

COUNTRY REPORT (TANZANIA) on MAB Programme



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC)
BARAZA LA TAIFA LA HIFADHI NA USIMAMIZI WA MAZINGIRA

**BRIEFING REPORT ON UNESCO'S MAN AND BIOSPHERE (MAB)
PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA, TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE MAB ICC
MEETING, ABUJA NIGERIA 13th – 17th SEPTEMBER 2021**



Prepared by:

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SEPTEMBER 2021

1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 GLOBAL MAB PROGRAMME

The Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme is a UNESCO sponsored world-wide programme that was launched in 1971 with the aim of promoting interdisciplinary research, training, and communications in the field of ecosystem conservation and the rational use of natural resources. The MAB Programme seeks to respond to the recommendations of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and especially the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The original MAB programme established a coordinated World Network of sites representing the main ecosystems of the planet in which genetic resources would be protected, and where research on ecosystems as well as monitoring and training work could be carried out. These sites were named as "Biosphere Reserves (BRs)" and their activities are coordinated through what is known as World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR).

Biosphere Reserves" is a high level of protection and conservation apart from other protected area regimes like; National Parks (NP) and Marine Protected Areas (MPA) as they promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and biosphere. BRs are designated by the International Coordinating Council (ICC) of the MAB Programme at the request of the State concerned. The reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, and/or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's programme. Individual BRs remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the State where they are situated. BR activities are coordinated through what is known as World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR). Collectively, all BRs form the network in which participation by States is voluntary.

1.2 MAB PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA

Tanzania is one of the countries implementing the BR concept and the concept was first conceived and adopted in 1981 following the establishment of BRs namely; Lake Manyara and Serengeti-Ngorongoro in 1981. Thereafter, East Usambara BR was designated in 2000, in 2016 Jozani Chwaka Bay BR in Zanzibar was endorsed during the fourth world park congress on BRs in Lima Peru and later in 27th July 2018, Gombe-Masito-Ugalla (GMU) was passed/nominated in the 30th MAB ICC General Assembly held in Indonesia. Therefore, this makes a total of five (5) Biosphere Reserves in Tanzania; Currently the country is in the plan to nominate Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa (RUMAKI). The implementation is steered through National MAB Committee which coordinates and supervises all issues pertaining to BR management and conservation in the country. Terms of references (ToRs) for the Committee are also attached (Annex 1). The committee is constituted by

members from institutions related to conservation, research, academia and local government. The Committee is comprised of representatives from Government: National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), the Vice President's Office – Division of Environment (VPO-DOE), the Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU), Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), the Division of Environment - Zanzibar, the Ministry responsible for the Local Government Authorities, the University of Dar es Salaam – College of Natural and Applied Science (UDSM-CONAS), Tanzania Fisheries and Research Institute (TAFIRI), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and the Wildlife Division (WD) – Ministry of natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) and UNESCO National Commission. However, the list is normally revised from time to time depending on the need (Annex 2). However, this list is normally revised from time to time depending on the need. Members are heads of institutions or their representatives, thus, decisions made are government backed. Specific issues may need endorsement by a specific government institution/line ministry. For instance, nomination and management of BRs depends on the institutional area of jurisdiction. In this case, for instance, MAB sites like the Lake Manyara Biosphere Reserve is under TANAPA. The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) plays an overall coordination and hosts the MAB Secretariat and therefore, a national MAB Focal Point Institution. The Director General of NEMC is the Chairman to the Committee.

2.0 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS (LOCUS STANDI)

Biosphere reserves establishment is aligned to the Global, Regional and National Conservation Plans, Laws and Policies. At global and regional level, Tanzania is one of the countries implementing the biosphere reserve (BR) concept as a member state to the global MAB Programme and therefore, MAB Focal Point Institution. Since BRs are within the UNESCO MAB framework, implementation of activities including nomination process falls under the “UNESCO Statutory Frameworks” that include:-

- **Seville Strategy 1995:** Is the outcome of International conference on biosphere reserves organized by UNESCO in Seville (Spain) from 20-25 March 1995. Developed strategies to guide against nomination process and implementation of MAB activities. Specifically, it sets actions recommended to guide against nomination process and implementation of BRs.
- **Madrid Action Plan (MAP) 2008 to 2013:** MAP was agreed at the 3rd World Congress of Biosphere Reserves and adopted at the 20th session of the MAB-ICC to implement the Seville Strategy. The actions set in the Seville strategy, are further developed in this action plan.

- **MAB Strategy 2015-2025 and Lima and Action plan (2016 -2025):** Both the Strategy and Action Plan are founded on the continuity of the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) and based on the findings of the evaluation of the implementation of the Madrid Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves (2008-2013). Both are working towards achieving the SDGs to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Also, through global and regional agreements, Tanzania signed the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** in 1992, ratified in 1996 and later adopted by developing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2015-2020). Tanzania also developed specific goals to adopt the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2015)** as a commitment to protect additional 10% of marine/coastal areas by 2025. Moreover, BR nomination is consistent with commitments made by signatories to the **Nairobi Convention** which Tanzania is party.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) Cap. 191 of 2004, gives power to NEMC to oversee all environmental issues in the country and therefore responsible for coordinating MAB activities including the nomination process. It also include sectoral laws that govern a specific BR e.g., Wildlife Management Act, the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS 2003) and Forest Act.

3.0 ROLES/FUNCTIONS OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The overall aim of the MAB program is to promote ecosystem conservation and rational use of natural resources through improving the relationship between people and their environment. The MAB programme addresses a number of issues: Sustainable utilization of natural resources to promote sustainable development; conservation of internationally recognized terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; and promotion of sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, roles of Biosphere Reserves include: Conservation *in situ* of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and landscapes for protecting biodiversity; Demonstration areas for ecologically and socio-culturally sustainable use; and Logistic support for research, monitoring, education, training and information exchange as detailed in plate 1 below:-

- Conservation *in situ* of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and landscapes
- Demonstration areas for ecologically and socio-culturally sustainable use; and
- Logistic support for research, monitoring, education, training and information exchange



Plate 1. Roles of Biosphere Reserves

4.0 BR ZONATION PROCESSES

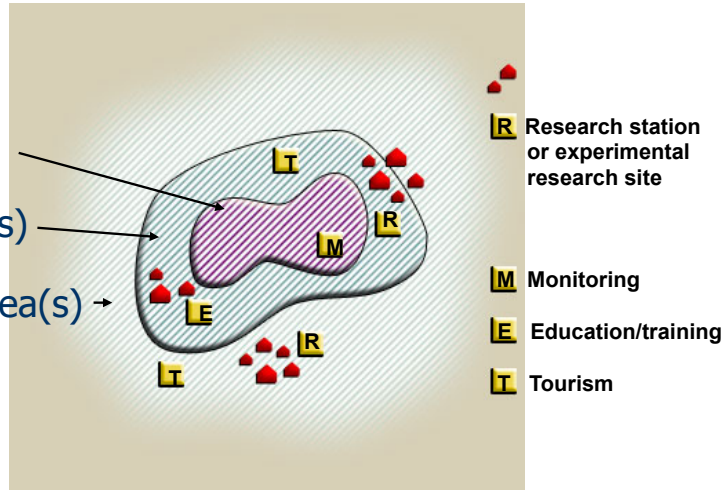
The functions of biosphere reserves mentioned in section 3.0 are associated through a zonation system consisting of a core area with minimal human activities - except research and monitoring, which is aimed at protecting the landscape, ecosystems and species it contains (there may be several patchy core areas in a single biosphere reserve). The surrounding area acts as a buffer for the core and accommodates more human activities such as research, environmental education and training as well as tourism and recreation. An outer transition area, or area of cooperation, extends outwards and serves as a liaison with the larger region in which the biosphere reserve lies, and promotes in particular the development concern with activities such as applied research, traditional use or rehabilitation, human settlements, agriculture, fisheries, etc. Therefore, research and monitoring is accorded high priority in BRs for biodiversity management. BR zonation is presented in Plate 2 below:-

Biosphere Reserves - How are they organized?



• Zoning

- ▶ Core area(s)
- ▶ Buffer zone(s)
- ▶ Transition area(s)



Underlying principles

- The management system need to be **open**, not closed, to community concerns; and it needs to be **adaptable** to changes

Plate 2. Biosphere Reserve zonation

5.0 BR NOMINATION PROCESS

The nomination of BRs sites followed a process that involves a number of steps which include:- An intension from a respective country, the filling of nomination form, submission through National MAB committee in collaboration with MAB Focal Point Institution and review and approval by MAB ICC where the decision can be either Yes or No or more information needed (pending).

In order for the site to be nominated it is necessary to have proper zonations as mentioned in section 4.0. All key stakeholders should be involved in the nomination processes, ensure absence of conflicts on land, clear boundaries, presence of management plan, signatures of Authorities responsible for Core, buffer and transition zones, as well as absence of degradation of the core zones. It is also important during the nomination process to make use the “UNESCO Statutory Frameworks” (Seville strategy, Madrid Action Plan and Nomination form provided by UNESCO HQ MAB Programme) and also the national regulatory frameworks including EMA Cap 191 of 2004 and the Institutions using these frameworks.

During RUMAKI nomination processes, consultations will be made from ward, village, district, regional and national levels. These will entail stakeholders from the Vice President' Office, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development (MFL), Fisheries Division, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (FTS), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Marine Parks and Reserve Unit (MPRU), Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP), Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs), District Councils of Rufiji, Kilwa and Mafia, Village Liaison Committees (VLCs) and Beach Management Units (BMUs). Detailed nomination process is indicated in Plate 3 below.

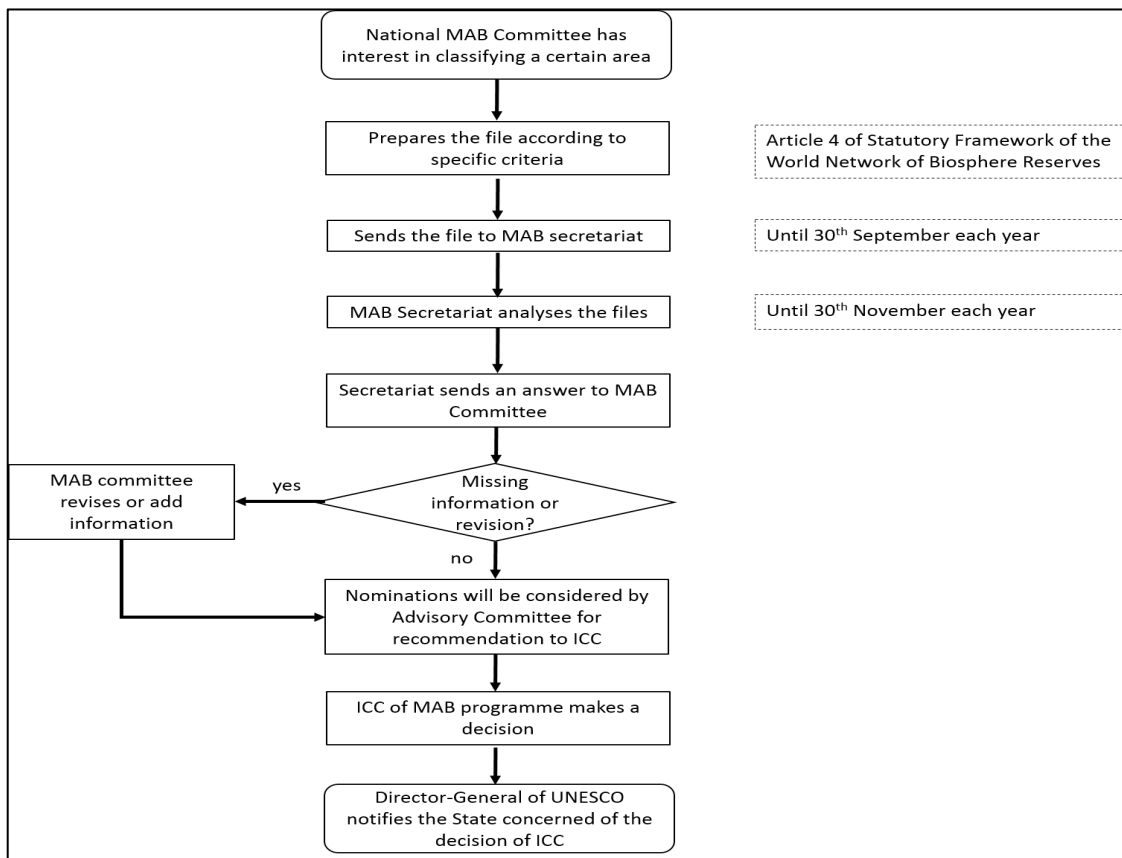


Plate 3. Nomination process

6.0 PROPOSED “RUMAKI” BIOSPHERE RESERVE

WWF for many years has been supporting and undertaken conservation, research and educational activities in Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa (RUMAKI) Seascape and its surroundings, and of recent has indicated interest to incorporate RUMAKI and the surroundings areas into the WNBR so as to strengthen and widen conservation, research and sustainable development activities in the area. RUMAKI seascape

stretches for **365 km** along the coast of the West Indian Ocean, south of Dar es Salaam. The seascape features globally outstanding biodiversity and productivity. Specifically the seascape exhibit the following management regimes:-

Rufiji delta mangrove forest reserve (532km²): The reserve is managed by the latest mangrove management plan developed in 2001. Its water ways, hosts the largest concentration of mangroves in Tanzania (approx. 50%). Rufiji has the highest mangrove species diversity of any site in the Western Indian Ocean, containing all of the 9 species which is rare in a single site. Within the forest, there are many resident and migratory bird populations that rely on the delta and its wetlands including Mangrove Kingfisher *Halcyon senegaloides*, Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* and Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*. However, there are signs of mangroves degradation due to expansion of rice paddy, salt pans, illegal clearing, grazing, agriculture, timber logging coupled with climate change related changes and that have already significantly changed environmental flows in the delta.

The Mafia Island Marine Park (822 km²) MIMP: The Park was established in 1996 and it exhibits high coral reef biodiversity, with extended seagrass meadows and the beaches support a nesting female population of 80-100 green and hawksbill turtles. It also provides staging grounds for various palearctic migrating birds and sizeable colonies of the Comoros lesser fruit bat *Pteropus seychellensis comorensis*. However, there are variety of vulnerable and endangered marine species including over 100 whale sharks *Rhincodon typus*, 5 species of marine turtle and a small remnant population of dugong *Dugong dugon* in the Mafia channel.

Kilwa Ruins World Heritage Site: The Shirazi Era Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara are a designated World Heritage site in 1981 where the islands were inscribed as the UNESCO World Heritage Site under **criterion (iii)** as they provide exceptional architectural, archaeological and documentary evidence for the growth of Swahili culture and commerce along the East African coast from the 9th to the 19th centuries, offering important insights regarding economic, social and political dynamics in this region. The ruins are legally protected through the existing cultural resource policy (2008) and Antiquities Act 1985. Management of the Heritage was transferred to Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism) from the Department of Antiquity.

Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs): There are co-management fisheries area by communities through Beach Management Units

(BMUs) that make up 8 CFMAs inside the area and MIMP. The most important fisheries in the area are prawn, small pelagic, octopus and reef fish. The CFMAs cover all areas outside the marine park and overlap partly with the park. The management encloses licensing of fishing boats, gear restrictions and licensing of temporary fishing by migrant fishers.

Ramsar Site Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa: The whole seascape, with an area of 596,908 ha (5,969Km²) including the shallow Mafia Channel was designated as RAMSAR site in 2004. In 2006 Tanzania developed an action plan in order to improve the monitoring and management of the Ramsar Sites in the country.

It is against this backdrop and circumstances that the EMA Cap. 191 and all international legal frameworks should be used to further extend conservation to ensure environmental sustainability.

7.0 PROPOSED BR ZONATION

Zonation maps being developed by WWF for the proposed RUMAKI biosphere reserve will include demarcation of areas of core, buffer and transition zones.

These zones are indicated below:-

- **Core Zone:** The core zone will include: core zones of Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) and the 3 Marine Reserves (Shungimbili, Nyororo and Mbarakuni) based on the General Management Plan (GMP 2011) under the Marine Park and Reserve Act 1994; Rufiji delta mangrove forest reserve area (total protection under mangrove management plan of 2001); Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Sites (WHS) - protected under cultural resource policy (2008) and Antiquities Act of 1985.
- **Buffer Zone:** The buffer zone will include: Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMA) - Beach Management Units under Fisheries Act No 22 of 2003 and Regulations. which are outside the core areas.
- **Transition Area:** The rest of the area outside the proposed core and buffer zones including villages in the community settlements (administrative villages that border buffer zones within the Districts of Kilwa, Mafia and Kibiti).

The zonation will also consider respective protection Guidelines, Procedure and Modalities for their management. Detailed zonation maps and process is attached (Annex 3).

In a bid to make this exercise as quick, transparent and collaborative/ participatory as possible, the following were done:-

- A special MAB Committee developed nomination process roadmap in collaboration with WWF in July 2020 and revised August 2021.
- Sub-committee constituted within the National MAB Committee to spearhead the nomination process.
- A Sub-committee working session endorsed the inclusion of Kilwa heritage site and Rufiji mangrove delta forest reserve into the proposed BR; and also updated the developed roadmap and resolutions developed in July 2020 (Annex 4).
- Draft zonation maps for RUMAKI were ready to the MAB Committee secretariat November 2020.
- Planning meeting for ward, village, district, regional and national consultative meetings was held August 2021 and consultative visits are planned from 25th September 2021 onwards.

8.0 BENEFITS ACCRUED FROM THESE BRs

There a number of benefits accrued from biosphere reserve sites and these are not limited to:-

- Country official recognition by a UN agency (tourism, etc);
- Participation in a World Network facilitates sharing of information and experiences;
- Serve as demonstration/testing sites to address issues related to conservation of biodiversity, sustainable development and globalization;
- Can serve as land use planning and management tools; and
- Can be considered as reflecting the “ecosystem approach” adopted by the Convention of Biological Diversity.
- Maintain biodiversity connectivity in the seascape.

9.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

- Periodic review of three sites (Lake Manyara BR, Serengeti-Ngorongoro and East Usambara) conducted and passed in the MAB ICC in Lima Peru, 2016. These sites were first nominated in 1981 and 2000 respectively;
- Assessment and identification of MAB new sites potential for designation and inclusion into the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) both in the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. These sites include: Jozani Chwaka Bay BR in Lima Peru, 2016 and Gombe-Masito-Ugalla BR in 2018 (in Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia);

- Revival of National MAB Committee membership following retired members were made and positions filled effectively;
- Participation in the World Park Congress on Biosphere Reserves in Peru in 2016 where the new site of JCBBR was designated and announced;
- Participation in the MAB Intergovernmental Coordinating Council (ICC) in Indonesia where GMUBR was designated and announced in 2018;
- Following the JCB designation, MAN Focal Point held meeting with the Ministry of Lands, Water, Energy and Environment in Zanzibar where the JCB certificate was handed over to Permanent Secretaries of Environment and PS Forestry by Dr. Fadhila Khatibu on behalf of the Director General – NEMC. The meeting was officiated by two PSs (PS Environment and PS Forestry). Also, a committee was established and a preparatory meeting for logistical arrangements before the launching ceremony was made. This activities is still under discussion with the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar;
- Developed National MAB Strategy (draft) based on the Global MAB strategy and action plan (2015-2025) and Lima action plan (2016-2025) which are founded on the continuity of the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) and based on the findings of the evaluation of the implementation of the Madrid Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves (2008-2013); The country MAB strategy is still a draft document that need to be finalized;
- Concluded a Green Economy project in East Usambara BR at national level in 2016;
- Adopted new technologies to promote biosphere reserves especially through the Green Economy in BRs Project e.g. Butterfly farming, Mushroom farming, beekeeping which are alternative income activities; Also, management authorities of Lake Manyara and Serengeti-Ngorongoro have developed a list of research need and priorities for these BRs with an intention to guide researchers interested in conducting research activities in the BRs;
- Capacity-building for biosphere reserve managers and other relevant stakeholders
- has been done at local level in Gombe-Masito-Ugalla, Lake Manyara, Jozani Chwaka Bay, Serengeti-Ngorongoro and East Usambara BRs especially during the nomination and periodic review processes in 2016 to 2018;
- Held a nation-wide 5th Fifth Scientific Conference on Environmental Sustainability in Tanzania. Theme “Man and Biosphere Reserves: Conservation for sustainable development” from 28th to 30th August 2019. This Conference discussed among

- other issues of environmental degradation in biosphere reserves including illegal hunting of wildlife, overharvesting of forest resources, encroaching and sometimes blocking of the wildlife corridors resulting into habitat fragmentation; pollution and illegal mining especially by the artisanal miners;
- Moreover, a field excursion was organized on the last day of 30th August 2019 to Lake Manyara Biosphere Reserve for participants to get on site experience on Man and Biosphere Reserves and environmental challenges facing them. The conference finally came up with a detailed conference proceeding which highlights priority issues areas for recommendations for further actions including policy advice; and priority areas for research; and
 - Publication of the Proceedings and technical report for the 5th scientific conference on Biosphere reserve held in August 2019, Arusha Tanzania.



10.0 CHALLENGES

- The nomination of biosphere reserve is a long process which requires consensus and bold decision by higher authorities in the government;
- Inclusion of Rufiji delta mangrove forest require government commitments in protecting both the core and buffer zones which have indicated signs of degradation due to expansion for agriculture/rice paddy, salt pans, illegal clearing, timber logging and grazing;
- Establishing biosphere reserve is a costly venture, it need substantial amount of money to cover costs (DSAs, travel, meeting, mapping and management costs etc);
- Lack of awareness and misunderstandings amongst stakeholders as regards to the need and benefits of establishing biosphere reserve; and
- Promotion and maintaining sectoral and local interests against wider national interests.

Annex 1. MAB Committee ToRs

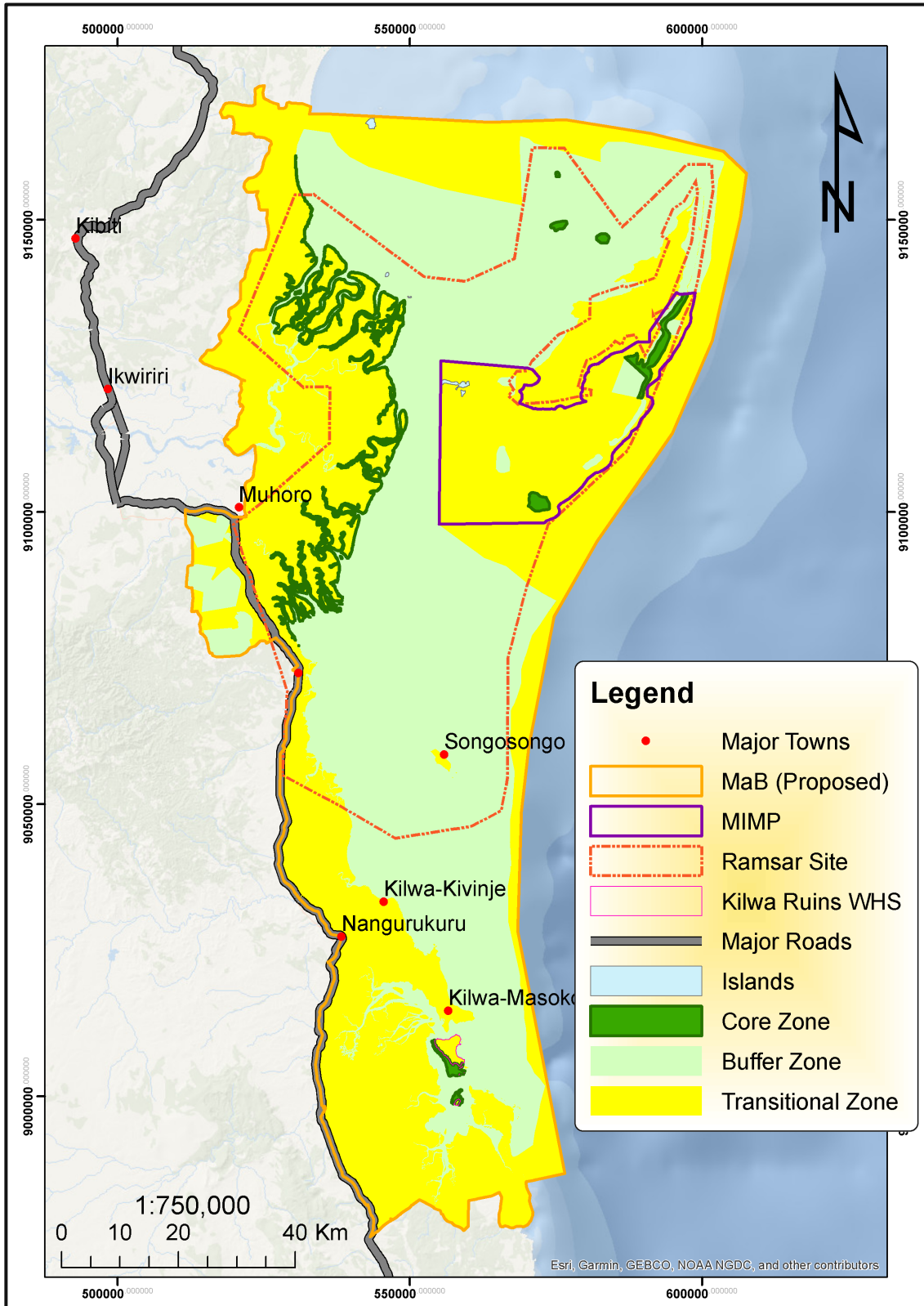
1. Maintain oversight of Tanzania Biosphere Reserves and the Biosphere Reserve periodic review process, providing a high-level stakeholder forum for considering BR nominations and adaptations to inform ministerial decisions;
2. Maintain liaison with the Tanzania National Commission for UNESCO, the MAB Secretariat in Paris, AfriMAB and, as appropriate, MAB National Committees in other countries;
3. Promote research and development in the Biosphere Reserves in line with the concept of Public Private Partnership as appropriate;
4. Through the MAB Secretariat in Paris, and in consultation with the Tanzania National Commission for UNESCO, ensure wider awareness of and interest in current National (Tanzanian) approaches to enhancing biodiversity and sustainable development;
5. Establish and maintain links with other relevant Tanzanian structures relating to sustainable development both nationally and internationally;
6. Promote in the Tanzania and more widely the UNESCO MAB Programme concerns for:
 - a. the conservation of biological diversity,
 - b. sustainable development, and
 - c. the development of human and institutional capacity to cope with environment/development issues;
7. Identify where Tanzania MAB can undertake its own programmes and can influence and add value to other relevant National initiatives and programmes;
8. Guide and support the work of the Tanzania Biosphere Reserves and facilitate links between them and with Biosphere Reserves in other countries;
9. Develop and monitor a rolling work programme guided by the UNESCO and MAB Programme strategies and actions;
10. Initiate/Steer up initiatives for resource mobilisation;
11. To facilitate awareness raising activities on the concept of Biosphere Reserves.

Annex 2. List of MAB Committee members

		UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC) MAB NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS YEAR 2020					
SN	Name/Title	Institution	Location	Profession	Contact details	Remarks	
1	Director General	National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Dar es Salaam		P.O. Box 63154 DSM; Tel: 25522277 4852 / 255713608930 nemctz@yahoo.com ;	MAB Committee Chairperson	
	MAB Focal Point (Ms. Rose Sallema Mtui)	NEMC	Dar es Salaam	Aquatic Sciences (Marine and Freshwater)	0754 483 051/0786483051 nrsallema@yahoo.com P.O. Box 63154, DSM	MAB Focal Point	
2	Mr. Joel Samuel	UNESCO National Commission	Dar es Salaam	Organizational management	0784305444 joelsamuel@yahoo.com	Member	
3	Mr. Thomas Challi	Division of Environment, Vice President's Office	Dodoma	Wildlife	0783043479; 0717086610 tomaschali@gmail.com P.O Box 5380, DODOMA	Member	
4	Mr. Frank Sima	Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Dar es Salaam	Forest	0784353392/076334272 8 P.O. Box 9372, DSM	Member	
5	Ms. Alistidia Mwijage	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute	Dar es Salaam	Fisheries	+255754395254 /737944505 zawadi2007@gmail.com P.O Box 9750, DSM	Member	
6	Mr. Albert Mziray	Tanzania National Parks	Arusha	Wildlife	0784 395 826 abertmziray08@gmail.com P.O. Box 3134, Arusha	Member	
7	Mr. Mzamilu Kaita	Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Dar es Salaam	Wildlife, Integrated Environmental Management	0754 852 233 kaitaduma@gmail.com P.O Box 9372, DSM	Member	
8	Dr. Henry J. Ndangalasi	College of Natural and Applied Sciences, University of Dare es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	Plant ecology	0784 394 981 hjndangalasi@udsm.ac.tz P.O Box 35065, DSM	Member	
9	Dr. Fabian Kigadye To be replaced	Antiquities Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Dar es Salaam	Archaeology	0718 391515 kigadye@yahoo.com P.O Box 9372, DSM	Member	
10	Mr. Joshua Mwamkunda/ Mr. Lowassa	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority	Arusha	Wildlife	0755 159 875 jo_amsdp@yahoo.com	Member	
11	Ms. Experancia Tibasana	National Land Use Planning Commission	Dar es Salaam	Land Use Planning	0713 413 398 etibasana@yahoo.co.uk P.O. Box 76550, DSM	Member	

12	Dr. Kindeketa	Tanzania Forest Research Institution (TAFORI)	Dar es Salaam	Forest	0754 310 879 william.kindeketa@gmail.com P.O. Box 4302, DSM	Member
13	Place to be filled	Commission for Science and Technology	Dar es Salaam	Wildlife	To be filled	Member
14	Mr. John Komakoma	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit	Dar es Salaam	Fisheries	0784780014/655780014 marineparks@marinepark.tz.com or jkomakoma@gmail.com P.O. Box 7565, DSM	Member
15	Mr. Sanford Kway	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities	Dodoma	Forest	skway2006@yahoo.co.uk 026 23 22 848/ Juliuskiiza@pmoralg.go.tz ps@pmoralg.go.tz P.O. Box 1923, Dodoma	Member
16	Mr. Alawi Haji Hija	Department of Environment, 2 nd Vice President's Office, Zanzibar	Zanzibar, Tanzania.	Wildlife, Tourism	0715/ 0777 848 107 alawihija99@hotmail.com P.O. Box 2808, Zanzibar, Tanzania.	Member
BIOSPHERE RESERVE MANAGERS - AUTHORITY + COMMUNITY (INVITEES)						
1	Mr. Bob Isaac Matunda	East Usambara BR, Amani Nature Reserve	Tanga	Forest	+255757853995 bobtutu3@gmail.com	Manager
2	Ms. Noelia Myonga	Lake Manyara BR, Lake Manyara National Park	Arusha	Wildlife	0689 062 294/0767 536 137 lake.manyara@tanzaniaparks.com P.O. Box 12, Mto wa Mbu, Arusha.	Chief Park Warden
3	Mr. William S. Mwakilema	Serengeti-Ngorongoro BR, Serengeti National Park	Arusha	Wildlife	serengeti@tanzaniaparks.com 0689062 243/0767536 125 P.O. Box 3134, Arusha	Chief Park Warden
4	Mr. Ali Mwinyi Deceased – to be filled	Jozani Chwaka Bay BR, Jozani National Park	Zanzibar	Wildlife	0777489170; amam51@hotmail.com Ministry of Lands, Water, Energy and Environment (MLWEE) P. O. Box 280. Zanzibar	Chief Park Warden
5.	Mr. Yustin Njamasi	Gombe-Masito-Ugalla BR, Gombe National Park/ JGI	Kigoma	Wildlife	P.O.Box 185 Kigoma 0759092665 njamasiyustin@yahoo.com	Chief Park Warden/ JGI

Annex 3. Detailed zonation maps for RUMAKI



Annex 4. Road map for RUMAKI nomination processes

SN	Action	Responsibility	Time Frame	Output
1.	MAB Committee meetings and Site Visit			
a.	MAB Sub – Committee/WWF Planning Meeting	MAB Committee	16 - 18 August 2021	Minutes & Action Plan
b.	Collection of necessary information	MAB sub-committee	Ongoing	Documents/Information Collected
c.	Preparation of field materials (presentations, maps and checklist)	Secretariat	30 th August 2021	Presentations (english and swahili), finalized maps, checklists (two versions)
d.	Production of the first draft of the nomination form	MAB FOCAL POINT	10 th September 2021	Draft 1 Nomination Form
e.	Review of the draft nomination form	MAB Secretariat, and Team Leader	20 th September, 2021	Draft 2 Nomination Form
f.	Consultation at the Regional Level (RS)	MAB/Teams	25 th September '21 to Start	Information, clue on linkage with district, ward and village levels in place
g.	Consultation at the District Levels (DCs & DEDs)	MAB/Teams	25 th September '21 to Start	Consent (Signatures)
h.	Consultative Field Visits (Wards & Villages)	Teams	25 th September, 2021 to start	Field Reports and Consent (Signatures)
i.	Field Visits Report Writing	Teams	5 th – 12 th October, 2021	Consolidated Field Reports
j.	Improvement of the Draft Nomination Form	MAB Focal Person & Team Leader,	13 th – 22 nd October, 2021	Draft 3 Nomination Form
k.	Presentation of the Draft Nomination Form to National MAB Committee	MAB Focal Person	26 th – 27 th October, 2021	Comments for the National MAB Committee
l.	Incorporation of the National MAB Committee Comments	MAB Focal Person, & Team Leader	28 th October – 5 th November, 2021	Draft 4 of the Nomination Form
m.	Presentation to the NEMC Management	MAB Focal Person & Team Leader	15 th November, 2021	Comments from the NEMC's Management

n.	Incorporation of NEMC Management Comments	MAB Focal Person, & Team Leader	17 th – 20 th November, 2021	Draft 5 of the Nomination Form
o.	Presentation to the NEMC Board	National MAB Committee	10 th December, 2021	Comments from the Board
p.	Incorporation of the Board's Comments	MAB Focal Person, & Team Leader	13 th – 17 th December, 2021	Draft 6 of the Nomination Form
q.	Presentation to the PSs	PS – VPO & MAB Committee	18 th – 19 th January, 2022	Comments and Directives from PS - VPO
r.	Presentation to the Minister (VPO)	PS – VPO/ MAB Committee,	24 th January, 2022	Directives from the Minister
s.	Presentation to the Parliamentary Committee	MAB Committee	8 th February, 2022	Directives from the Parliamentary Committee
t.	Production of the Final Nomination Form	MAB Committee	15 th March, 2022	Final Nomination Form
2.	Submission to the MAB ICC through UNESCO NATCOM	Focal Point		
a)	Submission of nomination dossier & Annexes	MAB Focal Point & Subcommittee	April, 2022	Nomination Form
b)	Follow up on the nomination and address comments, if any	MAB Focal Point	May, 2022 onwards	Reviewed Nomination Form (Comments attended and incorporated)
c)	Go back to field to verify issues raised, if any	MAB Focal Point and Subcommittee	May, 2022 onwards	List of compiled filed issues
d)	Resubmission and follow up on files	MAB Focal Point	March to June, 2023	Nomination form submitted and follow-up made
e)	MAB HQ/ICC meeting	MAB Committee	June – July, 2023	Nominated RUMAKI BR
f)	Feedback to the and launching communities	MAB Focal Point and MAB Committee	October, 2023	Launching meeting held at Mafia/ Kibiti/ Kilwa and Awareness raising presentations (Swahili)
3.	Development of the General Management Plan	National MAB Committee	By 30 th April, 2024	GMP