



Asian Development Bank  
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction



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JFPR 9052 Regional Project  
Sustainable Food Fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia

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<http://www.adb.org/Projects/sustainable-food-fortification/default.asp>  
<http://www.caffproject.net>

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CIP	–	Country Investment Plan
CPO	–	Country Project Office
EA	–	Executing Agency
IDA	–	Iron Deficiency Anaemia
IDD	–	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IMR	–	Infant Mortality Rate
JFPR	–	Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction
KAN	–	Kazakh Academy of Nutrition
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	–	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOH	–	Ministry of Health
NGO	–	Nongovernmental Organization
PHC	–	Primary Health Care
RCAO	–	Regional Coordination And Administration Office
SC	–	Steering Committee
SES	–	Sanitary Epidemiological Services
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children’s Fund
USI	–	Universal Salt Iodization

## NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.



## A. Background

1. The aims of the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan are to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and reduce iron deficiency anemia (IDA) and folic acid deficiency. Iodine deficiency has a negative impact on fetal brain development, while iron deficiency constrains cognitive development of the younger child, and hampers mental and work performance of the older child and adult. The negative effects of iodine and iron deficiency at a young age are irreversible and affect school performance and later on, productivity. Iron deficiency is also a major factor that contributes for maternal mortality. Folate deficiency, also prevalent in these countries, causes neurotube defects in infants. These deficiencies are more common in Central Asia than in other places, and have a major impact on the educability and productivity of large segments of the countries' populations, straining education and health systems, lowering productivity, and raising levels of sustained poverty.

2. The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) 9005 Regional Project<sup>1</sup> (2001-2004) has focused support in six Central Asian countries in economic transition: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. JFPR 9005 aimed at mitigating IDD and IDA through salt and wheat flour fortification. Most of the activities were focused on a few pilot provinces in each country. Due to the direct and catalytic effects of JFPR 9005, these countries have moved toward universal salt iodization (USI) and begun fortifying wheat flour. After a decade of limited success in attempts to iodize salt, and reduce iron and folate deficiencies, JFPR 9005 created an environment of national commitment and focused its activities on these key nutritional issues. As a result, substantial increases in iodized salt production and the passage of supporting legislation were achieved. While only the Kyrgyz Republic and Azerbaijan had USI legislation at the beginning of JFPR 9005, Tajikistan enacted USI legislation in 2002, followed by Kazakhstan and Mongolia in 2003. Similar legislation in Uzbekistan has been adopted by the Parliament and is now being considered by the President's Office. Today, the iodization level has been adjusted to the world standard, and most of the salt industries have made significant progress in making arrangements for self-procurement of potassium iodate. Each country was able to obtain the necessary regulations that allowed fortification equipment and fortificants to be brought in and for fortified flour to be produced and sold. While these considerable achievements have convinced the governments and private owners of salt industries and flour mills that USI and substantial wheat flour fortification are possible, the governments and private sector also realize that these achievements may be lost if they are not made firm and sustainable. Each country established a Country Team composed from representatives of the Ministry of Health (Executing Agency), Ministries of Food and/or Agriculture, Control Agencies, Heads of food industries and civil society leaders to identify the steps required for sustainable food fortification, and clarify further developments/actions.

3. In July 2004, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a US\$2 million grant assistance under JFPR's regional project<sup>2</sup> for five Asian Countries in Transition (ACT)<sup>3</sup>. The goal of the Project is to reinforce and sustain the reduction of IDD, IDA and folic acid deficiency among poor children and women in Central Asia through paying special attention to supply (production and distribution); demand (public awareness and demand creation); and regulation (quality control, implementation of regulations and legislation, and trade facilitation). The specific objectives are to (i) obtain and sustain use of iodized salt by 90% of households; (ii) sustain fortification of at least one third of the wheat flour consumed domestically; (iii) enable the private and public sectors to produce quality fortified food; (iv) develop regulatory institutions or incentive schemes to facilitate fortification, and ensure the trade of quality fortified food among Central Asian countries; and (v) build awareness of

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<sup>1</sup> ADB, 2001. *Improving Nutrition for Poor mothers and Children in Asian Countries in Transition*.

<sup>2</sup> JFPR 9052 – *Sustainable Food Fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia*, approved on 22 July 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

consumers about IDD and IDA prevention, and the benefits of micronutrient-enriched food.

4. The JFPR Project has four major components:

- (i) Strengthening of salt industry and flour mill capacities;
- (ii) Strengthening of Government capacities;
- (iii) Social mobilization and poverty targeting;
- (iv) Project management, monitoring, and evaluation.

5. In contrast to the pilot nature of JFPR 9005, the Project will primarily enable the public and private sectors to sustain food fortification. The Project will (i) focus on sustaining salt and flour fortification, which JFPR 9005 has proven technically feasible; (ii) work with the private sector and government agencies nationwide rather than in a few pilot districts; (iii) help the private salt enterprises and flour mills access information, and tender and procure fortificants and equipment on their own; (iv) deal with the difficult issue of premix procurement by establishing links between the global producers of premix and by encouraging premix production within the region; and (v) strengthen and upgrade the quality assurance system of the public and private sectors to ensure that consumers receive fortified food that meets quality standards.

6. An enhanced and expanded social-marketing campaign, joining millers with civil-society groups and the media, will greatly increase the demand for the new fortified wheat flour and its products, especially among poor families who are at the greatest risk of IDA. The Project will also help consumers monitor the quality of iodized salt. Universal salt iodization will ensure that the poor have access to quality-iodized salt. Fortified flour has been sold at the same prices as unfortified flour. To increase the access of poor and rural households to fortified flour, the Project will review flour distribution methods, and support the testing of various cost-effective fortification means, including flour fortification in smaller mills and the use of fortification packets at home.

7. All participating countries have committed to strengthening the legislation on production and quality assurance of the fortified food products. Kazakhstan has practically achieved universal salt iodization but serious efforts still need to be made in order to achieve the flour fortification target – at least 60% of the flour domestically consumed is fortified. In Mongolia food fortification needs to be improved both in terms of availability and quality (safe and adequate fortification). The problem of non-iodized salt is now limited to a few remote aymags with open salt deposits, but improving the quality control on imported iodized salt is an important priority. The adoption of mandatory wheat flour fortification will enforce domestically produced flour to be fortified in Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Tajikistan. Tajikistan needs to improve the quality of the iodized salt and to ban the sale of non-iodized salt in Khatlon province. Uzbekistan needs to sustain salt iodization and to strengthen the legislation in order to achieve universal salt iodization in the country.

## **B. Project Implementation Progress**

### **B.1 Regional Meetings, Conferences and Workshops**

8. ADB, UNICEF, International Organization of the Operative Millers (IAOM) and Flour Fortification Initiative (FFI) plan to conduct joint meetings in Almaty in November 2007 to review the achievements of the food fortification programs and design the framework for follow-up national activities plans. These events will be linked to the Eurasian Conference of Flour Millers which brings together representatives from 34 countries.

### **B.2 Strengthening the Capacities of Salt Industries and Flour Mills**

#### **a) Fortified Wheat Flour Production**

9. Wheat flour is the main food staple for all countries of Central Asia, but only Kazakhstan has the capacity to produce wheat grain and wheat flour for domestic consumption and export. The other participating countries traditionally import wheat grain

and wheat flour from Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine (see **tables 1 and 2.**)

10. KAN,, with the help of nutritionists from the participating countries and JFPR consultants, formulated a unique premix (KAP Komplex-1).<sup>4</sup> Electrolytic elemental iron was specified as a source of iron. This is the form of iron that is currently understood to have the best stability in flour with the highest bioavailability; that is, the ability to be absorbed and utilized by the body. It is the form of elemental iron recommended by the WHO, PAHO and a panel of nutrition experts convened by SUSTAIN, providing that the level added be twice that if ferrous sulfate is used.

**Table 1. Wheat Grain Production, Export and Import in Central Asia and Mongolia in 2001-2007**

(thousand metric tons; calendar year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-Mar)
Kazakhstan							
production <sup>a</sup>	12 707	12 700	11 537	9 937	11 198 <sup>b</sup>	11 500 <sup>c</sup>	
export <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	2 588	1 899	4 195	1 430
import <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyrgyz Republic							
production <sup>b</sup>	1 190	1 163	1 014	998	950		
export	-	-	-	-	-	-	
import <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	80	140.4		
Mongolia							
production <sup>b</sup>	139	123	160	135.6	75.5	130.9 <sup>e</sup>	
export	-	-	-	-	-	-	
import <sup>e</sup>	...	...	...	114.8	75.0	76.7	
Tajikistan							
production <sup>b</sup>	489	701	660	631	618	701.3 <sup>f</sup>	
export	-	-	-	-	-	-	
import <sup>g</sup>				94	289	310	
Uzbekistan <sup>h</sup>							
production <sup>b</sup>	3 690	4 967	5 437	5 378	5 928	5 991	
export	...	...	...	239	114	170	
import	...	...	...	16	50	115	

Sources: <sup>a</sup> Statistical Yearbook of Kazakhstan, 2005; <sup>b</sup> Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Key Indicators 2006;

<sup>c</sup> League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan;

<sup>d</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of Kyrgyz Republic;

<sup>e</sup> Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia; <sup>f</sup> Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan;

<sup>g</sup> Ministry of State Revenues and Taxes of Tajikistan; <sup>h</sup> National Statistical Agency of Uzbekistan

<sup>4</sup> The composition of KAP-1 Premix:

Micronutrient	Source	% nutrient in premix	ppm added at 150 g/MT
Thiamin	Mono nitrate	1.33	2
Riboflavin	Riboflavin	2	3
Folic Acid	Folic Acid	1	1.5
Niacin	Niacin amide	6.66	10
Iron	Electrolytic iron	33.3	50
Zinc	Zinc Oxide	14.7	22

**Table 2. Wheat Flour Production, Export and Import in Central Asia and Mongolia in 2001-2007**  
(thousand metric tons; calendar year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-Mar)
Kazakhstan							
production <sup>a</sup>	2 889 <sup>a</sup>	3 720 <sup>a</sup>	4 023 <sup>a</sup>	3 669 <sup>a</sup>	2 756 <sup>b</sup>	2 274 <sup>b</sup>	
export <sup>b</sup>	170	298	484	532	932	767	289
import	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyrgyz Republic							
production	...	...	...	221.7	235	...	
export	-	-	-	-	-	-	
import <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	50.0	47.5	...	
Mongolia							
production <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	57.8	40.5	...	
export	-	-	-	-	-	-	
import <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	79.3	103.0	74.1	
Tajikistan							
production <sup>e</sup>	...	...	...	375.9	389.2	375.2	
export	...	...	...	...	...	...	
import <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	224	428	456.8	
Uzbekistan <sup>g</sup>							
production	...	...	...	1 737	1 576	1 349	
export	...	...	...	144	179	158	
import	...	...	...	161	401	429	

**Sources:** <sup>a</sup> Statistical Yearbook of Kazakhstan, 2005; <sup>b</sup> League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan; <sup>c</sup> Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of Kyrgyz Republic; <sup>d</sup> Association of Flour Producers of Mongolia; <sup>e</sup> Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan; <sup>f</sup> Ministry of State Revenues and Taxes of Tajikistan; <sup>g</sup> National Statistical Agency of Uzbekistan

11. The JFPR Project provided to all countries, on a co-shared basis, an adequate amount of KAP Premix to be processed within 2002-2004. However, the production of fortified wheat flour was lower than expected, but stocks of the granted KAP Premix allowed countries to continue fortification programs within 2005-2006. In Mongolia the Country Team procured 4.1 metric tons of premix from co-shared funds<sup>5</sup>, and a leading flour milling company procured an additional 4 metric tons. The League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan (LGBK) and the Association of Fortified Food Producers of Tajikistan negotiated the contracts on premix supplies with the international vendors from Germany and India, and LGBK signed the contract on supply of KAP Premix in 2007.

12. The data in **table 3** shows the dynamic progress in fortified flour supplies across countries. Improvements are apparent in the fortified flour supply in 2006 and 2007 compared to 2005. The consolidated production data from country progress reports indicate that, by the end of 2006, the fortified flour supply in the aggregate for participating countries (the data for Uzbekistan were not available) had reached about 63.9% of the planned annual target. Although the production of fortified wheat flour has not reached the desired target of 30% of domestic consumption (60% for Kazakhstan), the efforts made by the Country Teams are still very encouraging.

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the JFPR 9005 Project's procedures, the industries allocated funds in the amount of one-third of the premix costs at the project account to support the food fortification activities beyond the JFPR budget

**Table 3. Fortified Flour Production in Central Asia and Mongolia in 2003-2007**  
(metric tons and number of operative flour mills; share in domestic consumption; calendar year)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Kazakhstan <sup>a</sup>					
production	72 445	120 877	86 570	214 747	16 135
operative flourmills	7	13	13	13	5
share in consumption,%	4.5	7.6	5.4	13.6	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>b</sup>					
production	20 257	30 609	13 513	13 470	5 960
operative flourmills	8	8	11	17	12
share in consumption,%	4.8	7.3	3.2	3.2	1.4
Mongolia <sup>c</sup>					
production	7 382	11 904	33 118	50 483	17 090
operative flourmills	4	5	6	25	11
share in consumption,%	3.1	4.9	13.8	21.1	7.1
Tajikistan <sup>d</sup>					
production	24 873	58 063	72 773	84 245	11 328
operative flourmills	4	6	15	18	13
share in consumption,%	2.6	6.1	7.7	8.9	1.2
Uzbekistan <sup>e</sup>					
production	220 783	353 608	36 859	...	...
operative flourmills	12	14	14	...	...
share in consumption,%	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources:** <sup>a</sup> League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan;  
<sup>b</sup> Association of Producers of Fortified Flour and Bakery of Kyrgyzstan;  
<sup>c</sup> Association of Flour Producers of Mongolia;  
<sup>d</sup> Association of Fortified Salt and Flour Producers of Tajikistan;  
<sup>e</sup> 2003-2004: JSC Uzdonmakhsulot Company;  
2005-2007: GAIN Country Project Office in Uzbekistan

13. The **table 4** gives an overview on the wheat flour fortification at medium-scale flour mills in the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia and Tajikistan.

**Table 4. Wheat Fortified Flour Production at Medium-Scale Industries in 2005-2007** (metric tons, share in total production and number of industries; calendar year)

	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>a</sup>			
production	3 892	6 270	5 760
share in total production (%)	28.8	46.5	96.6
medium industries, total	17	17	17
active industries	7	14	11
Mongolia <sup>b</sup>			
production	2 900	10 268	2 173
share in total production (%)	8.8	20.3	12.7
medium industries, total	25	25	25
active industries	4	23	9
Tajikistan <sup>b</sup>			
production	18 447	10 592	1 520
share in total production (%)	25.3	12.6	13.4
medium industries, total	12	12	12
active industries	10	12	8

**Sources:** <sup>a</sup> Association of Producers of Fortified Flour and Bakery of Kyrgyzstan;

<sup>b</sup> Association of Flour Producers of Mongolia;

<sup>c</sup> Association of Fortified Salt and Flour Producers of Tajikistan

### **Kazakhstan**

14. In the reporting period in Kazakhstan, only 5 flour millers continued the production of fortified wheat flour (from 16 participating). The majority of flour millers are waiting for the adoption of the revised Food Security Law to confirm the mandatory wheat flour fortification. **Table 5** provides details on the dynamics of fortified wheat flour production in Kazakhstan. Most flour mills run on the stocks of premix, and the League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan (LGBK) signed the contract with Mulenchemie (Germany) on supply of the 100 tons of premix in 2007.

**Table 5. Fortified Wheat Flour Production in Kazakhstan in 2003-2007**

Criteria	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Number of flourmills which were granted with equipment and/or premix	16	16	16	16	16
Active flourmills	7	13	13	13	5
Consolidated production, tons	72 445	120 877	86 570	217 747	16 135
Share in domestic consumption <sup>a</sup> , %	4.5	7.6	5.4	13.6	
Export of fortified wheat flour, tons	-	-	3 200	3 936	-

<sup>a</sup> The calculation is based on the amount of 1,600,000 tons, which was reported by CPO for annual consumption of wheat flour.

**Source:** League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan, 2007

15. Biomedpreparat (local biotechnology company) announced the production of the first 20 tons of KAP-1 Premix; monitoring on the quality assurance of premix was provided by the Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition. The League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan (LGBK) proposed premix dilution for the small-size flour mills to ensure the adequate micronutrients' content in the final product.

16. In January 2007 LGBK held trainings for the local flour millers in Northern Kazakhstan (Petropavlovsk). The training was conducted in accordance with the partnership program on local trainings on wheat flour fortification technology which was agreed between LGBK, ADB and UNICEF. 38 flour millers among 73 participants discussed the practice of wheat flour fortification and the issues of internal quality control.

### **Kyrgyz Republic**

17. In Kyrgyz Republic the annual demand of wheat flour is 420,000 tons. The whole flour milling industry is comprised of 35 large and medium-size flour mills and 3,143 small-size flour mills. The JFPR's technical assistance was provided to 5 large-size flour mills and 17 medium/small-size flour mills. The estimated annual capacity of the involved flour mills is 68,000 tons of fortified wheat flour. However, the actual production of fortified wheat flour in 2006 was 13,470 tons only (18.9%). During the reporting period only 12 flour mills continued production of the fortified wheat flour, while the other industries informed on the lack of wheat grain and KAP Premix; the technical problems with micro feeders and the lack of demand on the fortified wheat flour. **Table 6** provides details on the dynamics of fortified wheat flour production in the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Table 6. Fortified Wheat Flour Production in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2003-2007**

Criteria	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Total number of flourmills which were granted with equipment and/or premix	10	10	22	22	22
<i>Medium-size flourmills</i>	-	-	17	17	12
Active flourmills, <i>total number</i>	8	8	11	17	17
<i>Active medium-size flourmills</i>	-	-	7	14	11
Consolidated production, <i>tons</i>	20 257	30 609	13 513	13 470	5 960
Share in domestic consumption <sup>a</sup> , %	4.8	7.3	3.2	3.2	
<i>Medium-size flourmills, tons</i>	-	-	3 892	6 270	5 760
<i>Share in total production, %</i>	-	-	28.8	46.5	96.6
Import of fortified wheat flour, <i>tons</i>	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup> The calculation is based on the amount of 420,000 tons, which was reported by CPO for annual consumption of wheat flour.

**Source:** Association of Fortified Flour Producers of Kyrgyz Republic, 2007

18. Two micro feeders were transferred from the flour mills 'Tokmok Melzavod' and 'Ert' to the companies 'Maryam Jalalbad' and 'Yashar'. The Ministry of Health issued a formal letter to the 'Buudai Chui Tokmok' on the return of micro feeder. The Association of Fortified Flour Producers (AFFP) recommended that the flour millers ensure voltage-jump protection of the micro feeders. AFFP got the spare parts from TechnoMight and replenishment of the expenditures on the AFFP technical work on the repair of the micro feeders.

19. On 26 March 2007 AFFP, in cooperation with ADB and UNICEF, conducted a round table meeting for the importers and traders of wheat flour in the Kyrgyz Republic to inform on the benefits of the fortified food products. The participants stated the need to advocate the mandatory wheat flour fortification.

### Mongolia

20. In Mongolia the annual demand of wheat flour is about 240,000 tons, however, statistical data for the last 3 years showed lower figures due to the increase of rice and noodles' consumption. Wheat flour production is heavily import dependant, as domestic wheat grain production covers only one-third of the demand. The shortage of wheat grain and the negative impact of transition to the market economy affected the production of wheat flour at a majority of the flour mills. The Mongolian Flour Mills Association (MFMA) estimates the import of wheat flour as 60-70% of annual demand. The lack of turnover funds at small-scale flour mills contributes to lower wheat flour production. The Food Producers Association continued its attempts to reduce VAT on wheat flour production. **Table 7** provides details on the dynamics of fortified wheat flour production in Mongolia.

**Table 7. Fortified Wheat Flour Production in Mongolia in 2003-2006**

Criteria	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Total number of flourmills which were granted with equipment and/or premix	6	28	28	28	28
<i>Medium-size flour mills</i>	-	25	25	25	25
Active flourmills, <i>total number</i>	4	5	6	25	11
<i>Active medium-size flourmills</i>	-	-	4	23	9
Consolidated production, <i>tons</i>	7 382	11 904	33 118	50 483	17 090
Share in domestic consumption <sup>a</sup> , %	3.1	4.9	13.8	21.1	
<i>Medium-size flourmills, tons</i>	-	-	2 900	10 168	2 173
<i>Share in total production, %</i>	-	-	8.8	20.3	12.7
Import of fortified wheat flour, <i>tons</i>	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup> The calculation is based on the amount of 240,000 tons, which was reported by CPO for annual consumption of wheat flour.

Source: Mongolian Flour Mills Association, 2007

21. MFMA signed a contract with the American Ingredients Company on the next supply of 8.5 tons of premix to ensure sustainable wheat flour fortification in 2007-2008. The contract was funded by the flour millers and revolving funds. The revolving fund was established from the contributions of the flourmills by the end of the JFPR 9005 Project; it is supervised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which ensures the signing of contract and monitoring of delivery and distribution.

22. The Grain Processors Association arranged the translation of Flour Miller's Toolkit (which was designed by IAOM in English) into Mongolian language and prepared it for printing. Also the association designed the manual "Basic Technology of Flour and Grain Production" to be printed with the JFPR support.

### Tajikistan

23. In Tajikistan the annual demand of wheat flour is about 950,000 tons. JFPR's technical assistance was provided to 6 large-size flour mills and 12 medium/small-size flour mills. The estimated annual capacity of the involved flour mills is 145,000 tons of fortified wheat flour. However, the actual production of fortified wheat flour in the reporting period has decreased. At the same time, the Ministry of Economic Development reported that the import of fortified wheat flour from Kazakhstan in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2006 and 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007 was 10,600 tons. **Table 8** provides details on the dynamics of fortified wheat flour production in Tajikistan.

**Table 8. Fortified Wheat Flour Production in Tajikistan in 2003-2006**

Criteria	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
Total number of flourmills which were granted with equipment and/or premix	6	6	18	18	18
<i>Medium-size flourmills</i>	-	-	12	12	12
Active flour mills, <i>total number</i>	4	6	15	18	13
<i>Active medium-size flourmills</i>	-	-	10	12	8
Consolidated production, <i>tons</i>	24 873	58 063	72 773	84 245	11 328
Share in domestic consumption <sup>a</sup> , %	2.6	6.1	7.7	8.9	
<i>Medium-size flourmills, tons</i>	-	-	18 447	10 592	1 520
<i>Share in total production, %</i>	-	-	25.3	12.6	13.4
Import of fortified wheat flour, <i>tons</i>	-	-	-	-	

<sup>a</sup> The calculation is based on the amount of 1,600,000 tons, which was reported by CPO for annual consumption of wheat flour.

**Source:** Association of Fortified Food Producers of Tajikistan, 2007

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24. The Project agreements ensured the design and adoption of the quality assurance and control procedures. The internal control procedures include measuring the iron content in wheat flour samples by: spot tests; spectrophotometer's method and use of HPLC tests. While the adopted methods vary from country to country, the use of spot test for qualitative analysis was proved by the flour millers. Conducting HPLC tests on micronutrient complete content in premix and wheat flour samples at least once in three months was recommended for each participating flour mill. **Table 9** provides an overview of the internal quality monitoring at industrial sites and **table 10** shows the status of external monitoring on the fortified wheat flour. The data confirm the established quality control at industrial sites, however, the flour mills use the rapid spot tests mainly to avoid costly tests by spectrophotometer and/or HPLC. Still the double checks in Kazakhstan and Mongolia confirmed the spot tests' results. The external quality control still needs serious efforts by the governmental agencies.

**Table 9. Internal Quality Control on Fortified Wheat Flour at Industrial Sites in 2004-2007**

Country (years)	HPLC tests			Spectrophotometers' Tests			Spot tests**		
	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples(%)	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples(%)
	Total	Iron content 50 ppm		Total	Iron content 50 ppm		Total	Iron content 50 ppm	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>									
2004	30	30	100	-	-	-	8,850	8,850	100
2005	1	1	100	-	-	-	10,473	10,473	100
2006	11	11	100	9	9	100	7,394	7,394	100
Jan-Mar 2007							3,162	3,162	100
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>									
2004	24	24	100	92	92	100	2,400	2,400	100
2005	-	-	-	23	23	100	262	262	100
2006				43	38	88.4	264	264	100
Jan-Mar 2007				13	13	100	154	154	100
<b>Mongolia</b>									
2004	11	11	100				425	425	100
2005	4	4	100				1,341	1,341	100
2006	25	25	100				4,459	4,459	100
Jan-Mar 2007							1,761	1,761	100
<b>Tajikistan</b>									
2004	32	32	100				789	647	82.0
2005							336	256	76.2
2006				278	217	78.1	649	498	76.7
Jan-Mar 2007							98	95	96.9
<b>Uzbekistan</b>									
2004	36	36	100				3,025	3,025	100
2005	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-
2006	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-
Jan-Mar 2007									

\* Measurement of iron content only

\*\* qualitative test of iron content

Source: League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan; Association of Fortified Wheat Flour and Bakery Producers of the Kyrgyz Republic; Association of Food Producers of Mongolia; Association of Salt Producers and Flour Millers of Tajikistan; Uzbekistan National Flour Fortification Program

**Table 10. External Quality Control on Fortified Wheat Flour at Wholesale and Retail Markets in 2005-2007**

Country (years)	HPLC tests			Spectrophotometers' Tests			Spot tests**		
	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples(%)	Number of samples		Percentage of adequate samples(%)
	Total	Iron content 50 ppm		Total	Iron content 50 ppm		Total	Iron content 50 ppm	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>									
2005				-	-		-	-	
2006				10	10	100	44	44	100
Jan-Mar 2007									
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>									
2005									
2006									
Jan-Mar 2007				10	5	50.0			
<b>Mongolia</b>									
2005									
2006							40	40	100
Jan-Mar 2007	5	5	100				40	40	100
<b>Tajikistan</b>									
2005	-	-							
2006									
Jan-Mar 2007									
<b>Uzbekistan</b>									
2005	n/a	-	-	8	8	100	8	8	100
2006	n/a	-	-	54	11	20.4	54	10	18.5
Jan-Mar 2007									

\* Measurement of iron content only

\*\* qualitative test of iron content

Source: League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan; Association of Fortified Wheat Flour and Bakery Producers of the Kyrgyz Republic; Association of Food Producers of Mongolia; Association of Salt Producers and Flour Millers of Tajikistan; Uzbekistan National Flour Fortification Program

### b) Salt Iodization

25. In January-March 2007, quality salt iodization continued in all the participating countries. The amount of iodized salt produced by each country also increased. Consolidated data on the activities of salt industries and the production of quality-iodized salt can be found in **table 11** below.

**Table 11. Iodized Salt Production, Export and Import in Central Asia and Mongolia in 2003-2007** (metric tons and number of industries; calendar year)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (Jan-March)
<b>Kazakhstan</b>					
<i>desired production</i> <sup>a</sup>	54 571	55 023	55 257	56 190	
<i>active industries</i> <sup>b</sup>	2	2	2	2	2
<i>actual production</i> <sup>b</sup>	64 356	65 658	66 494	65 171	14 758
<i>import</i> <sup>b</sup>	...	16 000	15 660	8 765	
<i>export</i> <sup>b</sup>	...	3 000	1 344	2 688	512
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>					
<i>desired production</i> <sup>b</sup>	18 290	18 487	18 673	18 615	
<i>active industries</i> <sup>c</sup>	6	10	10	12	5
<i>actual production</i> <sup>c</sup>	10 637	13 705	12 051	12 050	1 815
<i>import</i> <sup>c</sup>	5 630	6 700	7 000	6 740	
<i>export</i>	...	...	...	...	
<b>Mongolia</b>					
<i>desired production</i> <sup>b</sup>	9 125	9 235	9 490	10 768	
<i>active industries</i> <sup>d</sup>	17	19	19	18	18
<i>actual production</i> <sup>d</sup>	3 891	5 430	5 694	6 234	5 940
<i>import</i> <sup>e</sup>	...	...	16 000	8 380	
<i>export</i> <sup>e</sup>	...	...	3 000	...	
<b>Tajikistan</b>					
<i>desired production</i> <sup>b</sup>	23 991	24 492	25 003	25 185	
<i>active industries</i>	3	3	4	5	5
<i>actual production</i> <sup>f</sup>	40 952	22 588	30 475	38 870	5 335
<i>import</i>	-	-	-	-	
<i>export</i> <sup>g</sup>	...	1 560	2 570	5 100	
<b>Uzbekistan</b>					
<i>desired production</i> <sup>b</sup>	93 805	94 900	95 995	97 455	
<i>active industries</i> <sup>h</sup>	13	13	13	13	13
<i>actual production</i> <sup>h</sup>	44 861	43 004	66 595	71 575	13 840
<i>export</i>	...	...	...	...	
<i>import</i>	...	...	...	...	

**Sources:** <sup>a</sup> Estimated amount calculated on the needs of 10 grams per person/day; <sup>b</sup> Salt Producers Association of Kazakhstan; <sup>c</sup> Association of Salt Producers of Kyrgyzstan; <sup>d</sup> Association of Salt Producers of Mongolia; <sup>e</sup> Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia; <sup>f</sup> Association of Fortified Salt and Flour Producers of Tajikistan; <sup>g</sup> Ministry of State Revenues and Taxes of Tajikistan; <sup>h</sup> Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan

26. The Project agreements ensured the design and adoption of the quality assurance and control procedures. The internal control procedures include measuring of the iron content in salt samples by: salt test indicators; spectrophotometer's method and/or WYD iodine checkers and titration method. **Table 12** provides an overview of the internal quality monitoring at industrial sites, and **table 13** – at local markets. The JFPR's support in

strengthening the quality assurance at industrial sites (supply of laboratory equipment and reagents; training of laboratory technicians) resulted in visible increase of the quality of the iodized salt. Simultaneously, the salt industries shifted from the test indicators to titration and spectrophotometers' methods. The JFPR 9052 Project contributed to strengthen the governmental control agencies which allowed conducting regular monitoring at wholesale and retail markets.

**Table 12. Data on Quality Control of Iodized Salt at Industrial Sites in 2004-2007**

Country (years)	Titration Method			WYD Checkers			Salt Test Indicators**		
	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)
	Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*		Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*		Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>									
2004	13,280	11,155	84.0	-	-	-	206,531	181,747	88.0
2005	2,183	2,175	99.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	2,281	2,279	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan-Mar 2007				-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>									
2004	79	77	97.5	56	52	92.2	500	500	100
2005				30	30	100	1,600	1,600	100
2006				192	192	100	3,500	3,500	100
Jan-Mar 2007				65	65	100	1,000	1,000	100
<b>Mongolia</b>									
2004	211	158	74.9						
2005	1,128	1,126	99.8						
2006	8,337	8,125	97.5	8	8	100	2,182	2,146	98.4
Jan-Mar 2007	230	223	96.9	3	3	100	1,828	1,818	99.5
<b>Tajikistan</b>									
2004	9,143	6,125	67.0	560	397	70.9	35,600	29,370	82.5
2005	2,566	2,432	94.8	193	187	96.9	156	139	89.1
2006	4,500	4,304	95.6	282	271	96.1	697	681	97.7
Jan-Mar 2007	1,234	1,226	99.4	62	62	100	220	220	100
<b>Uzbekistan</b>									
2004	2,945	2,945	100				13,595	13,595	100
2005	2,039	2,039	100	190	190	100	6,969	6,969	100
2006	2,262	2,262	100	216	216	100	8,115	8,115	100
Jan-Mar 2007	438	438	100	50	50	100	1,447	1,447	100

\* The adopted iodine content in Mongolia is 30±10 ppm

\*\* The appropriate iodine content was ≥ 15 ppm

Source: League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan; Association of Fortified Wheat Flour and Bakery Producers of the Kyrgyz Republic; Association of Food Producers of Mongolia; Association of Salt Producers and Flour Millers of Tajikistan; Uzbekistan National Flour Fortification Program

Table 13. Data on Quality Control of Iodized Salt at Local Markets in 2005-2007

Country (years)	Titration Method			WYD Checkers			Salt Test Indicators**		
	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)	Number of samples		Percentage of Adequate samples (%)
	Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*		Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*		Total	Iodine content 40±15 ppm*	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>									
2005	9,839	9,544	97.0	n/a			n/a		
2006	11,093	10,860	97.9	n/a			n/a		
Jan-Mar 2007				n/a			n/a		
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>									
2005	2,438	1,969	80.8	930	755	81.2	5,700	5,700	100
2006	1,286	1,078	83.8	256	212	82.8	600	600	100
Jan-Mar 2007									
<b>Mongolia</b>									
2005							1,789	1,764	98.6
2006							2,439	2,419	99.2
Jan-Mar 2007							816	816	100
<b>Tajikistan</b>									
2005	648	530	81.8	526	431	81.9	22,249	17,212	77.4
2006	681	571	83.8	670	573	85.5	27,561	24,398	88.5
Jan-Mar 2007	396	385	97.2	111	111	100	5,591	5,468	97.8
<b>Uzbekistan</b>									
2005	21,675	15,960	73.6	1,631	1,275	78.2	n/a		
2006	22,848	18,704	81.9	1,699	1,360	80.0	n/a		
Jan-Mar 2007	5,841	4,692	80.3	469	400	85.3	n/a		

\* The adopted iodine content in Mongolia is 30±10 ppm

\*\* The appropriate iodine content was ≥ 15 ppm

Source: Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan; Confederation of NGOs of Kazakhstan; Association of Salt Producers of the Kyrgyz Republic; Association of Food Producers of Mongolia; Association of Salt Producers and Flour Millers of Tajikistan; Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan

27. While the quality of iodized salt at industrial sites was eventually improving, the checks at local markets revealed certain amounts of non-iodized salt at the markets. Now the control agencies have designed the country-tailored activities plans in order to eliminate the non-iodized salt from the markets.

### B.3 Strengthening the Capacities of the Government

#### a) Legislation and Regulations on Fortified Food

28. The country teams facilitated their continuous work on strengthening the legislation on fortified food. The status of the existing legislation is attached as **Annex 5**.

29. In *Kazakhstan*, LGBK designed the draft standard on fortified wheat flour and the

draft standard on the premix dilution. These drafts were distributed among the authorized governmental agencies for revision and comments.

30. On 12 February 2007, the ADB Resident Mission (KARM), parliamentarians, KAN, LGBK and UNICEF conducted a press conference on the status of iron deficiency anemia in Kazakhstan and the use of wheat flour fortification as a tool to eliminate IDA. The press conference stressed the necessity of mandatory wheat flour fortification as a crucial instrument for critical changes.

31. In the *Kyrgyz Republic*, the Working Group conducted two information meetings for parliamentarians and governmental officers on the benefits of fortified wheat flour. The participants discussed the content of the draft legislation on mandatory wheat flour fortification and the possibility of granting incentives to fortified food producers.

32. In *Mongolia* the Working Group designed the draft law on the mandatory wheat flour fortification and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture distributed it for consideration and comments among the governmental agencies.

33. In *Tajikistan* the Working Group designed the amendments to the Law of Tajikistan on iodized salt, which would stipulate the ban of production of non-iodized salt. The Government supported the view that the ban of production of non-iodized salt would help to stop the dissemination of non-iodized salt at Khatlon Province. The amendments were accepted by the Government and submitted to the Parliament for consideration.

34. On 29-30 March 2007 the Senate of *Uzbekistan* considered and supported the draft Law on salt iodization.

#### **b) Quality Control of Fortified Foods**

35. In *Kazakhstan* in February 2007, KAN designed and discussed with the authorized governmental agencies the draft joint regulation of the Ministry of Health, Customs Committee (Ministry of Finance) and the Technical Regulations and Metrology Committee (Ministry of Industry and Trade) on strengthening the monitoring on the quality of iodized salt. The draft regulation was submitted to the Government for entering into force.

36. The Association of the Consumers Rights (Aikyn) of the *Kyrgyz Republic*, in cooperation with the Association of Salt Producers and SES, implemented the monitoring of iodized salt at the wholesale and retail markets of Bishkek and Chui Province. The results will be published in the mass media.

37. In *Mongolia* information workshops on the newly adopted regulation on monitoring the quality of fortified food products were conducted for state specialized control inspectors in Ulaanbaatar (17-18 January 2007) and for customs officers at Altanbulag (15-16 March 2007).

#### **B.4 Social mobilization and poverty targeting**

38. In *Kazakhstan* in January 2007, the NGOs conducted trainings for the representatives of the local authorities on the benefits of consumption of fortified food in the Kazalinsk and Aralsk districts of Kyzylorda Province (with the majority of poor population). In February 2007 information meetings with school teachers, school children and local health workers in three other districts (Zhalagash, Karmakshin and Syrdarya) were organized by the partner NGOs. In March 2007 the Orphen's House Umai (Kyzylorda) conducted a quiz for single parents on healthy food issues.

39. In the *Kyrgyz Republic* the Working Group supported 24 broadcasting spots at national and provincial levels as well as the publication of 47 articles in the local newspapers. The NGOs reported on 11,157 information meetings with communities on the issues of micronutrient deficiencies and food fortification.

40. In *Mongolia*, the Association of Family Education's Support designed the curriculum

on micronutrient deficiency and the benefits of consumption of fortified food for secondary schools and medical students.

41. The Mongolian Women's Federation focused on the Western areas of Mongolia to advocate the consumption of fortified food products. The Project Team arranged the production of the poster and broadcasting on TV and radio spots on the issues of micronutrient deficiency and the Project Team started work on the documentary on the food fortification program in Mongolia (based on the JFPR 9005/9052 achievements).

42. In *Tajikistan* the National Forum on Healthy Food was conducted in Khatlon on 8-9 February 2007. The Advisors to the President of Tajikistan on Civil Society (Mr. Isomoddinov) and Economic Issues (Ms. Badurova), Vice Minister of Health, ADB and UNICEF representatives addressed the community leaders, food producers and local authorities to ensure the involvement of the civil society into banning the production and distribution of non-iodized salt.

43. The Project Team supported 10 thematic publications in national and local media.

### C. Financial Performance

44. The Project, funded by the Government of Japan and financed on a grant basis by JFPR, received US\$2 million or its equivalent for the estimated total costs of project. JFPR's funds are spent within the framework of CIPs (Appendix I). A consolidated Statement of Expenditure from the beginning of the Project until 31 March 2007 (Appendixes II and III) shows the progress in funds utilization. Of the total grant amount, an estimated 36.8% had been used by the end of the reporting period. The consumption of JFPR's funds by 31 March 2007 had been \$736,447 (see **table 13**).

**Table 14. Utilization of JFPR Funds in January-March 2007**

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates	Beginning to date (US\$)	This period		Accumulated expenditures	
			US\$	%	US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	414,000	84,506.55	18,262.12	4.41%	102,768.67	24.82%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	424,000	125,292.60	22,360.80	5.27%	147,653.41	34.82%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	125,000	19,704.23	12,337.08	9.87%	32,041.31	25.63%
Consulting Services	52,500	50,963.65	6,267.92	11.94%	57,231.57	109.01%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	250,000	97,331.34	33,727.98	13.49%	131,059.32	52.42%
Project Management	225,000	201,674.90	19,084.31	8.48%	220,759.20	98.12%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	50,000	31,808.23	10,475.04	20.95%	42,283.27	84.57%
Other Project Inputs	377,200	2,650.67	0.00	0.00%	2,650.67	0.70%
Contingency	82,300	0	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>613,932</b>	<b>122,515.25</b>	<b>6.13%</b>	<b>736,447</b>	<b>36.82%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2007

45. The use of JFPR's funds was sufficiently low in Kazakhstan (due to the external problems with the Project Imprest Account) and in Uzbekistan (due to the delayed start of work); it was also noted that most of CPOs limited project implementation to training and

workshops, the production of communication materials, and routine project management activities. The details of JFPR fund utilization at each country level until 31 March 2007 can be found in **Annex 6**.

#### **D. Management and Operations**

46. The Government of Kazakhstan instructed the Ministry of Health to return the withheld amount of JFPR 9052's funds to the Project Imprest account. The Ministry of Health appealed to the Procurator Office on releasing the Project Imprest account and approached the Ministry of Finance on the procedure of refunding.

47. In February 2007 RCAO conducted the evaluation missions to Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The mission reviewed the status of project implementation, which was affected by the court decision on withdrawal of the funds from the Ministry of Health's accounts, including JFPR 9052's account. The Mission held discussions on the ongoing food fortification with key Project stakeholders and reviewed the activities which deemed urgent for implementation on wheat flour fortification production and regulation; premix utilization and further procurement; quality assurance and control on fortified food; use of the 'Healthy Food' logo; operational studies and Project impact assessment. The Project Management issues were discussed with the Executing Agency (the Ministry of Health) and the Country Project Office (CPO). The Mission reviewed the CIP Workplan implementation in details and assisted the Country Team in shaping the implementation arrangements on the priority Project activities.

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## **APPENDIXES**

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Table A.I Project Cost Estimates and Funding Sources (\$)

Inputs and Expenditure Category	<u>Component 1</u>	<u>Component 2</u>	<u>Component 3</u>	<u>Component 4</u>	Total (Input)	Percent
	Strengthening the capacity of salt industries and flour mills	Strengthening of the Government capacity	Social mobilization and poverty Targeting	Project management, monitoring and evaluation		
1. Equipment and Supplies	21,000	20,000	373,000		414,000	8.5
2. Training, Workshops, Seminars, Public Campaigns	175,000	194,000	125,000	55,000	549,000	11.2
3. Consulting Services	5,000	56,000	42,500	199,000	302,500	6.2
4. Project Management			0	225,000	225,000	4.6
5. Other Project Inputs	85,000	0	275,000	67,200	427,200	8.8
6. Contingencies					82,300	1.7
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>2,832,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>915,500</b>	<b>646,200</b>	<b>4,881,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>
JFPR Financed	286,000	270,000	815,500	546,200	2,000,000	41.0
Government Contribution	0	135,000	100,000	100,000	335,000	6.9
Private Sector	2,546,000	0	0	0	2,546,000	52.1

**JFPR Cost Estimates  
(in US\$)**

		KAZ		KGS		MON		TAJ		UZB	
		JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources
<b>Component 1. Strengthening the capacity of salt industries and flour mills</b>											
1.1	Equipment and Supplies		649,000	2,625	128,715	7,100	215,000	5,000	857,510	17,500	262,500
1.2	Training, Workshops, Seminars	21,820	24,320	23,000	4,500	36,000		34,000	7,000	31,000	12,100
1.3	Consulting Services	11,000	8,500	1,500		2,400		1,000	4,900	1,200	1,200
1.4	Other Project Inputs	19,900	332,800	14,000	9,000	6,600	23,000	18,100		32,000	15,300
<b>Component 2. Strengthening the capacity of the Governments</b>											
2.1	Equipment and Supplies		22,400	9,200	4,000	16,500	10,000	8,000		14,600	5,200
2.2	Training, Workshops, Seminars	2,000	22,500	20,500	500	21,000		24,200	1,000	12,100	4,800
2.3	Consulting Services	10,900		6,600		12,000		2,200		1,200	500
2.4	Management Costs to Governments		20,000		17,520	5,000	15,000		2,000		6,000
2.5	Other Project Inputs									14,500	10,200
<b>Component 3. Social mobilization/poverty targeting</b>											
3.1	Equipment and Supplies	34,100	40,000	64,500	28,000	28,500		50,000		45,000	10,000
3.2	Training, Workshops, Seminars	26,000	553,000	23,000	32,000	34,500	10,000	22,000		45,750	21,600
3.3	Consulting Services (e.g., for management and monitoring/assessments)	20,000	31,400	7,700	500	4,200		7,000	1,000	4,750	300
3.4	Social Mobilization	55,000	289,400	43,000	30,000	13,000	35,000	52,000		5,000	4,200
3.5	Management Costs to Governments		20,000		9,000		40,000				1,800
3.6	Other Project Inputs					14,000					
<b>Component 4. Project management, monitoring, and evaluation</b>											
4.1	Training, Workshops, Seminars	5,000		6,500		12,000		6,500		5,200	2,000
4.2	Consulting Services (e.g., for management and monitoring/assessments)	12,000		12,600		19,000		16,000		16,000	1,000
4.3	Management and Coordination of this Component	59,580	20,000	36,000	14,000	36,000	36,000	36,000		39,000	4,500
4.4	Other Project Inputs	14,000	45,000	20,275		17,200		10,000		6,200	2,000
<b>Contingency</b>		8,700		9,000		15,000		8,000		9,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,078,320</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>277,735</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>384,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>873,410</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>365,200</b>

Table A.III Statement of Expenditures per Country for January-March 2007

		Amount per country (in \$US)				
		KAZ	KGS	MON	TAJ	UZB
1	Equipment and Supplies					
a	Quality assurance equipment and supplies for salt industries	-	-	-	-	-
b	Quality Assurance Equipment and Supplies for Flour Mills	-	-	-	-	-
c	Fortification Equipment and Fortificants	-	-	-	-	-
d	Laboratory Equipment for SES or reference laboratory and accessories	-	-	-	-	-
e	Reagents	-	-	-	-	-
f	Laboratory supplies	-	-	-	-	-
g	Fortification equipment for pilot studies	-	-	-	-	-
h	Table fortificant packets	-	-	-	-	-
i	Portable salt test kits for communities and retailers	-	-	-	-	-
j	Communication materials	-	14,915.42	2,000.00	1,346.70	-
2	Training, Workshops, Seminars, Public Campaigns					
a	Regional workshops and seminars for salt enterprise and flour mills	-	-	-	-	-
b	Training fortification technology	-	-	-	-	-
c	Training for laboraroty technicians	-	-	-	-	-
d	Seminars on marketing and business management	-	-	1,534.77	7,639.07	-
e	Workshops for customs officers	-	-	2,436.10	-	-
f	Workshops on legal enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
g	Training for SES laboratory staff	-	604.43	3,571.12	-	-
h	Regional round table on trade regulations	-	-	-	-	-
i	Advocacy and communication workshops	3,146.62	870.67	2,342.82	5,976.97	-
j	TV spots and other mass media campaigns	-	-	15,749.15	-	-
k	Annual review workshop in countries	-	-	-	-	-
l	Midterm review workshop	-	-	-	-	-
3	Consulting Services					
a	Salt industry specialist (domestic)	-	-	600.00	-	-
b	Flour mill specialist (domestic)	-	-	600.00	-	-
c	Domestic legal specialist	-	-	600.00	800.00	-
d	Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition (KAN)	-	268.00	-	-	-
e	Domestic communication consultant	-	-	1,200.00	800.00	-
f	Other consulting services	-	-	-	-	-
g	Regional communication specialist(KAN)	-	-	-	-	-
h	External audit	-	-	-	1,399.92	-
n	Social mobilization by NGOs and households	-	-	-	-	-
o	Pilot activities for poverty targeting	-	-	-	-	-
4	Project Management					
a	Country project office	2,096.72	5,039.14	4,404.00	4,107.42	3,437.03
b	Office space	-	-	-	-	-
c	Government's administration	-	-	-	-	-
f	Central and local government staff time	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Project Inputs					
a	Market research and consumers survey	-	-	2,903.00	116.33	2,212.00
b	Operational studies	-	2,255.04	2,245.76	742.91	-
c	Impact assessment	-	-	-	-	-
d	Website	-	-	-	-	-
e	Final reports	-	-	-	-	-
7	Contingencies					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,243.34</b>	<b>45,781.70</b>	<b>42,880.17</b>	<b>22,961.01</b>	<b>5,649.03</b>

## B.1 Regional Meetings, Conferences and Workshops

1. The Regional Coordination Communication Office (RCAO) conducted a regional information meeting on communication strategy and project management<sup>1</sup> in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, on 22-24 August 2005. Country Project Offices (CPOs) presented their country communication strategies and the outlines of communication/social mobilization plans. Mr. Gary Gleason, Director, Communications Department of Iron Deficiency Project Advisory Service (IDPAS) and JFPR Consultant, facilitated the information meeting and shared an overview of successful communication/social mobilization strategies on nutrition/food fortification. The major operational stages and elements of a communication strategy framework should include: (i) identification of the most important audiences for targeting the communication activities; (ii) identification of any additional research and information gathering that may be needed, and to complete the strategy and planning for such research; and (iii) selection of an effective mix of channels to reach the target audiences. The importance of a well-considered management plan for a communication strategy was stressed. The management plan should also include a component for monitoring the implementation of activities to see how well they are working, and how to use feedback from audiences to make adjustments on subsequent rounds of messages and activities in support of fortified food products.

2. The participants discussed the issues related to food fortification advocacy, and the effectiveness of various communication messages and its delivery to target groups. It was noted that the prevalence of IDA, IDD, folic acid deficiency, group B vitamins and zinc deficiency is still high in the Central Asian countries; current food product technologies are micronutrient depleting and good quality food products are still not available to the majority of the population. It was also noted that food fortification is not a priority for the food industry as there was no visible shift in consumer's demands. The meeting defined and revised the country's communication strategy goals, and listed the criteria for the selection of local communication consultants, involvement of efficient NGOs, communication campaign monitoring, and Project website improvements.

3. The second conference of salt producers on sustainable quality iodization in Central Asia and Mongolia (footnote 4) was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 22-24 November 2005. The conference had three objectives: (i) to improve the capacity of salt industries in Central Asia through the increased production of improved quality iodized salt, thus helping to sustain the elimination of iodine deficiency disorders in the region; (ii) to provide an opportunity to regional producers of salt, fortificant and equipment to present their products, knowledge and services; and (iii) to establish networks between the salt producers and suppliers of potassium iodate and equipment. The workshop brought together 64 participants from the five participating countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. This included authorized representatives of JFPR Project Steering Committees and Working Groups, food quality control assurance experts, NGO leaders, Project coordinators, and Financial Assistants. Special external sessions were devoted to the issues of project management and reporting. Grant implementation procedures regarding procurement, the engagement of consultants, auditing, and Project website development were reviewed in order to establish a set of recommendations for program improvement.

4. One of the key objectives of the meeting was to strengthen the role of salt producers as partners in the national IDD elimination policies by promoting the self-reliant procurement of input materials (potassium iodate, equipment, and laboratory inputs). The Salt Producers Associations and the leading salt companies shared experiences of quality iodized salt production and presented their vision of the necessary activities needed in order to ensure sustainable quality salt iodization in Central Asia and Mongolia. The JFPR project teams

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<sup>1</sup> The meeting report can be obtained from ADB/RCAO on request.

presented an overview of project contributions to USI in the participating countries. Suppliers of iodization equipment (SERRA), salt test kits (MBI), and potassium iodate (Ajay-SQM, L-Pharma, and Iodobrom), as well as representatives from the UNICEF Supply Division made presentations on potassium iodate production and terms of supply, and participated in an interactive trade show with country groups, associations, and individual salt industries. The issues addressed during the sessions included product quality assurance management and procedures; product marketing and promotion; input procurement; import/export tariffs, rules and regulations; and joint collaborative efforts in National Food Fortification Alliances (NFAs).

5. The participants agreed that a framework for regional cooperation is essential in achieving the goals of USI, and also agreed to continued dialogue between the salt producers/salt associations in the region and the NFAs. The NFAs were urged to take a lead in partnership development with the private sector and civil society; more effectively combine tax policy support for flour milling industries; and to efficiently combine the broad communication and education programs for the general public. During the final session, a final statement<sup>2</sup> was discussed and amended.

6. The regional conference on quality wheat flour fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia (footnote 4) was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 7-9 February 2006. The objectives of the conference were: (i) to improve the capacities of flour milling industries in Central Asia and Mongolia to produce quality fortified wheat flour to mitigate iron deficiency anemia, folic acid deficiency, and other micronutrient deficiencies; (ii) to provide an opportunity for regional wheat grain and flour suppliers to present their products, knowledge, and services; and (iii) to establish networks between flour millers and suppliers of premix and equipment. The workshop brought together 127 participants from five participating countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Participants included flour millers, international suppliers, international organizations, the International Association of Operative Millers, food quality-control assurance experts and nutritional researchers from different countries. The aim of the conference was to update participants' knowledge on information and new technologies in fortified wheat flour production. The suppliers of premix and equipment, and the partners of flour milling and bakery industries, exhibited their products and activities to participants and possible purchasers, and attended the plenary sessions and panel presentations. Grant implementation procedures regarding project implementation monitoring, auditing services, and annual country evaluation workshops were reviewed to establish a set of recommendations for program improvement.

7. The meeting reviewed the overall progress of flour fortification in the project countries and discussed urgent issues such as premix procurement and the quality assurance of fortified foods. KAN, RCAO, and the country teams presented the status of IDA and the results of the sentinel study. Flour mill associations presented their vision on wheat flour fortification, and the obstacles that operative flour mills in the region were facing. The issues addressed during the sessions included product quality assurance management and procedures; product marketing and promotion; input procurement; import/export tariffs, rules and regulations; and joint collaborative efforts in NFAs. Dialogue between the international suppliers and the flour mills has been successfully established. Issues of regional cooperation and trade were discussed, and perspectives for strengthening regional activities were highlighted. The meeting indicated an important need for information and technical assistance exchange at the regional level. The harmonization of legislation and trade procedures would require additional efforts and high-level advocacy, and for that purpose a continuous partnership with international development would be needed. During the final session, a conference statement (footnote 5) was discussed and amended.

8. The regional Mid-Term Review Workshop (footnote 4) was held from 11 to 14

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<sup>2</sup> The statement and other workshop documents can be obtained from the Project Web-sites: <http://www.adb.org/Projects/sustainable-food-fortification/default.asp> and <http://www.caffproject.net>

September 2006 in Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyz Republic. The purpose of the MTR Workshop was to jointly examine the progress and analyze the obstacles toward achieving the JFPR 9052 project, with the view to identify and discuss key strategic actions to be undertaken in each country and by RCAO and KAN during the remaining project period. As preparation for the Workshop, the CPO of each country was requested to prepare a draft of the Country Investment Plan, outlining a summary of achievements and lessons learned during the previous JFPR9052 period, and outlining the proposed actions and their expected outcomes to achieve the country-specific JFPR objectives. In addition, each CPO prepared summaries of the national progress in salt iodization, wheat flour fortification and public policy development, as well as the utilization of consultant services and conducting conferences, seminars and trainings, against a background summary of the baseline micronutrient deficiency situation in the country.

9. The Regional Workshop on JFPR9052 Mid-Term Review brought together officials and staff from public institutions and private food industries of each participating country, joined by staff members and experts from the RCAO, international agencies and a collaborating partner (ADB, UNICEF and GAIN) and scientific advisors (KAN, Emory University). The Workshop Agenda and the List of Participants are attached as Annexes IV-V. The core element in the agenda were the countries presentations, each consisting of a focused explanation on the progress made in the project implementation, followed by an analysis of the constraints encountered and the barriers foreseen for the remaining project period, and ending with a short outline of the major elements and/or revisions of the CIP agreed upon at the start of the project. Each country's presentation was followed by a discussion addressing specific questions and providing clarification of details upon request from the audience.

10. The countries' presentations were intermingled with several plenary presentations and round table discussions about the issues of major interest, such as product quality assurance/control, monitoring of progress, and communication strategies to support the overall project objectives. Also, the facilitators and resource persons allocated by the country team worked in the interim and during the evening hours with the countries' teams on the elaboration of CIP revisions. During the final day, bilateral discussion sessions were held to present, discuss and review the CIP revised proposals, and to assemble the consolidated opinions and recommendations of the resource persons.

# LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS ON FOOD PRODUCTS FORTIFICATION IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

## UNIVERSAL SALT IODIZATION

### (i) Main Acts

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On prevention of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders" (**18 January 2000, ref.no. 40**)

#### 2001

- The Agreement "On Iodine Deficiency Status Prevention Among the Population of the CIS States Members" (**Minsk, 31 May 2001**)
- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Prevention of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders Among the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2002-2005" (**5 October 2001, ref.no. 1283**)

#### 2002

- The Decree of the Government of Mongolia "About the National Program on Prevention of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders " (**1 May 2002**)
- The Decree of the President of Mongolia "On Establishment of the Working Group on Design of the Law on Salt Iodization and Iodine Deficiency Prevention" (**20 November 2002**)
- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Adoption of the Strategy of the Health Care of the Population within the Period up to the year 2010" (**5 November 2002, ref.no. 436, section I, p.20**)
- The Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On Salt Iodization" (**2 December 2002, ref.no. 85**)
- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "About the National Program on Decrease of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the Kyrgyz Republic within the Period of 2003-2007" (**9 December 2002, ref.no. 836**)

#### 2003

- The Law of Mongolia "On Salt Iodization and Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention" (**10 October 2003**)
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention" (**14 October 2003, ref.no. 489-II**)
- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "About the Concept of the National Policy in Healthy Nutrition" (**19 December 2003, ref.no. 785**)

#### 2005

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About the National Program on Prevention of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders among the Population of Uzbekistan" (**26 September 2005, ref.no. 07-1-198**)

#### 2007

- The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention" (**3 May 2007, ref.no. ZRU-97**)

### (ii) Facilitation of the Production and Trade of the Iodized Salt

#### 2002

- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Procurement of Food and Agricultural Products for the Needs of the Ministries, Governmental Agencies, Public Institutions and Other Organizations to be Funded from the National Budget (Nutrition Account)" (**18 July 2002, ref.no. 478**)

**2004**

- Monitoring Procedures on the Quality, Production, Storage, Import, Export and Sale of the Iodized Salt and Other Iodized Food Products (**the Decree of the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan, 18 August 2004, ref.no. 641**)

**2005**

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Adoption of the Classification of Commodities and Services (share in percentage) to be Procured by the Public Funds from the Small-Scale Business Companies in 2005" (**11 August 2005, ref.no. 828**)
- The Order of the Board of the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan on mandatory procurement of the fortified food products for the needs of the hospitals (**29 September 2005, ref.no. 9-2, section 6**)

**2006**

- The Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic on mandatory use of the fortified wheat flour and iodized salt in schools' catering services (**25 January 2006, ref.no. 42/1, item 2.2**)

**(iii) Tax and Tariffs Privileges**

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Rates of Customs Taxes on Imported Commodities" (**14 November 1996, ref.no. 1389, revised in 2004**): inclusion of the potassium iodide/iodate in the list of the medical drugs and substances to be eliminated from taxes and VAT

**2003**

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**20 January 2003**): elimination of the vitamin and mineral additives from VAT

**2004**

- Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (**13 April 2004**): elimination of the customs taxes on the imported equipment and spare parts (which cannot be produced domestically) and medicament substances (including vitamin and mineral additives)
- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "The Basic List of the Production Equipment to be the Subject of VAT Elimination when Importing to the Kyrgyz Republic" (**27 May 2004, ref.no. 391**): elimination of taxes for food fortification equipment (classification code TN VED 8437)

**2006**

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**1 February 2006, article 148**): elimination of the VAT on imported main production equipment
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**29 March 2006**): elimination of taxes on the equipment and spare parts which are not produced domestically; vitamin and mineral additives: group 30, code of goods 3003 90 900 9; 'zero tax rate' on the import and export of the iodized salt: group 25, code of goods 2501 00 911 0

**(iv) Monitoring on Import, Export and Sale****2002**

- The Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Strengthening of the State Monitoring and Control on the Production, Import, Storage and Sale of Salt in the Kyrgyz Republic" (**11 July 2002, ref.no. 184**)
- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Implementation of the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Strengthening of the State Monitoring and Control on the Production, Import, Storage and Sale of Salt in the Kyrgyz Republic" (from 11 July 2002, ref.no. 184)" (**9 December 2002, ref.no. 836**)

**2005**

- The Guidelines on Quality Control on the Fortified Food Products: the Joint Decree of the State Agency of the Professional Control of Mongolia, Ministry of Health of Mongolia and Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia (**9 June 2005, ref.no. 84/143/87**)

**WHEAT FLOUR FORTIFICATION AND BAKERY FORTIFICATION****(i) Main Acts****2002**

- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on adoption of the list of the flour mills to be engaged in the wheat flour fortification, use of wheat grain from the state reserve stocks and mandatory procurement of the fortified wheat flour by the public institutions (**3 June 2002, ref.no. 89-r, items 5-6**)

**2004**

- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Food Security and Safety (**8 April 2004, ref.no. 543**): Article 11 on mandatory wheat flour fortification

**2005**

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Regulations on Mandatory Fortification of the Premium and First Grade Wheat Flour produced in Kazakhstan" (**7 July 2005, ref.no. 708**)
- The Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On Implementation of the National Wheat Flour Fortification Program" (**11 August 2005, ref.no. 153**)

**(ii) Facilitation of the Production and Trade of the Fortified Wheat Flour****2005**

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Adoption of the Classification of Commodities and Services (share in percentage) to be Procured by the Public Funds from the Small-Scale Business Companies in 2005" (**11 August 2005, ref.no. 828**)
- The Order of the Board of the Ministry of Health of Tajikistan on mandatory procurement of the fortified food products for the needs of the hospitals (**29 September 2005, ref.no. 9-2, section 6**)

**2006**

- The Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic on mandatory use of the fortified wheat flour and iodized salt in schools' catering services (**25 January 2006, ref.no. 42/1, item 2.2**)

**(iii) Tax and Tariffs Privileges****2003**

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**20 January 2003**): elimination of the vitamin and mineral additives from VAT

**2004**

- The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Rates of Customs Taxes on Imported Commodities" (**14 November 1996, ref.no. 1389, revised in 2004**): inclusion of the potassium iodide/iodate in the list of the medical drugs and substances to be eliminated from taxes and VAT
- Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (**13 April 2004**): elimination of the customs taxes on the imported equipment and spare parts (which cannot be produced domestically) and medicament substances (including vitamin and mineral additives)
- The Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic "The Basic List of the Production Equipment to be the Subject of VAT Elimination when Importing to the

Kyrgyz Republic" (**27 May 2004, ref.no. 391**): elimination of taxes for food fortification equipment (classification code TN VED 8437)

## **2006**

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**1 February 2006, article 148**): elimination of the VAT on imported main production equipment
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Customs Code of the Kyrgyz Republic" (**29 March 2006**): elimination of taxes on the equipment and spare parts which are not produced domestically; vitamin and mineral additives: group 30, code of goods 3003 90 900 9; 'zero tax rate' on the import and export of the iodized salt: group 25, code of goods 2501 00 911 0
- The Law of Mongolia on import taxes and VAT: amendment on elimination of customs tax and VAT on imported wheat grain and wheat flour (**29 June 2006**)

### **(iv) Monitoring on Import, Export and Sale**

## **2005**

- The Guidelines on Quality Control on the Fortified Food Products: the Joint Decree of the State Agency of the Professional Control of Mongolia, Ministry of Health of Mongolia and Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia (**9 June 2005, ref.no. 84/143/87**)
- The Order of the Ministry of Health of Kazakhstan on Quality Control on Fortified Wheat Flour Production and Utilization of Premix (**29 December 2005, ref.no. 07-21-15269**)

### Details of JFPR Fund Utilization in Participating Countries in 2005-2007

#### Kazakhstan. Utilization of JFPR Funds in 2005-2007

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	Accumulated expenditures	
					US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	34,100	947.45	26,805.51	-	27,752.96	81.39%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	48,141	6,907.55	18,439.85	3,146.62	28,494.02	59.19%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	8,000	6,000.00	-	-	6,000.00	75.00%
Consulting Services	53,679	16,890.00	25,411.95	-	42,301.95	78.81%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	53,900	11,000.00	9,235.00	-	20,235.00	37.54%
Project Management	59,580	25,012.54	32,797.79	2,096.72	59,907.05	100.55%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	14,000	2,550.54	13,822.90	-	16,373.44	116.95%
Other Project Inputs	28,600	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>69,308.08</b>	<b>126,513.00</b>	<b>5,243.34</b>	<b>201,064.42</b>	<b>67.02%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2005-2007

#### Kyrgyz Republic. Utilization of JFPR Funds in 2005-2007

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	Accumulated expenditures	
					US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	76,325	-	668.36	14,915.42	15,583.78	20.42%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	65,000	3,297.72	16,551.66	1,475.10	21,324.48	32.81%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	8,000	-	6,933.05	-	6,933.05	86.66%
Consulting Services	43,000	1,600.00	10,317.15	268.00	12,185.15	28.34%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	28,400	-	37,783.39	21,829.00	59,612.39	209.90%
Project Management	36,000	13,790.75	19,998.87	5,039.14	38,828.76	107.86%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	19,200	-	2,214.59	2,255.04	4,469.63	23.28%
Other Project Inputs	24,075	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>18,688.47</b>	<b>94,467.07</b>	<b>45,781.70</b>	<b>158,937.24</b>	<b>52.98%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2005-2007

**Mongolia. Utilization of JFPR Funds in 2005-2007**

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	Accumulated expenditures	
					US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	55,300	-	12,686.32	2,000.00	14,686.32	26.56%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	101,500	8,425.23	42,030.73	24,099.20	74,555.16	73.45%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	9,500	-	2,771.18	-	2,771.18	29.17%
Consulting Services	12,000	1,229.19	10,400.00	3,000.00	14,629.19	121.91%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	28,200	-	-	4,228.22	4,228.22	14.99%
Project Management	41,000	8,309.84	18,198.05	4,404.00	30,911.89	75.39%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	12,500	1,534.31	6,329.67	5,148.76	13,012.74	104.10%
Other Project Inputs	40,000	200.67	2,450.00	-	2,650.67	6.63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>19,699.24</b>	<b>94,865.94</b>	<b>42,880.17</b>	<b>157,445.35</b>	<b>52.48%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2005-2007

**Tajikistan. Utilization of JFPR Funds in 2005-2007**

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	Accumulated expenditures	
					US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	63,000	16,321.10	27,077.81	1,346.70	44,745.61	71.02%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	70,700	-	23,269.20	5,976.97	29,246.17	41.37%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	16,000	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	25.00%
Consulting Services	52,000	-	9,577.77	2,999.92	12,577.69	24.19%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	26,200	-	11,193.21	7,670.76	18,863.97	72.00%
Project Management	36,000	16,499.64	29,185.67	4,107.42	49,792.73	138.31%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	11,000	711.18	4,645.05	859.24	6,215.47	56.50%
Other Project Inputs	25,100	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>33,531.92</b>	<b>108,948.72</b>	<b>22,961.01</b>	<b>165,441.65</b>	<b>55.15%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2005-2007

## Uzbekistan. Utilization of JFPR Funds in 2005-2007

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	Accumulated expenditures	
					US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	77,100	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	54,300	-	10,028.00	-	10,028.00	18.47%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	39,750	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Consulting Services	5,000	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	23,150	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Project Management	39,000	8,010.86	29,870.89	3,437.03	41,318.78	105.95%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	5,000	-	-	2,212.00	2,212.00	44.24%
Other Project Inputs	56,700	-	-	-	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>8,010.86</b>	<b>39,898.89</b>	<b>5,649.03</b>	<b>53,558.78</b>	<b>17.85%</b>

Source: Country Project SOE Forms, 2005-2007