

TANZANIA GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD AT TUGHIMBE HOTEL, MBEYA FROM 3RD –5TH
DECEMBER 2025

THEME: HARNESSING EARTH RESOURCES FOR A SUSTAINABLE PLANET

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania Geological Society (TGS) Annual Conference 2025 was held from 3rd to 5th December 2025 at Tughimbe Hotel in Mbeya under the theme *Harnessing Earth Resources for a Sustainable Planet*. The conference brought together geoscientists, policymakers, industry practitioners, academics, students, and development partners to deliberate on sustainable utilization of earth resources in support of national development and the Tanzania Development Vision 2050.

Key discussions focused on mineral exploration and responsible mining, critical minerals for energy transition, geothermal energy development, groundwater resources, transboundary water management, petroleum and natural gas development, technological innovation including artificial intelligence, and the role of professional institutions in sustainable resource governance. The conference emphasized strengthening linkages between geology, energy security, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.

The conference concluded that geoscientists play a central role in achieving sustainable development through research, innovation, capacity building, and policy engagement. Despite challenges such as limited technical capacity, weak regulatory enforcement, and fragmented institutional coordination, the benefits of integrated geosciences approaches, ranging from improved livelihoods and energy security to environmental protection, clearly outweigh the constraints. The conference resolved to enhance collaboration, promote technology transfer, support youth engagement, and strengthen the institutional role of TGS in national and regional development agendas.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGA – Africa Geothermal Association

AI – Artificial Intelligence

CRC – Cobalt-Rich Crusts

EAR – East African Rift

GIS – Geographic Information System

GST – Geological Survey of Tanzania

LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas

ML – Machine Learning

MoU – Memorandum of Understanding

ORC – Organic Rankine Cycle

STAMICO – State Mining Corporation

STAS – Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer System

TBS – Tanzania Bureau of Standards

TGS – Tanzania Geological Society

TIPER – Tanzania International Petroleum Reserves Ltd

UN – United Nations

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Tanzania Geological Society Annual Conference is a flagship platform for knowledge exchange, professional networking, and policy dialogue among geoscience stakeholders. The 2025 conference was hosted in Mbeya Region, a strategic mineral-producing area, and attracted wide participation from local and international delegates.

2. DAY 1 – 03RD DECEMBER 2025: OFFICIAL OPENING SESSION

The official opening was initiated by introduction from TGS Secretary at 10:04 a.m, followed by a welcome note from Mbeya Deputy Regional Secretary – Economy and Investment on behalf of the Regional Commissioner. On her welcome note she underscored the importance of geological science experts to extend their expertise to small scale miners as they are currently operating their business primitively. TGS can help with identifying mineral potential fields to reduce unnecessary loss, to identify risky areas in order to prevent hazards like land slide. Integration of geological expertise will generally improve production efficiency and eventually enhance financial flow and economic growth in general.

After welcoming the guest of honour and the participants to Mbeya, TGS President's speech and welcome note followed. Among other things, he explained the excursions that involved 160 participants. He also explained the functions of TGS and achievement of TGS including acquisition of land for TGS offices in Dodoma as well as regional and international collaboration with other geological societies. He also informed the Guest of Honor that the Geoscientists Registration Board was still in the process. He linked the successful registration of the board to national 2050 vision and AI revolution as the registration board will establish favourable conditions for the flourish of geoscience activities, efficient research, civil participation in mineral sector among other things.

His speech was followed by the speech of the Guest of Honor – the Chief Secretary of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar at 10:28 a.m.

The Guest of Honor congratulated TGS for several achievements including sustenance of yearly conferences, exponential growth, success to forge relations with regional and international geoscientists etc. She challenged TGS to examine its role to the national 2050 vision in areas like research in natural resources, clean energy, land use planning, energy diversification in relation to energy security, research on alternative use of minerals like coal as well as to education to public on sustainable clean energy use. The Guest of Honor also challenged geoscientists to increase efficiency by engaging Artificial Intelligence and to raise awareness among primary and secondary school students to increase the number of geologists in the country. She further urged TGS to raise awareness of their expertise to citizens by using different media outlets like radios and TVs to enhance its relevance to the community.

Additionally, she promised to fast track the registration process of the Tanzania Geoscientists Board to address problems associated with absence. She also urged TGS to collaborate with financial institutions to educate small scale miners on financial management so that they would invest their money wisely. She further urged TGS to come up with solutions to restore mining depleted areas.

2.1 Recognition of the Outstanding Geoscientist

Then the TGS Secretary introduced the outstanding 2025 geoscientist – Dr. Joas Muganyizi Kabete – a geologist, a geologist with 34 years' experience in mineral exploration and gold mining among others. He is also a founder of Mazoka Resources Company and TGS advisory board member. Dr. Kabete narrated his journey to geological sciences, and he emphasized persistence and consistence as core values to be adopted by young geoscientists.

That was followed by a vote of thanks from Mr. Manyama Makweba. Among other things he acknowledged the growth of local geoscientists in the mining and energy sectors in the country and called for government to engage geoscientists in different mining and energy endeavours in the county. Thereafter, the photo session followed and marked the end of the opening session, then the Guest of Honor visited exhibition booths where geoscientists had displayed their research findings and various developments in their institutions.

3. KEYNOTE SPEECHES

After a health break, keynote speeches session commenced at 12:05 pm. Two keynote speeches emphasized national ownership of geological data, strengthening exploration technologies, peace and stability, and upgrading artisanal and small-scale mining through geological mapping, improved mining methods, optimized processing, and enhanced management and safety systems.

The first Keynote Speech was from Mary Stith who underscored the importance of Tanzanians to own first hand geological information and to develop skills and technologies required in exploration and mining as well as to strengthen legal competencies. She also urged the country to strengthen peace and stability.

The second keynote speech was from Gerald Chuwa. He posed a question on whether we should continue with current Western led exploration practices or we should upscale small-scale miners towards medium scale to large scale. Then suggested the importance of bridging the technical gap in gold mining for maximum value addition in Tanzania by proposing an enterprise centred approach for upgrading Small-Scale Artisanal mining. He characterised small scale artisanal mining and proposed four pillars for upgrading it including geological mapping, improved mining methods and planning, processing and recovery by optimising crushing and grinding, enhanced gravity and lastly, management, finance, and safety. He also proposed steps to implementation plan and highlighted associated

challenges and risks as well as potential impact to the economy society and environment.

4. PANEL DISCUSSION

The keynote speeches were followed by a panel discussion on Technologies in Exploration and Responsible Mining at 14:27 pm. It was guided by 4 questions:

Discussants: Godson Kameanda, Avemaria Mgulashi, Joas Kabete and Kinabo

1. What innovative exploration technologies are relevant to Tanzania and how can they be deployed responsibly?

Kabete said to understand relevant technologies one needs first to understand exactly what he is looking for, then to understand geophysics and geochemistry of the ground. Regarding innovation he said there is some progress and we are advancing fast. Tanzania is still virgin regarding exploration as compared to Australia, so we have ample opportunities.

2. How does the recently enacted regulations emphasize the role of technology in supporting small scale miners? Kameanda from the Mining Commission said most Chinese are using “Hi-bleaching technology”. Few are using CALs. Mining methods have not changed. Generally mining commission encourages technologies that promote environmental safety.

3. What are the best practices conducted by North Mara in relation to exploration and sustainability and how do they interact with small scale miners? Mgulashi from North Mara said the relationship has not been so good so far but it is improving. People had negative attitude on the company but the company has established community involvement measures including awareness campaigns and projects including funding small scale mining.

4. How should Tanzania’s mining regulations and frameworks encourage small scale mining? Kinabo said mining poses complexities – at one side there is benefit from minerals business and at another side there is environmental hazards. He further said that the regulations and frameworks have loopholes that investors take advantage and leave the regulator at a losing side. The regulations hardly benefit small scale mining. In a nutshell he called for a balance between mining business needs and environmental safety.

4.1 Plenary Discussion

A participant raised a question regarding the possibility of tapping Chinese mining technology, particularly from Chinese investors currently involved in medium- and small-scale mining. The participant asked whether the government could make it mandatory for Chinese operators to disseminate their technology to local small-scale miners. In response, it was noted that the main challenge lies in monitoring the technologies introduced. The existing framework is not effective in tracking,

regulating, or ensuring adoption of these technologies by local miners. It was emphasized that appropriate mechanisms are needed to understand how the technologies operate, including their strengths and limitations, before meaningful transfer can occur.

Another participant shifted the discussion toward innovation, questioning how national institutions could collaborate to develop indigenous mining technologies rather than relying heavily on imported ones. Concerns were raised about whether the country currently possesses sufficient technical and institutional capacity to support such innovation.

Further, participants inquired whether anyone present had practical experience with Chinese technology in mineral exploration and resource discovery, seeking insights into its applicability and effectiveness in the Tanzanian context.

In response, an officer from the Mining Commission explained that Chinese investors are formally required to submit mine design plans, prospecting plans, and to facilitate technological knowledge transfer to Tanzanians. However, the officer acknowledged that compliance remains weak, and many investors do not fully meet these obligations.

Kabete questioned the feedback mechanisms between the Mining Commission and the government, particularly regarding challenges related to technology transfer. He observed a significant gap in coordination between the Mining Commission and the Tanzania Geological Survey (TGS). He further advised that the Mining Commission should engage technical experts to oversee and guide technology transfer processes. At present, he noted, enforcement and reinforcement mechanisms are inadequate.

It was generally agreed that the current technology transfer model is ineffective. Participants recommended that the Mining Commission employ professionals with expertise in technology transfer, rather than relying on technology owners to directly train small-scale miners, a model that has proven impractical.

In response, the Mining Commission officer acknowledged the need for stronger stakeholder collaboration, involving government, academia, industry, and local communities. The officer noted that some Chinese investors exploit regulatory weaknesses, and that there are no geoscientists currently employed to evaluate and study imported technologies. It was emphasized that collaboration efforts should be formally and structurally institutionalized.

Participants further recommended that the government mandate the involvement of qualified professionals within mining entities, both to enhance local employment and to strengthen regulatory enforcement. It was stressed that professional and technical approaches, rather than purely mechanical or operational efforts, should guide the management of mining activities. In concluding remarks, the Mining Commission

officer encouraged participants to view the identified challenges as opportunities, particularly for geologists and other mining professionals, to play a more active role in shaping effective technology transfer and sustainable mining practices. Then the panel discussion was followed by four paper presentations.

5. PAPER PRESENTATIONS

SN	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE	SUMMARY
1	Emmanuel Kazimoto	Geochemistry and U-Pb Geochronology of the Neoproterozoic Aluminous A-type granite in the South western Tanzania: Implications for the Tonian geodynamic evolution of Southern Africa	The presentation showed that the Litembo granite in southwestern Tanzania is an A-type, within-plate granite formed during Tonian–Cryogenian magmatism (~730–740 Ma) associated with crustal extension and the breakup of Rodinia. Its geochemical features indicate limited fractional crystallization and low mineralization potential, contributing to understanding Precambrian crustal evolution in the Ubendian Belt.
2	Ernest Mulaya	‘Lost Riches Beneath Our Feet’: Structural controls on mineralisation from missed targets to model-driven discoveries	The presentation emphasized how integrating structural geology, 3D geometric modeling, and kinematic analysis helps reveal hidden structural controls on mineralization that are often missed by conventional mapping. Using examples from Tanzania, it shows that folds, fault refraction, and transtensional strain partitioning can create effective fluid pathways and traps for mineralization, enabling more accurate, model-driven mineral exploration.
3	Stanley Shitindi	Critical Minerals as the Backbone of the Energy Transition Challenges and Strategic Role of the Geological Survey of Tanzania	The presentation explained that critical minerals are essential for the global energy transition due to their economic importance and supply risks, and that Tanzania has significant potential in minerals such as

		(GST) for Sustainable Energy Transition	nickel, graphite, rare earth elements, and uranium critical minerals. It highlights the strategic role of the Geological Survey of Tanzania in mapping, targeted exploration, and promoting value addition to overcome data gaps, environmental challenges, and global market pressures while supporting sustainable energy transition
4	Joas Kabete	An Apparently Poorly Endowed Undewa-Ilangali Gold Province: A proxy to discoveries in the under-explored belts situated in the Central Tanzania Region, Archean Tanzania Craton	The presentation argued that the Undewa-Ilangali Gold Province in Central Tanzania, previously considered poorly endowed, shares strong geological and structural similarities with world-class Archean gold provinces such as the Yilgarn Craton, indicating high but underexplored discovery potential. Recent findings from the Mazoka Greenstone Belt and Mafulungu Metamorphic Belt show significant orogenic gold mineralization controlled by complex lithostructural settings, suggesting that systematic geological mapping and tectonic synthesis can unlock major new gold discoveries in the region.

5.1 DAY 2 – 4th December 2025: Paper Presentations

The second day started with presentation of various topics from 09:00 am as follows:

SN	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE	SUMMARY
1	Obeid Lemna	Mapping Geology from Aeromagnetic Data: Implications for Mineral Exploration and	The presentation demonstrates that aeromagnetic data are a powerful tool for mapping subsurface lithologies, faults,

		Geodynamic Setting	<p>shear zones, and alteration zones, providing critical insights for mineral and hydrocarbon exploration</p> <p>By integrating aeromagnetic analysis with other geophysical and geological datasets, it also improves understanding of regional tectonic structures, rift evolution, and overall geodynamic history</p>
2	Rachel Sabuni	Technological innovations in the exploration of cobalt-rich ferromanganese crusts in the Pacific Ocean: Advancing responsible seabed mining.	<p>The Japan based study targeted ferromanganese crusts because they are rich in cobalt, platinum and cobalt which are significant in energy transition. Highlighted criteria for selecting CRC exploration area- large volcanic edifices shallower than 1,000-1,5000m and substrates older than 20ma; areas of strong and persistent current activity etc. Used BMS instrument to drill CRC. Successful marine research requires interdisciplinary approach. Demonstrated stages of processing core. The crust is dominated by limestone, basalt, and sands. She highlighted implication to Tanzania and she shared sea bed exploration opportunities in Japan, Korea etc.</p>
4	Yedidia Mgema	Bridging the gap: Intergrating implicit and machine learning modelling in mineral resource estimation	<p>The study was based on feedback from Barrick challenge on resource estimation. The presentation demonstrated how integrating implicit geological modelling with machine learning improves mineral resource estimation by better capturing complex geology, grade variability, and reducing uncertainty compared to traditional methods. Using the Enterprise Gold Deposit case study, it shows that a hybrid</p>

			Geo-AI workflow delivers faster, more accurate, and more reliable resource models while remaining compliant with reporting standards.
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After the break, presentation session resumed at 14:45 and the following papers were presented:

SN	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE	SUMMARY
1	Kagusi Kagusi	Modeling Groundwater Resources of the Strampriet Transboundary Aquifer Systems	<p>The study models groundwater resources of the Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer System (STAS) and shows that invasive Prosopis and Acacia vegetation significantly reduces net recharge through rainfall interception and high evapotranspiration in a semi-arid climate.</p> <p>Results indicate consistently negative net recharge, suggesting that STAS groundwater is largely fossil or very slowly replenished, with recharge strongly controlled by vegetation cover, unsaturated zone thickness, and rainfall distribution</p>
2	Segule Mwanamkuu Mwanyika	Transboundary Water Management in Tanzania: Benefits and Challenges	<p>The presentation highlighted that Tanzania has nine water basins, seven of which are transboundary, and a total of 14 transboundary water sources governed by frameworks such as the 2014 UN Watercourses Convention, regional institutions, and various agreements, protocols, and MoUs. It concluded that although transboundary water management faces challenges including limited technical and financial capacity, unharmonized legal frameworks, and slow decision-</p>

			making, the benefits—such as improved livelihoods, irrigation and hydropower development, safe drinking water, environmental protection, and capacity building—clearly outweigh the challenges.
3	Filbeta Magidange		The presentation introduced the role of TBS in the mining and minerals sector. It explained the concept of quality infrastructure—covering standardization through stakeholder-driven guidelines and specifications, testing and certification of products, and metrology for measuring equipment—while also highlighting TBS’s role in research and training.
4	William Kalinga	Geological Survey of Tanzania State of the Art Lab Services	The presentation highlighted the roles and coverage of GST, emphasizing its laboratories as providers of professional and reliable services. It outlined key services such as gold, coal, and graphite analysis; soil and rock mechanics; aggregate testing; and metallurgical tests, while noting that GST serves as a multidisciplinary hub linking sectors including agriculture, water resources management, and gas and petroleum exploration.
5	Mary Moshi	Exploring Ree Resources in Tanzania	

5.2 DAY 3 – 05th December 2025: Paper Presentations

The third day of the conference commenced at 09:15 a.m with the following presentations:

SN	PRESENTER	TOPIC	SUMMARY
1	Epiphania Mutabazi	Geothermal Assessment of Rift Basins of Rift Systems of	The presentation assessed geothermal resources in the southwestern Rift basins of Tanzania using 3D geological

		Southwest Tanzania	modelling, Thermo-GIS, and a techno-economic approach to estimate heat availability for power generation and direct-use applications. It concluded that the area has significant geothermal potential (exceeding 45 MW in some zones), with project viability strongly influenced by subsurface properties, uncertainty in permeability and thickness, energy demand, and proximity to infrastructure
2	Denis Moshi	Application of Magnetotelluric Method in Assessing	The presentation applied the magnetotelluric method to assess subsurface resistivity at the Kiejombaka geothermal prospect in southwestern Tanzania, revealing a layered structure consisting of a shallow low-resistivity clay cap, an intermediate resistive geothermal reservoir, and a deeper high-resistivity basement. It concluded that resistivity anomalies aligned with the Mbaka Fault indicate active fluid circulation and heat transfer, confirming strong geothermal potential in the area
3	Berliner Bujulu	System Design for Minimization of Gasoline Vapours Release from Storage Tanks to Atmosphere	The presentation demonstrated a design and evaluated a system to minimize gasoline vapor emissions from storage tanks at TIPER by integrating a water jacket, globe valve, and packed-bed absorber, supported by detailed characterization of gasoline properties and process simulation. It concluded that the proposed system could reduce gasoline vapor emissions by up to 97.7%, delivering significant environmental benefits and cost savings through reduced carbon emissions and evaporative losses

4	Daniel Reuben	Natural Gas Field Production Forecasting Using Machine Learning	The presentation demonstrated the use of machine learning models to forecast natural gas and associated fluid production at Field “Z” (Mnazi Bay), addressing the limitations of traditional forecasting methods such as decline curve analysis and reservoir simulation. It concluded that ML-based models achieved high accuracy with strong performance metrics, making them reliable tools for future production planning and decision-making in the oil and gas sector
5	Wangese Matiko	Upcoming Drilling Operations in Mnazi Bay and Ntorya Gas Fields in the Ruvuma Basin	The presentation outlined upcoming drilling operations in the Mnazi Bay and Ntorya gas fields in Tanzania’s Ruvuma Basin, highlighting their significance in boosting natural gas production to meet rising domestic energy demand and support power generation. It concluded that the planned wells would strengthen national energy security, increase government revenue, attract investment, and contribute to long-term economic growth and sustainable energy development
6	Kato Kabaka	Africa Geothermal Arena	The presentation outlined the procedure for registering as a member of the Africa Geothermal Association, including selecting a membership category, completing an online registration form, submitting required documents, and making payment through specified channels. It also details available individual and institutional membership categories, associated fees, and payment options, noting that only paid members are eligible to vote and hold office

			and that membership certificates are issued for 2025
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6. PANEL DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS AND OIL AND GAS PRACTICE

At 12:04 p.m., a panel discussion commenced. The panelists included Ngeleja Mgejwa, Ernest Mulaya, and Erick Kibera. The discussion focused on the role of geologists in leading sustainable energy initiatives and how geologists can effectively collaborate with energy engineers. The panel explored the intersection between geology, geothermal energy, and carbon capture, and raised the question of how geologists and energy engineers can work together, given that energy systems are often perceived as the domain of engineers.

Mgejwa posed a key question regarding the role of geology in renewable energy and natural gas. He noted that hydropower remains the dominant energy source in Tanzania, with geologists playing a significant role in hydro projects. He further explained that natural gas is already an important energy source and is expected to play an even greater role, particularly in transport. According to projections, natural gas is expected to dominate the energy power mix after 2030.

In the renewable energy sector, geothermal energy plays a critical role in sustainability. He also highlighted emerging agendas within the energy transition, such as clean cooking energy, where liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is expected to account for a significant share. It is projected that within the next ten years, about 80% of Tanzanians will be using LPG. He added that while natural gas may be depleted in approximately 50 years, there is still significant work to be done in areas such as critical minerals, reaffirming that geoscience is deeply intertwined with energy transition and sustainability.

Mulaya noted that there is no single definition of clean energy, as interpretation depends on context. In developing countries, clean energy refers to the transition from charcoal and firewood, whereas in developed countries it often refers to moving away from LPG. He cited examples such as the United States, where electricity is largely produced from natural gas, and the United Kingdom, which stopped coal-based electricity generation in 2024. He argued that Tanzania must define its own sustainable energy pathway and proposed an energy mix as the most viable option. He also pointed out that a major challenge for renewable energy is funding, and that many renewable sources, such as solar, are not yet fully integrated into the national grid.

The discussion emphasized the need to critically assess available resources, noting that development agendas often change, leaving Tanzania perpetually behind. Participants agreed on the importance of determining national capacity and charting a realistic path forward. Tanzania has invested heavily in natural gas infrastructure,

and there is a need to explore environmentally safe ways of utilizing this resource, particularly as the country advances toward industrialization. Geoscientists will continue to be essential, both in exploring new gas fields and in developing carbon capture and storage technologies.

6.1 Plenary Discussion

During the open discussion, Makweba argued that carbon capture is not a locally driven innovation and questioned its relevance in the Tanzanian context. He emphasized that Tanzania produces an insignificant amount of carbon dioxide and already has extensive forest cover capable of absorbing emissions. He described carbon capture as a foreign agenda that may not align with national priorities, cautioning against adopting policies that could suppress local development.

Another participant noted that Tanzania has many uncoordinated energy initiatives, with several projects being politically driven and unsustainable. The participant stressed the need for national implementation plans that interlink and harmonize energy projects.

It was further noted that Tanzania is currently pursuing an energy transition strategy based on available energy sources, with an emphasis on power mix. A national natural gas plan is already in place, and renewable energy sources are expected to complement this transition. Natural gas remains the central pillar of the country's energy strategy.

Mulaya reiterated that energy practices and policies must ultimately address people's needs. He emphasized that Tanzania does not require carbon capture technologies due to its forest resources, and that every energy solution has environmental implications. Therefore, the priority should be to choose options with minimal environmental impact.

Regarding natural gas extraction, it was noted that only a small portion of Tanzania's gas reserves is located onshore, while the majority lies offshore in deep-sea environments. Concerns were raised about whether Tanzania has the capacity to extract deep-sea gas affordably. While geologists have successfully identified and estimated gas reserves, the remaining challenges lie within legal, financial, and engineering domains.

On clean cooking, it was clarified that the current terminology is modern cooking energy, as outlined in the 2015 Energy Policy. This concept encompasses infrastructure development, technological innovation, awareness campaigns, and business opportunities aimed at improving cooking practices.

7. ROLE OF TGS IN SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Participants identified several roles for the TGS in advancing sustainable energy:

- TGS annual conferences serve as important platforms for information and knowledge sharing.
- TGS should spearhead the implementation of resolutions and decisions made during conferences.
- TGS members, particularly those from universities, should engage in innovation and knowledge dissemination.
- Members should actively participate in decision-making organs such as boards and committees.

8. CONFERENCE CLOSURE

The closing session commenced at 3:00 p.m.; attended by the Guest of Honour, the Mbeya Local Mining Officer.

Kato delivered closing remarks, acknowledging the growth of TGS and commending the active participation of young scholars in academic and professional activities.

On behalf of the students, Ms. Rahma Musa expressed gratitude to all sponsors, with special appreciation to Venance Mwase of STAMICO for sponsoring students to attend the conference, noting that such support inspires and empowers emerging professionals.

Speaking on behalf of international students, Lamin Kante acknowledged the conference's role in strengthening his geological knowledge. He stated that TGS is internationally recognized, including in The Gambia, and noted that his government supported his participation in the conference.

In the TGS President's remarks, appreciation was extended to the Regional Mineral Officer for exceptional support, as well as to all sponsors. The President thanked students for their role in facilitating the conference and gave special recognition to STAMICO and Dr. Kabete for sponsoring students. He announced the establishment of the Kabete Fund, aimed at sustaining student sponsorship, and reaffirmed TGS's commitment to community engagement, knowledge sharing, and livelihood improvement.

In his remarks, the Guest of Honour, speaking on behalf of the Mbeya Regional Commissioner, thanked TGS for selecting Mbeya as the conference venue and acknowledged the strong collaboration between TGS and the regional administration. He emphasized the importance of peace and security in enabling such events and noted that TGS activities have contributed to geological discoveries, positioning Mbeya as the second-largest mineral-producing region in Tanzania. He urged TGS members to act as ambassadors for the Mbeya Region.

The conference was officially adjourned at 3:50 p.m.