**Grant No. 45**

**148-Ministry of Food**

**Medium Terms Expenditure**

(Taka in Thousands)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Operating Expenditure |  |  |  |
| Development Expenditure |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Recurrent |  |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |  |
| Financial Asset |  |  |  |
| Liability |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |

1.0 Mission Statement and Major Functions

**1.1 Mission Statement**

Ensuring food security for all citizens of the country through integrated food management.

**1.2 Major Functions**

* + 1. The country’s overall food management policy and strategy formulation and implementation and confirm the food and nutrition security system considering the adverse effect of probable environmental and climate change.
    2. Export-Import and procurement, storage, distribution, movement of food grain (rice and wheat);
    3. Determining the public procurement and sale price, ensuring price stability and easing sufficient supply of food grains;
    4. Designing and implementing various development projects of food sector;
    5. Maintaining sufficient stock, preservation, testing the quality and maintenance of food grains;
    6. Investment planningon food and nutrition security,research and monitoring;
    7. Implementation of all the programs undertaken under the Safe Food Act 2013; and
    8. Making contract and communicate with various regional and international agencies relating to food management.

**2.0 Mid-Term Strategic Objectives and Activities**

| Medium-Term Strategic Objectives | Activities | Implementing Departments/Agencies |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Implementation of food policy and modernization of food management | * + Research on food and nutrition security   + Meeting of food planning and monitoring committee (FPMC)   + Monitoring of food reserve situation   + Updating Food Policy related Database   + Organizing meeting of the National Committee on Food Policy Implementation Monitoring | * Secretariat |
| 1. Ensuring safe food. | * + - * Drafting of “Administrative Penalty Rules, 2022” of Bangladesh Safe Food Authority       * Sending the recommendations of the Committee constituted by BFSA to the Ministry regarding the inclusion of content on safe food in the textbooks       * Formulation of guidelines for testing various parameters of food products in mobile laboratories       * Convening of National Safe Food Management Advisory Council meeting       * Implementation of National Safe Food Management Advisory Council meeting decisions * Implementation of National Safe Food Management Advisory Council meeting decisions * Implementation of Central Safe Food Management Coordination Committee meeting decisions * Inter-agency coordination between Bangladesh Safe Food Authority and Bangladesh Tourism Board * Organization of skill development training for officials * Provide training to food traders in ensuring safe food * Awareness seminars/workshops/programs on ensuring safe food * Awareness activities on ensuring safe food in educational institutions * Organizing awareness yard meetings with housewives on safe food * TVC prepared in the light of guidelines prepared by FPMU/Family Safe Food Guidelines prepared by Bangladesh Safe Food Authority * Promotion through TVC and Radio/Community Radio/FM Radio on safe food * Organizing road plays on safe food * Organize awareness workshops on safe food laws and regulations for media personnel * Nationwide risk based sampling of food safety * Nationwide inspection of food establishments and markets * Inspection of packaged food manufacturing establishments * Hotel/Restaurant monitoring through Nazar apps * Instant sample testing through mobile laboratory * Providing new hotel restaurant grading * Inspection of food storage/freezers * Mobile court management | * Bangladesh FoodSafety Authority |
| 1. Achieving sustainable food security and ensuring fair prices to farmers | * + Procurement of food grains (paddy, rice, wheat) from domestic and international sources   + Maintaining minimum annual stock of food grains   + Procurement of Gunny Bags   + Introduce modern and automated management monitoring to reduce wastage of food grains in transportation and warehousing. | * Directorate of Food |
| 1. Ensuring access to food for the poor] | * + Conducting food-friendly programs to help the destitute families   + Supply of 6 nutritious rice in food friendly and VWB sector   + Training on fortified rice utilization   + Supply of food grains in the relief sector   + Distribution of rations to other government employees including tea workers   + Selling food grains at low prices under OMS   + Atta production in government flour mill to sell under OMS Program | * Directorate of Food |
| 1. Development of the Sustainable and Climate tolerant modern food storage Systems | * Construction of modern sustainable and quality food storage and steel silos to increase storage capacity   + Maintenance and repair of old and risky food warehouses across the country   + Construction of new food warehouses in different strategic places of the country and relevant ancillary installations   + Construction of modern silos for paddy storage | * Directorate of Food |

**3.0 Information on poverty reduction, women's development and climate**

**3.1 Impact of Medium Term Strategic Objectives on Poverty Reduction, Women's Development and Climate**

**3.1.1 Build institutional capacity of Food Management through Food Policy and strategies**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Strengthening of overall food management will ensure food security of the country, which will directly contribute to poverty alleviation.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement**: Women, who constitute half of the total population, will be directly benefitted if the food security is ensured. The Food and Nutrition Security Policy will increase mainstreaming gender issues in all aspects of food and agriculture sector

**Impact on Climate Change:** Combating negative impacts of climate change on food security will be ensured by increasing institutional capacity for food management and formulating climate friendly food policies and strategies.

**3.1.2 Ensure availability of safe food and improved nutrition**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Nutrition needs and good health will be fulfilled and ensured by providing quality, safe and fortified food-grains, which will help to increase their working capability, that will have a positive impact on their livelihood and earnings.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** By fulfilling the food and nutrition needs of women and children, their good health will be ensured and quality of living standard will be improved.

**Impact on Climate Change:** It will be possible to reduce the negative impacts of climate change by producing food using organic methods of cultivation and production.

**3.1.3 Achieving sustainable food security and ensuring fair prices to farmers**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** At the beginning of the financial year, government warehouses have a minimum stock of 10 lakh MT of food grains. Officially, 3 months’ advance reserve is required for normal distribution and emergency reserves. At the government level, food grain storage capacity has already been increased to 21.80 lakh metric tons. Initiatives have been taken to increase the capacity to at least 37 lakh metric tons by 2025. If this target is achieved in time, the poor will be able to buy food at low prices by selling the stored food grains in the open market. During the threshing season, poor marginal farmers get the opportunity to sell food grains directly to the government at a fair price.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement**: When food crisis occurs in the country, women and children are comparatively more affected. If food security stocks are ensured at the government level, poor and distressed women will be able to procure food grains for their families at low cost in times of crisis.

**Impact on Climate Change:** Climate impact resistant modern food warehousing has been undertaken to increase food grain capacity to ensure safe stocks. As a result, it will be possible to keep food supply uninterrupted at the government level in climate risk prone areas. About 8 lakh family silos have already been distributed in disaster and climate risk prone areas so that food security is not disrupted due to climate change. In addition, an additional 2 lakh family silo distribution programs have been taken up. As a result, the affected families will be able to meet their food needs by building emergency food stocks during natural disasters (especially cyclones and floods).

**3.1.4 To ensure access to food for the poor population**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** The Ministry of Food sells food-grains through Open Market Sale (OMS). As a result, the market price of food-grains remains stable. Poor people can get food-grains at low price. On the other hand, Ministry of Food provides food-grains for implementation of TR, VGD, FFW, VWB and immediate aid for disaster strikes. Implementation of this program generates employment opportunities for the poor people in the rural area. Moreover, rural poor people, landless, agriculture labors, day laborers, disabled people will get food-grains at low price during lean period through food-friendly programs. Stability in food price will directly contribute to poverty alleviation. Low income segment of population is in a severe risk, if it is not possible to keep the price of food-grains at tolerable levels, especially at the time of high inflation or supply crisis. In the production session, the market price is kept stable by procuring food-grains at government’s fixed price and by selling food-grains through Open Market Sales at low price.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** Open Market Sale (OMS) by the Ministry of Food is women-friendly program. Destitute women will get the direct opportunities to buy food-grains at low price. This increases their involvement in food security and income generating activities. In the rice distribution through food-friendly program, the widow/divorced/ the husband’s resignation/families with the head of insolvent old-aged women and the destitute families who have children and disabled are given priorities. Women, who constitute half of the total population, will be directly benefited if the price stability of food can be achieved

**Impact on Climate Change:** Availability of food for the people from disaster- prone and climate change affected areas will be ensured by undertaking food-friendly activities and open market sale (OMS). If price of food grains can be kept stable, it will help reduce the socioeconomic risks for people living in climate vulnerable areas which indirectly will have a positive impact on food security.

**3.1.5 Building sustainable and climate tolerant modern food storage system**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Different food distribution programs and social safety net programs especially food friendly programs under the Ministry of Food directly contribute to poverty alleviation. By food friendly program 50 lacs extreme poor families which means 2.5 crore people are getting 30 kg rice by 10 tk perkg.in 5 lean months of a year. At present the regular storage capacity of Mofood is about 21.80 lakh M.T. This storage capacity will reach 37.00 lakh M.T. by 2025.So, it helps in poverty reduction as well as fortified rice distribution in FFP are ensuring their health and nutrition so their working capacity are strengthened.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement**: Increase storage capacity of Food Go-down is directly contributing in Social security programs like Food friendly program and OMS. Half of the beneficiaries of this programs are women. So when food, health and nutrition security of our women population is secured then their employment will be secured which can directly contribute to our economic development.

**Impact on Climate Change:** Presently, constructed and under construction food go-downs are resilience to climate change and disaster effects, able to keep food in safe condition as well as eligible to contribute in emergency relief supply during post disaster situation.

**3.2 Poverty Reduction and Women’s Advancement& Climate Change Related Spending**

(Taka in Thousand)

| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Poverty Reduction |  |  |  |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Climate Change |  |  |  |

**4.1 Priority Spending Areas/Programmes**

| Priority Spending Areas/Programmes | Related Strategic Objectives |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Implementation of food policy and modernization of food management**   Increasing the overall food management capacity will ensure food security in the country and will play a direct role in alleviating poverty | * Implementation of food policy and modernization of food management |
| 1. **Ensuring safe food**   Ensuring access to safe food for the protection of human life and health through implementation of safe food management activities across the country is essential to make quality and nutritious food readily available. As part of this, mass awareness and anti-adulteration campaigns are being conducted on the use, sale, etc. of safe food. | * Ensuring safe food |
| 1. **Achieving sustainable food security and ensuring fair prices to farmers**   One of the aspects of food security is to build adequate stocks of food grains at the government level to deal with any disaster situation and to keep the market price stable. On the other hand, the farmers are encouraged to produce food grains as they procure food grains at incentive prices from the farmers. | * Achieving sustainable food security and ensuring fair prices to farmers |
| 1. **Ensuring access to food for the poor**   Emphasis has been placed on targeted programs and distribution of rice and flour in the open market so that low and low income people can get food grains at affordable prices. In addition, food-friendly programs at the union level have ensured access to food for poor families. Market prices remain stable as a result of purchase of food grains at fixed prices by the government during the production season and sale of food grains at low prices in the open market. | * Ensuring access to food for the poor |
| 1. **To build sustainable and climate tolerant modern food storage system**   In the interest of building food security in the country, there is no substitute for modern and standardized storage to increase stocks and maintain the quality of food grains by procuring food grains (rice, wheat) from domestic sources and importing them if required. Therefore, construction of new food warehouses, silos / integrated rice mills etc. and renovation of existing infrastructure are being given priority. | * To build sustainable and climate tolerant modern food storage system |

**4.2 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates and Projection (2024-25 to 2026-27)**

**4.2.1 Expenditure by Department/Agencies/Institutional Units**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4.2.2 Expenditure by Economic Group Wise**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Economic  Group | Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**5.0 Key Performance Indicator (KPIs)**

| Activities | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Minimum secure closing stock of food-grains | 3 | MT (Lakh) | 15.57 |  | 13.15 |  | 13.23 | 14.45 |  |
| 1. Food-grain storage capacity | 5 | MT (Lakh) | 21.80 |  | 22.30 |  | 23.80 | 24.80 |  |
| 1. Ensuring price incentive to the farmers for their crops | 3 | Ratio of procurement price and production cost of rice | 1.11 |  | 1.10 |  | 1.09 | 1.08 |  |
| Ratio of procurement price and production cost of wheat | 1.03 |  | 1.03 |  | 1.00 | 1.03 |  |
| 1. Ensure safe food and improved nutritional status | 2 | Rate of (%) Undernourishment | 14.60 |  | 14.50 |  | 14.40 | 14.30 |  |
| Prevalence of Food Insecurity | 9.00 |  | 8.90 |  | 9.00 | 9.10 |  |
| Rate of (%) reduction of food adulteration | 9.20 |  | 9.10 |  | 9.00 | 8.90 |  |
| 1. Institutional capacity building of food grain management | 3 | Reduce storage loss of food grains in PFDS (%) | 0.214 |  | 0.50 |  | 0.50 | 0.50 |  |
| Reduce transport loss of food grains in PFDS (%) | 0.096 |  | 0.125 |  | 0.125 | 0.125 |  |
| 1. Ensuring low price of food-grains to the poor | 2 | Ratio of OMS price and retail market price of rice | 0.70 |  | 0.70 |  | 0.70 | 0.70 |  |
| Ratio of OMS price  and retail market price of wheat | 0.70 |  | 0.70 |  | 0.70 | 0.70 |  |
| Ratio of *Khaddo-Bandhob* rice price with market rice price | 0.316 |  | 0.316 |  | 0.316 | 0.316 |  |

**6.0 Recent Achievements, Activities, Output Indicators and Targets and Expenditure Estimates of the Departments/Agencies**

**6.1 Secretariat**

**6.1.1 Recent Achievements:** 3 Rules and 11 Regulations have been framed to fulfill the objectives of the Food Safety Act, 2013. To provide food assistance to the poor people in the rural areas at a low price, through the Branding Food Friendly Program of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, 30 kg of rice is being supplied to 50 lakh poor families at the rate of only 15 takas per kg during the lean period of 5 months of the year. At present OMS activities are running in total 220 centers including 147 shops, 70 trucks and 3 under innovation in Dhaka city. At present, 62,370 mt of rice and 20,625 mt of atta are being sold under OMS program every month (22 days) in a total of 2,419 centers across the country. Family food guidelines on safe food have been formulated. Distribution of 8 lakh household silos has been completed in the ultra-poor, minority communities and disaster-prone areas. Bangladesh Food Safety Authority hotline number 16155 has been launched to know any information related to safe food and to file complaints.

**6.1.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Research on food and nutrition security | Published draft report | 1 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Meeting of food planning and monitoring committee(FPMC) | Held meeting | 1 | Number | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| 1. Monitoring of food reserve situation | Monitoring report/research report | 1 | Number | 26 |  | 26 |  | 26 | 26 |  |
| 1. Updating Food Policy related Database | Updated database | 1 | Number | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 | 12 |  |
| 1. Organizing meeting of the National Committee on Food Policy Implementation Monitoring | Held meeting | 1 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |

**6.1.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Operational Unit, Programmes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.2 Directorate of Food**

**6.2.1 Recent Achievements:** A total of 87.04 lakh MT of food grains have been procured from domestic and foreign sources in the last three financial years. A total of 17.48 lakh MT of paddy has been procured directly from the farmers. As a result, the farmers are getting a fair price. Direct paddy procurement activities are still going on to ensure incentives to the farmers. In addition, from the 2019-20 financial year, "Krishoker Apps" was launched to collect paddy from farmers. During this time a total of 81.37 lakh MT of food grains have been sold / distributed on various government channels. Out of this, only 40.38 lakh MT of food grains have been sold through OMS and food friendly programs. In order to enhance the food management capacity, new offices / houses, food warehouses and roads / boundary walls have been constructed; dilapidated food warehouses and infrastructure have been repaired during the period. During this time a total of 232 employees have been recruited.

**6.2.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Procurement of food grains from domestic and int. sources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Procurement of rice | Imported and procured rice | 3 | MT  (In lakh | 23.75 |  | 21.04 |  | 22.01 | 24.00 |  |
| b. Procurement of Paddy | Internally procured paddy | 3 | MT  (In lakh | 3.52 |  | 5.50 |  | 5.50 | 5.50 |  |
| c. Procurement of Wheat | Imported and procured wheat | 3 | MT  (In lakh | 7.01 |  | 7.00 |  | 7.21 | 7.30 |  |
| 1. Maintaining minimum annual closing stock of food grains | Stored food grains | 3 | MT  (In lakh) | 15.57 |  | 13.91 |  | 14.75 | 14.82 |  |
| 1. Procurement of gunny bags | Procured gunny bag | 3 | In crore | 7.20 |  | 8.11 |  | 8.15 | 8.28 |  |
| 1. Introduction of modern and automated management to reduce wastage of food grains in transportation and storage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Stock shortages within limits | Deficit rate | 3 | % | 0.50 |  | 0.50 |  | 0.50 | 0.50 |  |
| b. Transport deficit within limits | Deficit rate | 3 | 0.125 | 0.125 |  | 0.125 |  | 0.125 | 0.120 |  |
| 1. Conducting food friendly programs to assist poor families | Distributed food grains | 4 | MT  (In lakh) | 6.76 |  | 7.55 |  | 7.55 | 7.55 |  |
| 1. Supply of 06 nutrient rich rice under food friendly and VWB programme | Distributed food grains | 4 | MT  (In lakh) | 90.00 |  | 350.00 |  | 350.00 | 350.00 |  |
| 1. Supply of food grain in the relief sector | Supplied food grains | 4 | Capacity  (Lakh MT) | 12.01 |  | 11.68 |  | 12.01 | 12.05 |  |
| 1. Supply of low-price food grains to others including tea workers and 4th class employees | Distributed food grains | 4 | (Thousand MT) | 20.80 |  | 22.00 |  | 22.00 | 22.00 |  |
| 1. Open market sale (OMS) of rice and flour | Sold food grains | 3 | MT (in Lakh) | 9.00 |  | 7.25 |  | 7.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 1. Atta production in government flour mill to sell under OMS Program | Produced flour (per day) | 3 | MT | 24.00 |  | 25.00 |  | 26.00 | 26.00 |  |
| 1. Supply of food grain in the essential consumer sector | Distributed food grains | 3 | MT (in Lakh) | 3.87 |  | 4.22 |  | 4.36 | 4.45 |  |
| 1. Construction of modern, durable and standard food storage and steel silos to increase storage capacity | Construction progress | 5 | % | 26 |  | 26 |  | 20 | 20 |  |
| 1. Maintenance and repair of old and vulnerable food warehouses across the country | Repaired go-downs | 5 | Number | 25 |  | 27 |  | 30 | 35 |  |
| 1. Construction of new food warehouses and ancillary facilities at various strategic locations in the country | Number of Constructed infrastructure | 5 | Number | 10 |  | 12 |  | 14 | 16 |  |
| 1. Construction of modern silos for storage of paddy | Construction progress | 5 | % | 5 |  | 20 |  | 35 | 40 |  |

**6.2.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Operational Unit, Programmes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.3 Bangladesh Food Safety Authority**

**6.3.1 Recent Achievements:** 10 laboratories and 123 test parameters have already been recognized by the government for the determination/testing of food adulteration. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with 13 institutions including MPI of New Zealand. 1574 samples have been collected and sent to the laboratory to prevent food adulteration. Besides, awareness seminars, 144 meetings with stakeholders, 109 meetings of District Safe Food Committee, 241 meetings of Upazila Safe Food Committee and 100 courtyard meetings have been organized in 391 educational institutions. 7879 food establishments have been inspected including providing training to 6080 hotel-restaurant food workers. 145 hotel-restaurants, sweet shops and bakeries have been graded in A+, A, B and C categories and 53 hotel-restaurants have been regraded across the country. A five-year strategic plan (2022-2026) has been formulated.

**6.3.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Drafting of “Administrative Penalty Rules, 2022” of Bangladesh Food Safety Authority | Draft sent | 2 | Date | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Recommendations of the committee formed by BFSA regarding inclusion of content on food safety in textbooks to be sent to the Ministry | Recommendations sent | 2 | Date | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Formulation of guidelines for testing various parameters of food products in mobile laboratories | Formulated guidelines | 2 | Date | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Meeting of National Advisory Council on Food Safety Management | Meeting held | 2 | Number/Date | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Implementation of National Food Safety Management Advisory Council meeting decisions | Implemented decisions | 2 | % | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Implementation of Central Food Safety Management Coordination Committee meeting decisions | Implemented decisions | 2 | % | 60 |  | 60 |  | 70 | 70 |  |
| 1. Inter-agency coordination between Bangladesh Food Safety Authority and Bangladesh Tourism Board | Signed MoU | 2 | Number/ Date | 31.12.22 |  | 2 |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| 1. Organization of skill development training for officials | Organized training | 2 | Person Hour | 60 |  | 60 |  | 60 | 60 |  |
| 1. Providing training to food traders in ensuring food safety | Trained businessman | 2 | Number | 1800 |  | 2000 |  | 2500 | 2500 |  |
| 1. Awareness seminars/workshops/programmes on ensuring food safety | Event held | 2 | Number | 30 |  | 80 |  | 100 | 100 |  |
| 1. Awareness activities to ensure food safety in educational institutions | Action taken | 2 | Number | 400 |  | 500 |  | 600 | 600 |  |
| 1. Awareness yard meeting with housewives on food safety | Organized awareness meeting | 2 | Number | 100 |  | 120 |  | 150 | 150 |  |
| 1. The TVC is prepared in the light of the guidelines prepared by FPMU / Family Food Safety Guidelines prepared by Bangladesh Food Safety Authority | Produced TVC | 2 | Number | 1 |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Promotion through TVC and radio/community radio/FM radio on food safety | Promoted | 2 | Minute | 300 |  | 350 |  | 400 | 400 |  |
| 1. Organized road plays on food safety | Organized road plays | 2 | Number | 8 |  | 12 |  | 15 | 15 |  |
| 1. Awareness workshop on food safety laws and regulations for media workers | Informed media personnel | 2 | Number | 50 |  | 60 |  | 80 | 80 |  |
| 1. Nationwide risk-based sampling of food safety | Tested sample | 2 | Number | 1000 |  | 1200 |  | 1500 | 1500 |  |
| 1. Visiting food establishments and markets countrywide | Inspected food establishments and markets | 2 | Number | 5000 |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Inspection of packaged food manufacturing plants | Visited institutions | 2 | Number | 20 |  | 30 |  | 40 | 40 |  |
| 1. Hotel/Restaurant monitoring through Nazar Apps | Monitored hotel/restaurant | 2 | Number | 10 |  | 12 |  | 12 | 12 |  |
| 1. Instant sample testing through mobile laboratory | Instantly tested samples through mobile laboratory | 2 | Number | 200 |  | 400 |  | 500 | 500 |  |
| 1. Providing new hotel restaurant grading | Grading new hotel restaurant | 2 | Number | 40 |  | 70 |  | 80 | 80 |  |
| 1. Inspection of food storage/freezers | Visited storage/ freezers | 2 | Number | 20 |  | 30 |  | 40 | 40 |  |
| 1. Conducting Mobile court | Conducted Mobile Courts | 2 | Number | 110 |  | 150 |  | 180 | 180 |  |

**6.3.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Operational Unit, Programmes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |