

# OXFAM IN TANZANIA

80% of poor people in Tanzania are rural and 81% live in households where the main income comes from agriculture\*. And 70% of employed people work in agriculture\*\*. Yet agriculture's contribution to GDP has been falling.

## IN NUMBERS\*

**200,000**  
total people helped

**45,000**  
helped with livelihoods



## HOW OXFAM IS HELPING

Oxfam has been working in Tanzania since the early 1970s. We aim to improve livelihoods and ensure people have adequate basic services, are safe, and can influence decisions that affect them and their communities. Our work includes:

- primary education in urban and rural areas
- helping ensure people have enough food
- emergency responses to help people affected by armed conflict and natural disasters

- support for a range of associations and networks that share Oxfam's commitment to fighting poverty

Education is crucial. It enables marginalised people to take control of their lives and raise their living standards. We're involved in education projects in Shinyanga Region and the Ngorongoro District of Arusha Region.

We share good practices, experiences and learning from our work, locally, nationally, regionally and internationally.



Children concentrating on their lesson. Margaret Charles with Masunga Paolo on her right and Sama Mathayo on her left. Teacher Ester Leonard is moving around the class in the background.

Photo: Geoff Sayer

\*2002's Household Budget Survey

\*\*ILFS, 2002

\*\*\*Direct beneficiary figures for the period 2010-11

## HOW OXFAM IS HELPING (CONTINUED)

This will contribute to the Global Education Campaign for affordable good-quality education for all children by 2015.

Oxfam and its partners are ready to provide timely and high quality emergency assistance to people whose lives or livelihoods are threatened by drought. We work with the UN refugee Agency and local partners to ensure refugees' rights are protected and upheld. We do this by providing safe and adequate water and sanitation facilities in refugee camps, and providing a forum for refugees to air their issues.

We also work with and support the Government to develop and implement a "national disaster preparedness and response strategy." We've been

instrumental in establishing early warning systems at the district level and engaging with the national level food security information system.

We're developing stronger livelihoods work in Tanzania, targeting communities that are particularly vulnerable, focusing on drought-prone areas and the existing key areas of Ngorongoro and Shinyanga. We aim to ensure that communities have enough food and income. The main beneficiaries are women, young people, small-scale farmers and other vulnerable groups.

We've worked with rural communities on projects that give people the chance to earn a living and build more secure futures for themselves and their families. This means:

- teaching communities about their land rights

- improving pre-school child care facilities so women can go to work
- providing credit and loan schemes so poor people can borrow at a fair rate of interest to set up their own small businesses

Ngorongoro and the Serengeti in northern Tanzania are among Africa's top tourist attractions. But life for the nomadic Maasai there can be particularly hard. Many Maasai can no longer use water sources taken over by tourist lodges, and are being denied the right to farm, graze livestock, or even build permanent houses on their traditional lands.

We promote groups and associations to represent nomadic herders (pastoralists), and to speak up for their rights in the policy and planning processes that affect them. We also provide loans and marketing advice for pastoralists so that they can sell their own products and improve their livelihoods.



Kabeya Lububu's whole family are pressed into service at rice harvest-time. 35-40 sacks of paddy are expected from these two acres. In a year with better rainfall he would hope for 50 sacks.

Photo: Carly Roberts