



Asian Development Bank		
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction		



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

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CPO	–	country project office
EA	–	executing agency
IDA	–	iron deficiency anemia
IDD	–	iodine deficiency disorders
IMR	–	infant mortality rate
JFPR	–	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
MDG	–	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	–	maternal mortality ratio
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PHC	–	primary health care
RCAO	–	regional coordination and administration office
SES	–	sanitary epidemiological services
SRC	–	staff review committee
UNICEF	–	United Nations Children’s Fund
USI	–	universal salt iodization

NOTE

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



A. Summary

1. The governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan all aim to eliminate iodine deficiency and reduce IDA and folic acid deficiency. These deficiencies are more common in Central Asia than many other developing countries. Iodine deficiency has a negative impact on brain development of the fetus, while iron deficiency constrains cognitive development of the young child, and hampers mental and work performance of the older child and adult. Negative effects of iodine and iron deficiency at a young age are irreversible and affect school achievement and later productivity. Iron deficiency is also a major contributory factor for maternal mortality. Folate deficiency, prevalent in these countries, causes neurotube defects in infants. These deficiencies 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. JFPR 9005 Regional Project¹ (2001-2004) has focused support on the poor currently afflicted or at risk, (ii) piloted capacity-building processes to establish a regional marketing and distribution network and rules of trade, and (iii) demonstrated the efficacy of a regional approach to solving common nutrition problems that depress human and economic development. 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 activities focusing on these key nutritional issues. In only two years the Project resulted in substantial increases in iodized salt production and the passage of supporting legislation. While only the Kyrgyz Republic had USI legislation at the beginning of JFPR 9005, Tajikistan enacted USI legislation in 2002, and Kazakhstan and Mongolia in 2003. Uzbekistan is drafting similar legislation. The iodization level has been adjusted to the world standard. Some salt industries have made a significant shift from free supply of potassium iodate to partial cost sharing for potassium iodate.

3. All countries also initiated production of fortified flour in a few provinces following successful project-supported actions that resulted in much-needed legislative and regulatory action. Pilot production introduced a world-standard fortification system enabled by competent flourmill engineers, which will help the countries access cheaper equipment in the long run. The equipment supplier has developed a much cheaper version of fortification equipment for the Central Asian market. JFPR 9005 created the momentum to improve nutrition through fortification of salt and flour and brought new micronutrient-enriched staples to families.

4. While these significant 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 know that these achievements may be lost if not made firm and sustainable. The JFPR 9005 experience has helped the governments and private sector identify steps required for sustainable food fortification, and also clarify what more needs to be done.

5. In July 2004, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved for grant assistance of two million US dollars under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) a regional project² for five Asian Countries in Transition (ACT)³. The goal of the Project is to reinforce and sustain the reduction of iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) and iron deficiency anemia (IDA) among poor children and women in Central Asia through parallel attention to supply (production and distribution); demand (public awareness and demand creation); and regulation (quality control, implementation of regulations and legislation, and trade

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

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

³ Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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 wheat flour consumed domestically; (iii) build capacity of 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 consumers about prevention of IDD and IDA, and benefits of micronutrient-enriched food.

6. The JFPR Project scope has four major components:

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

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

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

9. The Project will build on the achievements of JFPR 9005, including impact monitoring, region-wide communication exchange of technical information, multi-country training, and sharing of lessons learned through project Web site participation. Using the system developed in the first project will increase cost-effectiveness and overall technical resources available to all the countries involved. International technical assistance will be continued but on a limited basis and focused on critical tasks related to major goals. Region-wide technical assistance for project impact monitoring and Web site development and maintenance will be supported through the Kazakh Academy of Nutrition. Finally, project management strategies for the new Project will also draw on well-developed and trained groups in place. This will exploit the considerable investment already made during JFPR 9005 in training country and regional teams in procurement, administration, finance, and reporting procedures and ensure that the Project is cost-efficient.

10. Asian Development Bank (ADB) coordinates the Project with assistance of the Regional Coordination and Administration Office (RCAO) in Almaty, Kazakhstan. RCAO is responsible for coordinating Project activities in the five participating countries, and centralized procurement of equipment and fortificants. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is the executing agency (EA) for the Project in each country. The EA has set up a country project office (CPO) which is responsible for implementing daily project activities and a steering committee for project oversight. The Project has been implemented in close coordination with the private sector (salt producers and flour millers) and NGOs and community based organizations.

11. The Project commenced in May 2005 and is scheduled for 25 months. Details on the

Project implementation are available at www.caffproject.net.

B. Technical/Project Components

Strengthening of the capacities of salt industries and flour mills

12. In the reporting period the Country Teams have revised the letters of agreement with participating food industries. The number of the participating enterprises has been enlarged from 59 flour mills in 2004 to 65 due to the involvement of the small and medium-size flourmills in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. The amount of salt industries remained the same (47) as almost all of them were involved in the Project already.

13. The overview of the fortified food production is presented in **Tables 1-5** below.

Table 1. Activity of participating flour mills in 2004-2005

Country (flour mills)	2004		January-March 2005		April-June 2005	
	Active flourmills	Production of WFF (MT)	Active flourmills	Production of WFF (MT)	Active flourmills	Production of WFF (MT)
Kazakhstan (17)	13	121,418	8	31,383	6	31,116
Kyrgyz Republic (10)	8	31,429			5	2,071
Mongolia (7)	5	35,763	5	14,793	4	9,353
Tajikistan (17)	6	58,063	6	1,419	12	1,197
Uzbekistan (14)	14	336,260	4	36,859		
Total (65):	46	582,933	42	84,454	27	43,737

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

Table 2. Consolidated data on production of wheat fortified flour (MT) in 2004-2005

Country	Planned annual WFF production (MT)	2004		January – June 2005	
		Consolidated WFF production (MT)	Consolidated WFF production (%)	Consolidated WFF production (MT)	Consolidated WFF production (%)
Kazakhstan	393,900	121,418	24.8	62,499	15.9
Kyrgyz Republic	117,500	31,429	26.7	2,071	1.8
Mongolia	79,157	35,763	45.2	24,146	30.5
Tajikistan	154,710	58,063	28.2	2,616	1.7
Uzbekistan	823,826	336,260	40.8	36,859	14.7
Total	1,414,383	582,933	33.9	153,741	15.5

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

Table 3. Consolidated data on production of iodized salt in 2000-2004

Country (beneficiary salt enterprises)	Amount of beneficiary enterprises	Annual Iodized Salt Production (Metric Tons) in previous years			Desired Annual Production of Iodized Salt (MT)	Iodized Salt Production (Metric Tons) in the framework of JFPR 9005 Project	
		2000	2001	2002		2003	2004
Azerbaijan	3	685	1,700	3,166	21,120	4,572	2,345
Kazakhstan	2	35,503	55,053	56,706	39,600	64,356	62,975
Kyrgyz Republic	6	6,200	8,250	10,450	13,200	10,637	11,735
Mongolia	23	89	153	3,684	6,100	3,891	7,057
Tajikistan	3	19,578	29,040	34,026	39,600	40,952	22,588
Uzbekistan	13	28,975	35,677	55,893	66,530	44,861	43,004
Total	50	91,030	129,873	163,925	186,150	169,268	149,704

Source: Country Reports, 2003-2005

Table 4. Activity of participating salt industries in 2004-2005

Country	2004		January-March 2005		April-June 2005	
	Active salt companies	Production of IS (MT)	Active salt companies	Production of IS (MT)	Active salt companies	Production of IS (MT)
Kazakhstan (2)	2	62,975	2	14,812	2	15,584
Kyrgyz Republic (6)	6	11,735			5	4,593
Mongolia (26)	23	7,057	14	1,062	17	1,896
Tajikistan (3)	3	22,588	2	4,970	2	5,110
Uzbekistan (13)	13	43,004	13	16,120	13	16,125
Total (47):	47	149,704	31	36,964	39	43,288

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

Table 5. Consolidated data on production of iodized salt in 2004-2005

Country	Planned annual iodized salt production (MT)	2004		January – June 2005	
		Consolidated IS production (MT)	Consolidated IS production (%)	Consolidated IS production (MT)	Consolidated IS production (%)
Kazakhstan	67,391	62,975	93.4	30,376	45.1
Kyrgyz Republic	13,200	11,735	88.9	4,593	34.8
Mongolia	6,100	7,057	115.7	2,958	48.5
Tajikistan	37,650	22,588	59.9	2,616	6.9
Uzbekistan	70,000	43,004	61.4	32,245	46.1
Total	194,341	149,704	75.8	72,788	37.5

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

Kazakhstan

14. The Country Team arranged several meetings with the representatives of the wheat flour industry on the issue of implementation of the laws on IDD prevention and Food Safety (the article on mandatory wheat flour fortification). Ministry of Industry and Trade has convened the meeting on the need and feasibility of the mandatory wheat flour fortification for Kazakhstan. The Working Group designed the drafts of the two Government Regulations: (i) on the schedule of entering into the force of the wheat flour fortification in Kazakhstan; and (ii) on the selective procurement of the fortified wheat flour by the agencies and institutions, which operates with the public funds. The Ministry of Health (the Executing Agency) has conveyed the drafts of government resolutions for the Cabinet of Minister's consideration. The draft standard on fortified wheat flour was designed by the Country Team and submitted for consideration to the State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Certification and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. At present the flour mills use the technical regulations on wheat flour and bakery products fortified with KAP-1 premix.

15. The League of Grain Processors and Bakers of Kazakhstan (LGBK) was selected by the Executing Agency to provide consultancy and technical assistance to flour millers throughout the JFPR 9052 Project. At present stage LGBK conducts discussion with Progress-Agro Company on the technical feasibility of local premix production. It is expected that initial annual production can reach 30 tons of premix.

16. In addition to the two main salt industries (AralTuz and PavlodarTuz) the group of medium and small-size enterprises was established in Southern Kazakhstan. CPO arranged meetings with the company SozakTuz and briefed its leadership on the issues of IDD prevention, quality assurance and control over the production of iodized salt. AralTuz initiated the creation of the Salt Association, which was supported by most of the salt companies. The launching of the Association is planned for September 2005. The Association plans to assist the salt industry on procurement of potassium iodate and ensuring quality assurance on the iodized salt.

Kyrgyz Republic

17. In Kyrgyz Republic there are 14 salt companies, but only 5 of it produce iodized salt on stable basis. The main technical problem is the improvement of the quality of the iodized salt, as the import of good quality salt from Kazakhstan impacts on the local production. The Kyrgyz Association of Salt Enterprises took responsibilities for assisting its members in potassium iodate supply. In 2005 UNICEF allocated 350 kilograms of potassium iodate to initiate self-procurement process. Salt Association jointly with CPO, UNICEF and Swiss Red Cross design an independent monitoring over iodine's content all over the country and displaying the results in national and local mass media.

18. The flour milling industry of Kyrgyz Republic has 35 big- and medium-size enterprises and 3,143 small mills; 10 big mills, 12 medium-size and 5 small mills from this amount signed the letters of agreement and joined the JFPR Project. The installation of 17 micro feeders was completed in February-March 2005, and the pilot wheat flour fortification has been started. Participating flour mills initiated the establishment of the Flour mills Association in order to strengthen the dialogue between the flour millers and the Government on the issues of incentives for the fortified food production and trade.

Mongolia

19. 22 salt enterprises were registered in Mongolia, and all were involved in JFPR Project implementation. While annual country demand is about 9,000 tons, the participating enterprises produced more than 5,400 tons. From this amount almost 85 percent (about 4,865 tons) was the imported no-iodized salt, which was iodized locally. The main issues which salt producers are facing and which needs further development is providing for quality of iodized salt and providing for sustainability of the process of independent procurement of potassium iodate.

20. In the framework of the JFPR 9005 Project five flour mills were producing the fortified wheat flour. The total amount for 2004 was 35,763 tons (14.9%). The fortified flour was affordable in Ulaanbaatar City and central aimags, but this was not the case in remote areas, in spite of wide information dissemination on the importance of fortified food. 23 medium-size flour mills have joined to the production of fortified flour in 2005, and JFPR supported the purchase and installation of micro feeders (one-third of equipment cost were shared by the private food industry).

Tajikistan

21. In order to support the sustainable quality iodized salt production, the partnership between Salt association, UNICEF and CPO was established. UNICEF provided 1.5 tons of potassium iodate to the Association to be used as the starting turn-over of potassium iodate. Two salt companies (Hoja Mumin and Koni Namak) already purchased 50 kilograms of potassium iodate.

22. Additional 15 micro feeders were supplied to the medium- and small-size flour mills in March-April 2005. By 20 June 2005 the installation was completed, and the pilot wheat flour fortification has been started.

Uzbekistan

23. In accordance with the agreements between the Government, GAIN, World Bank, UNICEF and Asian Development Bank, the wheat flour fortification would be supported by GAIN in 2005-2007, while JFPR funds will continue to be used for general food fortification activities (quality assurance and control, advocacy, poverty targeting) and strengthening of the universal salt iodization.

24. Most of the KAP Premix was utilized in 2004, and during January-March 2005 four flour mills continued to produce fortified wheat flour from the remainder premix. The internal quality control was made in accordance with the adopted procedures. All 14 beneficiary enterprises plan to resume wheat flour fortification on supply of KAP Premix in June-July 2005.

25. CPO worked the scheme of procurement of potassium iodate with the assistance of the Salt Association, but the payment procedures require Government's authorization.

Strengthening of the capacities of the Government

Kazakhstan

26. The Ministry of Health informed on its plans to ensure design and adoption of the Government's Resolution on strengthening of the implementation of the IDD Law in the third quarter of the year 2005. The Country Team initiated the meeting at the Government under the chairmanship of Mr S.Mynbayev, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry of Kazakhstan. The discussion on the advantages and obstacles for mandatory wheat flour fortification took place. The meeting accepted the arguments of the Country Team and supported the draft Government's resolution.

Kyrgyz Republic

27. The Ministry of Economic Development, Industry and Trade is considering the issue of VAT reduction on fortified food, granting soft loans for technology modernization to these enterprises and other measures aimed to shift the food industry's interest on fortified food.

Issues of overcoming iodine deficiency and iron deficiency disorders have found reflection in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2003-2005, Comprehensive Development Framework of Kyrgyzstan and in the National program "Strengthening the Health of People

of the Kyrgyz Republic" for 2004-2010.

28. Ministry of Health has been playing the lead role in coordinating the work. National Food Fortification Council (Alliance) was established in 2004 and comprised representatives of the Government, civil society, industrial enterprises and international organizations. Being under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, NFA is a public-private mechanism for overcoming micronutrient and vitamin deficiencies in nutrition of the population of the country. In 2004 and 2005 NFFA held several meetings on the issues of production of fortified food, preventing of illegal import of salt and flour, inter-agency cooperation. NFFA provided assistance in arrival of the drafted Law 'On fortification of baking flour', which stipulates mandatory fortification of flour with iron.

29. The introductions and was adopted by The Parliament of Kyrgyz Republic in June 2005 adopted the amendments to the Law 'On the Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Diseases', pertaining the control over the turnover of technical salt and sales of non-iodized salt as well as about strengthening of punishment for production and sales of non-fortified food products.

30. The revised version the Law 'On fortification of wheat flour' was developed and formally considered by the Parliamentary Committee on Social Policy on 19 May 2005. The Parliament considered the draft law on its plenary session on 13 June 2005 and decided to continue its consideration in September 2005.

Tajikistan

31. The Country team initiated in May and June 2005 several local meetings in Khatlon province where the majority of small salt producers were located. These small companies mine and supply non-iodized salt to the local markets. The Ministry of Health, Agency for Standardization and Metrology and local authorities revised the licenses of 53 small salt producers: most of them had the rights on salt extraction only. It was reminded that the national legislation prohibited trade of the non-iodized salt. It was agreed that the small salt producers would consider the possibilities on agreements with Vose Salt Enterprise on (i) supplying the raw salt; and/or (ii) iodizing and packaging of the salt for the small salt producer.

32. The Country Team designed and submitted for inter-agency consideration the draft Law on Wheat Flour Fortification. Also the Working Group designed the proposal on the intergovernmental regulations of CIS countries on wheat flour fortification and IDD prevention (analogue to the Minsk Agreement on IDD Prevention).

Social mobilization and poverty targeting

33. The Country Teams considered the Country Communication/Social Mobilization Strategies and related plans of activities. In Kazakhstan, the 10th meeting of Technical Group on consideration of the further interactions on realization of communication campaign for micronutrient deficiencies prevention took place on 24 May 2005. The meeting considered the design of communication strategy and recommended to recruit the group of Kazakh academy of Nutrition experts to provide local consultancy on communication and social mobilization. In Kyrgyz Republic, several meetings with the Project partners (UNICEF, Swiss Red Cross, and Aga Khan Foundation) were organized to design the joint vision of communication, sharing of information and experience and food fortification advocacy. In Uzbekistan in May the Country Team conducted the final stage of the JFPR 9005 communication campaign. The follow-up meetings on the results and lessons learned were conducted for the local authorities in Khoresm, Djizak and Tashkent Provinces, and also Karakalpak Autonomous Republic.

C. Financial Performance

34. The total cost of the Project was estimated at \$2 million equivalent financed on a grant basis from Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), funded by the Government of Japan. The JFPR funds are spent in the framework of CIPs (**Appendix I**). Consolidated Statement of Accumulated Expenditures from the beginning of the project to 30 June 2005 are attached in **Appendix II**. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz and Mongolian Country Project Offices started operations with the Imprest accounts and received the initial advances in the amount of \$50,000 per country. The utilization of JFPR funds by 30 June 2005 was \$17,095 (see **Table 6**):

Table 6. Utilization of JFPR Funds

Country	CIP Appraisal estimate (US\$)	Amount utilized (US\$)	Unutilized amount (US\$)
Kazakhstan	300,000	7,148.74	292,851
Kyrgyz Republic	300,000	3,211.57	292,851
Mongolia	300,000	2,529.11	292,851
Tajikistan	300,000	2,366.37	292,851
Uzbekistan	300,000	1,839.83	292,851
Total	1,500,000	17,095.62	1,464,256

35. The Country Project Offices were established in all participating countries; and the imprest accounts were opened by four Executing Agencies (except Uzbekistan).

D. Management and Operations

36. The implementation arrangements of the JFPR Project are the following. ADB coordinates overall implementation in all five countries through the Regional Coordination and Administration Office (RCAO) set up in Almaty, Kazakhstan. RCAO is also responsible for centralized procurement of equipment and fortificants. Participating countries set up Countries Steering Committees for project oversight, the latter comprising representatives from the finance, economic development, and health ministries; the private food industry; and the NGO community. The Ministry of Health (MOH) of each participating country was functioning as the Executing Agency (EA) of the JFPR project and established the Country Project Offices (CPO). The EA in each participating country is responsible for overall coordination of Project activities in its country, including the following: (i) coordination with other ministries, agencies and NGOs; (ii) approval of annual work plans and disbursement plans; and (iii) ensuring compliance with ADB rules for procurement and disbursement. A Country Project Coordinator (medical doctor), a Financial Specialist and Administrative Assistant (optional) staffed the CPO in each participating country. The CPO staff has formal contract arrangements with EA based on terms of reference approved by ADB. The RCAO staff is recruited by ADB and financed under the Project. The RCAO acts as the central project implementation unit and will coordinate Project planning, reporting, monitoring of implementation progress, international procurement, and organizing workshops and round table meetings. RCAO responsibilities also included: (i) detailed project planning and management; (ii) assistance to EAs on local procurement and contract administration; (iii) review of withdrawal applications for CPOs imprest accounts; (iv) monitoring on disbursement of funds, including timely submission of withdrawal applications to ADB; (v) preparation of consolidated quarterly progress and completion reports; (vi) coordinating of annual audits; (vii) design and support of the project Web-site; (viii) assistance to ADB/JFPR staff and consultants' missions. The Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition (KAN) acts as a technical advisor to the RCAO and facilitates exchanges with nutrition institutes in the other Project countries.

37. CPOs were established and staffed in all participating countries; new Country Project

Coordinator was appointed in Mongolia, and new Financial Analyst – in Tajikistan. CPOs in Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan were staffed with Project Assistants.

APPENDIXES

1.	JFPR 9005 Project CIP Budgets	12
2.	Consolidated Statement of Accumulated Project Expenditures	13
3.	JFPR Project Implementation Criteria (in electronic version)	

Country Investment Plans

		KAZ		KGS		MON		TAJ		UZB	
		JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources	JFPR	Other sources
Component 1. Strengthening the capacity of salt industries and flour mills											
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
Component 2. Strengthening the capacity of the Governments											
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
Component 3. Social mobilization/poverty targeting											
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					
Component 4. Project management, monitoring, and evaluation											
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
Contingency		8,700		9,000		15,000		8,000		9,000	
Total		300,000	2,078,320	300,000	277,735	300,000	384,000	300,000	873,410	300,000	365,200

Statement of Expenditures per Country for May-June 2005

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	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-
	e Workshops for customs officers	-	-	-	-	-
	f Workshops on legal enforcement	-	-	-	-	-
	g Training for SES laboratory staff	-	-	-	-	-
	h Regional round table on trade regulations	-	-	-	-	-
	i Advocacy and communication workshops	-	-	-	-	-
	j TV spots and other mass media campaigns	-	-	-	-	-
3	Consulting Services	-	-	-	-	-
	a Salt industry specialist (domestic)	-	-	-	-	-
	b Flour mill specialist (domestic)	-	-	-	-	-
	c Domestic legal specialist	-	-	-	-	-
	d Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition (KAN)	-	-	-	-	-
	e Domestic communication consultant	-	-	-	-	-
	f Other consulting services	-	-	-	-	-
	g Regional communication specialist(KAN)	-	-	-	-	-
	h External audit	-	-	-	-	-
	n Social mobilization by NGOs and households	-	-	-	-	-
	o Pilot activities for poverty targeting	-	-	-	-	-
4	Project Management					
	a Country project office	7,148.74	3,211.57	2,529.11	2,366.37	1,839.83
	b Office space	-	-	-	-	-
	c Government's administration	-	-	-	-	-
	f Central and local government staff time	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Project Inputs	-	-	-	-	-
	a Market research and consumers survey	-	-	-	-	-
	b Operational studies	-	-	-	-	-
	c Impact assessment	-	-	-	-	-
	d Website	-	-	-	-	-
	e Final reports	-	-	-	-	-
7	Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,148.74	3,211.57	2,529.11	2,366.37	1,839.83

