**Grant No. 45**

**148 - Ministry of Food**

**Medium Terms Expenditure**

(Taka in Thousands)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Budget**  **2021-22** | **Projection** | |
| **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Operating Expenditure |  |  |  |
| Development Expenditure |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Recurrent |  |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |  |
| Financial Asset |  |  |  |
| Liability |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |

1.0 Mission Statement and Major Functions

**1.1 Mission Statement**

Ensure sufficient, safe and nutritious food for all citizens of the country through integrated policy, strategy and management of food

**1.2 Major Functions**

* + 1. Considering the adverse effect of possible environment and climate change, formulation, implementation of policy strategy in the country's overall food management and enhancement of food security system;
    2. Import-export and procurement of food grain (rice and wheat), storage, distribution, movement;
    3. Determining the public procurement and sale price, ensuring price stability and 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. Food planning, 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 Medium Term Strategic Objectives and Activities**

| **Medium-Term Strategic Objectives** | **Activities** | **Implementing Departments/Agencies** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** |
| 1. Strengthening institutional capacity of food management through food policy and strategies | * + Research activities related to food and nutrition safety   + Meeting on food planning and monitoring   + Monitoring of food situation   + Formulation of national food and nutrition safety policy   + Updating national food intake guidelines   + Updating database relating to food policy and data   + Meeting on food security and cluster committee relating to social safety and disaster management   + Inspection of district/upazila offices by the senior officials of the ministry | Secretariat |
| * + Meeting of National Food Safety Management Advisory Council and Central Food safety Management Coordination Committee   + Coordination of various agencies | Bangladesh Safe Food Authority |
| * + Reducing godown (storage) loss   + Reducing transportation loss | Directorate of Food |
| 1. Ensure price incentive to farmers and food security through sufficient stock | * + Procurement of Rice   + Maintaining minimum annual closing stock of food grains   + Procurement of Wheat   + Procurement of gunny bags | Directorate of Food |
| 1. Ensure availability of safe food and improvement of nutrition | * + Testing standard of food for ensuring food safety   + Raising public awareness for ensuring food safety   + Conducting drive against adulteration and contamination in food   + Inspecting food premises and markets for ensuring safe food   + Publicity through TVC   + Hand washing program at educational institutions   + Training of food operators for ensuring safe food   + Formulation of safe food (Hotels and Restaurants) regulations   + Formulation of safe food (Hazardous and Contaminated Food Revocation) regulations   + Incidence of violating standards of food safety | Bangladesh Safe Food Authority |
| 1. Ensure availability of food to the poor and ultra-poor | * + *Food-friendly (Khaddo-bandhob)* program   + Supply of food grain in the relief sector   + Supply of low-price food grains to others including tea workers and 4th class employees   + Distributing fortified rice | Directorate of Food |
| 1. Increase the capacity of food storage | * + Construction of modern steel silo in the Ashuganj, Mymensingh and Madhupur   + Repair and maintenance of the food go-downs   + Construction of new food go-downs and other infrastructure   + Distribution of family silos | Directorate of Food |
| 1. Ensure price stability of food grains (rice and wheat) | * + Open market sale (OMS) of food grains   + Increase of flour production with the government flour mill   + Supply of food grain in the emergency consumer sector | Directorate of Food |

**3.0 Poverty, Gender and Climate Change Reporting**

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

**3.1.1 Strengthening 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 benefited if the food security is ensured.

**Impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation:** It will be possible to ensure adaption and mitigation activities to address the adverse effects of climate change by increasing institutional capacity for food management and formulating climate friendly food policies and strategies.

**3.1.2 Ensure price incentive to farmers and food security through sufficient stock**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Generally, at the beginning of the financial year, a stock of 10 lakh M.T of food-grains is maintained in government go-downs. Government maintains stock of food-grains approximately for 5 months’. Measures have been taken to raise the government’s storage capacity of food-grains to 27 lakh M.T by the year 2020 which is now 21.50 lakh M.T. If the target has been achieved, during the crisis period, it would be possible to stabilize market prices of food-grains through conducting Open Market Sales (OMS) of stored food-grains. This would enable the poor people to buy food-grains at low price. Through some targeted food distribution programs like OMS and fair price channels, citizens of low income group are supplied with food in cheaper price. The poor and marginal framers get the opportunity to sell food directly at pre-determined price by the government in the harvesting period which eliminates the exploition of the brokers and middlemen.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** During the crisis period, women and children are affected more compared to others. It would be possible for poor and destitute women to buy food-grains for their families at low prices if sufficient storage of food grains could be maintained by the government.

**Impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation:** Programme for constructing climate resilient food go-down has been taken up to ensure secured food stock. This will ensure consistent supply of food from the government in disaster prone areas. To make sure that climatic shocks do not affect food security, a programme for distribution of silos to 5 lakh families in climate vulnerable areas has been taken. Meanwhile, 2.50 lakh family silos have been distributed. Moreover, additional 1.00 lakh silos distributing program has been taken. Thus the affected families will be able to build emergency food stock and meet their dietary needs during disaster emergencies.

**3.1.3 Ensure availability of safe food and improvement of 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 mutrition needs of women and children, their good health will be ensured and quality of living standard will be improved.

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

**3.1.4 Ensure availability of food to the poor and ultra-poor**

**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, VGD 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.

**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.

**Impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation:** 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).

**3.1.5 Increase the capacity of food storage**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Increase space capacity of food go-down is directly contributing in social security programs like food friendly program and OMS. By food friendly program 50 lakhs extreme poor families are getting 30 kg rice by 10 taka in 5 lean months of a year. So it helps in poverty reduction as well as fortified rice distributions are ensuring their health and nutrition so their working capacities are strengthened.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement**: Increase space capacity of food go-down is directly contributing in social security programs like Food friendly program and OMS. Half of the beneficiaries of these programs are women. So when food, health and nutrition security of our women population is secured then their employment will secure then they will contribute our economic development.

**Impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation:** As increase space capacity of food go-down is climate and disaster friendly so it contributing in keeping food secured during disaster will help in relief distribution have a positive impact on food security during disaster of climate changes consequences.

**3.1.6 Ensure price stability of food grains (rice and wheat)**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Stability in food price is directly contributing to poverty alleviation. Low income segment of population are 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**: 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 adaptation and mitigation:** 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.

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

(Taka in Thousand)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Budget**  **2021-21** | **Projection** | |
| **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| Poverty Reduction |  |  |  |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Climate Change |  |  |  |

**4.1 Priority Spending Areas/Programmes**

| **Priority Spending Areas/Programmes** | **Related Strategic Objectives** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Strengthening institutional capacity of Food Management through Food Policy and strategies**   Strengthening of overall food management will ensure food security of the country, which will directly contribute to poverty alleviation. | * Strengthening institutional capacity of Food Management through Food Policy and strategies |
| 1. **Domestic procurement of Rice and Wheat:**   The main requirement for food security is to build sufficient food-grain stocks at the government level to deal with any disasters and to keep market prices stable. On the other hand, government’s procurement of food-grains from the farmers at promotional prices induces the farmers to produce more food-grains. | * Ensure price incentive to farmers and food security through sufficient stock |
| 1. **To ensure safe food and to improve nutrition status:**   It is necessary to ensure safe food available for people's life and health protection through the nationwide implementation of safe food management activities. As part of this, extensive public awareness and anti-adulteration campaigns are being conducted for use of safe food, selling etc. | * Ensure availability of safe food and improvement of nutrition |
| 1. **Distribution of nutritious and standard food grains at fair prices for poor people:**   Importance has been given to the targeted programme and distribution of rice and wheat so that low and low-income people can get food grains at affordable price. Moreover, supply of food grains to the poor families has been ensured through food-friendly programs at the union level. | * + - Ensure availability of food to the poor and ultra-poor     - Ensure price stability of food grains (rice and wheat)     - Ensure availability of safe food and improvement of nutrition |
| 1. **In order to increase storage capacity of food-grains, construction of new and standard food go-downs, silos and other infrastructures and repair and modernisation of existing food go-downs and other infrastructures:**   In the interest of maintaining food security for the country, there is no alternative to modern and standard food go-downs to store food-grains (rice, wheat) procured from domestic sources and imported from international markets. For this reason, construction of new food go-downs, silos/ integrated rice mills, and repair and modernisation of existing food go-downs and other infrastructures have been considered as the priority area. | * + - Ensure price incentive to farmers and food security through sufficient stock) |
| 1. The market price is kept stable by procuring food grains at government pre-determined price and selling of food grains in the open market at low prices. | * + - Ensure price stability of food grains (rice and wheat) |

**4.2 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates and Projection (2021-22 to 2023-24)**

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

(Taka in Thousands)

| **Description** | **Budget** | **Revised** | **Budget**  **2021-22** | **Projection** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4.2.2 Expenditure by Economic Group Wise**

(Taka in Thousands)

| **Economic**  **Group** | **Description** | **Budget** | **Revised** | **Budget**  **2021-22** | **Projection** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**5.0 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

| **Indicator** | **Related Strategic Objectives** | **Unit** | **Revised**  **Target** | **Actual** | **Target** | **Revised Target** | **Medium Term Targets** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-20** | | **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| 1. Minimum closing stock of food-grains | 1, 2 | MT (Lakh) | 12.92 |  | 13.04 |  | 13.94 | 14.91 |  |
| 1. Storage of food-grain capacity | 5 | MT (Lakh) | 22.20 |  | 24.26 |  | 24.26 | 27.63 |  |
| 1. Ensuring price incentive to the farmers for their crops | 2 | Ratio of procurement price and production cost of rice | 1.11 |  | 1.11 |  | 1.11 | 1.10 |  |
| Ratio of procurement price and production cost of wheat | 1.03 |  | 1.03 |  | 1.03 | 1.03 |  |
| 1. Ensure safe food and to improve nutrition status | 3 | Rate of under nourishment | 15.20 |  | 14.80 |  | 14.60 | 14.30 |  |
| Rate of reduction of food adulteration | 9.40 |  | 9.30 |  | 9.20 | 9.10 |  |
| 1. Ensuring low price of food-grains to the poor | 4,6 | Ratio of OMS price and retail market price of rice | 0.80 |  | 0.80 |  | 0.80 | 0.90 |  |
| Ratio of OMS price and retail market price of wheat | 0.78 |  | 0.78 |  | 0.78 | 0.80 |  |
| Ration of rice price and market price in food-friendly program | 3.28 |  | 3.29 |  | 3.30 | 3.33 |  |

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

**6.1 Secretariat**

**6.1.1 Recent Achievements:** To bring more efficiency in public food distribution system, in the last three year 66.13 MT food was procured and 63.07 MT was distributed. A program titled *Khaddo-Bandhob* has been introduced under which 30 kg rice for each month for five months in a year during lean season at 10 Taka per Kg are supplying to 5 lakh rural poor and ultra-poor people. By this program nearly 2.5 crore poor population are being benefited. Everyday 200 MT crashing capacity Modern flour mill was established. In Mongla grain silo of 50,000 MT capacity, in Santahar Bogra multistoried warehouse of 25,000 MT capacity, has been established. Moreover, 3,18,923 family silos have been distributed in the disaster prone area. Nutrition sensitive Bangladesh Country Investment Plan-CIP-2 (2016-20) has been formulated to ensure nutrition safety. Under the Safe Food Act, 2013, 2 rules, 6 regulations have been formulated. Regarding safe food awareness building including mass publicity, 365 posts have been created under Safe Food authority.

**6.1.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| **Activities** | **Output Indicator** | **Related Strategic Objectives** | **Unit** | **Revised Target** | **Actual** | **Target** | **Revised Target** | **Medium Term Targets** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-20** | | **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** |
| 1. Research activities related to food and nutrition safety | Published draft report | 1 | Number | - |  | 6 |  | 10 | 10 |  |
| 1. Meeting of food planning and monitoring | Held meeting | 1 | Number | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| 1. Formulation of national food and nutrition safety policy | Prepared draft policy | 1 | Date | - |  | 31.5.20 |  | 15.6.21 | 30.6.22 |  |
| 1. Updating national food intake guidelines | Updated guidlines | 1 | Number | - |  | 30.4.20 |  | 31.5.21 | 30.6.22 |  |
| 1. Meeting on food security and cluster committee relating to social safety and disaster management | Held meeting | 1 | Number | 4 |  | 3 |  | 4 | 5 |  |
| 1. Monitoring of food situation | Monitoring report/research report | 1 | Number | 31 |  | 31 |  | 31 | 31 |  |
| 1. Updating database relating to food policy and data | Updated database | 1 | Number | 12 |  | 12 |  | 12 | 12 |  |
| 1. Inspection of district/upazila offices by the senior officials of the ministry |  | 1 | Number | 55 |  | 60 |  | 65 | 70 |  |

**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**  **2019-20** | **Budget** | **Revised** | **Medium Term Expenditure Estimates** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.2 Directorate of Food**

**6.2.1 Recent Achievements:** During the last three financial years, a total of 59.84 lakh MT of food-grains were procured from domestic and external sources. Out of this, 7.41 lakh MT has been procured in form of paddy directly from the farmers with a view to provide them price support. During the same period, 68.52 lakh MT of food-grains were sold/distributed through the Public Food Distribution System. Out of these, a total of 22.174 lakh MT of food-grains were sold exclusively through Open Market Sales (OMS), Fair Price and Food Friendly Program Channel. During this period, 29 new office buildings, 30 new go-downs and boundary walls and inner roads of 19 go-downs has been constructed and 146 dilapidated food go-downs and infrastructure were reconstructed/repaired. In addition, during the same time, 51 new employees have been recruited and training has been imparted to 1941 staff members.

**6.2.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| **Activities** | **Output Indicator** | **Related Strategic Objectives** | **Unit** | **Revised Target** | **Actual** | **Target** | **Revised Target** | **Medium Term Targets** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-20** | | **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** |
| 1. Procurement of rice | Imported and procured rice | 2 | MT  (In lakh) | 22.23 |  | 23.15 |  | 25.05 | 26.05 |  |
| 1. Procurement of wheat | Imported and procured wheat | 2 | MT  (In lakh) | 6.86 |  | 7.96 |  | 7.60 | 8.00 |  |
| 1. Procurement of gunny bag | Purchased bags (Number) | 2 | (In crore) | 8.48 |  | 8.32 |  | 7.22 | 7.50 |  |
| 1. Maintaining minimum annual closing stock of food grains | Stored food grains | 2 | MT  (In lakh) | 12.97 |  | 13.22 |  | 14.12 | 15.09 |  |
| 1. Khaddo-bandhob program | Distributed amount | 4 | MT  (In lakh) | 7.48 |  | 7.50 |  | 7.50 | 7.50 |  |
| 1. Supply of low-price food grains to others including tea workers and 4th class employees | Distributed amount | 4 | Capacity  (Lakh MT) | 0.23 |  | 0.22 |  | 0.22 | 0.22 |  |
| 1. Supply of food grain in the relief sector | Supplied amount | 4 | Capacity  (Lakh MT) | 12.51 |  | 13.75 |  | 13.95 | 14.40 |  |
| 1. Construction of new food go downs and other infrastructure | Constructed infrastructure | 5 | Number | 30.00 |  | 60 |  | 65 | 65 |  |
| 1. Repair and maintenance of the food go downs | Repaired go-downs | 5 | Number | 80 |  | 90 |  | 90 | 90 |  |
| 1. Construction of modern steel silo in the Ashuganj, Mymensingh and Madhupur | Construction progress | 5 | % | - |  | 40 |  | 40 | 20 |  |
| 1. Distribution of family silos | Distributed silos | 5 | Number (Lakh) | 3.50 |  | 1.00 |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Open market sale (OMS) of rice and flour | Sold amount | 6 | MT (in Lakh) | 4.50 |  | 5.40 |  | 6.00 | 6.75 |  |
| 1. Supply of food grain in the emergency consumer sector | Distributed amount | 6 | MT (in Lakh) | 3.66 |  | 3.77 |  | 3.85 | 3.98 |  |
| 1. Increase of flour production with the government flour mill | Produced flour (per day) | 6 | MT | 60 |  | 70 |  | 75 | 80 |  |
| 1. Distributing fortified rice | Distributed amount | 4 | MT (Thousand) | 30.00 |  | 40.00 |  | 50.00 | 60.00 |  |
| 1. Reducing godown (storage) loss | Rate of loss | 1 | % | - |  | 0.251 |  | 0.250 | 0.249 |  |
| 1. Reducing transportation loss | Rate of loss | 1 | % | - |  | 0.075 |  | 0.073 | 0.072 |  |

**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**  **2019-20** | **Budget** | **Revised** | **Medium Term Expenditure Estimates** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.3 Bangladesh Safe Food Authority**

**6.3.1 Recent Achievements:** 71 pure food courts have been set up for the country. 242 sanitary inspectors have been trained by the responsibility of safe food inspectors from the Department of Health, Department of Food, City corporations and Municipalities for inspection of food installations, collection of risk based food samples and attending the laboratory, for filing cases, prosecution of cases etc. The samples and analysis of samples, Healthy environmental protection, toxic toxins and harmful 5 regulations have been formulated for consolidating food additives and labeling and labeling. As a part of country wide awareness campaign, 4 lac posters, 6 lac stickers and 3 lac pamphlets were printed and distributed along with celebrating the National Food safety Day. Several television commercials including one animation video on five keys to food safety were prepared and broadcast through different television channels. Awareness workshops were organized in 8 divisional cities as part of social movement against adulterated and contaminated food. A write up on importance of cleanliness and guidance based on Islamic thought against adulterated and contaminated food with assistance of Islamic Foundation has been sent to all Deputy Commissioners for circulation among common mass.

**6.3.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| **Activities** | **Output Indicator** | **Related Strategic Objectives** | **Unit** | **Revised Target** | **Actual** | **Target** | **Revised Target** | **Medium Term Targets** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2019-20** | | **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** |
| 1. Meeting of National Food Safety Management Advisory Council and Central Food safety Management Coordination Committee | Meetings took place | 1 | Number | - |  | 2 |  | 3 | 4 |  |
| 1. Testing food for ensuring food safety | Specified limit | 3 | Number | 600 |  | 650 |  | 700 | 700 |  |
| 1. Inspecting food premises and markets for ensuring safety food | No. of inspected markets and food premises | 3 | Number | 6000 |  | 6500 |  | 7000 | 7200 |  |
| 1. Publicity through TVC | No. of broadcasted TVC | 3 | Number | - |  | 2 |  | 3 | 4 |  |
| 1. Hand washing program at educational institutions | No. of events | 3 | Number | - |  | 2 |  | 4 | 6 |  |
| 1. Training food operators for ensuring safe food | Trained food operator | 3 | Number | 250 |  | 300 |  | 400 | 450 |  |
| 1. Conducting drive against adulteration and contamination in food | Conducted drives | 3 | Number | 18 |  | 25 |  | 30 | 35 |  |
| 1. Raising public awareness for ensuring food safety and nutrition | Events took place | 3 | Number | 14 |  | 16 |  | 20 | 25 |  |
| 1. Coordination of various agencies | Signed MoU | 1 | Number | 3 |  | 3 |  | 4 | 5 |  |
| 1. Formulation of safe food (Hotel and Restaurants) regulations | Drafted regulation | 3 | Date | - |  | 30.4.20 |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Formulation of safe food (Hazardous and Contamination Food Revocation) regulations | Drafted regulation | 3 | Date | - |  | 30.4.20 |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Incidence of violating standards of food safety | Logged cases | 3 | Number | - |  | 50 |  | 60 | 70 |  |

**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**  **2019-20** | **Budget** | **Revised** | **Medium Term Expenditure Estimates** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020-21** | | **2021-22** | **2022-23** | **2023-24** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |