C4.1. Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH																																																	
C4.2. Development of guidelines for the management of the information and compliance with BCH obligations																																																	
C4.3. Training																																																	
C4.4. Creation of national Biosafety databank/s																																																	
C4.5. Identification, collection, input and update of data																																																	
C4.6. Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)																																																	
C4.7. Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g. NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities etc.)																																																	

D1.1. Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia																																																	
D1.2. Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for monitoring																																																	
D1.3. Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning																																																	
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D3.2. Identify responsible authorities/focal points & establish contracts, bind them																																																	
D3.3. Provide training for emergency operations																																																	
D3.4. Maintain an updated inventory of emergency equipment and ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements																																																	
D3.5. Define emergency response procedures																																																	

E1.1. Training of FP within country																																																	
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E1.5. Training workshops for the BCH																																																	
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E2.2. Conduct surveys for public opinion																																																	
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E3.3. Organize public debates, meetings/conferences																																																	
E3.4. Identify and institutionalize entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs																																																	
E3.5. Identify institutions specializing in developing and delivering public																																																	

ANNEX 4

Tentative Summary: Cost of the NBF Implementation Project

Project Duration: 48 months (January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2009)

(In US Dollars)

To assist RGC to integrate Biosafety and Biotechnology into national and development plan	**100,000**	**Type of Benefit**
A1. Biosafety recognized as a sustainable development issue in NBSAP, NEAP and Biotechnology and Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan.	**65,000**	
A1.1. Trainings and Workshops to promote awareness and understanding on biosafety and biotechnology policy	13,000	joint
A1.2. Preparation of outreach materials for different audiences and communities	7,000	joint
A1.3. Stakeholder consultation for biosafety priority needs	26,000	joint
A1.4. Collection and dissemination of global and regional biosafety action plan and strategy	5,000	joint
A1.5. Identify possible areas of biosafety and related policies to incorporate into biosafety action plan	4,000	joint
A1.6. Prepare biosafety strategy & action plan in line with national plans	10,000	local
A2. Strengthened political and public support for biosafety policy	**19,000**	
A2.1. Training on Biosafety policy for decision-makers, NBSC members, parliamentarians, other key stakeholders	5,000	joint
A2.2. Provide briefings to media on process of biosafety policy development	9,000	local
A2.3. Involve stakeholders in consultations over Biosafety Action Plan	5,000	local
A3. Enabling mechanisms to adapt policy to changing needs	**16,000**	
A3.1. Set up clear procedures for action plan review	16,000	local
A3.2. Establish periodic review of new developments in the field of biosafety and biotechnology?	0	local
A3.3. Regularly inform government and stakeholders of changes in policy	0	local
Objective B: To establish a fully functional and responsible regulatory regime in line with CP and national needs on biosafety.	**116,100**	
B1. Regulatory regime in place consistent with CP and other obligations	**51,500**	
B1.1. Review first draft of the sub-decree on LMOs management and control by an international group of experts, national consultants, etc.	21,500	joint
B1.2. Define terminology (Glossary Development)	0	local
B1.3. Training workshops/seminars on CP and how to meet minimum requirements, international obligations of the country, regulatory instruments related to biosafety in the country	10,000	joint
B1.4. Set up a biosafety task force composed of representatives from different government departments on regulatory issues	0	local
B1.5. Establish mechanism for internal information exchange (internal newsletter, intranet, reports, designation of a focal point, etc.)	20,000	joint
B2. Regulatory regime published and made accessible to all stakeholders	**45,500**	
B2.1. Review/finalisation of implementing law and sub-decree (by an international group of experts, national consultants)	25,500	joint
B2.2. Finalize draft sub-decree on LMOs Management and Control	4,000	local
B2.3. Set up a procedure for enforcement	0	local
B2.4. Set up a procedure for flexible revision of the regulatory regime	0	local
B2.5. Training on possible options and implications of implementing a regulatory regime, options and implications of amending the existing regulatory regime, enforcement measures	16,000	global
B3. Application and enforcement of the regulatory regime	**19,100**	
B3.1. Identify public concerns of regulatory matters	5,000	local
B3.2. Preparation of technical, training manuals for lawyers/trainers on biosafety regulatory regime	7,500	joint
B3.3. Periodic and systematic updates of biosafety regulatory information by a designated government officer	6,600	joint
B3.4. Liaise regularly with the National BCH Focal Point	0	local
B3.5. Establish cessation or revocation Prakas for non-compliance	0	local
Objective C: To assist RGC to have fully functional national system for handling requests and applications.	**430,800**	
C1. Establishment of a fully functional and workable system for handling applications, their consideration and decision making	**339,800**	
C1.1. Definition of criterial for identification, appointment and revision of RA experts and entity	20,000	joint
C1.2. Identification, appointment & revision of RA experts & entity	0	joint
C1.3. Definition of national RA guidelines and procedure	4,000	joint
C1.4. Development of a "Check list" for RA practitioners	0	joint
C1.5. RA and RM Training	50,000	joint
C1.6. Set up and assess necessary facilities for LMOs detection and identification	265,800	joint
C2. A fully functional decision-making system	**37,000**	
C2.1. Define decision making body and set the rules and procedures	4,000	joint

C2.2. Training of decision makers especially on international obligations	15,000	joint
C2.3. Development of national guidelines on decision making	4,000	joint
C2.4. Development of mechanism for public involvement & educational materials	12,000	joint
C2.5. Definition of socio-economical priorities to be taken into consideration for decision making	2,000	joint
C3. A fully functional administrative system	**26,000**	
C3.1. Identification of CAs responsible for emergency response, accidental release, illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport, packaging and identification of LMOs, BCH FP	2,000	joint
C3.2. Development of guidelines for emergency response, accidental release illegal movement, transit, contained use, AIA and FFP, handling transport packaging and identification of LMOs and handling confidential information	4,000	local
C3.3. Training on guideline for emergency response	10,000	global
C3.4. Development of a network and procedures for cooperation and information exchange among CAs.	10,000	global
C4. A fully functional system for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH	**28,000**	
C4.1. Identification of roles and responsibilities for handling, storing and exchanging information including the use of the BCH	2,000	joint
C4.2. Development of guidelines for the management of the information and compliance with BCH obligations	2,000	global
C4.3. Training	10,000	global
C4.4. Creation of national Biosafety databank/s	5,000	joint
C4.5. Identification, collection, input and update of data	0	local
C4.6. Making information available to relevant groups (through websites, etc.)	5,000	local
C4.7. Setting up rule and mechanisms for external data input (e.g., NGOs, Chamber of Commerce, universities, etc.)	4,000	joint
Objective D: To set up a workable and fully functional system for monitoring and enforcement.	**151,000**	
D1. Establish roles and responsibilities of monitoring and enforcement	**75,000**	
D1.1. Based on Survey of roles and responsibilities (done during development phase), to clarify roles and responsibilities for different agencies in monitoring in Cambodia.	10,000	joint
D1.2. Training for personnel from different agencies to enable them to carry out their responsibilities for monitoring	60,000	joint
D1.3. Provide on the job training for officials from different authorities with real case studies to make sure that the system is functioning	5,000	local
D2. Strengthen systems for enforcement	**18,000**	
D2.1. Develop appropriate guidelines, manual and rules for enforcement	8,000	global
D2.2. Provide legal training for key personnel in responsible agencies	5,000	joint
D2.3. Develop guidelines/rules for monitoring (in cooperation with other countries for harmonization)	5,000	global
D3. Emergency response procedures established and operational	**58,000**	
D3.1. Develop guidelines and rules for emergency cases (incl remediation), develop TORs for responsible agencies/persons	5,000	global
D3.2. Identify responsible authorities/focal points & establish contracts, bind them	4,000	local
D3.3. Provide training for emergency operations for all principal actors (including high ranking officials)	40,000	joint
D3.4. Maintain an updated inventory of emergency equipment and ensure replacement/procurement of any additional requirements	5,000	joint
D3.5. Define emergency response procedures, (hotline, contact details, including international ones)	4,000	joint
Objective E: To assist the RGC to have fully functional systems for: Public awareness, Education, Participation, Access to information.	**252,980**	
E1. National system for access and sharing of information	**88,000**	
E1.1. Training of FP within country	33,000	joint
E1.2. Development and publication of Training materials	10,000	global
E1.3. Development and dissemination of outreach materials (e.g. Newsletters, Biosafety website)	10,000	global
E1.4. Create library and databases to ensure accessibility to public	20,000	joint
E1.5. Training workshops for the BCH	15,000	joint
E2. Strengthen system for public awareness and education	**95,000**	
E2.1. Identify responsible institutions for managing public awareness and education campaigns relating to Biosafety (TV show, brochures, and posters)	0	local
E2.2. Conduct surveys for public opinion	25,000	local
E2.3. Organize public debates (live radio talk, live TV shows/talk, etc.)	20,000	local
E2.4. Develop curricula for biosafety in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health	0	local
E2.5. Train educators (Training workshops)	20,000	local
E2.6. Invite expertsof international fame to teach courses in educational institutions and give public talks	30,000	local
E3. Strengthen system for public participation in decision-making	**69,980**	
E3.1. Workshops for stakeholders including media	25,000	local
E3.2. Organize educational fairs, events	30,000	local
E3.3. Organize public debates, meetings/conferences	14,980	local
E3.4. Identify and institutionalize entry points for public participation in decision-making on LMOs	0	local

E3.5. Identify institutions specializing in developing and delivering public service campaign		0	local
Technical Support Costs		70,000	
	On-Going Audit Allowance	**10,000**	global
TOTAL		**1,130,880**	
FINANCING			
GEF =	**59.40%**	**671,780**	
Government =	**26.44%**	**299,025**	
Bilateral =	**4.61%**	**52,100**	
World Bank =	**9.56%**	**108,000**	

ANNEX 6

Draft Terms of Reference for:

- **National Executing Agency (NEA)**
- **National Project Coordinator (NPC)**
- **National Coordinating Committee (NCC)**

a) The **National Executing Agency (NEA),** in addition to other duties given to it by the National Government, will:

- Establish the National Co-ordinating Committee (NCC);
- Appoint a full time National Project Co-ordinator (NPC), taking into account the sustainability of national biosafety activities on completion of the National Project;
- Provide the necessary scientific, technical, financial and administrative support to the work of the NCC, working in close co-operation with relevant government agencies, the scientific community and the public and private sectors;
- Ensure that regular reports, financial accounts, and requests are submitted to UNEP as set out in section 6;
- Review all documentation deriving from the National Project and any other relevant documentation to ensure that these are consonant with National Government;
- Submit the final version of the National Biosafety Framework no later than eighteen months from signature of this Memorandum of Understanding.

b) The **National Coordinating Committee (NCC)** will work together as a team on management of the National Project and meet at least on a quarterly basis with the following duties:

- Develop a common understanding of what is needed to expedite the preparation of a National Biosafety Framework;
- Oversee the preparation of the National Biosafety Framework
- Approve the detailed workplan and budget produced by the NPC;
- Mobilise necessary expertise, as needed for the proper execution of the National Project outputs;
- Provide overall policy advice on the implementation of the National Project;
- Review and advise on the main outputs of the National Project;
- Ensure that information on the implementation of the National Project as well as the National Project outputs is brought to the attention of local and national authorities for follow up;
- Assist in mobilising available data and ensure a constant information flow between all concerned parties;
- Allow for effective communication and decision-making between the National Project Coordinator and other actors;
- Ensure that the environmental policy of the Government is fully reflected in the National Project documentation;

c) The **National Project Coordinator (NPC)** will carry out the following tasks

- The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will act as the secretary of the NCC
- Coordinate, manage and monitor the implementation of the National Biosafety Project conducted by the local and international experts, consultants, sub-contractors and co-operating partners;

- Organize National Coordinating Committee meetings;
- Prepare detailed workplan and budget under the guidance of the NCC;
- Ensure effective communication with the relevant authorities, institutions and government departments in close collaboration with the National Coordinating Committee;
- Foster, establish and maintain links with other related national and international programmes and National Projects;
- Prepare and oversee the development of Terms of Reference for National Project components, consultants and experts;
- Organize, contract and manage the consultants and experts, and supervise their performance;
- Coordinate and oversee the preparation of the outputs of the NBF;
- Manage the National Project finance, oversee overall resource allocation and where relevant submit proposals for budget revisions to the NCC and UNEP;
- Manage the overall National Project ensuring that all the activities are carried out on time and within budget to achieve the stated outputs;
- Coordinate the work of all stakeholders under the guidance of the NEA and the NCC and in consultation with the UNEP Global National Project Team;
- Ensure that information is available to the NCC about all Government, private and public sector activities, which impact on any use of modern biotechnology;
- Prepare and submit to UNEP and the NCC, regular progress and financial reports

c) The **Project Assistants (PA)** will carry out the following tasks

- Assist the NPC in the implementation of the National Biosafety Project conducted by the local and international experts, consultants, sub-contractors and co-operating partners;
- Assist with the organisation of National Coordinating Committee meetings;
- Assist with preparation detailed work plan and budget under the guidance of the NCC;
- Support the NPC in maintaining effective communication with the relevant authorities, institutions and government departments;
- Inform the NPC of other related national and international programmes and National Projects;
- Assist in drafting Terms of Reference for National Project components, consultants and experts;
- Assist with the identification of the consultants and experts, and supervise their performance;
- Assist in overseeing the preparation of the outp uts of the NBF;
- Assist the National Project Finance Officer providing information as needed;
- Assist the NPC ensuring that all the activities are carried out on time and within budget to achieve the stated outputs;
- Assist in providing information to the NCC about all Government, private and public sector activities, which impact on any use of modern biotechnology;
- Assist the NPC in the preparation and submission to UNEP and the NCC, of regular progress and financial reports
- Assist with the preparation of a project monitoring and evaluation plan
- Assist with identification of appropriate project indicators able to reflect progress of activities as well as impact
- Assist with capturing and incorporating recommendations from NCC meetings into project execution and monitoring and evaluation plan

- Assisting with providing information as needed to carry out any monitoring and evaluation activity as part of the UNEP's internal guidelines

ANNEX 7
Letters of Commitment from Co-Financiers

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និង នេសាទ
នាយកដ្ឋាន កសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម
លេខ.....០៧.....នកឧ

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ, ថ្ងៃទី ..... ខែ ..... ឆ្នាំ ២០០

ឯកឧត្តមនាយកដ្ឋានកសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម

<u>សូមគោរពជូន</u>

លោកប្រធានសំរបសំរួលគំរោងក្របខ័ណ្ឌជីវសុវត្ថិភាពជាតិ

<u>កម្មវត្ថុ</u>: សំណើរថវិកាសំរាប់ចូលរួមអនុវត្តគំរោងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍វិភាគ LMO's លើផលិតផលកសិកម្ម ។

<u>យោង</u>: -សិក្ខាសាលាថ្នាក់ជាតិស្តីអំពី ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់នៃការរៀបចំគំរោងសំណើរសំរាប់ការអនុវត្តន៍ក្របខ័ណ្ឌជីវសុវត្ថិភាពជាតិ ។

-លិខិតលេខ ២៤០ នកឧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤ របស់នាយកដ្ឋានកសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម ។

សេចក្តីដូចមានជំរាបជូនក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមជំរាបជូនថា នាយកដ្ឋាន កសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្មមានការខ្វះខាតទាំងសមត្ថភាព និងសំភារៈក្នុងការត្រួតពិនិត្យ LMO's ។ នាយកដ្ឋានកសិ-ឧស្សាហកម្ម មានតែអាគារ .សំភារៈពិសោធន៍លើសារជាតិពីមីក្នុងផលិតផលកសិកម្មដែលប្រទេសកូរ៉េសន្យាថានឹងផ្តល់ឱ្យក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៥នេះ និងមន្ត្រីជំនាញមួយចំនួនដែលមានបច្ចេកទេសផ្នែកមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍នេះនៅមានកំរិត ។

នាយកដ្ឋានសូមលើកអំពីថវិកាលើសំភារៈមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ដែលមានស្រាប់ និងថវិកាដែលនឹងស្នើសុំដល់គំរោងក្របខ័ណ្ឌជីវសុវត្ថិភាព ដើម្បីចូលរួមចំណែកធ្វើការគ្រប់គ្រងនិងវាយតំលៃគ្រោះថ្នាក់ដែលបណ្តាលមកពី LMO's ជាពិសេសការចូលរួមបង្កើតមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍វិភាគ LMO's ក្នុងផលិតផលកសិកម្ម ដូចខាងក្រោម:

- **<u>ថវិកាបដិភាគ</u>** (Government Contribution)

-អាគារដែលមានស្រាប់ទំហំ ១២ម x ៣៥ម : ៥០.០០០.០០ $

អាស័យដ្ឋានលេខ ២៤២ មហាវិថីព្រះនរោត្តម សង្កាត់ទន្លេបាសាក់ ខ័ណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
No. 242, Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
E-mail : dai-maff@camnet.com.kh
ទូរស័ព្ទ /ហ្វាក់លេខ : (៨៥៥) ២៣ ២១៣ ១៤៥
Phone / Fax : (855) 23 213 145

-សំភារៈមានស្រាប់សំរាប់វិភាគសារធាតុគីមីក្នុងផលិតផលកសិកម្ម : ៤00.000.00$
(ជំនួយរបស់ប្រទេសកូរ៉ៃ) ។ (មានលំអិតក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោយ)
សរុបថវិកាបដិភាគ : ៤៥0.000.00$

• <u>ថវិកាស្នើសុំ</u>

-អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងមន្ទីរពិសោធន៍ (0១នាក់) : ៤៨ ខែ x ៥00$ = ២៤.000.00$
-ជំនួយការបច្ចេកទេស និង
ជាអ្នកសំរបសំរួល (0១នាក់) : ៤៨ខែ x ៤00$ = ១៩.២00.00$
-លេខធិការ (0១ នាក់) : ៤៨ ខែ x ១៥0$ = ៧.២00.00$
-អ្នកជំនាញបច្ចេកទេស(0៦នាក់) : ៦ នាក់ x ៤៨ ខែ x ២00$ = ៥៧.៦00.00$
-សិក្ខាសាលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
សាធារណៈ : ១៦ ដង x ៤000$ = ៦៤.000.00$
-ជួសជុលអាគារ (១២ម x ៣0ម) : ៣0.000.00 $
-សំភារៈបំពាក់ក្នុងបន្ទប់ : ២0.000.00$
-រថយន្ត 0១ គ្រឿង : ១៨.000.00$
-ចំណាយផ្សេងៗ : ២0.000.00$
ថវិកាស្នើសុំសរុប : ២៦0.000.00$

សេចក្តីដូចបានជំរាបជូនខាងលើសូមលោកប្រធានមេត្តាពិនិត្យ និងជួយសំរបសំរួលដោះស្រាយ
តំរោងស្នើសុំនេះតាមការគួរ ។
សូមលោកប្រធានទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ក្រៃលែងជ្រៅពីខ្ញុំ ។

Cambodia Agricultural Research and Training Center

- Fruits and Vegetables Utilization Research Lab
- Rice Research Lab
- Post harvest and Packaging Research Lab
- Fermentation Research Lab
- Meat and Dairy Research Lab
- Training Department
- Administration Department.
- Crop Research Lab

Budget

- Instrument: USD 300,000
- Equipment: USD 100,000
- Training: USD 24,000 ($2,000 × 4 persons × 3 months)

Instrument

No	Items	Prices (USD)
1	HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)	700,000
2	GC (Gas Chromatograph)	35,000
3	Amino Acid Analyzer	35,000
4	Spectrophotometer (× 2)	35,000
5	Calorimeter	25,000
6	Water Activity meter	5,000
7	Protein Analyzer (kjedal Appt.)	4,000
8	Fat Extraction Apparatus (Soxhlet Appt.)	4,000
9	BOD Meter	4,000
10	pH meter (× 3)	2,500
11	TLC Set	7,000
12	Refractometer	1,500
13	Universal Texturo Meter	25,000
14	Moisture meter (IR)	4,000
15	Amylograph	25,000
16	Colony counter (× 2)	3,500
17	Specific Gravity meter	1,000
18	Color meter	3,000
19	Turbidy Meter	1,500
20	Water Analyzer Set	4,000
21	UV/Visible Detector	5,000
Total		300,000

Equipment

No	Item	Price (USD)
1	Water Bath (x2)	3,000
2	Top Loading Balance (x3)	1,500
3	Analytical Balance	3,000
4	Cold Chamber	5,000
5	Centrifuge (10,000 rpm)	10,000
6	Shaker	1,500
7	Incubator (Temp. R.H.)	4,000
8	Oven (Drying) (2x)	3,000
9	Microwave Oven (x2)	600
10	Autoclave	2,500
11	Clean Bench	2,000
12	Vertex Mixer	1,000
13	Sieve Set (x2)	600
14	Laminar Llow	2,000
15	Hot Plate (x2)	2,000
16	Muffle Furnace	2,500
17	Distilled Water Collecter	1,500
18	Rotary Vacuum Evaporater	8,000
19	Auto Burette (x2)	1,500
20	Deep Freezer	7,000
21	Cabinet Dryer	1,000
22	Vacuum Dryer	3,000
23	Cutting Mill	2,000
24	Crusher	1,500
25	Chopper	1,000
26	Baking Oven	3,000
27	Seamer (Semitro)	1,500
28	Capper (Bottle)	300
29	Sealer (Film)	1,000
30	Vacuum Packaging Machine	6,000
31	Dessicater (x5)	1,000
32	Refrigerator (x3)	2,000
	Sub total 1	86,000
33	Glassware/Others	14,000
	Sub total 2	100,000
34	Training (Overseas) (x4)	24,000
	Grand Total	424,000

Annex 8

Final Draft Law on Biosafety

CHAPTER I
General Provisions

Article 1.-

The objectives of this law are to:

- Prevent adverse impact on the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources in the Kingdom of Cambodia caused by the transboundary movement, development, handling, transfer, use, storage, and release of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology;
- Ensure effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources, taking also into account risks to human health;
- Provide a transparent process for making and reviewing decisions on living modified organisms and related activities and operations;
- Develop biotechnology education while preventing environmental and health hazards associated with the use and release of living modified organisms;
- Implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a Party.

Article 2.-

Technical terms used in this law shall have the following meaning:

-**"Applicant"** means a legal or natural person that notifies its intent to use living modified organisms and/or applies for prior approval to import into or export from the Kingdom of Cambodia any living modified organism for any purpose;

-"**Biosafety**" is a word to describe efforts to reduce and eliminate the potential risks resulting from biotechnology and its products.

-**"Contained use"** means any operation, undertaken within a facility, installation or other physical structure, which involves living modified organisms that are controlled by specific measures that effectively limit their contact with, and their impact on, the external environment;

-**"Intentional introduction of LMOs into the environment"** means the deliberate use of LMOs subject to this act that is not contained use, including field release and planting, release into water and/or air, placing on the market for sale, free gifts/samples and donations but not including LMOs imported for direct use as food or feed, or for processing;

-**"Living modified organism (LMO)"** means any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology;

-**"Living organism"** means any biological entity capable of transferring or replicating genetic material, including sterile organisms, viruses and viroids;

-**"Modern biotechnology"** means the application of:

a. *In vitro* nucleic acid techniques, including recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and direct injection of nucleic acid into cells or organelles, or

b. Fusion of cells beyond the taxonomic family, that overcome natural physiological reproductive or recombination barriers and that are not techniques used in traditional breeding and selection.

Article 3.-

This law shall apply to the import and export, contained use, intentional introduction into the environment, and direct use as food or feed or for processing of living modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

This law shall not apply to:

- Living modified organisms that are pharmaceuticals for human use that are addressed by relevant international agreements and/or organizations;
- Living modified organisms in transit through but not destined for use in the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Any other categories of living modified organisms that may be exempted by the National Competent Authority; and
- Any processed products containing dead modified organisms or non-living components of genetically modified organisms.

Article 4.-

Any legal or natural person who wants to conduct any activity or operation involving contained use, intentional introduction into the environment, and/or direct use as food or feed or for processing of LMOs in the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be subject to approval by the Ministry of Environment prior to authorization by the concerned competent authority.

Any activity or operation involving LMOs covered by this law shall comply with the standards and measures for managing and controlling the risks identified in the risk assessment process established under Chapter IV, that are stipulated by the Prakas issued by the Ministry of Environment after consultation with the concerned competent authority.

Article 5.-

Any legal or natural person responsible for any activity or operation involving LMOs covered by this law shall ensure that contained use, intentional introduction into the environment, direct use as food, feed or for processing, import, and export of LMOs is carried out in conformity with this law and all Sub-decrees implementing this law by, among other things:

- Developing a risk management strategy
- Providing an emergency response plan for accidental release
- Establishing mechanisms for internal monitoring of safety;

- Reporting immediately to the Ministry of Environment when the operator becomes aware of new scientific information indicating that these activities or operations and/or the LMOs involved may adversely affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking into account risks to human health;

- Taking measures to prevent an unintentional introduction of LMOs into the environment and to respond to and mitigate any harm to biodiversity and human health when unintentional introduction into the environment occurs.

CHAPTER II
Institutional Arrangements

Article 6.-

In collaboration with other concerned ministries, the Ministry of Environment shall manage and control all activities and operations involving LMOs covered by this law.

The Ministry of Environment shall be the National Focal Point and National Competent Authority for implementing the provisions of this law and those of the Cartagena Protocol.

Article 7.-

The Ministry of Environment, as the National Focal Point stated in Article 6 above, shall be the primary contact between the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Secretariat of the Cartagena Protocol.

As the National Competent Authority, the Ministry of Environment shall be responsible for the administrative functions required to implement this law. These functions shall include timely notification to other States, the Biosafety Clearing-House, and relevant international organizations of any event in the Kingdom of Cambodia that may result in the unintentional trans-boundary movement of a LMO.

An authorized official of the Ministry of Environment may enter and inspect the premises where any activities or operations involving LMOs covered by this law are being, or have been, carried out, take samples and/or confiscate LMOs to facilitate further investigation.

Article 8.-

The Royal Government shall establish, following proposal of the Ministry of Environment, a Scientific Advisory Team (SAT) to provide scientific and other technical advice to the Ministry of Environment in reviewing the applications, applications, risk assessments and approvals, and in setting standards for facilities, operations and activities involving LMOs subject to this law.

Article 9.-

The Royal Government shall establish a National Steering Committee for Biosafety chaired by the Minister of Environment to serve as the leading body [among other things] in the development of a biosafety policy and strategic planning.

CHAPTER III
Import of LMOs

Article 10.-

The first import of a LMO into the Kingdom of Cambodia for contained use shall be subject to risk assessment and approval by the Ministry of Environment prior to application to the concerned competent authority for the import permit.

Article 11.-

All imports of LMOs into the Kingdom of Cambodia for intentional introduction into the environment shall be subject to risk assessment and approval by the Ministry of Environment prior to application to the concerned competent authority for the import permit.

The applicant shall notify the Ministry of Environment of the intent to import.

Article 12.-

Within ninety (90) days, the Ministry of Environment shall acknowledge the receipt of the application and advise the applicant whether it may proceed to the prior approval process.

Article 13.-

Within two hundred and seventy days (270 days) after receiving the application as stipulated in articles 11 and 12, the Ministry of Environment shall notify the applicant in writing and the national Biosafety Clearing-House on its decision.

Article 14.-

The first import into the Kingdom of Cambodia of a LMO for direct use as food or feed or for processing shall be subject to risk assessment and prior approval by the Ministry of

Environment, in consultation with the concerned competent authority, prior to application for the import permit.

Any legal or natural person who wants to import a LMO for direct use as food or feed or for processing shall submit to the Ministry of Environment written certification issued by the Competent National Authority of the State of export that attests to the accuracy of the information provided concerning the LMO to be imported.

Article15.-

When the Ministry of Environment approves any LMO for direct use as food or feed or for processing, it shall inform other Parties to the Cartagena Protocol through the Biosafety Clearing-House within fifteen (15) days.

Article 16.-

The letter of approval of the Ministry of Environment must be attached to the import permit for any LMO.

CHAPTER IV
Export of LMOs

Article 17.-

Any legal or natural person who intends to export LMOs covered by this law from the Kingdom of Cambodia shall notify the national competent authority of the proposed importing State in writing prior to applying to the concerned competent authority of the Kingdom of Cambodia for an export permit.

Article 18.-

The concerned competent authority of the Kingdom of Cambodia may issue a permit to export LMOs only after receipt of authorization in writing from the national competent authority of the proposed importing State. The authorization from the proposed importing party must be attached to the export permit and/or other documentation accompanying the consignment.

Article 19.-

The exporter shall get from the Ministry of Environment written certification of the accuracy of all information provided about the LMO to be exported. Such certification shall be attached to the export permit and/or other documentation accompanying the consignment.

CHAPTER V

Risk Assessment

Article 20.-

The Ministry of Environment shall ensure that appropriate risk assessments are carried out for all actions related to LMOs that require prior approval under this law.

Article 21.-

The exporter/applicant shall carry out the risk assessment and shall bear all related costs. Upon receipt of the results of the risk assessment and other documentation required under this law, the Ministry of Environment may grant approval with or without conditions, request additional information, or deny approval.

CHAPTER VI
Documentation for LMOs

Article 22.-

Any legal or natural person who imports LMOs into or exports LMOs from the Kingdom of Cambodia for any purpose shall provide accompanying documentation that clearly identifies them as LMOs and specifies any requirements for their safe handling, transport, use, and storage.

Article 23.-

Except any law or regulations otherwise specify, LMOs that are imported into or exported from the Kingdom of Cambodia shall be accompanied during transboundary movement and upon delivery to the port of entry by documentations that cover:

1- LMOs for direct use as food or feed or for processing, clearly identify that the goods may contain LMOs and are not intended for intentional introduction into the environment;

2- LMOs for intentional introduction into the environment, specify their identity and relevant characteristics and any requirements for their safe handling, transport, use, and storage, specifies the contact point for further information, and also states that the transboundary movement is in conformity with the requirements of Cartagena Protocol applicable to the exporter;

3- LMOs for contained use, clearly identify them as LMOs, specify any requirements for their safe handling, transport, use and storage, and specify the contact point for further information including the name and address of the individual and the institution to which the LMOs are consigned.

Article 24:-

Living modified organisms and items containing living modified organisms shall be clearly labeled.

CHAPTER VII
Confidential Information

Article 25.-

The Ministry of Environment shall permit an applicant to identify information provided in accordance with the requirements of this law and any Sub-decree issued pursuant to it, that is to be treated as confidential, to ensure the confidentiality.

In the above mentioned case, the Ministry of Environment may decide whether it accepts as confidential the information designated by the applicant.

Article 26.-

The Ministry of Environment shall decide whether it accepts or rejects the claims of confidentiality of information. In the case of rejecting the claims of confidentiality, the Ministry of Environment shall inform the applicant of its rejection, providing appropriate justification for its decision, prior to any disclosure of such information.

Article 27.-

The Ministry of Environment and other concerned ministries shall protect confidential information under Article 25. The use or permit the use of such confidential information shall have the written consent of the applicant.

CHAPTER VIII
Review of Decisions

Article 28.-

The Ministry of Environment and concerned ministries may review any decision on activities, operations, import or export at any time on obtaining significant new information indicating that the LMOs or the activities, operations, import or export involved may adversely affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

When the Ministry of Environment revises any decision on a LMO covered by this law it shall inform the Biosafety Clearing-House.

Article 29.-

If the Ministry of Environment changes a decision approving import of any LMO for any purpose, the Ministry of Environment shall, within thirty (30) days, inform the applicant that has previously applied for and/or received approval to import the LMO of the reasons for its revised decision.

Article 30.-

Any applicant whose request for approval of import of LMO has been denied may request the Ministry of Environment to review its decision when there is additional technical and scientific information available and/or when the applicant considers there has been a change of circumstances that may influence the outcome of the risk assessment.

After considering the new information and/or changed circumstances, the Ministry of Environment may revise or maintain its original decision and shall respond in writing within ninety (90) days, giving the reason for its decision.

CHAPTER IX
Public Information, Awareness-raising and Public Participation

Article 31.-

The Ministry of Environment and other concerned competent ministries shall promote awareness and education for the general public.

Article 32.-

Information related to LMOs shall be mutually disseminated among the Ministry of Environment and other concerned competent authorities.

Article 33-

The Ministry of Environment and other concerned competent ministries shall encourage public to participate and provide feedback in planning and decision making process relevant to biosafety issues.

CHAPTER X
Penalties

Article 34.-

Legal or natural person, who is permitted to operate or conduct LMOs related activities, become aware of any significant new scientific information finding out risks from his or her activities

may adversely affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and/or human health but fails to report to Ministry of Environment, shall be subject to a written censure.

Ministry of Environment shall review its decision and/or cancel the permit.

Article 35-

In the case of having a clear evidence that legal or natural person as stipulated article 34 intentionally conceals information on risks caused by living modified organisms related activities on biodiversity and/or human health, shall be fined from ten million (10,000,000) riel to fifty million (50,000,000) riel or to imprisonment from one year to five years or both.

Article 36-

Any violator of the provisions of Articles 10, 11, or 14 of this law shall be fined by the Ministry of Environment an amount between one million (1,000,000) Riel to five million (5,000,000) Riel.

In the event of repeated offenses, the fine shall be doubled without prejudice to other crimes resulting in adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and/or human health.

Article 37.-

Anyone who has given, by any mean, intentionally false, misleading or confusing information required by the provisions of Article 22 of this law shall be subject to imprisonment for one (1) year to five (5) years and/or a fine of four million (4,000,000) Riel to twenty million (20,000,000) Riel.

In the event of repeated offenses, the fine and criminal sanction shall be doubled without prejudice to other serious crimes resulting in adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and/ or human health.

Article 38.-

All evidences concerning LMO-related activities and equipment which is the subject of offenses committed as stipulated in article 33 and 34 shall be confiscated. The act of confiscation shall be within the jurisdiction of the court.

Article 39.-

Any operator who obstructs or causes the obstruction of an authorized official of the Ministry of Environment in the process of fulfilling his/her duties under paragraph 3 of article 7 of this law shall be fined by the Ministry of Environment an amount between five hundred thousand (500,000) Riel to one million (1,000,000) Riel.

In the event of repeated offenses, shall be fined from one million (1,000,000) Riel to five million (5,000,000) Riel or imprisoned from one (1) month to three months or both.

Article 40.-

Any environmental inspection official or agent who is negligent, fails to pay attention to, or fails to comply with rules and regulation of the Ministry of Environment or conspires with a violator or facilitates the commission of violation, shall be subject to administrative sanctions or faces prosecution before the court.

CHAPTER XI
Transitional Provision

Article 41.-

This law shall also apply to LMOs related activities or operations covered by this law, which have been undertaken prior to the date on which this act shall come into effect.

CHAPTER XII
Final Provisions

Article 42.-

The Ministry of Environment shall notify the Biosafety Clearing-House that this law shall apply with respect to any import of LMOs into the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 43-

Implementation procedures for the establishment and the process of the Scientific Advisory Team and National Biosafety Steering Committee as stipulated in article 8 and 9 and implementation procedures for import export of living modified organisms, risk assessment, required documentations of import-export, measures for confidential information and procedures for public participation as stipulated in article 15, 20, 17, 25 and 31 shall be further specified in a sub-decree upon a request from the Ministry of Environment.

Article 44.-

This law and Sub-decrees implementing it shall, every three (3) years, be reviewed in light of technical and scientific advances and for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of their implementation.

Article 45.-

Any provisions that are contrary to this law shall be considered as null.

Article 46.-

This law shall be promulgated immediately.

Estimated cost or Quotation for the activities performed by Department E of the MOE

Objective E: To assist the RGC to have fully functional systems for: Public awareness, Education, Participation, Access to information.

4- Creat a library and databases to ensure accessibility to public

5- Identify and create national contact list of:

- Experts, Committee members
- Competent authority, and
- Concerned ministries

6- Use existing tools for networking and knowledge management

7- Organize Public debates and meetings

a- Live radio talk	$545/30 minutes
b- Live TV talk	$550/30 minutes
c- Spot TV	$2,500/spot (15-30 minute spot)

8- Organize educational fairs/events (drawing competitions, etc.)

Detailed Description for Meetings, Workshops, Seminars

(Unit cost per person)
Meetings:

Refreshment	$ 1.50	Meetings of the UNEP-GEF Development Prc
Lunch (optional)	$ 2.50	Planning processes for training sessions;
Per diem	$ 10.00	Selection of workshop organizers and worksh
Transportation Allowance	$ 10.00	Selection of participants for the training sessic
Meeting Room Rental		Trainees who will attend training sessions;
Administrative		Preparation of background documents (includ
Other		Outreach activities such as dissemination of u
Total	**$ 24.00**	Involvement of participants in self-evaluation (
		(according to the M&E plan).

Seminars:

Speakers
Distinguished Guests
Refreshment
Lunch
Per Diem
Transportation Allowance
Room Rental
Other Administrative

Workshops/Training:

Trainer
Coordinator
and same as Seminars

›ject Steering Committee;

op presenters;
›ns

ling peer review) for training sessions
ıpdates, bulletins, reports, etc.)
›f each training session

Budget per Project

Component

GEF	Gov't	Total

Project Management
- NPC
- Project Assistant
- Equipment and maintenance
- Reporting cost
- Office setup
  - Office supplies
  - Software
  - Purchase of relevant materials
  - Non-expendable equipment

Consultant
- Individual consultant

Administrative Support
- Support cost

Travel
- Staff + PCC travel and per diem

Sub-contract
- Sub-contract and Government Agencies
- Sub-contract and private companies

Training
- National training workshops
- Overseas training
- In-country training
- Study tours
- Consultative meetings

Laboratory Equipment and Premises
- Premises
- Equipment for detection
- Monitoring equipment

Publication and information dissemination

Audit Cost

Total:

Budget Allocation per component

Policy and Project Management	1/12
Regulatory Regime	1.5/12
Handling Requests & Applications	5.5/12
Monitoring & Enforcement	3/12
Public Awareness & Education	1/12

Regulatory Regime
Handling Applications
Monitoring and Enforcement
Public Awareness
Audit