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NBS CONFERENCE TANZANIA 2023

SUMMARY REPORT



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DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.
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E: INFO@NBSCONFERENCETANZANIA.COM
M: +255 746 111 129

1 Background: Rationale behind the organization of the conference

This first edition of the Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) Conference Tanzania focused on carbon impact certification and the potential this emerging market represents for supporting conservation, local development and government.

While the emergence of these markets represents a real opportunity for the country and has generated a lot of enthusiasm, understanding how carbon projects work remains a challenge for most actors. The aim of the conference was therefore to shed light on how this works, and to enable stakeholders to understand the conditions that are necessary for the change of scale required to realize the full potential of carbon markets in Tanzania.

The committee called on qualified speakers from a variety of national and international backgrounds to discuss these developments. The debates were of high quality, lively and in line with our expectations.

The conference organizing committee, made up of representatives from private companies (Africa Carbon Agency, Africa Development and Investment Solution (ADIS), AxessImpact, Carbon Tanzania), NGO (Association for the Development of Protected Areas (ADAP)) and Government stakeholders (Tanzania's Vice President Office (VPO) – National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCM) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), managed to raise a budget of over 38,300 USD from sponsors, whom we would like to thank here for their support in making this event possible: The State Mining Corporation (STAMICO), Seltech Co Ltd, NMB Bank. The VPO and MNRT services actively supported the preparation of the conference, officially backing the event from the outset.

Communication campaign:

In the run-up to the conference, the organizing committee launched a campaign to inform the general public about the issues at stake and the conference itself, in the print, broadcast and social media. Lively debates took place on broadcasts such as Clouds FM's Morning Breakfast, and television programs on ITV, Capital TV and Channel 10, and played a major role in generating interest in the conference. Media coverage before, during and after the conference has been detailed in an appendix to this report. The day was hosted by the Master of Ceremony, Mr. Taj Liundi. We would like to take this opportunity to thank him most warmly for his excellent work throughout the day, which contributed greatly to its success.



Hon. Angellah Kairuki - Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism and Hon. Ridhiwani Kikwete - Deputy Minister of Public Service Management and Good Governance- President's Office, officially entering into the conference hall.

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Summary of sessions and debates

2.1. Introductory panel:

Evidence of climate changes impacts in Eastern and Southern Africa and possible mitigation strategies

Speakers: Steve Baillie, Principal Investment Officer, Climate Business Department, International Finance Corporation - Member of the World Bank Group, Dr. Richard Muyungi, Presidential Advisor on Climate Change and Environment, Hellen Dalali, Senior program manager ESG, NMB Bank, Dr. Nyabenyi Tito Tipu, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Representative in Tanzania.

Moderator: Yves Hausser, ADAP Head of Operations

Although the technical difficulties encountered by some of the online speakers disrupted the day's program, this first panel featured speakers of the highest quality, enabling us to gauge the scale of the negative impacts of climate change on the economy, society and the environment. The contribution of Steve Baillie, IFC's principal officer in charge of climate finance, also highlighted the importance of carbon market developments at international level. Awareness of the impact of climate change not only on agricultural production, as illustrated by the contributions of Dr. Nyabenyi Tito Tipu, FAO Representative in Tanzania, but also on the risks incurred by economic players more generally, as illustrated by the contributions of Hellen Dalali, Senior program manager at NMB Bank, raised awareness that no one will be spared the negative impacts of climate change, and that the fight against these impacts is everyone's business. The conclusion of this panel provided the basis for reflection in subsequent sessions, and for the day as a whole.



Mrs. Hellen Dalali, Senior Program Manager, NMB Bank (left), Dr. Nyabenyi Tito Tipu, FAO Representative in Tanzania (right) participating in the Introductory panel.

2.2. Opening ceremony



H.E. Ambassador Didier Chassot, Ambassador of Switzerland to the United Republic of Tanzania giving welcoming speech.

The official opening ceremony began with a speech by Yves Hausser, advisor of the organizing committee. This was followed by an inspiring welcoming speech by the H.E. Ambassador Didier Chassot, Ambassador of Switzerland to the United Republic of Tanzania, who clearly highlighted the strategic priority of combating climate change, both in the North and South, and underlined the commitment of the Swiss state to this issue.

We then had the honor of welcoming the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Angellah Kairuki, who presented her special remarks, underlining the importance the Tanzanian government attaches to the development of carbon markets. She emphasized the need to achieve a significant increase in activity in the sector, and she stressed the capacity-building effort needed to enable the change of scale required to realize full potential. The Minister also highlighted the need for transparency from all stakeholders, to ensure that the system functions optimally. She then formally opened the day's conference and invited the players to invest themselves fully in the sessions.



Hon. Angellah Kairuki giving speech in front of media after the conference.



Hon Ridhiwani Kikwete carefully participating during the opening ceremony.

Finally, Hon Ridhiwani Kikwete, Deputy Minister of State Office of the President Public Service Management and Good Governance in Tanzania, Member of Parliament for Chalinze Constituency, also participated in the Opening Ceremony.

2.3. Break-out sessions

2.3.1. Panel 1: How to effectively develop carbon projects for communities?



Ms. Heather McEwan - Senior Manager, Africa and the Middle East, Regional Engagement in Legal, Policy, and Markets Department, VERRA presenting during panel 1.

Panelists: Mr. Azaria Kilimba, Carbon Tanzania, Mr. Ephraim Luhwago, District Forest Officer - Tanganyika District, Mr. Elia Mtupile, project manager, Ntakata project - Carbon Tanzania, Ms. Hawa Mwechaga, President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania, Ms. Heather McEwan, Senior Manager, Africa and the Middle East, Regional Engagement in Legal, Policy, and Markets Department, VERRA, Dr. Yassin Mkwizu, Senior Adviser, Agriculture and Climate Change, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Mr. Aziz Ally Abbu, Social and Environment Specialist – Rural Energy Agency (REA) Tanzania

Moderator: Dr. Edmund Mabhuye, Institute for Resource Assessment, University of Dar es Salaam

This panel was one of the liveliest of the day. Building on Carbon Tanzania's experiences, notably on their project in the Ntakata Mountains of the Tanganyika District, it highlighted the value of carbon credit approaches in supporting local development and financing conservation at the village level. Discussions reviewed the numerous benefits, both collective (support for education, health and gender issues, through the construction of infrastructure or the funding of school fees for girls in the towns of the region concerned, or the provision of lunch for all pupils to relieve the burden on their mothers) and individual benefits (funding of health insurance for all households in these villages), that carbon credits can generate at the local level.

One of the most important aspects of these projects was the planning of land use management in all the villages concerned. These processes helped to resolve numerous conflicts that had arisen prior to the arrival of the projects, and to clarify issues relating to land boundaries and allocation. It has also made it possible to secure the land rights of these communities by issuing title deeds.



It also highlighted the challenges that the arrival of this funding represents for village governments. The support and capacity-building role played by both project developers and President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania (PO-RALG) services was widely emphasized. The session highlighted the interest these projects represent from the point of view of the beneficiary communities, and also the significant capacity-building needs associated with them. It also showed the importance of strong collaboration between project developers and PO-RALG at regional, district and local government level, to ensure the necessary transparency and accountability, particularly in terms of how funds are used at local level. The PO-RALG representative stressed the importance of going beyond the 25 villages currently benefiting from these projects, and invited investors to approach the Tanzania Investment Center to facilitate the establishment of new projects. The Verra representative, for her part, insisted on strengthening safeguards to protect indigenous and local communities within the framework of the methodologies used for project certification, in order to reinforce transparency and accountability, and limit conflicts of interest. In this respect, the need to conduct Free and Prior Informed Consent becomes imperative, as does transparency at all levels. The new methodology developed by Verra, which will be presented at the CoP 28, reinforces all these measures aimed at ensuring the high integrity of carbon projects.

2.3.2. Panel 2: The Legal Framework of Carbon Trading in Tanzania

Panelists: Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu, National Carbon Monitoring Center, Hafsa Sasea, Partner Clyde and Co, Tanzania, Mr. Edward Lekita, Member of Parliament-Kiteto, Charles Mmasi and Mr. Ryan Kitcat, Partners- Bowmans, Dr. Richard Muyungi, Tanzania Presidential advisor for climate change and environment.

Moderator: Dr. Wilhelm Kiwango, University of Dodoma



Dr. Yassin Mkwizu (left) - Senior Adviser, Agriculture and Climate Change, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Ms. Heather McEwan (middle), and Ms. Hawa Mwechaga - President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government Tanzania participating in the panel.

The panel on the legal framework was also very lively. Numerous investors and project developers attended the panel and made active contributions. As a reminder, a first amendment to the regulations will be published just after the conference and before CoP 28. However, it seems that the most important changes from the point of view of investors and project developers have been left aside. Three major points emerged from these discussions, and as they stand, they appear to represent barriers to a possible change in the scale of carbon projects.

The first is the question of prepayment of 1% of estimated project revenues over 30 years, which lacks realism in the sense that carbon markets are quite volatile and it is impossible to project 30 years forward in a serious manner. In practice, one seems to be moving more towards an annual payment of 1% of revenue, which seems better but is still a very heavy burden for project developers. It would be more coherent to see this fee applied once projects are generating revenue, rather than in advance.

The second point relates to the 8% royalties that would be taken from the value of the projects, whereas practice in the mining sector is more along the lines of 3%. This desire to retain such a large share of carbon revenues at the government level, while understandable, risks becoming an obstacle to the desire to change the scale of carbon markets. It would become a factor that discourages investors from getting involved in Tanzania, in a context where the market remains very open and highly competitive, as recent developments in Congo DRC and Kenya have revealed.

The last critical point raised by the audience was the question of revenue sharing between the central government and villages on projects carried out on reserved land. The very concept of carbon offsetting aims to remunerate local actors in charge of management to reward them for their efforts. If the desire is truly to involve communities in management and governance, participatory approaches such as Joint Forest Management, Community-Based Forest Management, and Wildlife Management Area must be systematized, and the sharing of benefits must provide larger shares for villages and districts. This point explains why, until now, the majority of projects have been developed on village land. This is regrettable because a significant proportion of forests are located on reserved land and do not benefit from the necessary resources to ensure their effective management, which represents a high risk of degradation in the long term. Secondly, because it is also a loss of income for local development.

The tense exchanges on both sides reveal the extent to which the legal framework and institutional conditions for developing these projects remain unsatisfactory for the time being, if the aim is to scale up these approaches nationwide.



Government officials from various ministries participating in the conference.

2.3.3. Panel 3: How do Governments leverage natural resource management in the carbon markets?

Panelists: Mr. Rajabu Hochi, Tanzania Wildlife Authority Representative, Mr. James Nshare, MNRT representative, Mr. Damian Bell, Executive Director, Honey Guide Foundation, Prof. Felister Mombo, Department of Forestry and Environmental Economics, Sokoine University of Agriculture.

Moderator: Jakob Zenz, Executive Director - Econetix



Prof. Felister Mombo, Department of Forestry and Environmental Economics, Sokoine University of Agriculture in the panel 3

The aim of this third panel was to look at the opportunity represented by carbon credit financing to enable the government to initiate multiplier effects aimed both at bridging the funding gap for the conservation of forests and protected areas that are carbon sinks, and at helping to finance local development. Once again, vivid discussions took place, revealing certain tensions.

In view of the vast forest estate under the responsibility of the central government, the potential of these areas to generate carbon credits is very significant. MNRT agencies (Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)) have a key role to play in reducing the funding gap for conservation activities. The recent developments (announced after the conference, just before CoP 28) which see the development of a partnership between TANAPA and Carbon Tanzania to develop carbon credits on 6 national parks illustrate the way forward to realize this potential. Similar projects can - and should - be developed on reserves under the responsibility of TAWA and TFS. A major challenge remains the capacity-building effort required to enable this change of scale.

Finally, it was mentioned that other state players could potentially benefit from these developments, such as Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) or Rural Energy Agency (REA) for projects linked to the development of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro). The same reasoning applies to the transport, energy and infrastructure sectors, all of which could contribute to greater removal, complementing conservation efforts aimed at keeping natural carbon sinks active.

One of the major elements is the desire of each governmental player involved in these developments to receive a significant share of the revenues generated. While understandable, this may not be the best way to create conditions favorable to investment. In this respect, it seems unfortunate to favour an option that secures small amounts of funding in the short term, to the detriment of a change of scale which, if conditions were favourable, would generate revenues of a completely different magnitude, making a significant contribution to development and conservation at national scale.

Session B2G: Investors to Ministers

Investors: ADAP (Switzerland) - Sandy Mermod, Program manager, AxessImpact (Switzerland) - Yves Carnazzola, CEO, Econetix / Vlinder (Austria) – Jakob Zenz, Executive Director, Seltech (South Korea) - Haesung Lee, Executive Director, Oryon Watermills(Netherlands) -Antoine Vorpe.

Government representatives: Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. John Kyaruzi, Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism, Mr. James Nshare, Mr. Joas Kabete, Ministry of Minerals, Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu, National Carbon Monitoring Center, Ms. Hawa Mechanga, PO-RALG, Tanzania Investment Center, Ms. Grace Lemunge, Rajabu Hochi, TAWA, Lucas Nyambala, TFS Western Zone, Selemani Mayanjo, Baraka Kanyika, Patrick Mwakyoma, TANESCO, Aziz Ally Abbu and Deogratiuous Nagu- Rural Energy Agency.

Moderator: Rebecca Muna, Director- Diligent Consulting Group.



Mr. Yves Carnazzola – CEO of AxessImpact from Switzerland giving presentation during the Business-to-Government (B2G) session.



Mr. Frank Kweka – ADAP Tanzania totally immersed on the ongoing B2G discussions.

The aim of this session was to present new projects by international investors to government stakeholders. The session was organized with 10 minutes of presentation time and short period for questions at the end at the end.

While the ADAP project is relatively classic in that it is based on a Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), it's particularity lies in the fact that the two forest reserves under consideration would be under a Joint Forest Management Agreement. This would enable greater community involvement in the management and governance, as well as a share in tangible benefits. Questions focused on what was described as an underestimate of the carbon stock and flow. The calculations are preliminary and must of course be backed up by additional measures. And given the pressure currently being exerted on the sector, overvaluation still seems a riskier solution, as the scandals surrounding the Lake Kariba project in Zimbabwe and the Kisagau corridor in Kenya have revealed. Finally, PO-RALG representative insisted on the need to develop more projects benefiting the villages, which is relevant. However, developers cannot ignore the forest estate of the central government, and the solution lies in a more balanced distribution of revenues between the state and the communities.

The project presented by AxessImpact offers the government a digital solution to facilitate, centralize and standardize the monitoring of carbon projects in Tanzania. Such an approach would be invaluable in that it would facilitate both monitoring and reporting on ongoing projects, and enable the adoption of homogeneous, standardized metrics to do so. The fact that the proposed digital platform is agnostic and can therefore be adapted to different types of projects and standards is also an asset. The main advantage of adopting such a tool lies in clearer, standardized project monitoring, which in turn contributes to the system's transparency and accountability.

The project proposed by Econetix aims to develop carbon credits in mangrove areas on the Tanzanian coast. Relatively classic in its approach, it focuses on one of the country's most effective carbon sinks, a type of ecosystem that has suffered severe regression at national level. Such projects could help to restore additional areas of mangroves. One of the distinctive features of Econetix's approach is the use of technology to measure and monitor carbon storage.

Seltech's proposed project aims to develop a 100 Megawatt (MW) solar power plant and link its use to the implementation of an agricultural support program. The first site selected for a pilot project is near Chalinze township, and if the results are positive, other sites could

benefit from the same approach. A special feature of the project is the partnership with TANESCO, whereby the unused portion of the electricity generated can be transferred to the grid to generate additional income. Finally, in a context where a significant proportion of electricity, particularly in rural areas, is generated by systems using fossil fuels, such an approach would make it possible to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the Tanzanian energy mix and thus generate carbon credits.

The project proposed by Oryon Watermills aims to install turbine-based hydroelectric power plants in rural areas not connected to the grid. This would generate a run-off-river electricity without the need for dams, whose impact on biodiversity and the river eco-morphology are now well known. The electricity generated by these systems will be offered at a much lower price than that distributed by TANESCO. The turbines are already operational in the Congo DRC, and their installation will contribute to the development of communities that are more resilient to the impacts of climate change. As with the Seltech project, the proposed Oryon Watermills project would help increase the share of renewable energy in Tanzania's energy mix. And here again, the main government partners are TANESCO and REA.

Closing Panel: Business Engagement: Why invest in Tanzania's carbon Sector.

Panelists: Mr. Jo Anderson, LEVEL, Mr. Azaria Kilimba, Carbon Tanzania, Mr. Robin Loveridge, Reforest Africa, Mrs. Ellen Henrikke Aalerud, EQUINOR

Moderator: Marc Baker, CEO - Carbon Tanzania.

This panel, held as a plenary session, was an opportunity to look at Tanzania's strengths in attracting carbon market investors. Several of the speakers explained why Tanzania represents an attractive market: its legal framework, the large stock of carbon resources represented not only by forests, but also by mangrove swamps and marshlands. The centralization of data by the NCMC and that as of 2023 Verra has started developing nationwide data reports to measure the activity of deforestation, forest degradation, reforestation create a significant asset to activity reporting for Tanzania. While the overall



From Left: Mr. Marc Baker - CEO Carbon Tanzania, Mrs. Ellen Henrikke Aalerud – EQUINOR, Mr. Godfrey Malekano – CEO TMX, Mr. Robin Loveridge - Reforest Africa, Mr. Azaria Kilimba - Carbon Tanzania, Mr. Jo Anderson – CEO LEVEL participating in the closing panel.

situation is quite favorable, a number of factors explain why development remains relatively modest to date. The amendments made to the carbon trading regulations (published just after the conference) demonstrate how the government is trying to take account of the difficulties encountered by project developers. That said, the environment is not yet sufficiently attractive to bring about the desired change in scale. Bureaucracy, long lead times for project development, and the fact that all costs and risks are borne by project developers are all handicaps in this respect. Finally, the culture of mistrust towards project developers, particularly foreign ones, also represents an obstacle to the desired change of scale. From this point of view, one of the key elements remains the lack of skills at national level to ensure that Tanzania not only benefits from the revenues generated by carbon credits, but above all becomes an operational player in project development. The same applies to the public sector, where a major capacity-building effort needs to be made not only at the level of the sectoral ministries concerned, but also at PO-RALG level, since it is ultimately these players who are primarily concerned by the development of these projects.

The moderator also took advantage of this final panel to open the floor to questions from the audience. The issues of creating an investment-friendly environment and building local capacity came up repeatedly, revealing that these are necessary conditions for realizing the full potential of carbon credits in Tanzania.

Social events: Both during the lunch break and during the breaks between sessions, networking was in full swing, and many stakeholders - investors, project developers and government representatives alike - were able to make new institutional contacts. In addition, the gala dinner provided an opportunity to extend this time of exchange, and discussions were very lively. We hope that these new meetings will lead to the development of new projects for the benefit of the country.



H.E. Ambassador Didier Chassot, Ambassador of Switzerland to the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr Sheryl Quail from NEPAD and Mrs. Ellen Henrikke Aalerud exchanging ideas during the gala dinner.



Alfahim family exchanging ideas with fellow attendees.

Exhibitions: ADAP's longest-standing local partner, Inyonga Beekeepers Association, had the opportunity to present its activities and products as a side event of the conference. This was a resounding success, with all the honey brought from western Tanzania being sold, and the resulting media exposure helping to promote their products.



Hon. Angellah Kairuki, Hon. Ridhiwani Kikwete, Dr. Richard Muyungi (right) – President's Advisor on Climate change and Environment and other attendees listening a presentation from Inyonga Beekeepers Association from Katavi.

Table 1: Conference Media Coverage

MEDIA HOUSE	WEBSITE	INSTAGRAM	FACEBOOK	TWITTER (X)	NEWSPAPER	YOUTUBE
HABARI LEO	https://habarileo.co.tz/kampuni-250-zakutana-mabadiliko-tabi-nchi/	https://www.instagram.com/p/Czd19Bel-hsi/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link	https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=747087317461833&id=100064817136442&mibextid=qiz2Omg	https://twitter.com/HabariLeo/status/1722967725071348155?t=H-FcW0dXTW5VUHnw-Col6Ug&s=08		
	https://habarileo.co.tz/changamkieni-fursa-biashara-ya-hewa-ukaa/					
ITV			https://www.facebook.com/itvtz/videos/196271736784462			https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TaZtUhfz0k4
DW	https://www.dw.com/sw/fursa-ya-pesa-ya-hewa-ukaa-kwa-walio-vijijini/video-67540368		https://www.facebook.com/dw.kiswahili/videos/je-unafahamu-kuwa-unaweza-kutajirika-kwa-namna-rahisi-sana-katika-maeneo-uli-yopo/353329870542619/			
CLOUDS FM		https://www.instagram.com/p/CzdAtfC5M-L/?img_index=1				https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UHspkMe5TI&t=771s
MZALENDO	https://www.mmbuclub.com/2023/11/tanzania-yafungua-milango-uwekezaji.html					https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KQ-V0_y3W8
	https://mzalendo-habaritz.blogspot.com/2023/11/waziri-wa-maliasili-na-utalii-ashiriki.html					https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aurEtEMWDZE
CHANNEL 10						https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zm7h-cG0t3Q
NTV						https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Aj_cldTpF4
						https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jlr_bRkHPaE
NIPASHE		https://www.instagram.com/p/CzgZY4FKXY-c/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link	https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid-0mRC5v9hu3s88eDdmD-j23Sjdzza72TvzrYWQ85mn1fdCYhHpLu9FLCsdPBS26mixX-l8id=100068210408318&sfnsn=wa&mibextid=RubZ1f			
IPP	https://www.ippmedia.com/sw/biashara-tanzania-kuvuna-kaboni-kukabili-mabadiliko-ya-tabianchi?utm_campaign=shareaholic&utm_medium=whatsapp&utm_source=im					

Table 2: NBS Organizing Committee members

1	Kemilembe Mutasa	Vice President's Office (Tanzania)
2	Eng. Mwanasha Tumbo	Vice President's Office (Tanzania)
3	James Nshare	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Tanzania)
4	Rahim J. Kangezi	Africa Carbon Agency (Tanzania)
5	Cosmas M. Tungaraza	Africa Carbon Agency (Tanzania)
6	Sandy Mermod	ADAP (Switzerland)
7	Yves Carnazzola	AxessImpact (Switzerland)
8	Marc Baker	Carbon Tanzania (Tanzania)
9	Kathryn Ngenda	Africa Development and Investment Solution (Tanzania)
10	Dr. Deo D. Shirima	National Carbon Monitoring Center (Tanzania)

Table 3: NBS Committee Advisors

1	Dr. Richard Muyungi	President's advisor on Climate change and Environment (Tanzania)
2	Yves Hausser	ADAP (Switzerland)
3	Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu	National Carbon Monitoring Center (Tanzania)

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