The objective of this work was to characterize the benthic macroinvertebrates of Mangrove of Pemba Bay. Sampling was carried out on live tide days in November of 2016. In each geographical area, north, central and south, 4 sites were sampled in the upper part of the mangrove and another 4 in the lower part, the sampling sites were established Random form. For the survey of endofauna and for epifauna. Five replicates of sediment per site were obtained, obtained with a 15 cm diameter corer and introduced at a depth of 20 cm. The sediment was washed at the sampling site in sieves with 0.5mm mesh. The organisms retained in the mesh were placed in plastic bags for further analysis in the laboratory. In the laboratory, the samples were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol with the pink dye, facilitating the sorting and identification of organisms. The organisms were identified to the smallest taxon possible with the aid of a stereoscopic loupe. For the study of epifauna, 5 squares of 2x2m2 were made at each sampling site, randomly at the bottom and at the top of the mangrove. In each quadricula was made the identification and counting of the organisms present until the smallest taxon possible. Species not identified at the site were collected for laboratory analysis. At each sampling site a sediment sample was also obtained for further granulometric analysis. The data were analyzed in the software PRIMER 6 © where a total of 5882 individuals were observed, of which 555 of the endofauna and 5077 of the epifauna were observed. The species Macrophthalmus sp, Sylla serrata, Tellina capsoide were the species with greater abundance in the North Zone, Center and South of the Bay of Pemba respectively. The most abundant epifauna species were. The species Cerithidea decollata was the most abundant in the upper part and the Uca urvillei species was the most abundant in the lower part, the northern zone presented the largest number of species. Great difference in the composition of species of the upper and lower mangal zone in the North, Center and South Zones of the Bay Diversity indexes show that the species are well distributed.