

**STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP ON THE PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR EAST USAMBARA MAN AND BIOSPHERE RESERVE.**

**HELD AT VETA CONFERENCE HALL TANGA ON 31/03- 01/04/2011.**

**A. SUMMARY OF DAY ONE, 31/03/2011.**

**Resource persons:**

- ❖ Director of Planning, environment, and research (NEMC),  
Mr R. Muheto,
- ❖ Director of forestry and Beekeeping (Y .S Mialla on behalf of Director)
- ❖ Director General NEMC,(Eng.B.Baya),
- ❖ RAS-TANGA (N.S KISHERU on behalf),
- ❖ Conservator-Amani Nature Reserve,(E.S.Mmasi)
- ❖ Tanga Regional Catchment Forest Manager (Y .S Mialla)
- ❖ Conservator-Nilo Nature Reserve (Komba E on behalf)
- ❖ TFCG representative (Mr. Stephen N).
- ❖ Lake Manyara Bioshere reserve; Yustina A. Kiwango-Park ecologist

**OPENING**

**1. Our first resource person Mr Muheto pointed out three objectives;**

- To understand the concept of Biosphere Reserve and the stakeholders responsibilities
- To contribute ideas which will lead to preparation of Management plan of MAB
- Increase understanding on conservation and sustainable use of Natural Resources
- The participants should recognize themselves as representatives to the local communities.

**2. Director of forestry and Beekeeping (Y .S Mialla on behalf of Director).**

- Involve all stakeholders in preparation of MAB,
- There is a need to include the issue of climate change and MAB in forest policy.
- Involvement of local communities in protection of MAB
- ANR –Conservator nominated as focal person in the formulation of EU-MAB management plan
- Special acknowledgement to NEMC and UNESCO/UNDP



### 3 .General Director NEMC,(Eng.B.Baya)

- Contributed on the importance of MAB, such as ecological values and Eco tourism importance.
- To understand our responsibilities and improve Networking
- He recognized the contribution of UNESCO/UNDP on behalf of Government.

### 4. Guest of Honour -RAS-TANGA (N.S KISHERU on behalf)

- Certificate offered by UNESCO to EU-MAB was presented to the workshop participants.
- EU-MAB is a unique and importance biosphere with many resources.
- Threats in MAB; gold mining, poaching.
- Benefits; Traditional herbalist are proud of being in EUBR,
  - In conservation of biosphere individuals should be encouraged to conserve their environment. E.g. Animal husbandry, Sustainable agriculture practice so as to increase yield per hectare hence to reduce the pressure to the forest resources.
    - Challenges pointed out; Human activities like- Encroachment, population increase. There is need to have a sustainable conservation especially on wet land which act as source of water
  - Community involvement in IGAs e.g. Butterfly farming, Fish pond farming, *Allanblackia* nuts collection
  - Law enforcement and Rules are ideal in Conservation.
  - Strategic plan on climate change should be included in the management plan.
  - Advised the Participants to be the ambassador of the local community.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Presentation. A concept of Biosphere reserve

By; Director of Planning, environment, and research (NEMC), Mr R.Muheto.

- Biosphere is a unique kind of a protected area differs from National park, Nature reserves, Forest reserves, Game reserves.
- Three Core aims of Biosphere.
  - Conservation of genetic resources, spp, ecosystem.
  - Scientific research and monitoring
  - Promoting sustainable development to the community.
- Biosphere reserve zonation.
  - Core area; No disturbance
  - Buffer zone; Different activities are being done
  - Transition area; Communities live in this area



➤ Two underlying principles

- Management system need to be transparent (Be open)

-It need to be adaptable

- Benefit of Biosphere reserve

- Enhance people`s life

- UNESCO recognition can serve to highlight and reward such individual effort.

- Designation helps to raise awareness.

- Each biosphere reserve has its own system of governance. It could be managed by committee or Board.

➤ Why Biosphere?

- Threats lead to the loss of biological diversity

- Ignorance on how culture and biological differences affect each other so need to promote environment and livelihood sustainability.

- MAB`s Original aims;

- Establishing protected area,

- Representing main ecosystem of the planets in which genetic resources could be protected,

- Research and monitoring

Currently aims;

- MAB still maintain focus on the original objectives with the additional of communities' involvement.

- ✓ Clarification in one of the raised question;

- Biosphere reserve owned by central government of which UNESCO implement what the government planned/focused.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Presentation; Management of the EU catchment forests;**

By: Y .S Mialla ,Tanga Regional Catchment Forest Manager,

- EU has area of 100,000ha with highest peak which is Nilo Nature Reserve.
- Geological /soil is ancient rocks comparatively table for more than 20mill years,



- Location; covers three districts namely Korogwe, Muheza, and Mkinga.
- Altitude range from 300m to 1550m a.s.l,
- Covers 45000ha or 50% of the total land area
- Rainfall is October/December, March/May.

➤ Why to conserve EU-Forests

- Environmental services Eg; Water sources, Medicinal plants
- Meet basic needs of local communities
- Biodiversity richness; it is among 34 biodiversity hot spot.

➤ Threats;

- Forest fire,
- Tree cutting for timber,
- Hunting
- Agricultural expansion,

➤ Management activities;

- General forest protection,
- Survey and mapping,
- Forest boundary consolidation
- Research and studies
- Community based activities

➤ Management achievements ;

- Gazettement of more forest reserves,
- Declaring more Forests under village governments
- Establishment of ANR and NNR,
- Enlargement of forest reserve,

➤ Challenges;

- Increasing population pressure towards forest reserves,
- Limited resources and incentives,

Way forward;

- Forest management improved,
- IGA`s



➤ Raised questions;

Qn 1. Where are the research areas priorities?

Ans; Carbon Trade, climate change, social economic studies,

Qn2. What the historical changes for 20mill years ago?

Ans,- Forest birds extinctions

-Genetic resource depletion.

-Within 19 yrs, 16,000 ha have been lost

-hydrological changes of Zigi river; Volume of water has reduced, increase of sedimentation.

Qn 3. What is current state of Magoroto water source?

Ans; -Situation is worse, No sufficient water in Muheza district

-The way forward; Kwamtili estate, Magoroto estate, EUTCO Estate asked for the assistance of writing the management plan of their forest.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Presentation; An Over view of East Usambara Biosphere Reserve in Tz.**

By; Conservator-Amani Nature Reserve, ( Mr.E.S.Mmasi)

- EUBR established in November 2000.
- It covers 83,600 but other reference indicates that it covers 100000 ha.
- High concentration of Endemic flora and fauna.

Aims of BR

- To increase ecotourism
- IGA
- Establishment of Local FR

Crucial question to be solved

- Boundary resurvey
- Fund raising

Reason for BR.

- Interest of local people (Preference for local people)
- BR will be managed from old reserves



-Community surrounding will be given a priority.

-Mapping of all Biosphere reserve

- Management plan formulation –

- Social scientific research will be needed
- Multidisciplinary research to be involved

• Poverty level reductions

- Introduction of IGA;s

Eg.-Beekeeping,

- Butterfly farming
- *Allanblackia* Nuts collections
- Bio intensive garden
- Improved land husbandry

• Raised questions;

- What are the strategies to promote tourism?

Answ; ANR as modal has already get involved with business of tourist and being continuing to improve

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Presentation; Stake holder participation in EU-MAB

**Conservator-Nilo Nature Reserve ( Mr.Komba E on behalf)**

- Importance of MAB;  
-Catagorised in 3 level;Internationally,National and Local level.
- Concept of Stakeholder participation.  
-Ensure all stakeholders are involved  
-To ensure sustainable use of forest resources  
-To reduce poverty
- Stakeholders and their Roles.  
-Forestry and Beekeeng  
-Districts councils



-Local communities

-NGO's

-Eamcef

-Private companies

-Training and Research institution

- Expectation of Stakeholder participation.
  - Improved effort on conservation of forests
  - Involvement of local community on forest protection eg. Patrol, Fire fighting, Source of information,

Raised question.  
Qn. How is Cost & Benefit sharing implemented?  
Asw; ANR as a model, local community are full involved in casual activities eg. Boundary clearing.  
-20% of the revenue collected is being disbursed to local communities.  
-PES is on the way to be implemented in Tanga.  
-In carbon trade ;Mgambo village is paid Tsh.2,670,000. Every year by TFCG.

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Presentation; STATUS AND IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY OF EAST UAMBARA BR.

By; TFCG representative- Mr. Stephen N.

- TFCG's objective is to develop and conservation of natural forests.
- TFCG activities covers 30 villages in EU
- Studies carried by TFCG has come out with a new findings of 7 endemic vertebrates and 40 endemic flora found only in EU-MAB
- Challenges.
  - Agriculture expansion in transition zone eg. Between 1975-2006, a total of 16,680 ha were



depleted ,1143 ha of protected forest have been cleared.

- Forest fire
- Fire wood for business
- Invasive spp.
- Poaching
- Gold mining
- Timber harvesting

- Archievement.

- 17 village FR were established
- 1,200,000 trees were planted from the start of the program
- IGA; Butterfly project, fish farming, Allanblackia nut collection
- Cultivation of Ocimum (medicinal plant)
- Increased awareness
- Proper land use system

- Lesson learnt.

- Need for involving more stakeholder eg, EUTCO estate, Kwamtili estate, JKT-Maramba .

### Question raised.

Qn 1. What are the impacts of *Maesopsis eminii* as an invasive spp?

Answ; *M.eminii* is a light demander, therefore it cannot survive under the secondary canopy of *Cephalosphaera usambarensis* which is shade demander, this will hinder *M.eminii* regerants. Hence No continuation of this spp.

Qn 2. Kilimo kwanza Vs Forest policy.

Answ; Kilimo kwanza strategy implementation has come with expansion of new areas for agriculture which involve forest clearing. This goes contrary to Forest policy which insist on forest conservation. There for, there is a need;



-To reach consensus between Agriculture expert and Forestry expert

-To involve village govt. Leaders in decision making on forest areas which need to be opened.

End of Day 1; 4.45PM

### SUMMARY OF DAY 2.

6<sup>th</sup> Presentation. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY IN TOURISM INDUSTRY: A case study-  
Lake Manyara Biosphere reserve.

-By Yustina A. Kiwango-Park ecologist.

#### Introduction.

-The BR covers an area of 648 Km<sup>2</sup> which includes 470 km<sup>2</sup> of the Lake.

-Established in 1961.

#### UNIQUENESS OF LAKE MANYARA BR.

- Lake manyara.
- Hot spring.
- Rift valley
- Diversity of flora and fauna eg. Tree climbing lion, migratory birds, Hippopotamus, flamingo

#### Community activities in relation to Biosphere reserve.

-Tour guide within and outside the reserve.

-Curio shops

- Local Vendors

-Assistance offered to the community on orphan's home and nursery school by tourists..



- Tourists are practice local/traditional activities eg. Grinding of grains,participate in worshipping areas etc.
- Research activities are been conducted within and outside the reserve.
- Tourists/visitors accommodates in local camping site,local hotels and lodges.

#### Challenges.

- Population increase which lead to competition of resource eg.Water resources
- Poaching
- Illegal harvesting of sandal wood
- Environmental pollution eg. Disposal of wastes along the roads.
- Habituation of animal.
- Gold mining
- Accidents of wild animals
- Conflicts of wild animals and peoples
- Interaction of Animal corridor
- Massive hotel establishment around the reserve.

#### Recommendations.

- Networking with other stakeholders eg,National parks,
- To undertak ethnoecological studies especially ethno-botanical

#### Comments

- Experience leant from manyara biosphere can be adopted to EU-MAB.

Raised question and advices;

- Feeding of wild animals should  
Be strictly prohibited.

Why depletion of elephants?

Answ; it is being caused by poaching,

Is there any cost and benefit sharing with local tour guides?

Answer; T ourist negotiate with local tour guides No any fee to BR.

- ❖ Experience from BIA reserve in Ghana- (Director of Planning, environment, and research (NEMC)

Mr R. Muheto,

-Canopy walk



-Special trees are labelled with a detailed descriptions.

-Cosmetic trees promoted to attract tourists

- ❖ Cost and benefit sharing in L-Manyara BR; The BR through its outreach program support local community development activities eg. Schools & Hospital construction.

Qn.How does animals being controlled in cross border?

Answ; There are international treaties for animal movement from one country to another.

Qn.How do the waste managed?

Answ;There is program of the BR on waste management eg. Use of pits.

**7<sup>th</sup> Presentation; STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED DURING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION AND THE ROLE OF STAKE HOLDER. By Komba E- Assist.Conservator-Nilo NR.**

Steps.

1. Site selection: there are 5 five clusters,by starting will start with cluster 1 i.e Bombo East I & II
2. Awareness raising and Sensitization at village level.
  - On the ongoing activities and their roles
- 3.Consultative meeting with a key informats eg.Village leaders and other important people in th village
  - Collection of primary data and other important ideas.
  - Identification of Challenges
- 4.Data analysis.
- 5.Management plan write-up that will be followed by ;



- Review
- Approval
- Implementation.

❖ **ROLES OF STAKEHOLDER'S IN MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION.**

- To provide concrete information required by the task force.
- Provide support and cooperation during the implementation.

Raised Question and Comments.

Comments: -There is a need to give more room for other stakeholders participation.Eg. Magoroto estate, JKT-Maramba, Tour operators, private sectors etc.

-Plan should include direct benefits eg. Local tour guide training, Income generating activities

-Improvement of infrastructure within the Biosphere reserve.

-Plan should include more area to be researched such as (Medicinal plants, more attractive to be identified etc.)

-The reserve which is surrounded by two or more villages ,all committees should be involved effectively so as come with common interests.