

# TANZANIA NATIONWIDE MILLS CENSUS REPORT

2022



# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>DAICO</b>	District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
<b>DED</b>	District Executive Director
<b>DMO</b>	District Medical Officer
<b>GAIN</b>	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GPX</b>	GPS Exchange Format
<b>HKI</b>	Helen Keller International
<b>JOSM</b>	Java OpenStreetMap editor
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>NFFA</b>	National Food Fortification Alliance
<b>mt</b>	Metric Tons
<b>ODK</b>	OpenDataKit
<b>OMDTZ</b>	OpenMap Development Tanzania
<b>OSM</b>	OpenStreetMap
<b>PMO</b>	Prime Minister's Office
<b>PO-RALG</b>	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government

<b>QGIS</b>	Quantum Geographic Information System
<b>RAICO</b>	Regional Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer
<b>RAS</b>	Regional Administrative Secretary
<b>RMO</b>	Regional Medical Officer
<b>SANKU</b>	Sanku-Project Healthy Children
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>TFNC</b>	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of References
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>VEO</b>	Village Executive Officer
<b>WEO</b>	Ward Executive Officer
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>XLS</b>	Excel Sheet Format

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national milling census was conducted to establish a Geographical Information System dataset for micro, small, medium, and large mill enterprises in Tanzania. In addition the census was to provide information on each of the mills that included type of machinery used, production capacity use, food safety measures employed and fortification practice. Open-source tools and a community mapping approach were used for data collection where a total of 1,091 community mappers mapped 33,721 mills across 31 regions in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar over a period of three months. The census focused on cereals and tuber mills maize, wheat, rice, and sorghum production for cereals and Cassava for tubers.

In addition to successfully mapping 33,721 food processing facilities the census also established the different food processing machines used in the mills with hammer mills (58%) being the major type of processing machine found followed by dehuller (28.7%), rice mills (9.3%) and others (3.7%) such as pin, roller, and disc mills. The results from the census further showed that only about 2% of maize flour millers surveyed fortified maize flour with vitamins and minerals. Packaging was practiced by only 36% of millers whereas 64% were not packaging their produce. The predominant staple food milled by majority of the millers was maize flour (50%) followed by tubers such as cassava (20%), sorghum (14%), rice (12%), and wheat (4%). Practice of safety measure such as wearing protective clothes was observed among 19% of millers while majority of millers (81%) did not wear any protective clothes. Following the mapping of mills, an online interactive web map was developed where stakeholders would be able to fetch, filter, analyse and make informed decisions based on available results for all 31 regions of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The census report and web map<sup>1</sup> were validated by a technical committee selected from the National Food Fortification Alliance.

The findings of this census will be instrumental to the Government and development partners in increasing access to fortified and nutritious foods in the country as well as supporting Government's efforts toward mandatory fortification.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.millmaps.org/>



# INTRODUCTION



**Picture 1:** Deputy Minister of Industries, Trade and Investments, Honourable Exaud Kigahe and Sarah Gordon-Gibson, WFP Representative and Country Director launch the Milling Census Report in Dodoma

The cereal and tuber milling sector plays a crucial part in food and nutrition security in Tanzania, with over 85 percent of the population<sup>2</sup> relying on maize flour (ugali) to meet 40 percent of their average household calorie need. The sector is primarily divided into micro, small, medium, and large-scale enterprises. It is estimated that 95 percent<sup>3</sup> of all maize flour in the country comes directly from micro, small, and medium-scale mills while a large percentage of wheat flour, which is consumed in significant quantities in cities and towns, comes from large-scale mills.

In most industries, particularly food processing, up-to-date, available, and accessible data is crucial for a robust sector. However, the lack of information and unavailability of a milling database in Tanzania poses significant challenges for stakeholders, especially when navigating different regions, hence limiting their

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