



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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## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

*October - December 2005*

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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 governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan aim to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and reduce iron deficiency anemia (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 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. The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) 9005 Regional Project<sup>1</sup> (2001-2004) has focused support on the six Central Asian countries in transition economy period: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. JFPR 9005 aimed to mitigate 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 activities focusing on these key nutritional issues. The substantial increases in iodized salt production and the passage of supporting legislation was achieved in all participating countries. 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. Most of the salt industries have made a significant progress in arrangements for self-procurement of potassium iodate.

3. 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.

4. In July 2004, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved for grant assistance two million US dollars under JFPR 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 and IDA and folic acid deficiency 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 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.

5. The JFPR Project has four major components:

- (i) Strengthening of the capacities of salt industries and flour mills;

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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.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

## **B. Technical/Project Components**

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

8. On 22-24 August 2005, Regional Coordination Communication Office (RCAO) conducted the regional information meeting on the communication strategy and project management<sup>4</sup> in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. Country Project Offices (CPOs) presented the 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 the 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 with communication activities; (ii) identification of any additional research and information gathering that is needed and to complete the strategy and planning for any such research; and (iii) selection of an effective mix of channels to reach the target audiences. In USI for example, it was necessary to research technical areas of the salt distribution system to decide if bag labeling vs. cards inserted in bags at consumer level vs. "point of purchase" labels could be used to better inform the public that the salt is iodized and why iodized salt is important to health. The importance of a well-considered management plan for the communications strategy was stressed. Such a plan should base on the consideration of how the overall communication work and key elements can be evaluated in a manner that does not draw disproportionate resources from the overall effort and how such information will be used. The management plan should also include the 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 the subsequent rounds of messages and activities in support of fortified food products.

9. The participants discussed the issues of food fortification advocacy, 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 products technologies are micronutrient depleting and good quality food products still are not available to the majority of the population. It was also noted that food fortification is still not the priority for the food industry, and there was no visible

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<sup>4</sup> The meeting report can be obtained from ADB/RCAO on request.

shift of consumer's demand. The meeting defined the goals for the revised communication country strategies and criteria for the revised communication strategies and selection of local communication consultants, involvement of the efficient NGOs, communication campaign monitoring and ways of improving the Project website.

10. The second conference of salt producers on sustainable quality iodization in central Asia and Mongolia<sup>5</sup> 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 to produce quality iodized salt, thus helping to eliminate IDD in the region; (ii) to provide an opportunity to regional salt producers 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, including representatives of JFPR Project Steering Committees and Working Groups, experts on food quality control assurance, NGO leaders, coordinators and financial assistants. Special external sessions were devoted to the issues of project management and reporting. The grant implementation procedures regarding the procurement, engagement of consultants, auditing service and Project website development were reviewed to establish a set of recommendations for program improvement (see Appendixes 3-4).

11. One of the key meeting objectives was to promote self-reliant input material procurement (KIO<sub>3</sub>, equipment and laboratory inputs) of salt producers to strengthen their role as partners in the national IDD elimination policies. The Salt Producers Associations and leading salt companies shared the experience of ongoing quality iodized salt production and presented the vision and activities needed to ensure sustainable quality salt iodization in Central Asia and Mongolia. JFPR project teams presented an overview of project contributions to USI in participating countries. Suppliers of iodization equipment (SERRA), salt test kits (MBI) and KIO<sub>3</sub> (Ajay-SQM, L-Pharma and Iodobrom), as well as UNICEF Supply Division made presentations on potassium iodate production and terms of supply, and participated in a trade show for interaction with country groups, associations and individual salt industry. Issues addressed during the sessions included management and procedures for product quality assurance; product marketing and promotion; input procurement; import/export tariffs, rules and regulations; and joint collaborative efforts in National Food Fortification Alliances.

12. The participants agreed that the framework for regional cooperation is essential in achieving the goals of USI, and agreed to continue the dialogue between the salt producers/salt associations and the National Fortification Coalitions; and among salt associations in the region. The national alliance should lead partnership development among the public and private sectors and civil society, and more effectively combine the tax incentives for legal salt producers and the broad communication and education programs for the general public. During the final session, the final statement was discussed and amended (see Appendix 5).

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

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

13. The overview of fortified wheat flour production is presented in Tables 1-2 below.

**Table 1. Activity of the Participating Flour Mills in 2004-2005**

Country (Flour Mills)	2004		January-September 2005		October-December 2005	
	Active Flourmills	Production of Fortified Flour (MT)	Active Flourmills	Production of Fortified Flour (MT)	Active Flourmills	Production of Fortified Flour (MT)
Kazakhstan (17)	13	121,418	12	76,999	5	11,388

<sup>5</sup> The workshop report can be obtained from ADB/RCAO on request.

<b>Kyrgyz Republic (21)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31,429</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8,918</b>
<i>big (7)</i>	8	31,429	6	3,466	6	5,525
<i>medium/small (14)</i>	-	-	3	1,129	3	3,393
<b>Mongolia (27)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35,763</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15,850</b>
<i>big (5)</i>	5	35,763	4	10,768	3	7,413
<i>medium/small (22)</i>	-	-	2	6,500	1	8,437
<b>Tajikistan (15)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58,063</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50,714</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22,059</b>
<i>big (6)</i>	6	58,063	6	42,404	6	14,615
<i>medium/small (9)</i>	6	58,063	9	8,310	9	7,444
<b>Uzbekistan (14)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>336,260</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36,859</b>	-	-
<b>Total (94):</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>582,933</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>186,435</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58,215</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

**Table 2. Consolidated Data on the Production of Wheat Fortified Flour (MT) in 2004-2005**

Country	Planned annual WFF production (MT)*	2004		2005	
		Consolidated WFF production (MT)	Consolidated WFF production (%)	Consolidated WFF production (MT)	Consolidated WFF production (%)
Kazakhstan	393,900	121,418	30.8	88,387	22.4
Kyrgyz Republic	71,000	31,429	26.7	13,513	19.0
Mongolia	58,200	35,763	61.4	33,118	56.9
Tajikistan	142,510	58,063	37.5	72,773	32.4
Uzbekistan	250,000	336,260	134.504	36,859	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>915,610</b>	<b>582,933</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>244,650</b>	<b>26.7</b>

\* The planned amount was discussed between CPOs and the food industry on the basis of agreed ratio between the desired amount (33% of consumption amount) and the production capacity of the given flour mill.

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

14. The project agreements stipulated that in 2003-2005 the beneficiary enterprises would share one-third of the costs of premix in order to develop the self-procurement capacity. The overview of the status of reimbursement is presented in Table 3 below. The flour millers in Kazakhstan and Mongolia had completed its commitment totally (the amount of \$297 left in Mongolia occurred due to the bankruptcy of one flourmill which could not pay for the utilized premix). In Uzbekistan the flourmills delayed payment of the reimbursement amount due to the launch of the GAIN project, but the Executing Agency (EA) and CPO continued its work in order to get the retained funds. The most critical situation was in the Kyrgyz Republic, where the flour millers did not provide payments in spite of continuous appeals of the Government and the EA.

**Table 3. Co-sharing of Premix Costs by Flour Mills in 2003-2005**

Country	KAP Premix (tons)	Costs of KAP Premix (USD)		Actual Reimbursement	
		Total	Co-shared Amount Due	USD	%
Kazakhstan	95.0	483,408	160,423	160,423	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	15.0	84,028	27,720	292	1.1
Mongolia	8.0	60,000	20,000	19,803	98.8
Uzbekistan	89.0	431,889	129,567	84,595	65.3

<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,059,325</b>	<b>337,710</b>	<b>265,113</b>	<b>78.5</b>
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Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005.

Note: Tajikistan beneficiary enterprises were exempted from reimbursement.

### ***Kazakhstan***

15. The production of fortified wheat flour was hindered at most of the participating wheat flour mills due to the delays with the certification of the production by the authorized certification laboratories. Only five flour mills (from 17) continued the wheat flour fortification and produced 11,388 tons of wheat flour. The total annual amount reached 88,387 tons, which was 22.4% of the planned amount.

16. The Kazakh Academy of Nutrition (KAN) jointly with the Progress-Agro Ltd. Co. piloted production of the KAP Complex in Kazakhstan. The proposals for investments in regular production of premix were made to the National Center on Biotechnology in order to establish the regular premix production and therefore minimize the cost of the final product.

### ***Kyrgyz Republic***

17. The actual production of fortified wheat flour mainly started in the reporting months, and at 9 flour mills from the 21 participating enterprises. The total amount of produced fortified wheat flour in 2005 was 13,513 MT only (including 4,522 tons at small flour mills). The flour millers explained that the low amount of fortified wheat flour production was due to political transition, lack and low quality of wheat grains, large trading amount of imported wheat flour at local markets, and lack of demand of fortified wheat flour by consumers. During 2002 to 2004 three of the flour mills (Kara Suu Dan Azyk, Buudai Karabalta, Issyk-Kul Dan Azyk) were not operating and the equipment was reallocated to other mills (Talas Dan Azyk, Akun, Ert). In 2004, Buudai Karabalta and Buudai Chui Tokmok mills (public ownership) were reorganized and now report to the Fund of the State Material Reserves under the State Commission on the State Purchases and State Material Reserves. In 2005, all wheat grains received from the State Reserves were milled and fortified at these mills. Premix from non-operating KaraSuu Dan Azyk Company was redistributed among Mariam Osh, Mariam Jalalabad and Salamat Corp. flour mills.

18. The Ministry of Economic Development, Industry and Trade continued consideration issues of reducing VAT on fortified food, providing soft loans for development and modernization of production to these enterprises, and other incentives to promote interest of industry in production of fortified food.

19. Despite the continuous discussions between the EA, CPO, and the participating flour mills, the reimbursement of the one-third of premix costs did not start in the Kyrgyz Republic since 2002. The reasons, which were sounded: the lack of turnover, low production and sale of the fortified wheat flour.

20. The Association of Fortified Flour Producers was recognized by the Government and is now preparing the first session of the flour millers.

### ***Mongolia***

21. Two flour mills from six beneficiary companies - Selenge flour mill and Darkhan flour mill stopped the production of fortified wheat flour from the beginning of 2005, other four mills (Altan taria, Ulaanbaatar guril, Bulgan guril tejeel and Dornod guril) produced 15,850 tons of fortified wheat flour within the reporting period and 33,118 tons of fortified wheat flour for the year 2005 (56.9% of planned amount and 8.7% of overall public consumption). The majority of the flour millers reported to the Mongolian Flour Mills Association on the shortage of wheat grains and negative impact of the market economy. According to the Mongolian Flour Mills Association, before 1990's, 9 domestic flourmills covered the national wheat flour demand, and by present time 60-70% of consumed wheat flour was imported. The imported and donated wheat grain was of low quality.

22. An additional amount of KAP Premix (8.1 tons) was purchased from the American Ingredients Co. for the need of national flour producers. The funding was provided partially from

the reimbursement funds and Altan taria Company. In addition, in October 2005 the retained KAP Premix (1,142 kg) was reallocated from two non-operating flour mills (Darkhan-guril tejeel (486 kg) and Selenge guril tejeel (656 kg)).

23. Within the JFPR 9005 Project 23 flour mills agreed to start wheat flour fortification and share one-third of the equipment costs. CPO arranged the procurement of additional small feeders (TWLX24). However, three flour mills did not pay their share to the Project account, therefore, the small feeders were not released to these flour mills. Due to the delay of contract payments the delivery of small feeders was completed at the end of August 2005, but the installation was postponed in order to implement the pilot test of the small feeders at two flour mills.

24. The small feeders were installed at two pilot flourmills “Khukh Taana” and “Uulen Khur”. The testing showed that the feeders required processing of 7 tons of wheat grains per day, which exceeds the production capacity of most of beneficiary flour mills. A domestic consultant (technician) was hired to provide technical assistance to the flour millers on installation and maintenance of the equipment. He designed recommendations and also proposed to use the premix dilution. The complete installation of the small feeders at most of the beneficiary flour mills will be completed within the first quarter of the year 2006.

25. The CPO jointly with MOFAA and Mongolian Flour Producers Association has conducted the training on “Technical Guidelines for Operating of Dosage Equipment and Introduction to the Fortification Technology” on 9-10 December 2005 for the representatives from newly joined 20 medium and small-size flour mills.

### **Tajikistan**

26. In 2005, the total production of wheat flour in Tajikistan was 489,000 tons (more than 220,000 tons of wheat grain were imported), and 412,000 tons of flour were imported. The annual production of fortified wheat flour was 72,773 tons (14.8% from total amount). Wheat flour fortification was conducted at all 15 participating flour mills. Three flour milling companies – Kholkhozabad, Ordi ShakhriNAV and Karakum - have installed two feeders each in order to ensure the fortification of all produced wheat flour. 12 micro feeders from 15 were installed at medium-size flour mills, and the three were left for pilot wheat flour fortification for small-size flour mills. The Association of the Grain Processors and Salt Producers provided technical assistance on small feeders' installation and maintenance. In Kanibadam area, the local authorities facilitated the establishment of trade unit for sale of fortified wheat flour.

### **Uzbekistan**

27. In accordance with the agreements between the Government of Uzbekistan, ADB, UNICEF and GAIN, in 2005-2007 the funding for wheat flour fortification would be made from GAIN and flour mills' funds, while JFPR funds will support general food fortification activities (quality assurance and control, advocacy, poverty targeting) and strengthening of the universal salt iodization. The small feeders would be supplied to the 34 additional flour mills, thus increasing the number of participating enterprises to 48. The utilization of KAP Premix was completed by March 2005, and GAIN Project Office started the procurement for 2005/2006. The production amount of fortified wheat flour in 2005 was 100,000 tons.

28. The adopted standards and regulations include: technical regulations and requirements on the fortified premium grade wheat flour; and KAP Premix.

#### **b) Salt Iodization**

29. The overview of the iodized salt production is presented in Tables 4-5 below.

**Table 4. Activity of Participating Salt Industries in 2004-2005**

Country	2004		January-September 2005		October-December 2005	
	Active Salt Companies	Production of IS (MT)	Active Salt Companies	Production of IS (MT)	Active Salt Companies	Production of IS (MT)

Country	2004		January-September 2005		October-December 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	48,574	2	17,920
Kyrgyz Republic (6)	6	11,735	6	8,030	5	4,021
Mongolia (26)	23	7,057	21	4,723	21	971
Tajikistan (4)	3	22,588	4	19,425	4	11,050
Uzbekistan (13)	13	43,004	13	49,845	13	16,750
<b>Total (51):</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>147,359</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>130,597</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50,712</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

**Table 5. Consolidated Data of Iodized Salt Production in 2004-2005**

Country	Planned Annual Iodized Salt Production (MT)	2004		2005	
		Consolidated IS Production (MT)	Consolidated IS Production (%)	Consolidated IS Production (MT)	Consolidated IS Production (%)
Kazakhstan	67,391	62,975	<b>93.4</b>	66,494	<b>98.7</b>
Kyrgyz Republic	15,200	11,735	<b>88.9</b>	12,051	<b>79.3</b>
Mongolia	5,600	7,057		5,694	<b>101.7</b>
Tajikistan	39,650	22,588	<b>59.9</b>	30,475	<b>76.9</b>
Uzbekistan	70,000	43,004	<b>61.4</b>	66,595	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>197,841</b>	<b>147,359</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>181,309</b>	<b>91.6</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

30. The project agreements stipulated that in 2003-2005 the beneficiary enterprises would share one-third costs of premix in order to develop the self-procurement capacity. The overview of the status of reimbursement is presented in Table 6 below. In Kazakhstan and Mongolia the participating salt companies had completed its commitment; however in Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan the salt producers delayed payments.

**Table 6. Co-sharing of Premix Costs by Salt Industries in 2003-2005**

Country	Potassium Iodate (tons)	Costs of Potassium Iodate (USD)		Actual Reimbursement	
		Total	Co-shared Amount Due	USD	%
Kazakhstan	3.25	52,065	17,355	17,355	<b>100.0</b>
Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	15,140	4,996	4,746	<b>79.3</b>
Mongolia	0.2	3,068	1,023	1,023	<b>100.0</b>
Uzbekistan	3.9	60,372	18,112	12,869	<b>71.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>130,645</b>	<b>41,846</b>	<b>35,993</b>	<b>86.0</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

Note: Tajikistan beneficiary enterprises were exempted from reimbursement

### **Kazakhstan**

31. The salt iodization in Kazakhstan was based on the Law on IDD Prevention and national standard on the iodized salt, which have been adopted in October 2003. The law is supported by the set of President's Decrees, Government Decrees and Regulations, and national

programs on IDD prevention. In order to facilitate the quality salt iodization the Government adopted several measures including: the elimination of taxes and tariffs on the potassium iodate and salt iodization equipment; and urging the procurement of the iodized salt by the health and children institutions from the public funds. The assessment of the household use and adequacy of iodized salt in selected regions of Kazakhstan (KAN, UNICEF, 2004) survey revealed that the average consumption of iodized salt has reached 86%. 74.9% of population was aware on the negative after-effects of IDD on mental development of children. All procedures of quality iodized salt production; packaging and labeling were implemented in accordance to the national standards. External and internal control was arranged by SES at production sites, wholesale and retail markets. In southern provinces there were still a lot of small private entrepreneurs, who were manually extracting salt and thus creating the possibilities for adulterated product.

32. The Association of Salt producers of Kazakhstan (established in September 2005) monitored the procurement of potassium iodate by the salt enterprises. AralTuz has contracts with Iodobrom Company (Ukraine), PavlodarSalt has continuous contracts with suppliers from Russia, and Southern Kazakhstan salt enterprises contracted Kazakhstan L-farma company.

### ***Kyrgyz Republic***

33. The annual amount of produced iodized salt in 2005 was 9,240 tons (the whole production in the country was 12,051 tons), while the desired amount was 15,200 tons. In the Kyrgyz Republic, 14 salt processing enterprises were registered, 9 of them are working regularly and thereof 6 were the beneficiaries of the JFPR 9005/9052 Projects. Most of the salt enterprises joined the Kyrgyz Association of Salt Producers. At present only 5 salt companies from 14 produce salt on regular basis; the sixth company – ExtraTuz faced problems and cancelled its activity. The new enterprise established on the basis of Bishkek-Nan Company agreed with the Ministry of Health (MOH) on reallocation of the equipment used by ExtraTuz and resumed the responsibilities of the beneficiary enterprise. The production of iodized salt will start in the first quarter of 2006.

34. The Kyrgyz Association of Salt Enterprises took responsibilities for potassium iodate supply to its members. The mechanisms of procurement were discussed with the suppliers at Tashkent Regional Workshop and also with UNICEF.

35. CPO in cooperation with UNICEF and Salt Association conducted the workshop for salt producers on the issues of salt iodization and quality assurance and control. The issues of strengthening the quality control at production sites and wholesale markets were discussed. The training on use of the WYD-checker was provided.

### ***Mongolia***

36. Mongolian salt industry consists of 22 salt factories (only two factories of medium size). The other 20 small-size factories (or even simple production sites) were established in the western, southern and eastern aymags close to salt deposits. Salt purification basins were established with JFPR support in Uvs and Zavkhan aymags. The lessons learned from the Project implementation were the following: (i) weak domestic salt industry; (ii) lack of monitoring system for IS consumption; (iii) insufficient mechanisms of quality control on imported/produced iodized salt; and (iv) lack of information on salt production, importation and distribution.

37. While annual demand of Mongolia is about 9,000 ton, the project implementation pilot enterprises produced 3,891MT of iodized salt in 2003; 5,430 MT in 2004, and 5,694 tons in 2005. Actually, more than 85 percent of produced amount was made from imported non-iodized salt. The salt producers were approaching the Country Project Team for assistance in ensuring the quality of iodized salt and establishing the mechanism of independent procurement of potassium iodate.

38. The Law on Salt Iodization and Prevention of IDD, which was adopted in October 2003, has two main stipulations: (i) that iodized salt only could be sold at the territory of Mongolia; and (ii) the iodized only could be imported to Mongolia. The Government also has revised the plans for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the National Program on IDD Prevention (2005-2006) and informed that during the first stage (2002-2004) the knowledge on the importance of the iodized salt reached the level of 98%; and the consumption changed from 46% to 74.4%. The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Nutrition

Survey (2004) also demonstrated positive changes in health status of the population: the iodine content less than 100µg/d in urine was identified in 52.9% of the sample; and less than 50µg/d - in 17.5% of the sample.

### ***Tajikistan***

39. The salt industry consists of three main enterprises and the newly established company in Vose area, which collects salt from small individual salt producers (more than one hundred independent miners) and processes its iodization and packaging. The production of iodized salt was 19,578 tons in 2002; it increased to 40,952 tons in 2003 and was 22,588 tons in 2004. The annual iodized salt production in 2005 was 30,475 tons. The total amount of produced iodized salt for the reporting period was 10,050 MT.

40. The Association of Food Producers in cooperation with CPO and with UNICEF support arranged regular supplies of potassium iodate to salt companies. 500 kilograms were purchased by four salt companies from the private funds.

### ***Uzbekistan***

41. In the reporting period, 13 participating salt companies produced 16,750 tons of iodized salt. The procurement of potassium iodate was discussed among the MOH, Association of Salt Producers and UNICEF Country Office. It was planned that at the initial stage, UNICEF would purchase potassium iodate and provides it to salt producers with assistance of the Salt Producers Association on a reimbursement basis.

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

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

42. The Government of *Kazakhstan* continued discussions on the revised text on the Law of Food Safety, which has the article on mandatory wheat flour fortification. The revision of the legislation and regulations was arranged in the framework of preparatory works for joining the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Ministry of Industry and Trade proposed to omit the article on mandatory wheat flour fortification in the revised text due to the recommendations of experts. The MOH, KAN and the project team submitted the arguments for the vital necessity of the mandatory wheat flour fortification in Kazakhstan. Most of the regulations and technical requirements on fortified wheat flour should be revised by 1 March 2006, otherwise it would be cancelled. Then, on the basis of the revised law on food safety, the provisional technical regulations (so called 'company standard') would be designed and entered into force until adoption of the new national standards. KAN and the League of Grain Processors and Bakers started the design of the provisional technical regulations. On 28 December 2005 the Ministry of the Industry and Trade has adopted the basic framework standard on wheat flour, which would provide basis for future technical regulations and standards.

43. In order to promote the production of fortified wheat flour and its affordability in rural areas, the Government of Kazakhstan adopted the decree "On adoption the list of goods, civil works and services (in proportion) to be procured from small business enterprises in 2005" (from 11 August 2005, ref. no. 828), which included fortified wheat flour, bread and bakery made from the fortified wheat flour and iodized table salt. The MOH has signed a contract on designing of a national standard on bread and bakery made from fortified wheat flour.

44. The Government of the *Kyrgyz Republic* (the Ministry of Economic Development, Industry and Trade) was reviewing the issue of VAT reduction on fortified food and granting soft loans for development and modernization of production to the enterprises involved in food fortification, and some other incentives for producers of the fortified food.

45. The MOH of *Tajikistan* has designed a draft law "On Fortification of Bakery Wheat Flour", a draft intergovernmental agreement "On the Iron Deficiency Anemia Prevention in the Commonwealth of the Independent States" and a draft Governmental Decree "On Fortification of Bakery Wheat Flour" and discussed it with the Ministries and Government agencies. The revised draft would be presented in January 2006 for consideration by the Agricultural Committee of the Parliament.

46. In *Uzbekistan* the draft USI Law was discussed by all Ministries and Government Agencies concerned and presented to the Ministry of Justice for preparing a draft Government decree on its submission to the Parliament of Uzbekistan. As the technical requirements on KAP Premix and fortified wheat flour were already adopted, the Uzdonmakhsulot Company started the design of the national standard on the fortified wheat flour.

#### **b) Quality Control on Fortified Food**

47. The *Kazakhstan* Country Team convinced the Ministry of Industry and Trade on acceptance of the tests on iron content for issuing the certificates on the quality of the fortified wheat flour.

48. The *Kyrgyzstan* Country Project team continued monitoring the iodized salt. Due to the lack of staff, the governmental control services could not provide adequate monitoring at the wholesale markets, so the Country Team jointly with UNICEF decided to work with the wholesale traders. 262 samples of flour were tested by the internal laboratories for the whole period of 2005. The external control was carried out by Independent Bread Inspection by spectrophotometer's tests. 25 tests of the iron content were made, and the conformity of the products to the standard was reported.

49. In *Tajikistan* the Country Project Team jointly with SES and UNICEF continued monitoring the quality of iodized salt at the wholesale markets at Sogd province. Most of the inspected trade points were providing adequate iodized salt. Some trade units at Muminabad, Khovaling, Vaksh, Khuroson and Chomi districts, and Kulyab City sell non-iodized salt, which was withdrawn from the market. On 9 December 2005, CPO jointly with SES conducted the information workshop in Khodjent city on the issues of the production and trade of the iodized salt. The representatives of Trade Inspection, Antimonopoly Committee and the leadership of two salt plants (Vose and Yavan) took part in the meeting.

50. *Mongolian* Country Project Team in cooperation with UNICEF conducted vocational training for 56 inspectors on improving quality assurance and control on iodized salt. Another training was organized for sanitary workers and managers of food markets and whole sale centers (50 participants). The State Control Agency inspected 166 salt samples from 22 salt factories; the iodine content ( $30\pm 5$  ppm) was determined in 96-98 per cent cases.

51. Only one country (Uzbekistan) was using the spectrophotometers for measuring the iron and vitamins level in the samples of fortified flour. Other Country Teams were informed on unknown difficulties in using the given models and interpretation of the results. KAN was requested to test the equipment and design the user's guidelines to the laboratories in the countries.

52. The overview of the internal/external monitoring on the fortified food production in participating countries is presented in Tables 7-9 below.

**Table 7. Consolidated Data on Internal/External Quality Control of Iodized Salt at Industrial Sites in 2003-2005**

Country	2003/2004		2005			
	Number of Tests	% of Quality Iodized Salt	Internal control		External control	
			Number of Tests	% of Quality Iodized Salt	Number of Tests	% of Quality Iodized Salt
Kazakhstan	3,078	100.0	2,082	92.6 - 100.0	101	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	30	100.0	30	100.0
Mongolia	5,048	85.0 - 100.0	1,128	98.0 - 100.0	166	100.0
Tajikistan	4,891	92.5 - 100.0	6,085	95.1 - 100.0	2,622	91.7 - 100.0
Uzbekistan	23,095	100.0	9,208	100.0	892	85.0 - 100.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>36,112</b>		<b>18,533</b>		<b>3,811</b>	

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2004-2005

**Table 8. Consolidated Data on Government Quality Control of Iodized Salt at Local Market in 2003-2005 (by Sanitary Epidemiology Services and Other Authorized Control Agencies)**

Country	2003/2004		2005	
	Number of Tests	% of Quality Iodized Salt	Number of Tests	% of Quality Iodized Salt
Kazakhstan	23,159	78.1 - 99.9	9,839	96.3 - 97.5
Kyrgyz Republic	42,992	64.1 - 81.7	6,761	71.0 - 88.5
Mongolia	1,631	71.0 - 100.0	1,079	93.9 - 100.0
Tajikistan	1,793	89.5 - 100.0	81,820	71.2 - 86.2
Uzbekistan	17,667	23.6 - 88.4	12,077	68.1 - 71.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>87,242</b>		<b>111,576</b>	

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2003-2005

**Table 9. Consolidated Data on Quality Control of Fortified Wheat Flour in 2003-2005**

Country	2003/2004			2005		
	Internal Spot Tests	External SES Tests	HPLC Tests	Internal Spot Tests	External SES Tests	HPLC Tests
Kazakhstan	14,264		73	10,473	-	1
Kyrgyz Republic	2,400	92	51	262	-	25
Mongolia	431	28	12	1,341	30	-
Tajikistan	12,644	-	60	10,524	-	33
Uzbekistan	5,473	73	18	-	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>35,212</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>22,600</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>59</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2003-2005

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

53. In *Kazakhstan*, CPO in cooperation with KAN Country Communication Team and the Confederation of NGOs of Kazakhstan (CNOK) has selected local partners among activate NGOs and supported them with T-shirts, caps and bags with the 'Health Food' logo. The production was funded by the private food industry. There were several meetings between the Country Communication Team, KAN, UNICEF and CNOK on shaping the interaction with NGOs, local authorities and food producers. The Country Team considered the most effective samples of messages to be further discussed with nutritionists and NGOs (pre-testing) in order to design the list of communication materials for printing.

54. *Kyrgyzstan* Project Team conducted several meetings with project partners from UNICEF, Swiss Red Cross, and ADB Project on Early Childhood Development; Family Group Practitioner and Health Promotional Center in order to identify the Communication/Social Mobilization strategy and activities plan. CPO agreed with the Swiss Red Cross on joint implementation of an operational study on improving the nutritional status of populations by means of sprinkles.

55. The Association of Salt Producers and CPO with UNICEF support conducted training on the importance of fortified food in IDD/IDA prevention for wholesale traders of fortified food products and trained 680 persons in using the salt test kits.

56. In *Mongolia*, the social mobilization and communication campaign was implemented on the basis of the revised communication strategy and recommendations of the Bishkek Information Meeting (23-24 August 2005). The MOH agreed with the TV Broadcasting companies on the reduced price for advertising fortified food products and arranged this broadcasting with five TV channels.

57. Information training for 120 poor housewives from Darkhan-Uul aimag, Selenge aimag and Ulaanbaatar city was conducted by CPO and discussions of advantages of using fortified food products were also conducted.

58. The local communication consultants in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and a newly employed consultant in Mongolia continued implementing the Communication Activities Plan. In Tajikistan, the MOH and CPO continued the selection of the domestic communication consultant.

59. In *Tajikistan*, the communication campaign was carried mainly by health specialists. 370 meetings were conducted country-wide and the lectures on the IDD/IDA prevention were delivered. There were 253 presentations on TV and 370 publications in national and local mass media (including broadcasting channels).

60. In cooperation with UNICEF, CPO arranged designing and printing of wall calendars (25,000 copies), which were distributed with the popular weekly newspaper (Asia Plus).

### C. Financial Performance

61. The total cost of the Project was estimated at \$2 million equivalent financed on a grant basis from JFPR, funded by the Government of Japan. The JFPR funds are spent on the framework of CIPs (Appendix I). The consolidated Statement of Expenditures from the beginning of the project to 31 December 2005 (Appendixes II and III) shows the essential progress in funds utilization. In comparison with past period, the country teams funded the activities within "Consulting services", "Equipment and Supplies" and "Training Workshops and Seminars" project categories. The overall funds utilization by the end of the reporting period is estimated at 7.46% of the total grant amount. The utilization of JFPR funds by 31 December 2005 was \$103,993 (see Tables 10 and 11).

**Table 10. Utilization of JFPR Funds in October-December 2005**

Project Expenditures Category	Cost Estimates	Beginning to date (US\$)	This period		Accumulated expenditures	
			US\$	%	US\$	%
Equipment and Supplies	414,000	14,019	3,250	0.79%	17,269	4.17%
Training, Workshops, Seminars	424,000	7,230	10,348	2.44%	17,578	4.15%
Advocacy and Communication Activity	125,000	6,965	88	0.07%	7,053	5.64%
Consulting Services	52,500	17,290	2,429	4.63%	19,719	37.56%
Social Mobilization by NGOs	250,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	4.40%
Project Management	225,000	45,076	26,547	11.80%	71,623	31.83%
Operational Studies and Impact Assessment	50,000	2,212	1,050	2.10%	3,262	6.52%
Other Project Inputs	377,200	200	1,534	0.41%	1,734	0.46%
Contingency	82,300	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>103,993</b>	<b>45,246</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>149,239</b>	<b>7.46</b>

62. In *Kazakhstan*, the utilization of JFPR funds reached \$69,308.08. In reporting period the funds were spent on procurement of the equipment and supplies (\$945.45); training and workshops (\$1,997.5), project management (\$8,486.47) and other project inputs (\$1,050.00).

63. Within the given period the amount of \$7,462.73 USD was replenished to the Imprest account. The CPO reported that the contribution of the Government and private industry amounted to \$1,964,217.

64. In *Kyrgyz Republic*, the utilization of JFPR funds was \$18,688.47 only. In reporting period the funds were spent on training and workshops (\$2,730.83); TV spots and other mass media campaigns (\$87.80); consulting services (\$1,200) and project management (\$4,674.65). The Government contributed \$2,290, and the private salt industry shared the travel costs for the regional salt producers' workshop in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (22-24 November 2005).

65. In *Mongolia*, the utilization of JFPR funds was \$19,699 only, from which the sum of \$7,842.81 was spent in the reporting period. The funds were spent on training and workshops (\$3,226.00); TV spots and other mass media campaigns (\$87.80); consulting services (\$1,229.20); project management (\$2,869.95) and other project inputs (\$1,534.31). The actual contribution from the Government and the private salt industry was \$26,538.

66. In *Tajikistan*, within the reporting period the funds were spent on equipment and supplies (\$2,302.11); social communication and mobilization activities (\$10,130); project management (\$5,869.88) and other project inputs (\$1,750.00). The actual contribution from UNICEF for the jointly supported activities was \$3,900, and from the private industry - \$6,230.

67. In *Uzbekistan*, there was no disbursement from JFPR funds, which was conditioned by the adoption of the law on universal salt iodization. The country team utilized the reimbursement funds for procurement of computers to the internal laboratories at food industries and SES (\$36,639.68) and project management (\$8,056). The contribution of the salt industries for the regional salt producers' meeting was \$600.

**Table 10. Utilization of JFPR Funds by the Project Components in May –December 2005**

Country	Component 1 Strengthening the capacity of salt industries and flour mills	Component 2 Strengthening of the Government capacity	Component 3 Social mobilization and poverty Targeting	Component 4 Project management, monitoring and evaluation	Other Project Inputs	Total
<b>Kazakhstan</b>						
Cost Estimates	57,720	12,900	135,100	76,580	14,000	300,000
Utilized amount, US\$	947	12,908	27,980	25,512	2,551	69,898
Percentage %	1.6%	100.1%	20.7%	33.3%	18.2%	<b>23.3%</b>
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>						
Cost Estimates	41,125	12,900	138,200	55,100	20,275	300,000
Utilized amount, US\$	-	3,298	27,980	13,791	-	18,689
Percentage %	-	25.6%	20.7%	25.0%	-	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Mongolia</b>						
Cost Estimates	44,200	52,300	108,000	67,500	13,000	300,000
Utilized amount, US\$	-	14,471	1,829	11,690	2,318	30,308
Percentage %	-	27.7%	1.7%	17.3%	17.8%	<b>10.6%</b>
<b>Tajikistan</b>						
Cost Estimates	58,100	34,400	131,000	58,500	10,000	300,000
Utilized amount, US\$	16,447	-	-	16,596	2,122	35,166
Percentage %	28.3%	-	-	28.4%	21.2%	<b>12.0%</b>

Country	Component 1 Strengthening the capacity of salt industries and flour mills	Component 2 Strengthening of the Government capacity	Component 3 Social mobilization and poverty Targeting	Component 4 Project management, monitoring and evaluation	Other Project Inputs	Total
<b>Uzbekistan*</b>						
Cost Estimates	81,700	42,400	100,500	60,200	6,200	300,000
Utilized amount, US\$	-	-	-	8,056	-	8,056
Percentage %	-	-	-	13.4%	-	<b>2.8%</b>

Source: Country Project Progress Reports, 2005

Note: Uzbekistan CPO utilized the reimbursement funds

#### D. Management and Operations

68. The implementation arrangements of the JFPR Project are the following: ADB coordinates overall implementation in all five countries through the RCAO set up in Almaty, Kazakhstan. RCAO is also responsible for centralized procurement of equipment and fortificants. Participating countries set up Country 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 MOH of each participating country was functioning as the EA of the JFPR project and established the 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 coordinates Project planning, reporting, monitoring of implementation progress, international procurement, and organizing workshops and round table meetings. RCAO responsibilities also include: (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 of 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 website; and (viii) assistance to ADB/JFPR staff and consultants' missions. KAN acts as a technical advisor to the RCAO and facilitates exchanges with nutrition institutes in the other Project countries.

69. The meetings of the Steering Committees were regularly conducted in Mongolia only. In Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan the revised membership of the Steering Committees was under adoption by the Government. In Tajikistan, the issues of the Project implementation were discussed at the meetings of the Board of MOH.

70. The CPOs started preparation for the auditing of the Project implementation for the period from April 2004 to April 2005.

71. The Country Project Teams started preparation for the annual evaluation workshops to be held in each country within March-April 2005.

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## APPENDIXES

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## Country Investment Plans

		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>

Cost Estimates Table (US\$)

Inputs and Expenditure Category	Component 1	Component 2	Component3	Component 4	Total (Input)	
					US\$	Percent
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	-	-	-	225,000	225,000	4.6
5. Other Project Inputs	85,000	-	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	-	135,000	100,000	100,000	335,000	6.9
Private Sector Contribution	2,546,000	-	-	-	2,546,000	52.1

### Statement of Expenditures per Country for October-December 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	947.45			2,302.11	
2	Training, Workshops, Seminars, Public Campaigns					
	a Regional workshops and seminars for salt enterprise and flour mills	1,997.55	2,730.83	3,226.00		
	b Training fortification technology			2,393.46		
	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		87.80			
3	Consulting Services					
	a Salt industry specialist (domestic)			614.60		
	b Flour mill specialist (domestic)			614.60		
	c Domestic legal specialist					
	d Kazakhstan Academy of Nutrition (KAN)					
	e Domestic communication consultant		1,200.00			
	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	8,486.47	4,674.65	2,869.95	5,869.88	2,896.28
	a Country project office					
	b Office space					
	c Government's administration					
	f Central and local government staff time				1,750.00	
5	Other Project Inputs					
	a Market research and consumers survey					
	b Operational studies	1,050.00				
	c Impact assessment			1,534.31		
	d Website					
	e Final reports					
7	Contingencies					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,481.47</b>	<b>8,693.28</b>	<b>11,252.91</b>	<b>9,921.99</b>	<b>2,896.28</b>

A G E N D A

**SUSTAINABLE QUALITY SALT IODIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA  
Second Regional Meeting of Salt Producers of Central Asia  
22-24 November 2005**

**Monday, 21 November 2005**

Arrival of participants

**Tuesday, 22 November 2005**

8:30-9:00 **Registration of participants**

9:00-9:40 **Opening ceremony**

*Chairperson: Mr Bakhityor Niyazmatov, Vice-Minister of Health of Uzbekistan*

- Address on behalf of the Government of Uzbekistan  
*Ms Tonzillya Norbayeva, Information and Analytical Department for Education, Health and Social Protection, Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan*
- Address on behalf of the Government of Japan  
*H.E. Yuichi Kasumoto, Ambassador of Japan to the Republic of Uzbekistan*
- Address on behalf of the Asian Development Bank  
*Mr Sean O'Sullivan, ADB Country Director*
- Address on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund  
*Mr Andro Shilakadze, Deputy UNICEF Representative*

**Keynote speech: Ideas and Suggestions for Progress Toward Universal Salt Iodization in Central Asia**

*Frits van der Haar, Emory University, USA*

9:40-11:00 **Plenary Session 1 Quality Iodized Salt Production and Trade in the Central Asia**

*Chairperson: Mr Bakhityor Niyazmatov, Vice-Minister of Health,*

- Overview of the salt production within the JFPR 9052 Regional Project  
*Mr Rustam Muzafarov, Regional Project Coordinator*

Country reports on follow-up of recommendations of the First Meeting of Salt Producers of Central Asia and Almaty Forum 2004 on Sustainable Food Fortification

- Kazakhstan  
*Ms Nailya Karsybekova, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator*
- Kyrgyz Republic  
*Mr Arthur Byuklianov, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator*
- Mongolia  
*Ms Baasaikhuu Byambatogtokh, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator*
- Tajikistan  
*Mr Abdusalom Vokhidov, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator*
- Uzbekistan  
*Mr Amankul Baikulov, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator*

11:00-11:20 *Coffee break*

11:20-13:00 Panel Discussion A: International Procurement by Salt Industries

*Chairperson: Mr Sarpek Eshaliev, President, Kyrgyz Salt Association*  
*Facilitators: Mr Murtada Sesay, UNICEF Supply Division*  
*Mr Rustam Muzafarov, JFPR 9052 RCAO*

- Presentation from UNICEF Supply Division

13:00-14:00 *Lunch*

14:00-15:30 **Plenary Session 2 Procurement of Fortificants and Equipment by Salt Industries: Needs, Sources of Supply, National Import/Export Regulations and Financial Procedures**

*Co-Chairpersons: Mr Assylbek Bishekov, President, Kazakhstan Salt Association*  
*Mr John Egbuta, UNICEF Representative*

Country reviews on sources of supply for premix and iodization equipment; reports on import/export regulations on chemicals and equipment; financial procedures for contracts and payments to international suppliers; proposals for improving trade and customs procedures in the region

- Kazakhstan  
*Mr Assylbek Bishekov, President, Salt Producers Association*
- Kyrgyz Republic  
*Mr Sarpek Eshaliev, President, Salt Producers Association*
- Mongolia  
*Ms Ts.Bat-Erdene, President, Food Producers Association*
- Tajikistan  
*Mr Djabor Rasulov, Vice-President, Food Producers Association*
- Uzbekistan  
*Mr Gaivillo Amirkulov, Executive Director, Salt Producers Association*

15:30-15:50 *Coffee break*

15:50-17:30 Panel Discussion B: Quality Assurance and Control on Iodized Salt in Central Asia

*Chairperson: Ms Ts.Bat-Erdene, President, Mongolian Salt Association*  
*Facilitators: Dr Feruza Ospanova, KAN, prof. Frits van der Haar, Emory University,*  
*Mr John Egbuta, UNICEF*

Issues of tests, methods and regulation strengthening,  
 universal use of 'Healthy Food' log in the region

19:00-21:00 *Welcome event on behalf of Salt Producers Associations of Central Asia and ADB/JFPR Regional Project*

### **Wednesday, 23 November 2005** **VENDORS' DAY**

9:30-17:30 Presentation of Vendors  
 Display and/or exhibitions of products, equipment; discussion of supplies, logistic and payments modalities

14:30-14:50 **Keynote speech**  
 • Salt Test Kits: Production, Utilization and Related Issues  
*Mr Dhandapani Chandrasekhar, MBI KITS International*

14:50-17:00 **Concurrent Session on draft final recommendations**  
 (By salt associations, leading salt producers and facilitators)  
*Facilitators: prof. Frits van der Haar, Emory University, Mr Rustam Muzafarov,*  
*JFPR RCAO, Mr John Egbuta, UNICEF*

### **Thursday, 24 November 2005**

9:00-10:40 Panel Discussion C: Trade of Iodized Salt in Central Asia  
*Chairpersons: Mr Djabor Rasulov, President, Tajikistan Salt Association*

*Mr Nurmukhan Kalamkatov, Vice-President, AraITuz Salt Company*

10:40-11:00 Issues of trans-boundary trade, customs and trade procedures, taxes and tariffs  
Coffee break  
11:00-12:30 Plenary Session 3: Adoption of Final Recommendations and Statement  
Chairpersons: *Mr Bakhityor Niyazmatov, Vice-Minister of Health of Uzbekistan*  
*Mr Rustam Muzafarov, JFPR 9052 Regional Coordinator*

12:30-13:30 Closing Ceremony

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*EXTERNAL SESSIONS ON JFPR 9052 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT*

23 November  
2005

*External Private Session I*

9:30-13:00

- Essential Issues of CPO's Project Management for May-October 2005  
*Rustam Muzafarov, Regional Coordinator*
- Essential issues of CPO's Financial Management for May-October 2005  
*Maksat Kystaubayev, Financial Analyst*

24 November  
2005

*External Private Session II*

14:30-17:00

- Web-site review  
*Rustam Muzafarov, Regional Coordinator*
- Annual evaluation country workshops and RAO evaluation missions  
*Rustam Muzafarov, Regional Coordinator*
- Evaluation of CPO's Management for May-October 2005  
*Rustam Muzafarov, Maksat Kystaubayev, RAO*

### List of Discussants at Panel Discussions

<p><b>22 November, Tuesday</b>  15:50-17:30</p>	<p>Panel Discussion B: Quality Assurance and Control on Iodized Salt in Central Asia  <i>Chairperson: Ms Ts.Bat-Erdene, President, Mongolian Salt Association</i>  <i>Facilitators: Dr Feruza Ospanova, KAN, prof. Frits van der Haar, Emory University,  Mr John Egbuta, UNICEF</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of the Quality Assurance and Control on Iodized Salt in Central Asia <i>Dr Feruza Ospanova, Kazakh Academy of Nutrition</i></li> <li>• Overview of Quality Control on Iodized Salt in Kyrgyz Republic <i>Mr Arthur Byuklianov, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator</i></li> <li>• Internal Quality Control at Kyrgyz Salt Enterprise <i>Mr Shyngyzbek.Mirzakimov, Manager, Solo Co.</i></li> <li>• Internal Quality Control at Tajikistan Salt Enterprises <i>Mr Faizikhon Nozimov, Yavan Salt Enterprise.</i></li> <li>• Internal Quality Control at AralTuz Company <i>Mr Nurmukhan Kalamkatov, Vice-President, AralTuz Co.</i></li> <li>• Monitoring of Production and Trade of Iodized Salt in Sogd and Khatlon Provinces <i>Mr Abdusalom Vokhidov, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator</i></li> <li>• Quality Control on Iodized salt in Mongolia <i>Ms Baasaikhuu Byambatogtokh, JFPR 9052 Country Project Coordinator</i></li> <li>• Monitoring of Production, Trade and Consumption of Iodized Salt in Uzbekistan <i>Prof. Said Ismailov, Director, Institute of Endocrinology</i> <i>Dr Eduard Kim, Chief of Nutrition Hygiene Division, RSES</i></li> <li>• Follow-up of the recommendations of the IX MCH CARK Forum <i>Mr John Egbuta, UNICEF</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>24 November, Thursday</b>  9:00-10:40</p>	<p>Panel Discussion C: Trade of Iodized Salt in Central Asia  <i>Chairpersons: Mr Djabor Rasulov, President, Tajikistan Salt Association</i>  <i>Mr Nurmukhan Kalmakatov, Vice-President, AralTuz Salt Company</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perspective Vision of the Production and Trade of the Iodized Salt in Central Asia <i>Mr Assylbek Bishekov, President, Kazakhstan Salt Association</i></li> <li>• Raw Salt Resources and Proposals on Salt Trade <i>Mr Saparbek Eshaliev, President, Kyrgyz Salt Association</i></li> <li>• Review of the Trade and Customs Procedures in Kazakhstan in Relation to Quality Iodized Salt Production <i>Mr Adilbek Akhnazarov, Director, AralTuz Trade House</i></li> <li>• Review of Customs Procedures in Kyrgyz Republic <i>Ms Jamilya Karypbayeva, JFPR 9052 Country Financial Analyst</i></li> <li>• Review of Customs Procedures in Tajikistan and Specific Issues of Food Export/Import <i>Mr Manuchehr Kosimov, Director, Globalink Co.</i></li> <li>• Salt producers' Vision on Partnership with Donor Agencies <i>Mr Marat Saparov, Director, SozakTuz Co., Mr Abdibek Toktybayev, Tuz Co.</i></li> </ul>

**SUSTAINABLE QUALITY SALT IODIZATION IN CENTRAL ASIA**  
**Second Regional Meeting of Salt Producers of Central Asia**  
**22-24 November 2005**

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