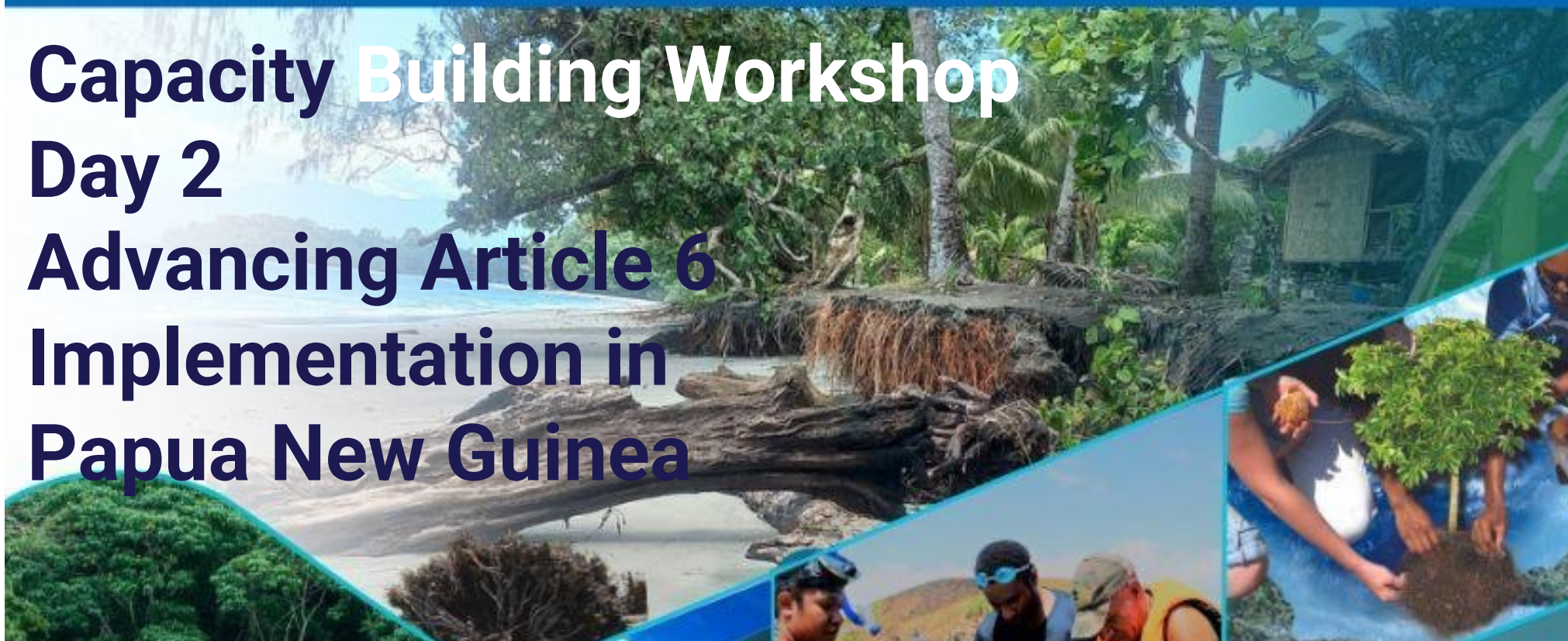




Capacity Building Workshop

Day 2

Advancing Article 6 Implementation in Papua New Guinea





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Embedding Workshop Learnings into National Strategies

Open Discussions & Group Exercise

Operationalizing Article 6 & Capacity Building

1. What key challenges do countries face in operationalizing Article 6, and how can capacity-building programs better address them?
2. How can collaboration with stakeholders and international organizations be strengthened to support Article 6 initiatives?
3. What additional resources or support would be most beneficial for countries at different stages of Article 6 implementation?
4. How do countries measure the effectiveness of capacity-building programs?
5. What future plans or initiatives are in place to enhance Article 6 support in the region?
6. Based on your country's progress, what crucial aspects should the workshop cover, and where would you appreciate a special focus?
7. Are there any important themes missing from the program that should be included?

Carbon Trading & Investments in Low-Carbon Technologies

1. What are the current gaps in investments for low-carbon technologies in your country?
2. What strategies can be employed to address these gaps and leverage carbon market policies to promote investment?
3. What challenges do you face in operationalizing carbon trading systems, and how can they be addressed?
4. What strategies could be implemented to effectively operationalize carbon trading mechanisms?



Reflections

Current NDC Details

1. What does my current NDC include?
2. What is included in the conditional part of my NDC? What kind of support will be utilized?
3. What aspects are outside the scope of my NDC? Does the country plan to mobilize these, and if so, how?

Future NDC Considerations

1. What could be included in my future NDC?
2. Is it possible to credit the results now and then later end the crediting period, counting the results towards my NDC?

Contributions to Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDs)

1. What could contribute to my LT-LEDs?





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Role of Private Sector Participation in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Updates on Article 6 Global vs Pacific Islands

- **78%** of the Parties to the Paris Agreement indicate that they plan to, or may, **use at least one type of Article 6** cooperation in their NDCs^[1]

A6.2

- **8 Parties** submitted A6.2 **Initial Report**^[2] (as of 10 Dec. 2024) **(1)**
- **6 Parties** **underwent A6 Technical Expert Review** (TER) in Oct. 2024
- **2 Parties** have already submitted **authorization statements**



A6.2 Initial Report
of Vanuatu

A6.4^[3]

- **95+ Parties** submitted a designated national authority (**DNA**) for the PACM **(7 out of 14)**
- **20+** designated operational entity (**DOE**) submitted application
- **1000+** **prior notification** for **new activities** submitted **(0)**
- **10** approval **transition activities** **(0)**
- **12 Parties** submitted the **host Party fulfillment forms** **(0)**
- **1500+** transition activities completed global stakeholder consultation process under 6.4 **(0)**

Bilateral Agreements

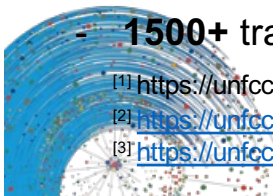
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Projects 1 of 22

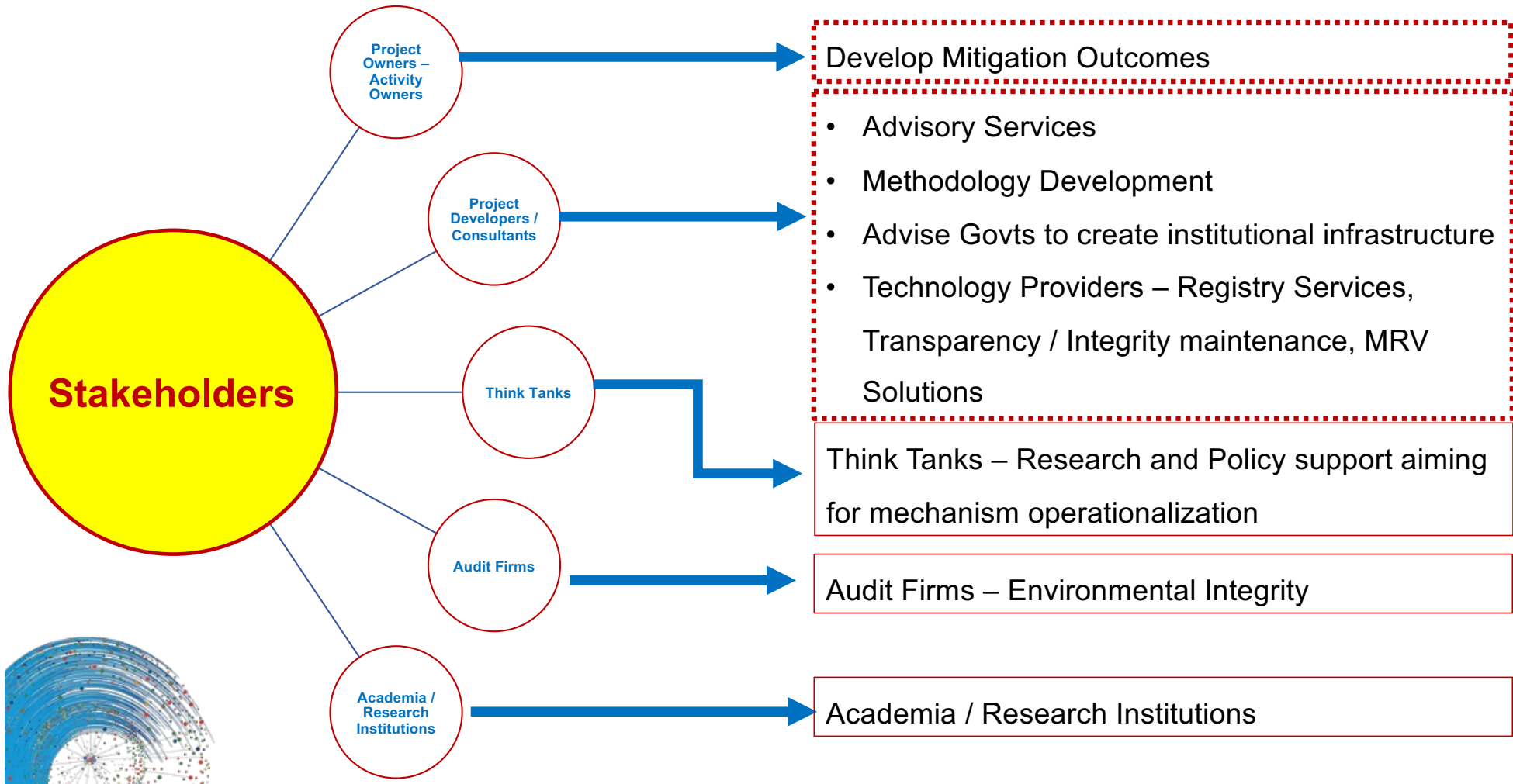
^[1] <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/2024-ndc-synthesis-report#Targets>

^[2] <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/carp/submitted-reports#Initial-and-updated-reports>

^[3] <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-64-mechanism>



Private Sector



Private Sector Roles and Responsibilities

Develop High-Quality Carbon Projects

- Familiarizing with Article 6.4 mechanism processes **Forms & Tools**, as available on the UNFCCC website¹
- Invest projects, generate **high-integrity carbon credits**, ensuring adherence to methodologies approved under Article 6
- Identify and develop mitigation projects that **align with host countries' NDCs**

Engage in Carbon Markets

- Understand **sectoral priorities and baselines** for eligible activities
- Leverage cooperative approaches (**Article 6.2**) and participate in Article 6.4 / **PACM**

Build Partnerships

- **Collaborating** with Governments and MDBs - host countries in developing operational frameworks for Article 6 transactions (**Co-Develop Capacity Building Programs**)
- Accessing **Climate Finance**: Secure funding for eligible projects through blended finance models (green bonds, sustainability-linked loans)

Risk Management

- Addressing **Double Counting Risks**. (Work closely with governments to develop and align with Article 6 rules)
- Maintaining Integrity in Carbon Markets. Avoid reputational risks by prioritizing high-integrity projects and adhering to emerging guidelines from organizations like ICVCM



>>> Significant Opportunities & Responsibilities for Private Sector <<<

¹ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/article-64-supervisory-body/rules-and-regulations#form>

Private Sector Roles and Responsibilities

Financial Sector Innovation

- Innovative **Finance Models**: Combine public and private funding to scale climate initiatives considering carbon revenues
- Carbon Revenue Streams: Utilize Article 6-compliant mechanisms to generate and reinvest carbon revenues
- **Partnerships with Multilateral Banks**: Engage MDBs and climate funds to prioritize Article 6 projects

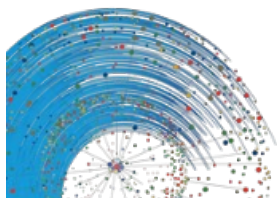
Capacity Building

- **Collaboration** between governments, NGOs, and communities to ensure projects deliver co-benefits like sustainable development and social inclusion
- Training and Tools - **build capacity** for project developers, financial experts, and local institutions to meet operational requirements
- **Partner with governments** to identify priority sectors for Article 6 contributions aligned with NDC targets

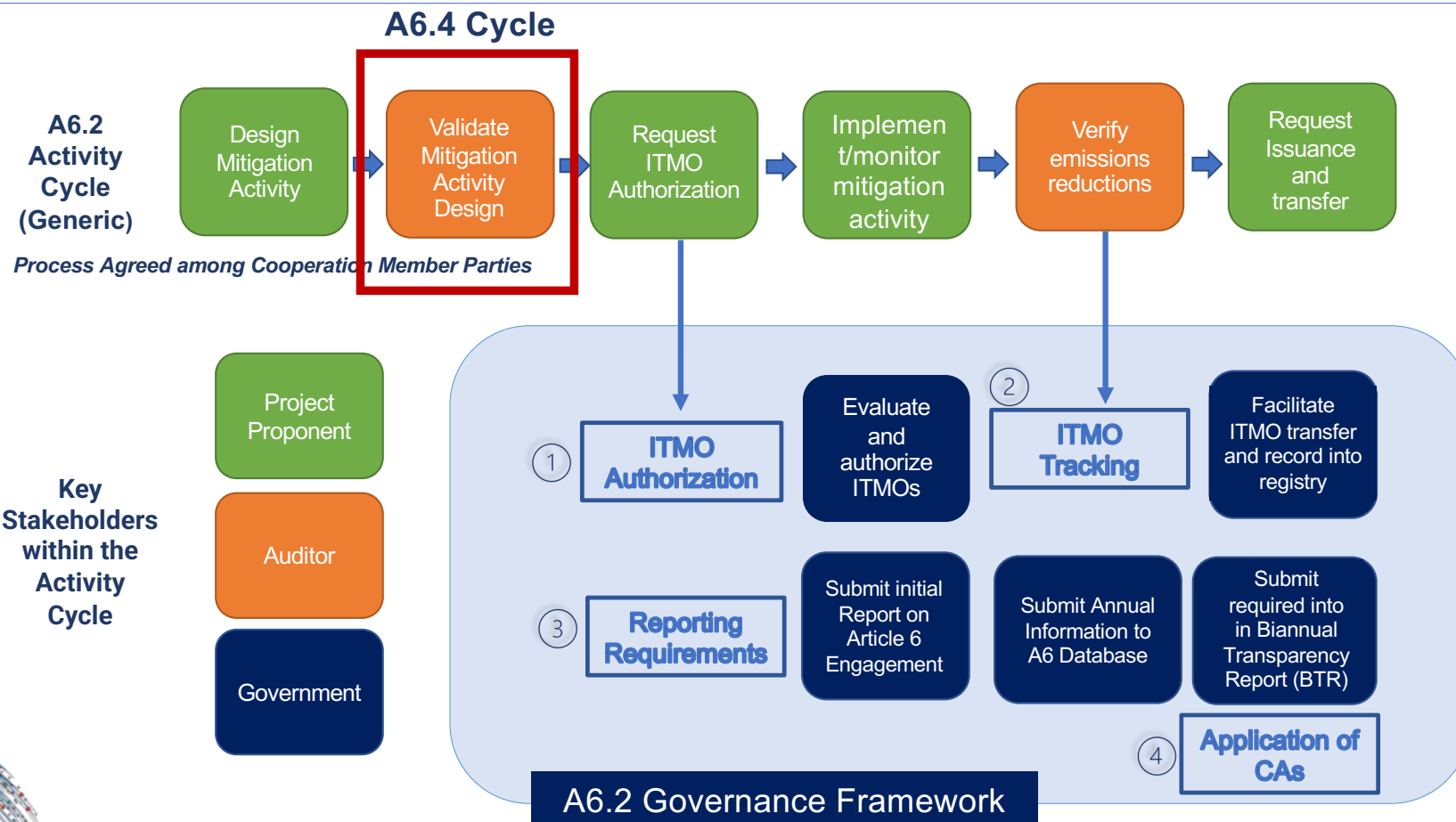
Advocacy & Policy Alignment – Civil Societies / Project Developers

- Advocate for **supportive national policies & frameworks** - maximize Article 6 benefits
- Standardization: Promote **regional engagement and cooperation across markets**
- Scalability: **Develop replicable, scalable solutions**
- Focus on initiatives that deliver measurable SDG outcomes with social, economic, and environmental benefits

>>> Civil Society, Financial Institutions, etc - Capitalize on Article 6 Opportunities <<<



Indicative Mitigation Activity Cycle for Article 6.2



Source: Illustration adapted from the Screening and Developing Article 6 Activities Guide, SPAR6C Project, GGGI, 2024.

Strategy & Opportunities for Private Sector

- **Opportunity for the Private Sector:** Financing higher-cost mitigation measures & generate Sustainable development co-benefits as part of social and environmental contribution.
- A detailed and even public country-level strategy is likely to provide confidence to
 - donor countries and institutions and
 - Sectoral ministries, government agencies and the private sector
- This strategy will also support:
 - Understanding the medium and long-term objectives.
 - Establish overall objectives that will guide participation, such as the number of Mitigation Outcomes that the government intends to transfer.
 - Which sectors will be targeted?
 - Which types of activities are preferable in these sectors?
- Once a strategy is in place, several implementation processes are closely related to this strategy- it is the Art 6 Framework.





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Open Discussion



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Bhutan Country Experience

Mr. Chimi Dorji

Environment Officer

Department of Environment and Climate Change



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Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

BHUTAN
Believe

Bhutan's Carbon Market Initiatives

Article 6: A Tool for Implementing Mitigation Actions Towards Climate Goals – Bhutan Experiences



Department of Environment and Climate Change
Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Royal Government of Bhutan

March 6, 2025

How Bhutan Look at Article 6

- Pursue and achieve carbon neutral economy through decarbonization of economy.
- Opportunity to monetize climate actions.
- Technology development and transfer that best fit the unique national circumstances of Bhutan.
- Social, environmental and sustainable co-benefits
- Raising NDC ambitions - Bhutan help fulfilling others NDC

Key Milestones

Milestones	Significance and progress	Timeline
Carbon Market Rule (CMR) adopted by erstwhile NEC	Lays foundation and fulfills participation requirement for Bhutan's participation in the International Carbon Markets, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Elaboration of the institutional mechanism and setting carbon assets development process is required.	2023 (achieved)
Bhutan Climate Fund launched as World Bank Executed Trust Fund during COP 28 in Dubai	Bhutan's strategic approach to carbon markets to make market viable for smaller country like Bhutan through aggregation and intermediation of sale and buying of credits.	2023 (ongoing)
National Carbon Registry (NRC) launched during COP 28 in Dubai	Recording and tracking of carbon credits to ensure transparency and credibility of carbon credits in the market. (avoiding double counting of the credits)	2023 (ongoing)
Carbon Market Policy	Sets guiding principle, institutional arrangements, carbon assets development process and inform and clarifies operationalization of BCF & NCR	February 2025

Key Milestones cont..

Milestones	Significance and progress	Timeline
Positive list	Announced and published in the website	2025 (achieved)
Bilateral Carbon Collaboration	IA signed with Singapore on 28th February 2025. Exploring carbon collaboration with Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, South Korea and Australia.	(ongoing)
CDM transitioning to article 6.4 Mechanism.	Facilitating 3 CDM projects transitioning to article 6.4 Mechanism.	(ongoing)
New developments in Article 6	DECC is closely follow new developments in Article 6 space globally.	On going



Bhutan National Registry

Phases and Expected Timing

Phase 1 *Testing*

During this phase, participants will use a test environment, provided by the World Bank, to be able to test the Core Registry.

Participants will be provided with test scripts which will guide the testing process.

Feedback will be collected based on testing results.

2-4 Weeks

Phase 2 *Feedback Assessment*

After testing, the World Bank will guide a needs assessment session which is aimed at uncovering the specific needs of the country registry.

A questionnaire will guide the discussion to understand what gaps exist (if any) between the current Core Registry and what is needed by the country.

Phase 3 *Customization*

Once the needs assessment phase has been completed, the World Bank will work with the Core Registry development team to define and estimate the customizations that are **feasible** to meet the needs of the country registry.

Once the scope of customizations has been confirmed, the dev team will customize the Core Registry.

Variable

Phase 4 *Deployment*

After the feedback assessment phase, each country can decide to deploy the Core Registry.

Once the decision to deploy has been made, the existing software can be deployed and used by the participant.

Should customizations be defined in Phase 3, those customizations can be deployed once they are available.

1-2 Weeks



WORLD BANK GROUP



Climate
Warehouse

Core Registry – High Level Explanation of Modules

OVERVIEW: The Core Registry comprises two modules – a register module and a transaction layer module. These two modules together form a functional registry.

Module 1 – Register



- **Record climate action projects including details such as:**
 - Project details and scope
 - Verifiers/validators
 - Estimations for expected MOs
 - Labels awarded by external agencies
- **Record MOs with details including:**
 - Carbon credit type and status
 - Link to the project
 - NDC/CA information

Module 2 – Transaction Layer



- **Create and issue carbon credits to represent MOs:**
 - Create unique carbon credits for each vintage of MOs
 - Issue carbon credits to specific entities
- **Manage owned carbon credits using Climate Wallet:**
 - View carbon credits details
 - Send carbon credits to another entity
 - Retire carbon credits directly for the beneficiary
- **Record carbon credits transactions automatically using the Climate Explorer:**
 - Automatically detect and record carbon credit issuances and retirements
 - Prove the beneficiary party for a particular retirement

Carbon Market Policy 2025

1. CONTEXT

- *Strategic Policy Context*
- *Guiding Principles for Participation under Art. 6*
- *Bhutan's Recent Developments in Carbon Markets*

2. CARBON MARKET STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- *Indicative Governance Framework*
- *Carbon Market Infrastructure and Ecosystem*
- *Bhutan Climate Fund*
- *Digital Ecosystem*
- *Indicative Governance Framework of Carbon Registry*

3. KEY PROCESSES FOR CARBON ASSET DEVELOPMENT

- *Project Development*
- *Implementation*
- *First Transfer and CA*

4. TECHNICAL SCHEDULES

5. ANNEX: SAMPLES/FORMATS

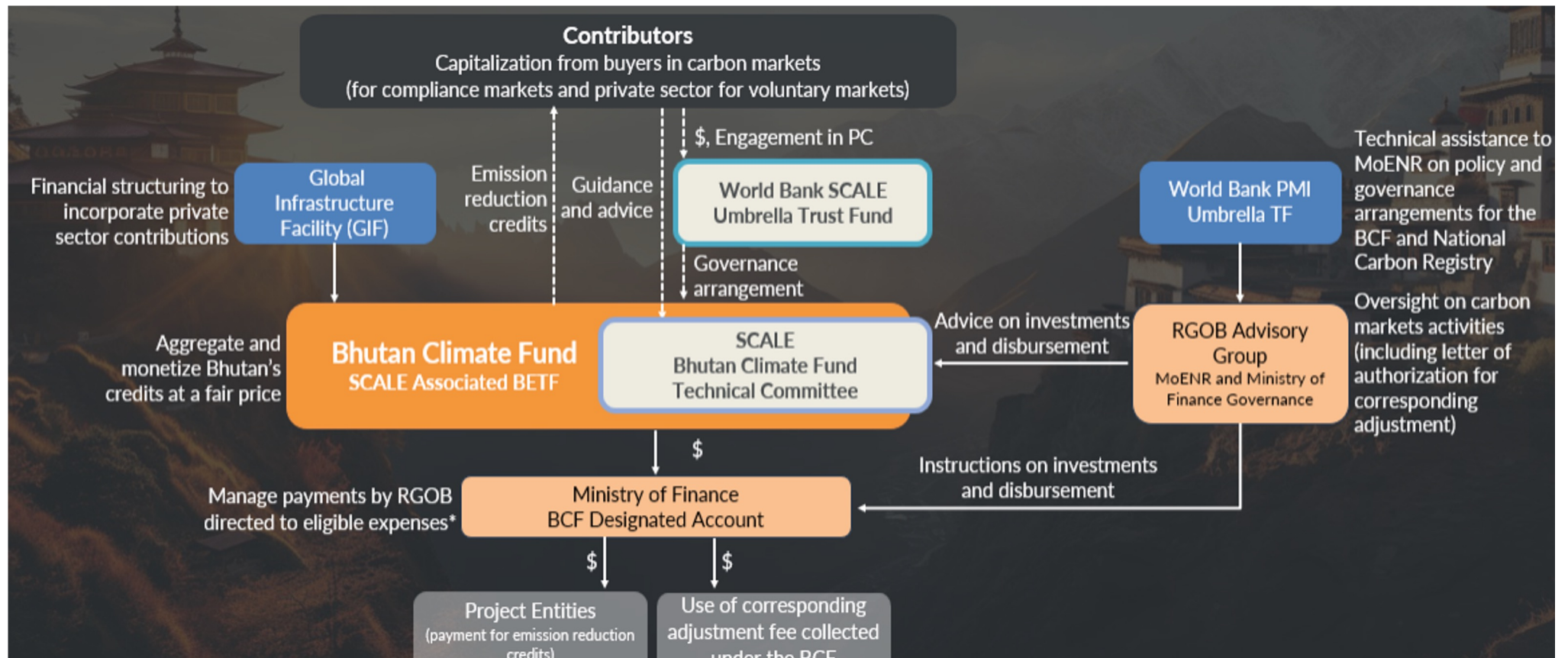
Positive List

1. Renewable Energy
2. Energy efficiency
3. Green infrastructures
4. waste management
5. Low transport facilities
6. Alternative fuels
7. Forestry activities
8. Agricultural activities
9. Livestock management

<u>SI No</u>	Positive List
1	Development of renewable energy projects focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
2	Development and installation of renewable and energy-efficient technology systems (Ex. EE cookstoves, thermal & electrical efficient systems in buildings), and process improvement (in industry sectors) focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
3	Development of green infrastructure focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
4	Development of integrated waste management projects, such as waste-to-energy, Material Recovery Facilities, sanitary landfill, Waste Water Management, etc. focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
5	Development and promotion of Low Carbon Transport (alternative fuel, electric and hydrogen-based) and related activities focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
6	Development and use of alternative fuels such as biofuels, and green hydrogen and derivatives focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
7	Mitigation Projects related to agroforestry and sustainable agriculture focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
8	Mitigation Projects related to Afforestation, Reforestation and Restoration (wetlands and rangeland included) Projects focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
9	Mitigation projects related to livestock management typically focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Bhutan Climate Fund

The BCF's key function of aggregating and monetizing emission reduction units (ERUs) will be supported by various RGOB stakeholders and development partners.



Bilateral Agreement (Bhutan-Singapore)

- Implementation Agreement(IA) signed on 28th February 2025 in Singapore.
- Framework that facilitate the development of carbon projects and trading carbon credits generated from the underlying mitigation activities.



THANK YOU



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Article 6.8 Background and Experiences

Article 6.8 on non-market approaches

Definition, milestones and work programme

Papua New Guinea, 6 March 2025



Barbara Ratusznik, Programme Officer
UNFCCC secretariat, Mitigation Division

AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Definition of Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement
3. Key milestones
4. Work programme on non-market approaches
5. Case studies
6. NMA Platform
7. Engaging on Article 6.8
8. Q&A session and discussion



2.1 Definition of Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement



Cooperative approaches (Article 6.2)

Bilateral/multilateral cooperation between interested countries, involving **transfers of the mitigation outcomes** produced through such cooperation

The mechanism (Article 6.4)

To be operated centrally (UNFCCC secretariat), credits emission reductions by public and private sector actors, allows for **international transfer of those credits**

Framework for non-market approaches (Article 6.8)

Facilitates climate action through **international cooperation focused on sustainable development and poverty eradication** (and does **not** involve trading)



Article 6.8

Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to **assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions**, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, **finance, technology transfer and capacity building**, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:

- (a) **Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;**
- (b) **Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions;** and
- (c) **Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.**

Article 6.9

A **framework for non-market approaches** to sustainable development is hereby defined to **promote the non-market approaches** referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.



3. Key milestones



Glasgow

- Established the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
- Adopted the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches



Sharm el-Sheikh

- Adopted the schedule of the work programme
- Agreed the specification for the UNFCCC web-based platform
- Mandated in-session workshops at Glasgow Committee meetings



Dubai

- Established Article 6.8 National Focal Points to access the web-based platform



Baku

- Completed an expedited and simple assessment of Phase 1 of the work programme and provided guidance for Phase 2



Each non-market approach facilitated under the framework:

- ✓ Is identified by the participating Parties on a **voluntary basis**
- ✓ Involves **more than one participating Party**
- ✓ Does **not** involve the **transfer of any mitigation outcomes**
- ✓ Facilitates **the implementation of NDCs of host Parties** and contributes to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the **eleventh preambular paragraph** of the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts





Adaptation, resilience and sustainability



Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development

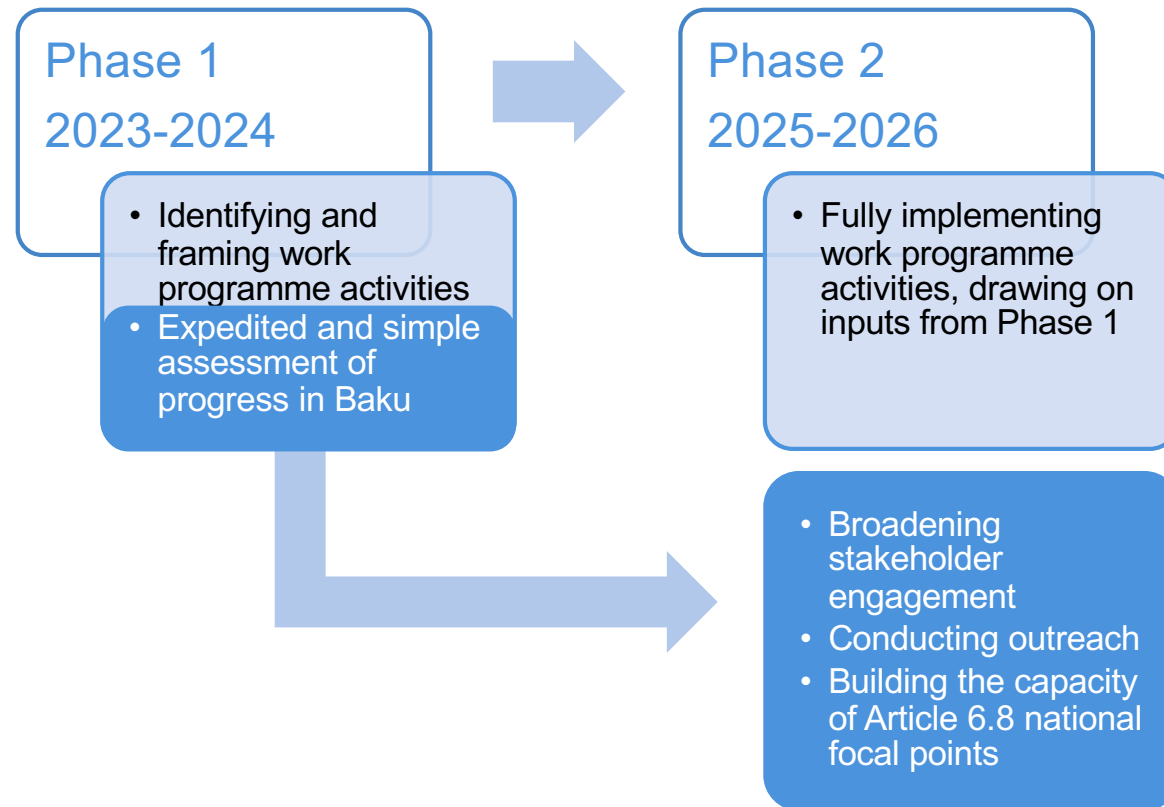


Development of clean energy sources



Additional focus areas to be identified and recommended based on experience and information from the web-based platform

4.3 Work programme on non-market approaches





Identifying measures for **enhancing existing linkages, creating synergies and facilitating coordination and implementation** of NMAs



Developing and implementing tools, with the assistance of the secretariat, including the NMA Platform for recording and exchanging information on NMAs



Identifying and sharing information, best practices, lessons learned and case studies in relation to developing and implementing NMAs

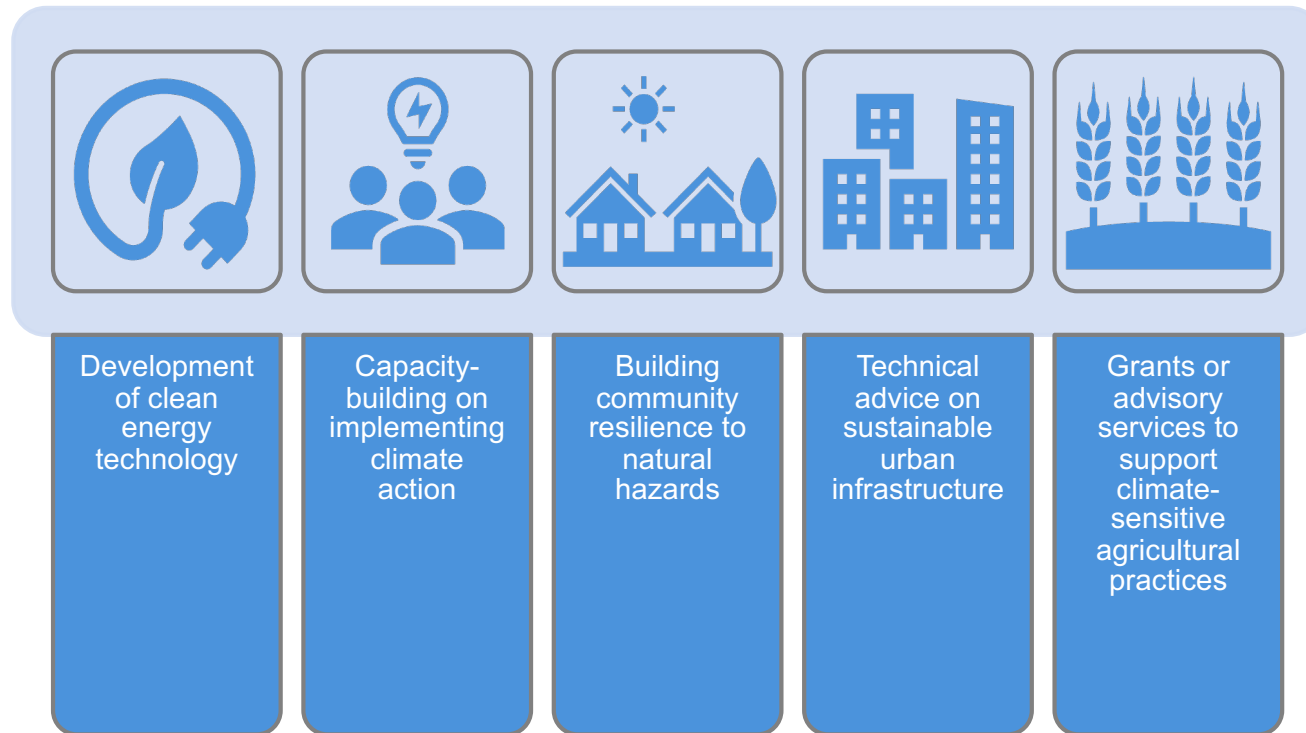


Identifying **initiatives, programmes and projects for facilitating NMAs that support the implementation of NDCs** to allow for higher mitigation and adaptation ambitions in NDCs

4.5 Work programme on non-market approaches



5.1 Case studies



Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM)

- Results-based **financial mechanism** developed by the African Development Bank in collaboration with the governments of Uganda, Kenya, Madagascar, Benin, Gambia, Guinea and Nigeria
- Mobilizes **finance for adaptation** to enhance resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems
- Helps fill existing **gaps in metrics on adaptation** by providing quantified and verified data on resilience, adaptation finance and co-benefits

For example, the ABM aims to support:

- *Water and nutrition security in Uganda; and*
- *Flood and heatwave resilience in Kenya.*



Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL)

- Established by UNCDF to help local government authorities in developing countries **finance climate adaptation**
- Combines performance-based climate resilience grants with **technical and capacity-building support**
- Operational in 20 countries; further 18 in design phase

In Ghana, LoCAL has channelled climate finance through 13 local authorities

- *8,500 mangroves seedlings planted in the Ada East District Assembly to help preserve the area's biodiversity*
- *Coconut trees planted in Winneba village around the local school to protect buildings and houses from natural hazards*





unfccc.int/nma-platform

6.2 NMA Platform

Non-market approaches

Support available

Information hub

Forum

Search support available

Search here

Filters

Clear all filters

Region

Focus area

Sectors

Support type

Register as a support provider

All support available

Showing 10 of 17 results

☐ Select all(17)

Show me 10 results Sort by Submission Date

☐ Carbon Balance

Support Type: Capacity-building

Focus area: Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development.

Sector: Energy systems

Region: Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America

Carbon Balance is a research-based not for profit born out of the University of Oxford. We provide technical support and capacity building to governments in areas critical.

Contact: pj@carbon-balance.org

Website: <https://www.carbon-balance.org>

☐ Endorois Indigenous Women Empowerment Network (EIWEN)

Support Type: Technology development and transfer, Finance, Capacity-building

Focus area: Adaptation, resilience and sustainability, Development of clean energy sources, Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development.

Sector: Energy systems, Health and nutrition, Land, ocean, food and water, Society livelihoods and economies

Region: Africa

EIWEN is an indigenous women-led NGO founded in 2016 in Kenya dedicated to empowering marginalized women, people with disabilities, young girls, Endorois youth and communities.

Contact: chris@endoroisindigenouswomen.org

Website: <https://www.endoroisindigenouswomen.org>

☐ Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUDA)

Support Type: Capacity-building

Focus area: Adaptation, resilience and sustainability

Sector: Land, ocean, food and water

☐ Village Farmers Initiative (VFI)

Support Type: Technology development and transfer, Finance, Capacity-building

Focus area: Adaptation, resilience and sustainability

Sector: Land, ocean, food and water

Region: Africa

VFI focuses on innovative, inclusive solutions for smallholder farmers and fishers in Nigeria. VFI advocates for their rights, recognizing their role in food security, land resilience and sustainable development.

Contact: villagefarmers21@gmail.com

Website: <https://www.villagefarmers.org>

☐ African Centre for Climate Actions and Rural Development Initiative (ACCARD)

Support Type: Finance, Capacity-building

Focus area: Adaptation, resilience and sustainability, Development of clean energy sources, Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development.

Sector: Land, ocean, food and water, Society livelihoods and economies

Region: Africa

ACCARD supports capacity-building and co-creation of climate solutions to accelerate key SDGs. We work with stakeholders such as women, young people, local communities and governments.

Contact: info@accard.org

Website: <https://www.accard.org>

☐ Nomad Child Foundation

Support Type: Capacity-building

Focus area: Adaptation, resilience and sustainability, Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development.

Sector: Health and nutrition, Land, ocean, food and water, Society livelihoods and economies



6.3 NMA Platform

Non-market approaches | Support available | **Information hub** | Forum

Data at a glance

Number of NMAs per region: Africa | Number of NMAs per Sector: Climate, adaptation and infrastructure, Energy systems | Number of NMAs per Focus Area: Adaptation, resilience and co-benefits | Top 10 Parties involved in NMA Initiatives: 10

Events & Meetings

11 Nov - 16 Nov 2024 Previous 6th meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	12 Nov - 12 Nov 2024 Previous In-session workshop at GCNMA 6 Physical Event	03 Jun - 13 Jun 2024 Previous 5th meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	04 Jun - 06 Jun 2024 Previous In-session workshop at GCNMA 5 Physical Event
30 Nov - 06 Dec 2023 Previous 4th meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	04 Dec - 04 Dec 2023 Previous In-session workshop at GCNMA 4 Physical Event	05 Jun - 15 Jun 2023 Previous 3rd meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	09 Jun - 09 Jun 2023 Previous In-session workshop at GCNMA 3 Physical Event
05 Jun - 05 Jun 2023 Previous SBSTA Chair meeting with constituted bodies/ inst. arrangements on collaboration with the GCNMA Physical Event	06 Nov - 12 Nov 2022 Previous 2nd meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	06 Jun - 17 Jun 2022 Previous 1st meeting of the GCNMA Physical Event	07 Jun - 07 Jun 2022 Previous In-session workshop at GCNMA 1 Physical Event

Related links

[Cooperative Implementation](#)
Article 6: Cooperative Implementation

[Submission Portal](#)
Party and Observers submissions to the UNFCCC

[Regional Collaboration Centres](#)
Web portal of the UNFCCC RCCs

[See all →](#)



7. Engaging on Article 6.8

Designate an Article 6.8 national focal point via the UNFCCC national focal point

Record non-market approaches on the NMA Platform

Attend meetings of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches

Participate in the Article 6.8 in-session workshops

Respond to UNFCCC calls for submissions

Incorporate non-market approaches into NDC







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Closing Remarks