



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

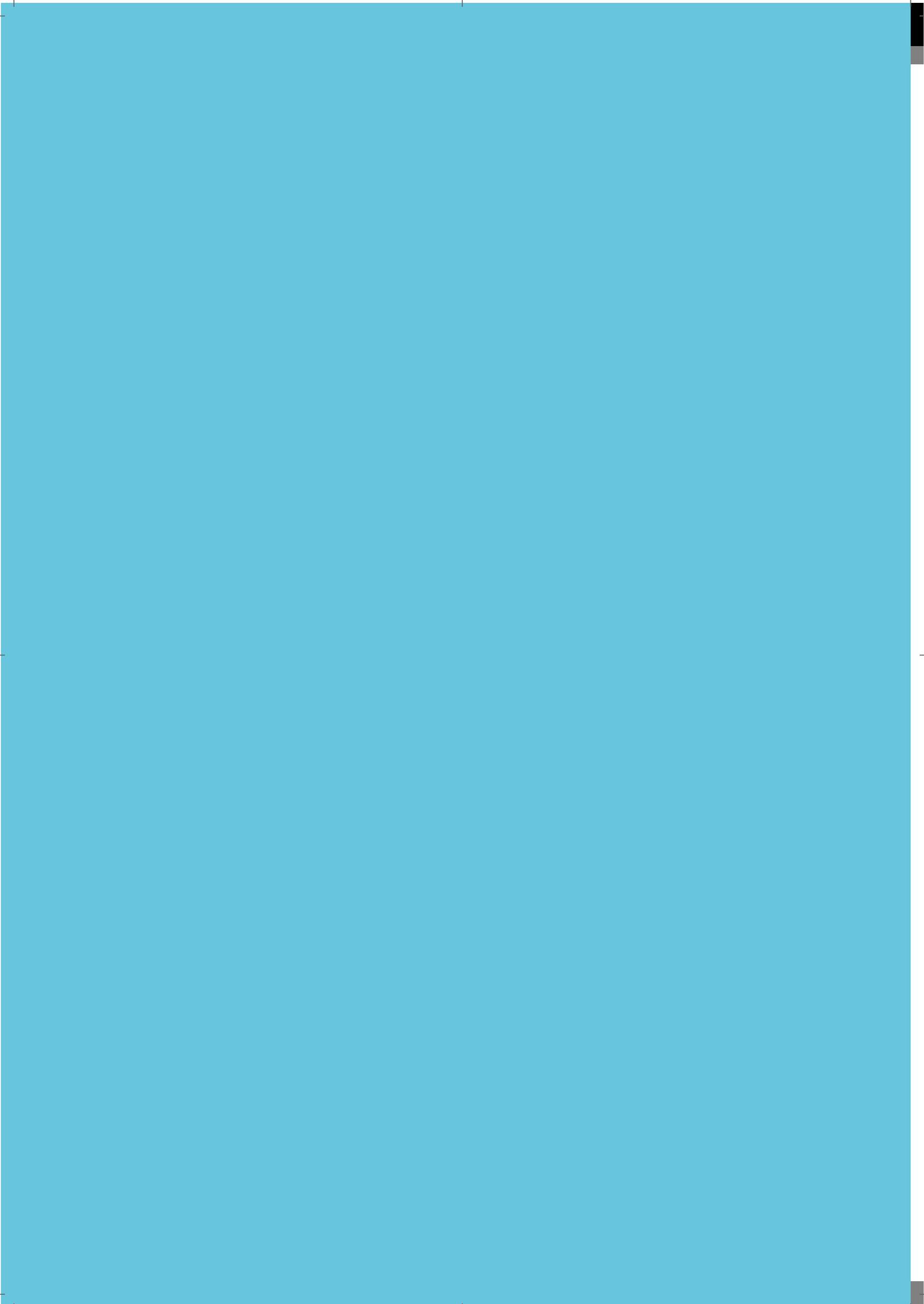
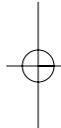
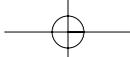
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

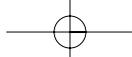
GUIDELINES & PROCEDURES

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN MARINE PARKS, RESERVES AND SMALL ISLANDS



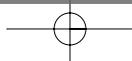
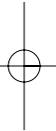
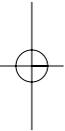
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MARINE PARKS AND RESERVES, TANZANIA
March, 2006





The Board of Trustees Marine Parks and Reserves, Tanzania

GUIDELINES & PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS IN MARINE PARKS, RESERVES AND SMALL ISLANDS



STATEMENT

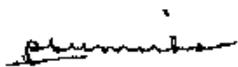
Driven by our vision “Marine Protected Areas in Tanzania become the joy and pride for all” and being conscious that we are created by a necessity to oversee the conservation and rational use of marine resources, we are now opening the gates for private investments in Marine Protected Areas.

The Board of Trustees of Marine Parks and Reserves not wishing to be left behind in the drive for a new economic policy, we have pushed through general management plans for marine protected areas to enable a wider participation of the stakeholders in the sustainable development and utilization of resources in the protected areas.

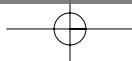
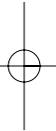
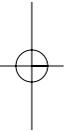
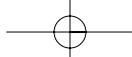
Being custodians of marine parks and reserves, we have set guidelines to investors who wish to do business with us. In as much as we believe that conservation does not mean consuming less, we are also conscious that unregulated investments in fragile ecosystem can be catastrophic. We have therefore put up investors guidelines to keep a thin balance between conservation and the pull and push of economic drive. They are meant to ensure peaceful coexistence.

We look forward to a new partnership with investors, a partnership that will assist the government transform the coastal communities from the grinding poverty to prosperity.

You are welcome



Manager
Marine Parks and Reserves Unit,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.



PART 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

Coastal areas are of critical importance for the socio-economical development worldwide and for Tanzania in particular. In our country, these areas have a rapid population growth and development. On mainland Tanzania, the coastal zone covers about 15 % of the total land area, and supports approximately 25 % of the population estimated at 36 million people. The zone hosts 75 % of the county's industrial plants and factories.

The zone is also to have an annual population growth of around 2-6 %, which is the highest in mainland Tanzania. Coastal communities are ranked the poorest in the country and are heavily dependent on marine resources for their livelihood (source of food, employment, recreation and spiritual renewal).

The National Tourism Strategic Plan (2002-2007) rates the potential for increasing the share of foreign exchange earnings from sustainable development of coastal tourism if well planned and managed. The rich coral reefs, thick mangrove forest, beautiful and pristine beaches and numerous unexplored coastal small Islands offer great potential for tourism because of their economic, ecological, aesthetic and spiritual values. These unique habitats may further provide natural laboratory of biomedical research through identification of medical and other potential values of different marine organisms.

The unique marine and coastal resources are however vanishing fast because of degradation due to poor planning, uncontrolled settlements and unregulated utilization. Over the past three decades, marine and coastal resources have experienced increasing pressure from people who are over dependent on them for their livelihood and revenues at individual homestead to national level. This has lead to incomparable environmental degradation together with loss of the aesthetic values of coastal areas. Consequently, the livelihoods of coastal communities who are already living below the poverty line are under increasing threat due to over-exploitation of fishery resources, unregulated resources use and habitat degradation.

The coastal and marine environment in Tanzania is facing unprecedented threats, ranging from unsustainable fishing practices, habitat destruction, and pollution from industrial and domestic effluents, unplanned coastal development and the consequences of climatic changes. Without urgent concerted actions to address these threats, the health of the coastal and marine environment will be irreparably damaged. The negative consequences are not only for marine biodiversity but also for livelihoods and food security for the coastal communities who heavily depend on marine and coastal resources.

Tanzania's India Ocean waters are dotted by a number of small islands that are of great importance socially, ecologically and economically. The islands vary in size and in biophysical features with important biodiversity that assigns them a major role in the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. Some of the islands are important marine biodiversity hotspots and thus have been gazetted as either Marine Parks and or Marine Reserves. The most notable recent action is the declaration of the Rufiji,-Kilwa-Mafia Ramsar Site – the first such site to be declared along the coastal/marine zone of Tanzania.

Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees is the caretaker of all small uninhabited islands on mainland Tanzania. The broad objectives of Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees, as defined in its founding legislation (The Marine Parks and Reserves Act, No 29 of 1994) are:

- To protect, conserve and restore species and genetic diversity of living and non-living marine

- resources and ecosystem processes of Marine and coastal areas;
- To stimulate the rational development of under utilized natural resources
 - To manage marine and coastal areas so as to promote sustainability of existing resource use, and the recovery of areas and resources that have been over exploited or otherwise damaged;
 - To ensure that villages and other local resident users in the vicinity of or dependent on a Marine Park or Marine Reserve are involved in all phases of the planning, development and management of the marine park or marine reserve, share in the benefits of the operation of the protected area, and have priority in the resource use and economic opportunity afforded by the establishment of the marine park or reserve;
 - To promote community oriented education and dissemination of information concerning conservation and sustainable use of the marine parks and reserves; and
 - To facilitate research and to monitor resource conditions and uses within the marine parks and reserves.

In a nutshell the objective of marine protected areas and its legal framework, is to conserve the marine resource, natural and historic objects and the biodiversity therein and to provide for the sustainable use and enjoyment of the same for the benefit of present and future generations. The success of this overall goal rests in finding the proper balance between use and conservation by promoting active participation of all stakeholders and interested parties.

The Guidelines have been developed on two operative principles: The “precautionary principle”; and the “sustainable use” principle.

1.1 The Precautionary Principle

“The precautionary approach” implies adoption of flexible operational measures that are context sensitive and allow for the balancing of various objectives, including economic ones. In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied in accordance to the (MPRU) capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. Points to note:

- Threats: precaution becomes relevant where there are threats or harm to the environment or human health. There is little guidance in this formulation as to what level of evidence, or suggestion or indication of a threat is required. Some formulation provide more guidance, including for instance the introduction of a criteria of “reasonableness’ or “reasonable grounds for concern”
- Serious or irreversible damage: the threatened damage should be “serious or irreversible” – in this version threats of only minor or trivial damage do not raise the relevance of precaution.
- Lack of full scientific certainty not a reason for postponing: while scientific uncertainty should not be used as a rationale for delaying protective action, under this formulation it is important to note that protective measures could be postponed for other reasons such as economic cost or poverty reduction priorities.
- Cost-effective measures: the measures applied should be cost-effective. This implies some assessment of the cost and benefit of proposed measures, and some sort of proportionality between the costs of measure adopted and the benefits to be gained.
- Applied by State according to their capabilities: in these international (soft) law formulation capabilities, moderates the requirement to apply the precautionary approach.

By applying lessons from other national and international institution involved in the management of a network or single Small Islands or Marine Protected Areas (MPA), the guidelines incorporate regulatory mechanisms that are universally in practice.

There are other lessons, which, although not explicitly referred to in this case, can be drawn from

the experience with these and other MPAs. For example, MPAs are still often viewed as last resort measures used only to protect critically endangered stocks or species of marine life or to protect especially beautiful or appealing areas.

While these are valid objectives for MPAs, their fundamental role as a common sense and flexible tool for providing holistic protection to marine species, habitats and ecological processes need broader recognition.

Small Islands are even more intricate due to their fragility and vulnerability of their biophysical features that may lead to total destruction (irreversible degradation) in case of unsustainable mismanagement.

Because of the often-slow recovery times of damaged ecosystems and the difficulty of excluding well-established human uses from an area, it is in principle a mistake to demand proof of serious habitat degradation or stock collapse before establishing an MPA or restricting destructive human activities within it.

1.2 Global Principles Inherent to sustainable Management of MPAs

1.2.1. Adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this is a global principle or concept that has great influence on the management and use of natural resources and the conservation of the environment in general. 'Sustainable use' and 'ecosystems management' are now championed by IUCN and its associates around the world.

- The concept of Sustainable use has been promoted in a wide variety of forums and reports, including the World Conservation Strategy (1980) and the Rio Conference (1992) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2003). Sustainable use is one of the three principal objectives of the CBD as spelt out in Article 1 of the Treaty and is central to the operation of the convention.
- The concept of sustainable use defined by IUCN and its global members recognises that both consumptive and non-consumptive use of biological diversity are fundamental to the economies, cultures, and well-being of all nations and peoples, and the use of wild living resources, if sustainable, is an important conservation tool because the social and economic benefits derived from such use provide incentives for people to conserve them;
- When using wild living resources, people should seek to minimize losses of biological diversity;
- Enhancing the sustainability of uses of wild living resources involves an ongoing process of improved management of those resources; and
- Such management should be adaptive, incorporating monitoring and the ability to modify management to take account of risk and uncertainty that 'use', if sustainable, can serve human needs on an ongoing basis while contributing to the conservation of biological diversity.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES

The purpose for having in place operative Guidelines for Development Investments and Selection Criteria is to guide the process for acquisition of permits and approvals for sustainable development investments in small non-habitable islands along the coastal zone of mainland Tanzania, as well as in marine protected areas in the country.

The guidelines will constitute an important tool that will provide the basis for selecting sound investment proposals in accordance with the objectives of the Marine Parks and Reserves Act (1994). These guidelines are meant to ensure sectoral coordination and community participation in decision making in the whole investment process. Thus the overall aim is to promote development that contributes positively towards sustainable environmental protection and poverty alleviation.

3.0 MANAGEMENT MANDATES AND PRACTICES

3.1 Current development and policy changes

In recognition of the importance of sustainable use and management of coastal and marine resources and the consequences of lack of conservation and unplanned coastal development, the Government enacted the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29 of 1994 that established the Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees to oversee the management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on mainland Tanzania.

The Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees through the management of Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) – has the mandate to propose areas for declaration by the Minister responsible for Fisheries, to be Marine Parks and Reserves. The Board is further mandated to establish and ensure sustainable conservation for areas of outstanding marine ecological importance and manage them in partnership with coastal communities and other stakeholders. MPRU has been challenged by the Minister to extend its expertise to cover the development of small islands as multi-purpose protected areas.

Existing information indicates that investors, both local and foreign have recently shown great interests to invest in tourism and other economic activities (fishing, fish processing, seaweed and fish farming, mining of hydrocarbons) within Marine Parks and Reserves boundaries as well as in small islands. The potential investment interests are attractive to socio-economic development of coastal communities and the country if proper planning takes place and implementation is well guided to reduce undesirable environmental impacts.

Small islands are characterized by interactions and dynamics of land, water, and air-interface. They comprise both biotic and abiotic environment. In terms of biophysical environment, they are characterized by insufficient supply of fresh water and coralline rock that comprises mainly of limestone. The morphological attributes of the underlying rock structure of the islands has lenses that allow water to penetrate through; making them vulnerable to erosion by chemical processes.

Being relatively small in size compared to the massive surrounding water, mostly uninhabited, they represent the natural environment with the highest biodiversity value. These fundamental characteristics make small islands one of the most dynamic, fragile and biologically sensitive areas so that altering one feature of the island will undoubtedly cause damage to another feature, either directly or indirectly.

Small islands and reserves are public property and refuge for fishers and other living organisms during storm weather or harsh conditions. They are social assets which provide cultural services to communities living within its neighborhoods.

3.1.1 Additionally, small islands are:

- Economic places whereby a range of commercial, recreation and subsistence activities may take place and which will offer potential for future economic development and contribute to the poverty reduction strategy
- Social places where people from diverse culture can meet for enjoyment and relaxation. Islands are also places of spiritual value and peace. In this regard, carefully crafted recreational activities in small islands can promote interaction among people of different nationalities.
- They are biophysical places where land, sea and air meet and interlink and a place that support

a rich biodiversity.

- A place where there is flow of energy, materials, nutrients and water that sustain coastal ecosystems that generate goods and services including food, shelter, land and protection from storms. The goods and services provide direct and indirect benefit to the community who live, work and relax on the small islands.
- And most importantly, is that the small area size of small islands means a restriction on the type, kind and size of development activities that can take place on any of them.

From the above it is obvious that, small islands are inseparable from the seas or lakes where they occur. The two substrates share a common link in the life support systems existing within them. Thus, any human exploitation of a small island is directly or indirectly influenced by the mass of water that surround the island. Reflections of the biodiversity or economic potential of a small island mirror on what the sea around it can offer.

Another important consideration that must be born in mind or examined when considering the use of a small island is its location relative to the hinterland. The coastal zone is the area that supports the human population that has a vested interest in the small islands for social and economic benefits. It is on the big landmass where necessary infrastructure is found that will influence the use of the small islands.

Thus even in the case of running a vibrant recreational activity, the base for hospitality is best and strategically located on the mainland and the small island is only used as a day time satellite spot for beach and sea recreational activities.

3.1.2 Realizing and sustaining potential benefits and opportunities from small islands requires

a deep understanding on the management of those islands as a complex, dynamic and interconnected system. The Management Authority must therefore take cognisance of this complexity, dynamic and inter-connectedness nature so as to promote sustainable optimum use value of the islands.

MPRU realizes that management of small islands requires innovative approach in the establishment of effective partnerships among all stakeholders including the government, communities and the private sector. This will be achieved through having in place tools and mechanisms for transparent decision making processes such as Guidelines for Development of Small Islands.

Tendering and assignment of contractual agreements must be made in a competitive manner. MPRU must strive to bring together policy, management, education/awareness and applied research in order to effectively manage small islands

The critical step in making conservation an anchor for sustainable development derived from the investment opportunity such as tourism is during the process of planning. Each protected area needs a plan that describes how such development (tourism and other economic developments) will be managed. The plan represents the desired future state or condition of the conservation area and the most efficient and equitable path to the future.

Such plan details specific goals and objectives mandated for the area in its founding legislation and Government policy. The Plan describes the objective for conservation, and specifies the management actions, budgeting, financing and zoning needed to achieve those goals. In a sense, protected area plans for managing investment (such as tourism) attempt to optimize the benefits from particular investment while minimizing its environmental impacts and costs.

Investment policies and guidelines are an important component of the overall management framework enshrined in the General management Plan (GMP) or other planning document. In

most cases development activities in MPA (e.g. tourism) cannot occur without bringing change to natural areas. In this sense such development say tourism poses both threat to the integrity of natural areas and opportunity to support conservation by encouraging investment and development of infrastructure that enables tourists to access conservation areas. This creates employment opportunities and generates income, some of which can be directed towards managing the impacts of tourism or other development and promoting sound conservation, local economy and the nation at large. Stakeholders' collaboration is critical in achieving the sustainable management of MPAs.

Therefore there is a need to develop investment guidelines and selection criteria that will be used to support EIA guidelines and ensure sustainable development of the country's coastal and marine resources for the benefit of current and future generations. Guidelines are a tool used by the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit to regulate the development, management and use of Small Islands and other Marine Protected Areas in accordance with the broad policy guidelines enshrined in the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No.29 of 1994.

In using these Guidelines, it is good to remember the definition of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) as adopted by IUCN. An MPA is defined as "Any area of intertidal or sub tidal terrain, together with its overlying waters and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by legislation or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment."

Small Islands may stand alone or in a group as MPAs and therefore meriting to follow the same development path as any other MPA. The broad definition allows MPA to share the following attributes:

- It is not feasible in today's marine environment to divorce the questions of resource use and conservation, because marine natural resources and their living space are all sought now by many different users for many different purposes.
- The tendency in some areas to oppose the recognition of fishery reserves as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) seems to be counter productive, inhibiting cooperation between fishers and environmentalists in creating and managing MPAs.
- There has been a long history in almost all areas of the world of conflict and lack of cooperation between environmental and fisheries management agencies. This lack of joint action inhibits progress in establishing MPAs and managing them wherever it is manifest. Individual MPAs and system plans should be designed to serve both sustainable use and environmental protection objectives, and relevant agencies should work together in planning and management.
- Local people must be deeply involved from the earliest possible stage in any MPA that is to succeed. This involvement should extend to them receiving clearly identifiable benefits from the MPA.
- Socioeconomic considerations usually determine the success/failure of MPAs. In addition to biophysical factors, these considerations should be addressed from the outset in identifying sites for MPAs, and in selecting and managing them.
- It is better to have an MPA which is not ideal in an ecological sense but which meets the primary objective than to strive vainly to create the 'perfect MPA'.
- It is usually a mistake to postpone action on the establishment of an MPA because biophysical information is incomplete. There will usually be sufficient information to indicate whether the MPA is justified ecological and to set reasonable boundaries. (Many of the Small Islands in Tanzania marine waters have not been officially designated as Marine Protected Areas)
- Design and management of MPAs must be both top-down and bottom-up.
- An MPA must have clearly defined objectives against which its performance is regularly checked and a monitoring programme to assess management effectiveness. Management should be adaptive, meaning that it is periodically reviewed and revised as dictated by the result of monitoring.

- Because of the highly connected nature of the sea, which efficiently transmits substances and forcing factors, an MPA will rarely succeed unless it is embedded in, or is so large that it constitutes, an integrated ecosystem management regime

There are number of existing guidelines such as Tanzania Mariculture Investment Guidelines and the Coastal Tourism Investment Guidelines both developed by the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP). However, these tools have not sufficiently addressed Marine Parks and Reserves conservation and development concerns hence cannot be used alone to guide investment in Small Island and reserves. It was against that background that the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves formed a team among its members to help in the development of its own guidelines.

4.0 SECTORAL POLICIES AND LEGISLATION REVIEWED

a) Users:

The Principal users of the investment guidelines will be the prospective investors in the small islands who will benefit from enhanced selection and approval process and technical advice for development of economically and environmentally viable and sustainable projects. For the public sector personnel and managers, the guidelines will provide a streamlined approach to selection/permitting, monitoring and evaluation of well planned investment ventures. The respective and concerned public will also have the opportunity to participate in decision making at various stages of project development as may be appropriate.

However, considering fragmentation in jurisdiction and overlapping efforts in sectoral implementations, these guidelines may be used along with other developed guidelines like, Investors' Guide to Tanzania, by Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), Mariculture Investment Guide and Guidelines for coastal Tourism Development by Tanzania coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) and any others that may be developed each of which may not be used exclusively in varying situations of different sectors.

b) Underlying principle:

The guidelines will be rooted in the existing policies, regulations and institutional arrangements and that reviews may be done accordingly. In essence, the guidelines focus on establishment of science-based criteria for evaluation, transparent and participatory process that addresses the needs and concerns of the public and the investors for sustainable developments. Inevitably, if the guidelines are applied accordingly, they will assist in promoting effective economic development and ensure minimal negative impacts on the environment and communities and these can easily be mitigated.

4.1 Assessment of the Relevant Policies:

The investment opportunities in the small islands and within the boundaries of Marine Parks may include but not limited to fishing, fish processing, seaweed / finfish /shellfish farming, gas and oil exploration and extraction, tourism operations, boat building, and agriculture.

While we consider the potential investment interests as appropriate for socio-economic development of the communities and the nation, the challenge we face is how to balance conservation with development in order to achieve a balance where business and nature complement each other sustainably. The most relevant sectoral policies that address environmental consideration in economic planning for sustainable investment ventures include:

4.1.1 National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statements (1997).

The overall goal of the policy is to promote conservation, development and sustainable management of fisheries resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The main objectives are to protect productivity and biological diversity of coastal and aquatic ecosystem through prevention of habitat destruction, pollution and over exploitation.

In the livelihoods development it mentions promotion of environmentally friendly ventures that adopt systems with simple technologies and low capital investment. Further more, the policy emphasizes on development of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines and ensures

that EIA is carried out and taken into consideration in all fisheries sector projects.

4.1.2 The National Forestry Policy (1998)

The forestry policy focuses on sustainable utilization of forest product and services, foreign exchange earnings, conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchment and soil fertility. In addition, collaboration with other stakeholders in the management of forests is indicated. According to the policy, EIA will be required for investments which convert forest land to other land use or that have potential damage to the forest environment. EIA is also indicated for investments to be located in or around bee reserves and apiaries, and which may cause potential damage to the bees, bee products and bee fodder plants.

4.1.3 The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (1998)

Policy implementation framework recognizes other sectors concerned with, or having responsibilities in the implementation of the policy. The policy reiterates that wildlife resources and their environments should be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner on the basis of natural heritage (flora and fauna), fragile ecosystems including wetland areas, sites under pressure and endangered species, with participation of, and benefits to, the local communities. The policy emphasizes on enforcing EIA process for proposed developments in Protected Areas (PAs) and requesting for environment planning for developments to be carried out in wildlife areas outside PAs in order to minimize negative impacts.

4.1.4 The National Environmental Policy (1998)

The policy requires consideration of environmental concerns in the sectoral policies and programmes and their Co-ordination in order to ensure sustainable development. The policy recognizes the vital role of environmental resources for the socio-economic development. EIA is indicated as one of the instruments for environmental policy. It states that it shall be a mandatory requirement to ensure that environmental concerns receive due and balanced consideration in reconciling urgent development needs and long – term sustainability before a final decision is made.

4.1.5 The National Investment Promotion policy (1996)

The policy encourages investments in various economic activities by offering incentives and involvement in joint ventures.

4.1.6 The National land Policy (1995)

The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system to encourage the optimal use of land resources and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. The policy further states that land development along the coast shall be done after an environmental impact assessment (EIA) study has been carried out.

Land policy is very important to investment prospects because it clearly states who can acquire it for various developments. It directs protection of sensitive areas including catchment areas, small islands, beaches, forests, river basins etc.

4.1.7 The Agriculture Policy of Tanzania (1983)

The policy requires Co – operation with other sectors for sustainable developments. Its relevance to investment hinges on improvement of nutritional status of the people, quality of life, foreign

exchange earning and supply of raw materials to local industries. The policy also addresses wise agricultural practices in order to conserve land for sustainable agriculture.

4.1.8 National Water Policy (2001)

The policy states that water related activities should aim to enhance or to cause least detrimental effect on the natural environment. It further says, water shall be protected from pollution; and water quality monitoring will be undertaken. The policy aims at managing and developing the water resources in a co-ordinated and integrated manner in order to ensure quality and quantity maintenance.

4.1.9 The National Health Policy (1990)

The objectives of the policy relevant to investment projects are the provision of community needs like infrastructure, safe water supplies, sewage treatment, waste disposal services; promotion of other health related programmes such as food, hygiene, separation of toxic/hazardous wastes and pollution control at the household level.

4.2. INSTITUTIONAL ROLES IN THE GUIDELINES

4.2.1 Under institutional roles major concern is in three issues:

Legal Mechanism: Many of the legal mechanisms needed for analysis and selection /approval of different project proposals do not exist in a single entity; otherwise, they are distributed between a number of institutions that have limited means of co-ordination and communication in isolated cases. These guidelines adopt a mechanism that links the relative institutions and procedures into a comprehensive system of project assessment, selection and approval.

Relative Institutions: Most projects are of intersectoral nature; they touch many sectors at several levels of government i.e. local to national levels. Each has a role to play to a certain degree and at different levels of development. The overall goal however, is to promote integrated and sustainable approaches to the development of major economic uses of the islands to optimise benefits and minimize negative impacts.

The institutions / sectors that are described herein are only the key ones that may be involved in the projects assessment and approval; otherwise, others may also be involved as required according to the proposed project and the responsibilities. The roles of key institutions that may be involved in projects assessment, selection etc and their legal mandates are herein described briefly. Key contacts for each sector are also provided for easy approach and communication.

4.3. INVESTMENT PROCESSES GUIDELINE:

4.3.1 General information:

Small islands are scattered along the entire coast of Tanzania from Tanga to Mtwara with varying sizes, biophysical features and land-and-seascape scenery. Some of the islands have been included in the Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) where development objectives and activities are enshrined in the MIMP General Management Plan. Others have been declared Marine Reserves like the Dar Es Salaam Marine Reserves (DMRs) according to the provisions of Marine Parks and Reserves Act, No. 29 of 1994.

List of Islands along the Coast

A diversity of investment opportunities exist in the numerous islands that dot the coastline and

development proposals will inevitably require institutional and intersectoral co-ordination and close collaboration at all stages in order to ensure well streamlined investment permits and approvals giving heed to environmental integrity.

The protocol for investment in the small islands will consider technical issues such as site selection, economic analysis and legal/regulatory issues that are essential for permits, approvals, licenses water- use rights and land leases etc.

The MPRU will be the Lead Agency for the entire investment procedure given the fact that they are legally responsible for the sustainable management of the islands. However, while the Marine Parks and Reserves authority may do the initial screening of investment proposals, the investor/proponent will have to register with other institutions for various tasks to ensure thorough screening of the proposal after giving due consideration to environmental protection and economic enhancement. These would include, but no limited to:

- NEMC for EIA review
- TIC for facilitation in large investments, such as mining or gas exploitation;
- Various other sectors will be involved during the technical evaluation of Development Prospectus and for technical reviews,
- Local government for land and water permits.
- According to MPR Act, 1994, all investment projects to be undertaken in Marine Parks and Reserves, be they small or big must undergo full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- The process starts with a project concept by having basic description of the intent of the project. Once this receives approval of MPRU, the investor will be advised to conduct preliminary consultations with all relevant institutions to ascertain a number of issues like:
 - Availability of suitable site for the project
 - Whether there will be need for compensations
 - Any conflicts with other uses
 - Land lease and water – use rights
 - Other conditions necessary for project implementation including infrastructure and support services.

4.3.2 Streamlined procedure:

i) Submission of the Letter of Intent

The investor shall submit to the MPRA a “Letter of Intent” (LoI) along with a brief but very inclusive “Project Concept” for initial assessment. This is a procedural requirement by the Marine Parks and Reserves Act, 1994 as in section 16 (2) (b)

ii) Conducting Initial Assessment.

The project concept shall undergo initial assessment by the MPRU and results communicated back to the investor within a period of ten (10) working days. One of the following two situations may be result of the initial assessment:

- Project Proposal is Rejected:
 - The MPRU rejects the establishment of the proposed project in the selected area for a number of reasons which will be documented and communicated to the project proponent – e.g. lack of GMP in the area project is in the prohibited list, resources limited etc.
 - The project concept is found to be attractive but is lacking sufficient information on a number of issues; therefore it is re – submitted for detailed information.

iii) Developing a Detailed Project Proposal:

Following the acceptance of the project concept, the investor is advised to prepare a detailed

proposal that will provide sufficient information that may aid to streamline the approval process. The adequacy of the project proposal will be determined by the detailed information provided. In addition to many issues, the detailed project proposal shall indicate rationale for the project; its primary goals, objectives and benefits. It will also indicate its proposed location in compliance with the MPR approved limits of acceptable use restrictions. The proposed site description shall include major topographic, natural, cultural, and existing man – made features etc.

In the process of gathering the necessary information, the project proponent will launch another race of extensive consultations with various stakeholders at all levels, from the community to national. When sufficient information is obtained, a detailed project proposal is prepared and submitted to MPRU for review and assessment.

iv) Assessment of the detailed project proposal:

The MPRU will assess the submitted detailed project proposal and see whether it contains all required information. The outcome of this review will be either of the two conditions:

- Proponent to improve on the proposal:
 - The MPRU will outline the lacking information and various details and ask the proponent to incorporate them in the proposal. When this is accomplished the proposal will be returned to the MPRU for further scrutiny and possible approval for next step – EIA.
 - Project proponent to proceed with EIA.
 - Detailed project proposals that have been successfully assessed by the MPRU will be subjected to EIA as a mandatory process for all projects that are planned for the Marine Parks Reserves sites that include the small islands.

v) Conducting EIA:

The proponent may hire experts but he /she will have the advantage of obtaining the important documents (at cost) that may smoothly facilitate the EIA study and final project proposal preparation. The documents included, but not limited to:

a) MPR EIA/ Investment Guidelines (b) National EIA Guidelines from NEMC (c) The General Management Plan for Marine Parks or Reserves. (d) Relevant policies and legislations, sectoral guidelines where developed etc. The National EIA procedure is provided by NEMC and it is important to use them.

vi) Review of EIA Report:

Once The EIA Report is submitted to the MPRA, a review process will be initiated without delay. The Advisory Committee of the Marine Park and Reserves is the responsible body for co-ordinating and carrying out the view. Particular expertise shall be co-opted for particular assessment and the investor will be responsible for the assessment costs. NEMC will prepare a review report. The Interdisciplinary Technical Review Team (ITRT) of the MPRU will review the EIA report, NEMC's review report and the detailed project proposal in order to be able to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

- The EIA study will identify social and environmental impacts and for the negative impacts, it will as much as possible propose appropriate mitigation measures. Monitoring and evaluation protocols will also be laid down.
- During review, all relevant documents are made available to the public in the project area. If there are some improvements to the detailed proposal arising from the EIA study they would be incorporated immediately; but if they are not of serious concern, they may be accommodated in the course of monitoring and evaluation process.

- If the EIA has some deficiencies, the investor shall be required by the MPRU to undertake a supplementary EIA and incorporate the missing details.

vi) Approval

- The MPRU Manager shall produce and submit a summary of the conclusion and recommendations of the ITRT review plus all other relevant documents to the Board of Trustees of Marine Parks and Reserves.
- After due scrutiny of the summary, the Board of Trustees shall recommend to the Minister responsible for the Marine Parks and Reserves to APPROVE the proposed project clearly describing the reasons for their recommendation.
- All other institutions responsible for issuing of permits shall be notified on the decision stating the underlying conditions and reasons as may be appropriate.
- NEMC will issue the project proponent with a Certificate of EIA (Environmental Permit).
- The PP will be informed of the decision of the Board of Trustees and the assessment and review that led to the decision.

vii) Project Implementation and Monitoring:

For approved projects in Marine Parks and reserves, the investor is required to sign a contract Agreement that binds him /her to implement the project according to the Environmental Management Plan and Monitoring Protocol.

Viii) Environmental Auditing

The project shall be subjected to periodic Environmental Audits by NEMC / or later, Designated District Committees.

PART II: CONTENT

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS, CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND MEASURES FOR CONTROL

5. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a step-by-step procedure for seeking approval to develop investment facilities or activities within any marine Small Island in Tanzania. The "Interested Party" (IP) must comply with STEPS 1-16 in SECTION A (Procedural Requirements) of this document. The IP must first prepare a Development Prospectus (DP) by complying with Section 1 (DP Content and Format Sub-section) and Section B (Site Selection Criteria) of this document. The Development Prospectus (DP), is the conceptual presentation in writing of the development or activity project

Once the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) has received the DP, it will analyze it for its suitability to be implemented in a Small Island.

A DP that receives approval to proceed with a full Project Proposal must comply with Section C (Project Proposal Requirements).

Section D (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Consideration-Checklist) of this document is included to serve as a general guide in the planning and development of any project. The environmental criteria checklist serves as the basis for both project planning and evaluation. Since an independently conducted EIA will be prepared on every Project Proposal, the IP should consider all pertinent criteria when preparing both the Development Prospectus and the full Project Proposal.

Following the completion and approval of a full Project Proposal/EIA (the IP will meet the cost for EIA preparation); the IP will enter into contractual agreement -with MPRU. The standard contractual agreement will specify the terms and conditions applying to construction and operations of the development or activity. Any stipulations required by MPRU Management and all mitigation measures noted in the EIA will be appended in the contractual agreement, and serve as a basis for the monitoring and auditing of the project development. Any breach of these terms and conditions during project implementation can result in warnings, project suspension, and eventual annulment of the contractual agreement.

5.1 Plan definitions

All development/activity requests will have to be in compliance with the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29 of 1994 (hereafter referred to as the Act), the Sectoral/National Policies for appropriate Sectors in Tanzania (hereafter referred to as the Sectoral/National Policies), and with area approved management plans.

(If contradictions arise in the Development/Activity/Contractual Agreement Procedures, the Marine Parks and Reserves Act and National Policies plus approved management plans will have precedent overall other documents)

All development/activity requests will have to comply with all requirements listed in MPRU's Guidelines and Selection Procedure (GSP).

All development/activity requests will only be considered in a small island that has approval of

either of the following:

- 1) Island Management Plan with Environmental Impact Assessment (IMP & EIA)
- 2) Development Zone Plan with EIA (DZP/EIA).

The Island Management Plan /EIA - provides the strategies for solving problems and achieving identified management objectives over a long period. At the heart of the MP is a management zoning scheme, which includes the identification of zones based on resource sensitivity, resource values and desired management objectives.

The plan attempts to identify what “can and cannot” occur in each zone. An important portion of this plan is that determining the comprehensive strategies on an island wide zone by zone basis. These strategies may include specific proposals for development and facilities and necessary actions to ensure efficient management of the island resources, and to provide for appropriate socio-economic benefits and enjoyment. The plan includes a section on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

The Management Zone Plan provides a problem solving focus directed at Tourist Use along with general management objectives to provide the trend or direction in which island resources are to be managed. Throughout this planning effort, the island is considered in a regional context that it influences and is influenced by it. In this context, the islands are broadly categorized for their capabilities to support investments as follows:

- Those Islands whose area does not exceed 50 hectares will be open for Low Level development investment. These will include most of the Small Islands within the vicinity of the City of Dar Es Salaam, Tanga and those in the Mafia Island Marine Park. These islands can not support any substantial development that entails permanent structures but they are areas that could be used to enhance tourism services for existing hotels and lodges on the mainland.

They are reserved therefore for use as satellite spots for day time recreational activities. Some of them have good beaches, coral reefs and expanse shallow bays for novice swimming and resting grounds for resident and migratory birds. This makes them idea for the proposed type of use that will provide high quality visitor enjoyment and satisfaction. In addition the Islands will continue to provide resting grounds for artisan fisher folks. The type of development and structures to be erected will be temporary and of low profile so as not to obstruct landscape and the beauty of the island.

- The second level of Development Investment is ranked as Medium Level and it is applicable to Islands with a n area of between 50 - 100 hectares. These group of islands will support some semi-permanent developments such as a rustic camp (may be tented or roundavels made of local materials). The structures that may be allowed for development investments must conform to the island physical features and edaphic conditions while avoiding to negatively impact on the biophysical environment. This second category rating is applied to some of the small islands around and including Kilwa Kisiwani.

These entities have great potential for tourism, artisanal fishing and mariculture. Some of these are already receiving development especially the Kilwa Island World Heritage Site. However most of them may support low to medium scale investments for development activities.

- The third group comprises all the islands that have areas of more than 100 Hectares. These are mostly some of the Songosongo Archipelago Islands. The big islands have potential for investments in tourism, artisanal fishing, fish processing and mining of hydrocarbons. The natural gas extraction project in the Songo songo Main Island is an example of a heavy investment that can take place in an island; but as we know not all of them are lucky to have mineral or hydrocarbons deposits.

The rest of the islands in this category can support a certain level of development infrastructure of low to medium level investments. Again it is stressed that proper screening of projects is necessary to avoid environmental degradation.

During the process of developing these Guidelines, MPRU is aware of the presence of ongoing activities in some of the islands in Dar Es Salaam, Tanga, Kilwa and Mafia areas. Such islands like

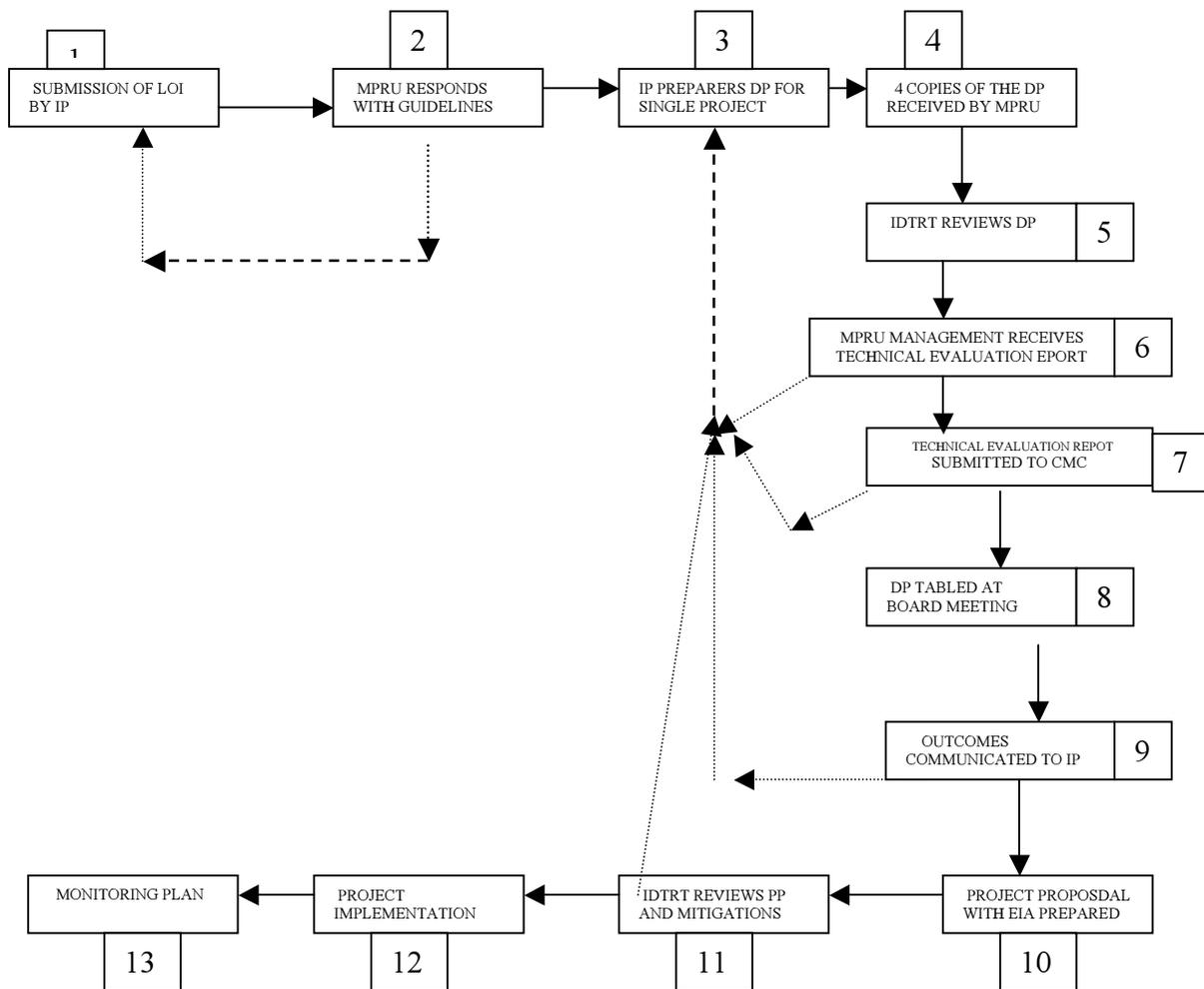
Bongoyo and Mbudya in Dar Es Salaam and Maziwi Island in Tanga Region are among such activities that will need to be addressed by these guidelines.

MPRU may wish to use the Precautionary Approach in assessing the exiting investments and activities in these Islands in order to provide for sustainable management. This is done by applying the Development Concept Plan/EIA procedure which entails a quick assessment of the island to produce a management zoning plan that is subjected to EIA to allow for the preparation of a a mitigation measures on the existing developments and activities and a monitoring plan for the island and the affected development therein.

The Dar-es-salaam island are probably better known than others due to their role in providing high quality recreation opportunities due to their clean beaches, little disturbance, artisanal fisheries within the reef areas and general protection to the coastal area; and in addition these constitute important bird sanctuaries in Dar-es-salaam. In other words, the islands provide humanity with important and valuable ecosystem services that must be protected and used sustainably.

5.1 Procedural steps

Diagrammatic representation of procedural steps



INFORMATION REQUEST

STEP 1

The “interested party” (IP) will be required to provide MPRU with a written “letter of intent” (LoI), identifying and fully describing one development or one activity and its location within the island reserve or marine park.

STEP 2

MPRU, within 10 working days of receiving the "letter of intent" will provide the IP with the following:

- A.** Reply Letter (standard letter)
- B.** List of the relevant National/Sectoral Policies and Legislations
- C.** An approved copy of the relevant:
 - 1) GMP/EIA or
 - 2) MZP/EIA or
 - 3) DCP/EIA
- D.** A copy, at a cost, of the Development Guidelines and Contractual Agreement Procedures (DGCAP) containing:
 - Procedural Requirements
 - Site Selection Criteria
 - Project Proposal Requirements, Content and Format
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Checklist
 - Development Definitions

PREPARATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTUS (DP)**STEP 3**

The IP will thoroughly review the relevant National/Sectoral Policies, approved management plans for the island, and the DGCAP. It will be the responsibility of the IP to have a full understanding of and assume full responsibility for all compliance requirements prior to preparing the DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTUS (DP). If interested in pursuing a type of development or activity within a small island, the IP will be responsible for meeting with MPRU, prior to requesting an approval letter from MPRU to begin preparation of the DP.

It should be noted that only those small islands where Environmental Impacts Assessment has been done will be open for development and once an island has reached the permissible "limits of development" (as determined by approved plans and considering both the existing development or contractual agreements and applications already in process), no additional approval letters will be granted to start DP.

A DP will contain only ONE proposal for a development or activity.

The DP will contain the following:

- A.** Covering letter of the IP addressed to the Manager of MPRU
- B.** A corporate/commercial prospectus of the IP to include
 1. The IP's capacity and capability for developing and managing the proposed investment.
 2. A list with postal addresses of the locations of all other present and past projects or activities of IP, with a brief description of each of the projects or activities and reference-letters from each of the following:-
 - i) Government agencies including TIC if applicable and TRA
 - ii) The private sector where past projects or activities have occurred.
 - iii) Suppliers from which there is a credit rating history
 - iv) The IP Bankers.
 3. List of all partners involved in the financing or development of the current project.
 4. An audited financial statement-confirming solvency of the IP.
 5. Certificate of registration or incorporation,

C. Brief but comprehensive Proposal Narrative describing:

1. How the IP's development prospectus is in compliance with the relevant Sectoral or National Policies and the approved island plan(s).
2. The type of development or activity desired.
3. Project location within the island.
4. The specific site description. The IP is required to address all elements contained in the MPRU Site Selection Criteria (see SECTION II).
5. All activity area locations.
6. All structures and their locations (tourist, plant, staff, and others).
7. The architectural design concept rationale for all structures.
8. The access (tourist and supply), transports concept.
9. The energy, sewage, and utility concepts.
10. The construction of access for transport, circulation, parking concept.
11. The construction material type, sources and storage.
12. The location, functions, and size of temporary construction facilities if needed.
13. The use, storage and disposal of toxic materials (for both construction and post-construction phase).
14. Construction process and timeline.
15. The number of tourist beds if any or the quantity of products from the processing plant, whichever is applicable
16. Number of staff beds (essential personnel only like night watchmen).
17. The impacts (both adverse and positive benefits) the projects will have on the local communities (both short term and long term).
18. Any significant actions or activities not listed above.
19. The project's sensitivity to the environment.
20. All mitigating measures to be taken to ensure minimum adverse environmental impacts.
21. All adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated.

D. A general site plan concept map 1:500 scale that adequately and accurately portrays the location and configuration of all proposed access, developments, and activities.

E. One detailed site map 1:200 scale with enough topographic and landscape detail to adequately identify the major elements and location of the proposed development or activity in relation to the management zone plan of the island.

F. Design sketches that adequately convey the total architectural concept, design, materials, and/or activity concept.

STEP 4

The IP will then submit to MPRU 4 copies each of text and drawings

STEP 5

Within a period of not more than 30 days after having received the DP, an interdisciplinary Technical Team comprised of MPRU staff and other external specialists will review and access the DP (using the MPRU Development Action Rating Evaluation. At this time, the IP may be asked to join the Technical Team in the field portion of the evaluation to identify and explain the development action. The DP(s) will receive a rating based on the quality of the planning, layout, design, and structures quality as well as compliance with the DGCAP:

- Procedural Requirements
- Site Selection,
- Format and Content of the DP.

In special circumstances where there are multiple submissions and where political sensitivities are high, MPRU may choose to strengthen the Interdisciplinary Technical Evaluation Team by bringing in an experienced physical licensed planner to provide an independent technical opinion. This is done to ensure that MPRU maintains credibility and avoids partisan and claims of preferential treatment or conflict of interest.

STEP 6

Within the same 30 days period (STEP 5), following the MPRU Technical Team Rating evaluation, a DP REVIEW MEETING will then be held at MPRU Offices where MPRU Management and the affected District representative, Marine Park Warden-in-Charge of the Island and other appropriate specialists will review the DP to determine if the DP is in compliance with the Marine Parks and Reserves Act, relevant Sectoral Policies, approved management plan for the Island, the DGCAP, as well as the technical merits and standards. The Technical Team will submit a technical rating evaluation document and make a presentation conveying the results of the Development/Action Rating Evaluation

SINGLE DP EVALUATION

STEP 6(a)

Within 1 week following the DP REVIEW MEETING (STEP 6). The Unit Manager will submit to the relevant Committee of the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves a technical opinion. This rating (evaluation) will represent one of the many factors to be considered by the Board of Trustees,

Within one week of the DP REVIEW meeting date, MPRU will provide the IP with one of the following:

1. A detailed letter of rejection (decision rationale and the narrative portion of the Technical Team rating evaluation).
2. A letter approving the DP for submission to the Board of Trustees of Marine Parks and Reserves.
3. A letter detailing the deficiencies of the document and drawings (decision rationale and the narrative portion of the Technical Team rating evaluation) that has to be addressed prior to resubmission. If the DP is to be resubmitted, the IP will have 4 (four) weeks from the date of the MPRU response letter to revise the DP prior to submission to MPRU.

STEP 6 (b)

Resubmission of the improved DP for re-evaluation to determine adequacy in all the items that were referred back for improvement

STEP 7

Following acceptance by the Board Committee - the selected DP will be submitted at the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves for final endorsement and/or directive

The MPR Board of Trustees will direct the Management to communicate its decision through a letter to the IP either

1. Improvement of the DP ('decision rationale and the narrative portion of the Technical Team rating evaluation) or
2. Granting permission by giving the IP an approval letter to begin STEP 8.

If the Board of Trustees directs for improvement of the DP this will be communicated to the IP to affect the necessary improvement suggested by the Board within two weeks.

Otherwise, the IP will be notified in writing of the approval of the DP by the Board and is now required to prepare and submit a full Project Proposal.

STEP 8

Once the DP has been approved, the IP will receive a LETTER OF NOTIFICATION- the IP will then prepare the FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL as per the format and content in SECTION III of the DACAP.

The IP will be responsible for ensuring that the PROJECT PROPOSAL document meets the Procedural Requirements {SECTION A). Site Selection Criteria (SECTION B), Proposal Requirements, Content and Format (SECTION C) of this document.

The IP will bear all costs associated with preparation of the PROJECT PROPOSAL document. The IP (not the consulting firms) will be responsible for netting all clearances, permits, and approvals associated with this Development Action/Contractual Agreement Procedure.

STEP 9

The IP will have up to 6 (six) months from the date of the LETTER OF NOTIFICATION to submit 6 hard copies and an electronic copy of the FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL document (6 copies each of text and drawings) to MPRU.

STEP 10

Concurrently with the FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL submission, MPRU will require the IP to ensure that funds are available to cover the entire cost of the preparation of an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) for the PROJECT PROPOSAL. During this 6-month period, MPRU will review the PROJECT PROPOSAL/EIA based on compliance with:

1. All provisions of the National/Sectoral Policies
2. Approved plans
3. The DGCAP
4. The professional merits associated with planning and design quality.
5. The environmental impact assessment

Prior to the end of this 6-month period, MPRU with technical input from the Technical Review Team will review the PROJECT PROPOSAL/EIA. MPRU will then send the IP a letter that will either

1. Approve the PROJECT PROPOSAL with specified conditions, changes and/or mitigating actions
2. Approve the PROJECT PROPOSAL with no conditions or changes.

If MPRU approves the PROJECT PROPOSAL with conditions and mitigation, the IP will have to incorporate the required improvements within one month and resubmit the revised PROJECT PROPOSAL. Failure of the IP to adhere the given conditions within the one-month period may result in the closure of the process of the Development/Activity/Contractual Agreement Procedure. The IP will have the liberty to appeal in accordance with the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No.29 of 1994.

If the appeal is granted, the IP will have one month from the date of the approved appeal letter to revise the PROJECT PROPOSAL as per the decision rationale and the conditions and mitigation as per the EIA. MPRU will then have a month from the date of the submitted revision to review the PROJECT PROPOSAL and recommend that the PROJECT PROPOSAL be granted a PROPOSAL NOTIFICATION LETTER.

STEP 12: Record of decision

Both the recommendations of the Technical Team and the Committee of Board of Trustees for MPR will be submitted to the Board of Trustees for final scrutiny and approval. Once the Board of Trustees gives final for approval of the PROJECT PROPOSAL, MPRU will notify the IP with a written RECORD OF DECISION, acknowledging approval and suggesting a time, date, and location for the Development/Contractual Agreement negotiations.

STEP 13: Development/contractual agreement

Development/Contractual Agreement negotiations will occur only after the Board of Trustees approves the PROJECT PROPOSAL and the IP receives a written RECORD OF DECISION approving the project. In addition to the standard terms of the Contractual Agreement, the permits will include all mitigation stipulations and other conditions or requirements of the technical review and EIA. The Ministry will notify accordingly.

STEP 15: Project implementation and monitoring

After the CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT is approved and signed by Unit Manager on behalf of the MPR Board of Trustees, and the IP, the project can be implemented. During the development phase, the MPRU will monitor the site to ensure adherence with the terms and conditions of the Contractual Agreement and particularly with all mitigation stipulations and other conditions or requirements of the technical review and EIA. MPRU shall, at all times, have safe access to the work area during the development and shall be facilitated access.

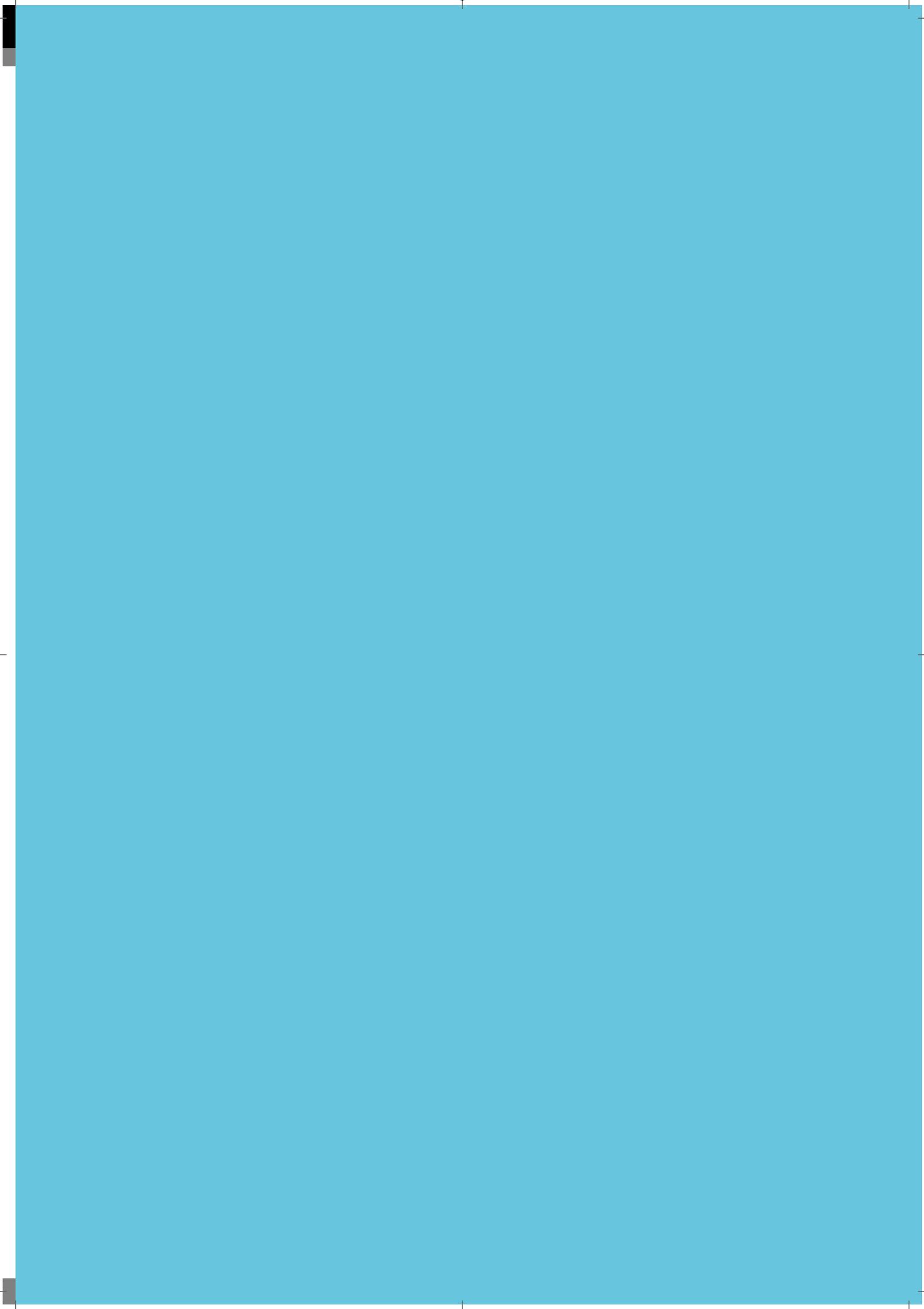
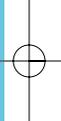
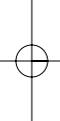
STEP 16: Projective evaluation/ feedback

MPRU will be responsible for an evaluation report on the project upon completion of its development to determine what lessons have been learned, concerning both physical environment and development implementation. MPRU will be responsible for preparing a monitoring plan, developing the plan criteria and for monitoring the project on a regular basis. A monitoring report on the project will be submitted to the MPR Board and to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism on a yearly basis.

6. Mechanism for selection and procedures

6.1 The Marine Parks & Reserves Board will accept proposals for appropriate types of development or activity within the Marine Park, Marine Reserve or any of the Small Islands based on the condition that the development of such a facility will not adversely alter the bio-physical values of the conservation area under consideration. In other words, any proposal for development undertaking should show its sensitivity to the environmental integrity and meet all the requirements of the approved GMP, EIA and Guidelines for Development inside a Marine Protected Area. All types of development referred to in this context including, but not limited to those necessary for MPA management operations, tourism development and activities and any other economic and social developmental activities of the communities within or around the MPA.

We should always keep in mind that ill-planned development would be detrimental to the very resources, which it was meant to conserve.



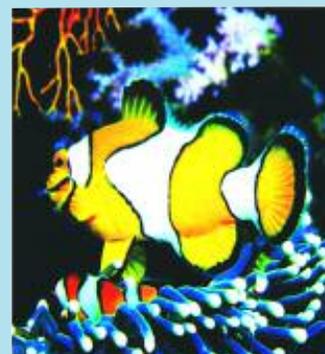
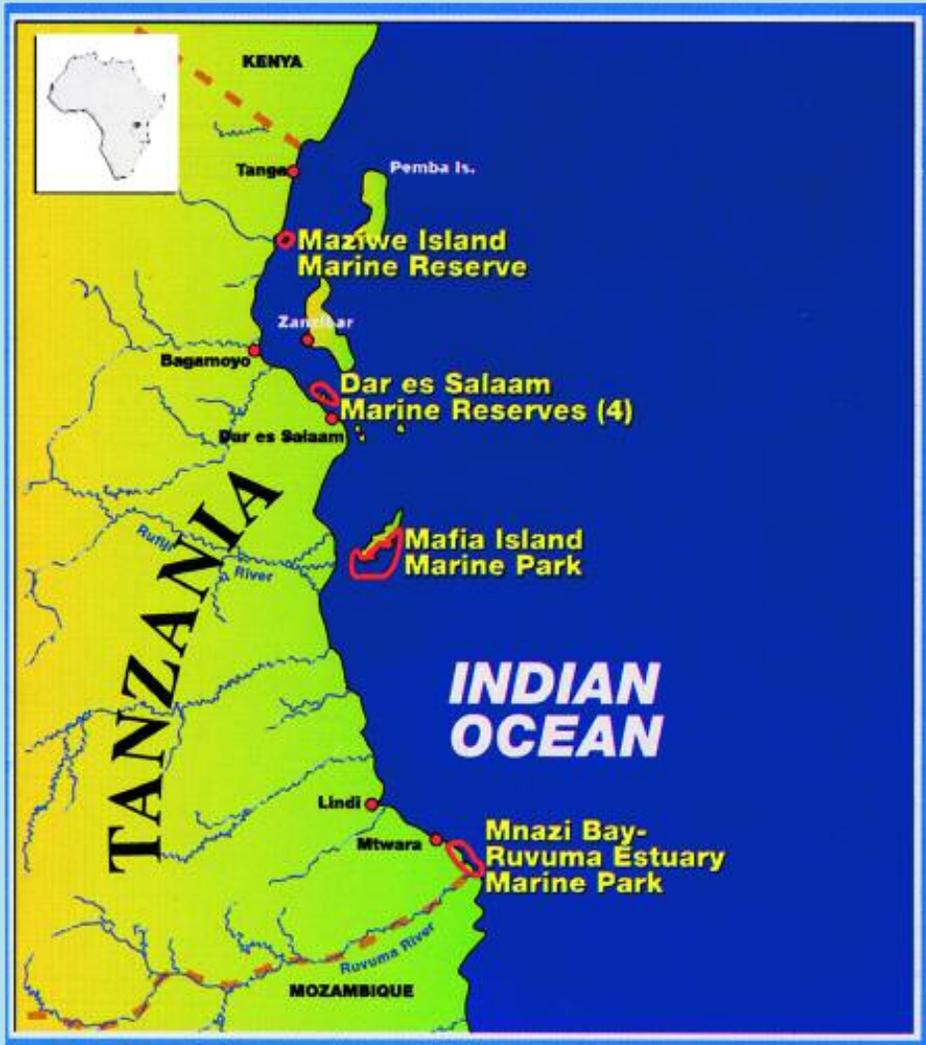


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
 MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 MARINE PARKS AND RESERVES TANZANIA.

GET TO KNOW TANZANIA MAINLAND MARINE HERITAGE

The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit was established by the Act of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1994 to safeguard and sustainably manage the fabrics and integrity of marine resources in partnership with locals and the global fraternity



<p>VISION</p> <p>Marine Protected Areas in Tanzania become the joy and pride for all.</p>	<p>MISSION</p> <p>To establish and manage Tanzania's Marine Protected Areas for sustainable use.</p>
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“Let us share the gift of nature together”