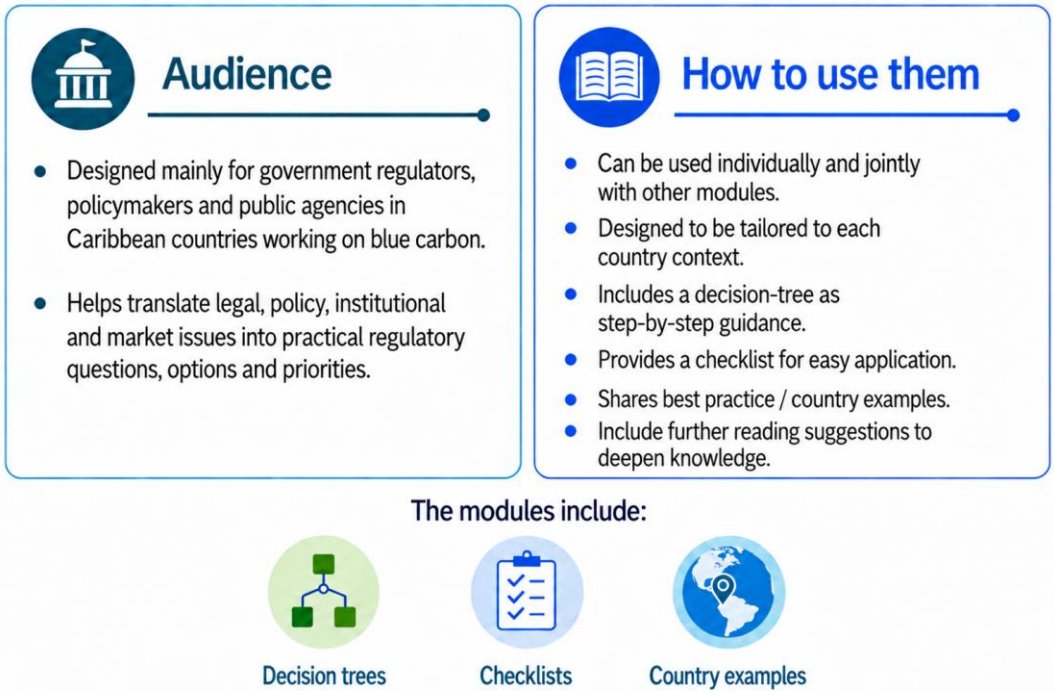
Blue Carbon Toolkit (2026)

Module 4: Public-Private Carbon Engagement

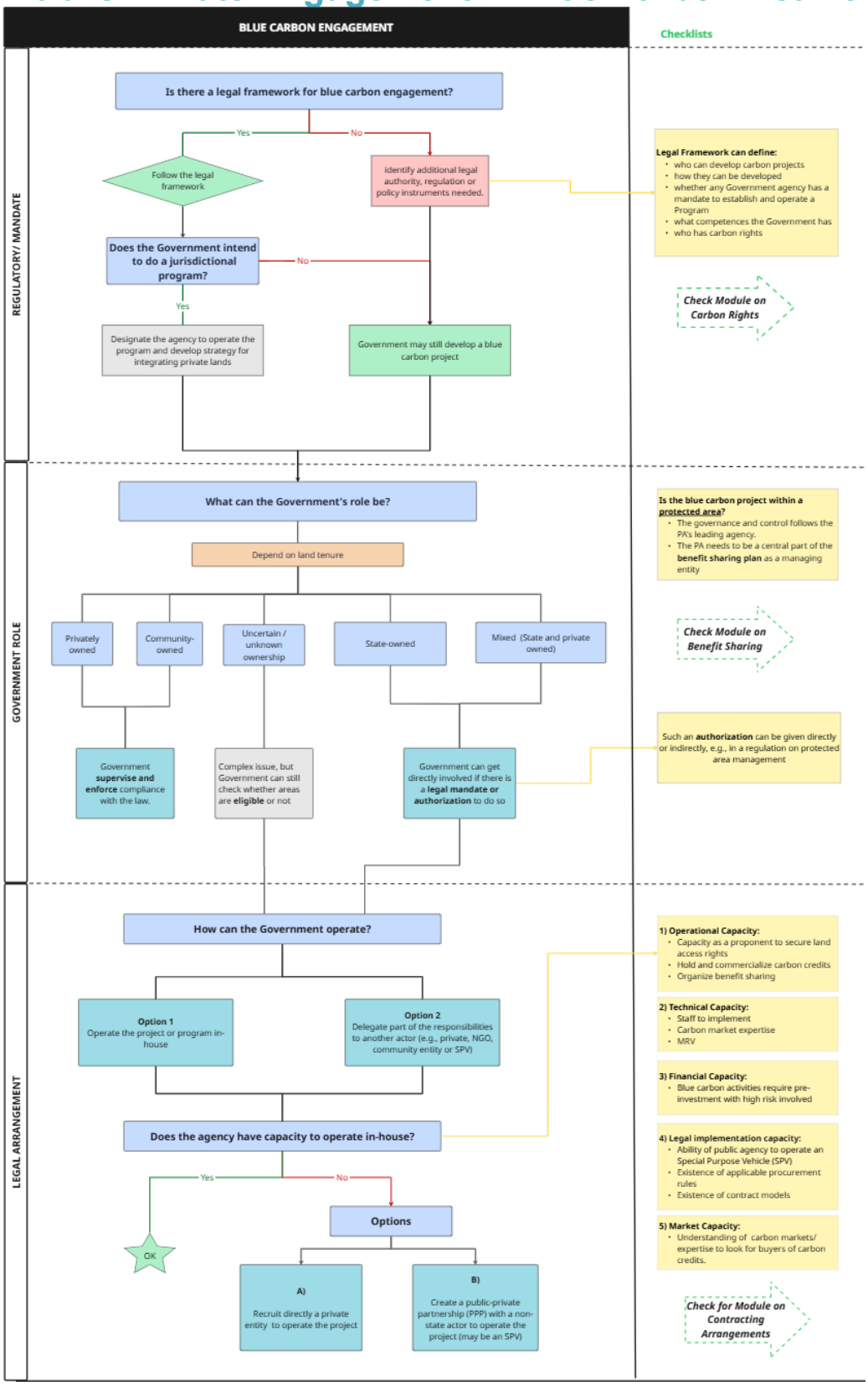
This module is designed to support CARICOM countries in advancing legal, regulatory, and institutional readiness for blue carbon market participation.



Specifically, this public-private partnership module is important for the following stakeholders:

Primary audience	Secondary audience
☒ Political Leadership (Cabinet)	☒ IPLCs (incl. women, fisheries organizations etc.)
☒ Private sector	☐ Science, Research and Development (R&D)
☒ Climate and Environment (incl. UNFCCC focal point, etc.)	☒ Civil Society
☒ Fisheries and Marine Affairs	☒ Blue Carbon Project Actors (developers, carbon crediting entities, validators & verificators /VVBs)
☒ Attorney General & Legal Affairs	☐ Markets and Finance (including investors)
☐ Lands and Planning (including Land Surveys)	☐ Coastal Infrastructure entities
☒ Finance / Treasury	☐ Tourism Industry
☒ Gov't responsible for Community, Indigenous People (incl. local Gov't)	
☒ Dedicated Regional Bodies (incl. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC / 5Cs) and UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC))	

Public-Private Engagement in Blue Carbon Activities



Contents

Public-Private Carbon Engagement 4
What are PPPs in the context of blue carbon? 4
Distinguishing Blue Carbon Projects and Programs 5
What are the features of Blue Carbon projects vs. jurisdictional programs? 5
Are there jurisdictional blue carbon programs? 6
How do ownership and tenure affect the Government's role? 7
Common challenge in blue carbon areas: Uncertain tenure 7
Does the Government have capacity to operate in-house, or does it want to collaborate with the private sector? 8
What are the usual ways to engage with the private sector? 8
Case Studies 9
How have Governments and non-state actors engaged in Blue Carbon Projects? 10
How have Governments and non-state actors engaged in Jurisdictional programs? 12
Sources for further reading 15

1 Public-Private Carbon Engagement

In blue carbon activities, collaboration between the public and private sectors is particularly relevant, as **many blue carbon areas are publicly owned** or under government control**,** while governments often lack means to develop blue carbon activities. Sometimes, the **legal and regulatory framework provides the necessary authority for the Government** to participate in or support activities either through a carbon market regulation or existing legal mandates relating to protected areas, forests, coastal and marine resources, public land, environmental management or other relevant public functions. The task includes identifying which public authority has responsibility for the relevant coastal or marine areas, whether it may enter into agreements with private or community actors, and whether specific licences, concessions, procurement procedures or other approvals are required.

Developing a blue carbon activity can be a complex process, and governments will not always have the **capacity, resources or expertise** to manage every step on their own. Working with private partners can bring the technical and financial expertise needed to design and structure the project, meet carbon standard requirements, monitor and verify results, register and issue carbon credits and market and sell those credits.

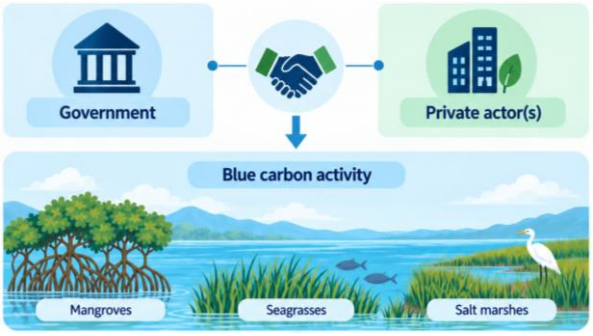
The appropriate arrangement will depend on the applicable national framework, the **scale of the activity**, and the **role** the government intends to assume—for example, whether it wishes to **implement a broader public policy or program, or facilitate individual blue carbon projects.** Depending on **how much responsibility and management control the Government wishes to retain or delegate to other actors**, collaboration can range from:

- **Financial/technical support:** government retains management control; partner provides financing or expertise.
- **Co-management:** government and partner manage the area together, but no separate entity is necessarily created.
- **Joint venture:** a **joint entity/** special purpose vehicle (SPV) is created, generally with shared/equal governance.
- **Delegated management:** management responsibility is substantially transferred to the partner/SPV, although government retains its public/regulatory functions.[1]

In all models, the Government can choose to enter into Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to assist in carbon project/program development.

What are PPPs in the context of blue carbon?

[1] See for reference: https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/global-wildlife-program/publication/collaborative-management-partnership-toolkit



PPPs are arrangements through which a government – often considered the owner of tidal wetlands – and one or more private actors work together to develop a blue carbon activity (such as restoration or conservation of mangroves, seagrasses or salt marshes) and commercialize its carbon credits.[2] The exact legal form of such a collaboration differs between countries and depends on the national legal framework. This cooperation may be structured through a **concession, license, joint venture), easement, direct agreement or another national legal arrangement**.

2 Distinguishing Blue Carbon Projects and Programs

In practice, there are two main avenues for involving the government in blue carbon asset generations: programmatic or jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional (project-level). The main difference between a **project-based and a programmatic/jurisdictional blue carbon** approach is the **scale and accounting** boundary. A project focuses on specific activities within a defined project area, while a programmatic and, even more so, a jurisdictional program covers emissions and removals across a much larger geographic or administrative area. For example, a jurisdictional program could cover all mangrove areas within a province or even an entire country, while a project-based approach could focus on restoring or conserving a specific mangrove or seagrass area.

The two approaches involve different scales, institutional arrangements and allocation of responsibilities (role of parties).

What are the features of Blue Carbon projects vs. jurisdictional programs?

Blue carbon project

An individual **blue carbon project** covers specific conservation, restoration or improved-management activities within a defined project area and accounting boundary (smaller than jurisdictional). It may be developed by a government entity, private developer, NGO, community organisation or a combination of these actors, usually following the requirements of a selected carbon-crediting standard.

Unlike a jurisdictional program, the project has its site-bespoke baseline – while following the accounting rules provided by national authorities, MRV arrangements, and being subject to national safeguards – and benefit-sharing arrangements, and it generates credits based on the emission reductions and removals (ERRs) achieved within the project boundary. Usually, MRV and similar requirements also follow the specific guidance of a carbon standard.

Government involvement may range from supervising and enforcing compliance with the law (regulator/ policymaker role) or granting the necessary authorizations for parties to develop projects (i.e. in state-owned or managed areas such as Protected Areas, the government might need to grant permits to operate carbon activities).

[2] For the purposes of this module, "public–private partnership" is used in a broad, descriptive sense to refer to arrangements involving cooperation between public and private actors. It does not necessarily denote a PPP as specifically defined under national legislation or by institutions such as the World Bank, UNCTAD or the European Commission. Such definitions generally concern long-term contractual arrangements for the provision of public infrastructure or services (health, infrastructure, etc) and may entail particular requirements regarding financing, risk allocation and remuneration.

In a state-owned area, the government can participate as a project partner (in case liaising with a private actor) or leading the project itself. Other actors may support financing, implementation, carbon-standard documentation, MRV, registration, and the marketing and sale of credits.

Jurisdictional programs

Jurisdictional programs are usually led or supported by governments and are often linked to the **implementation of broader national or subnational policies** for protecting, restoring or sustainably managing **blue carbon ecosystems**. They bring different activities within the jurisdiction under a common approach for MRV, managing safeguards and sharing benefits. Jurisdictional approaches may be particularly suitable where the government owns or manages a significant share of the land or coastal areas concerned and intends to play a strong role in implementing and coordinating the activities that generate ERRs.

A jurisdictional program **can also include areas that are owned or managed by private owners or local communities**. In these cases, the government will normally need to agree with the relevant owners, communities or other rights holders on how they will participate in the program and share its benefits. These arrangements may be set out in parallel to or as an integral part of the relevant benefit-sharing agreements under the program's **Benefit-Sharing Plan** (see further **Module: Blue Carbon Contracts**). For example, agreements could be made with fishers' associations participating in seagrass restoration, women's groups involved in mangrove restoration, or local communities that help monitor and protect mangrove areas.

Error! Reference source not found. below illustrates the **responsibilities typically assigned** to government entities and those that may be carried out either by the public sector or by non-governmental partners.

Table 1. Allocation of activities in a jurisdictional program by competence

Governmental responsibilities	Responsibilities assigned to public or private entities
Establishing jurisdictional program rules and institutional arrangements	Implementation of conservation or restoration activities
Leading stakeholders' consultations	Preparation of carbon standard documentation
Establishing safeguards and benefit-sharing arrangements	Applying safeguards and designing specific benefit sharing plans
Implementing and coordination MRV	Applying MRV according to monitoring plan
Providing rules on carbon credit transactions	Holding credits in a registry account
Coordinating carbon program accounting	Sale of carbon credits

Are there jurisdictional blue carbon programs?



To date, there are no jurisdictional carbon programs specifically designed to cover blue carbon ecosystems as a whole. Existing jurisdictional standards focus primarily on terrestrial forests. Mangroves may therefore be included where they are classified and accounted for as forests, for example under ART-TREES. However, where mangroves are treated under forest-based approaches, the applicable accounting methods may not fully capture below-ground and soil carbon pools (which are sizeable carbon pools in blue carbon ecosystems). As a result, part of the emission reduction and removal potential associated with blue carbon ecosystems may be left unaccounted for. An example of jurisdictional program including mangrove is the Guyana REDD+ program. A jurisdictional program only focused on blue carbon areas only does not exist yet (though the World Bank is accessing the opportunity in Belize and

Tanzania). Verra, the carbon standard most widely used for blue carbon projects, also has a jurisdictional framework (JNR). However, JNR does not currently provide a clear pathway for jurisdictional blue carbon programs.

Other blue carbon ecosystems, particularly seagrasses, are not currently covered by these jurisdictional frameworks and remain primarily addressed through project-level approaches.

3 How do ownership and tenure affect the Government's role?

Whether the activity is project-based or jurisdictional, the government's role will depend on **who owns, controls or holds rights over the relevant land and natural resources**. In both a jurisdictional program and in a project, the government's role will depend particularly on land tenure and resource rights:

- **Privately or community-owned land**:
    - **In a jurisdictional program:** these landowners may be onboarded through agreements between the state with the relevant owners or rightsholders. Those not wanting to participate may be excluded from the program.
    - **In a project:** Government does not have an active role on project development; however, it can generally act as regulator (establish the regulatory framework for carbon projects), grant any required approvals or authorisations, supervise implementation and enforce compliance.
- **State owned areas:** Government can develop a carbon activity unless there are legal restrictions preventing the development of such activities or government authorities do not have an explicit legal mandate to develop directly carbon projects and (as some – not all do) they interpret this as preventing them to engage. Note that (implied) government mandates may flow from forestry laws, general environmental or biodiversity frames, or protected area laws. If there are no restrictions per se, the government can directly develop a carbon project. Alternatively, it may delegate part of the responsibilities for a carbon project development to another actor (e.g., private, NGO, community entity) through contractual arrangements stipulated by law.
- **Mixed (State and private-community owned):** a blue carbon activity may cover areas under State, private or community ownership. The Government may include State-owned areas in accordance with its legal mandate. Privately owned areas or community land areas -or areas where the communities or IPLCs have management rights- should be onboarded through agreements with the relevant owners or rightsholders, defining their participation, the activities to be undertaken, their responsibilities, and the benefits they will receive. Where participation is voluntary, privately owned areas whose owners do not wish to participate may need to be excluded from the project or program boundary.

Common challenge in blue carbon areas: Uncertain tenure



It is not uncommon for tenure or ownership of areas located in intertidal zones to be unclear or unknown. The absence of clear identification of stakeholders does not mean that the area is absent from pre-existing user´s rights. Under most legal frameworks, communities, fishers or other users may hold customary, traditional or resource-use rights that need to be respected. But identifying these rights and (often overlapping claims) is not easy. It falls on Governments, hence, to take specific efforts to inventorize land tenure holdings. An ambitious recent example for the creation of a mangrove land tenure inventory can be found in Belize (Department of Land: 2023-2026).

If tenure assessments show competing or unresolved claims, the affected areas likely need to be excluded from a blue carbon project area, unless the Government or the project proponent creates tools – namely through a benefit sharing plan – to solve any pending conflicts.

Despite exhaustive efforts to identify tenure holders, the Government may still find it hard to ascertain landownership/ tenure. When this happens, the Government may yet be able to rely on any existing statutory mandate over the area to support the development of a blue carbon activity. This requires detailed legal analysis and potentially the implementation of mitigation policies, such as the build-up of a carbon credit or carbon credit proceeds reserve for unclaimed lands.

4 Does the Government have capacity to operate in-house, or does it want to collaborate with the private sector?

A private partner may support one or several stages of the project, including feasibility studies, project design, financing, implementation activities (e.g., plant mangrove trees), community engagement, MRV, day-to-day management of carbon project cycle under a Carbon Standard, and the marketing and sale of carbon credits.

The type of support needed, and the role that private partners should play, will depend on the government's own capacity, the characteristics of the blue carbon activity, its appetite for involvement and the expertise required at each stage. A government may consider involving the private sector particularly where it needs to complement its own capacity in one or more of the following areas:

- **Operational capacity:** for example, where additional capacity is needed to secure land-access rights, organize public consultations or support benefit sharing arrangements.
- **Technical capacity:** where the government lacks sufficient staff, carbon-market expertise or capacity to undertake or oversee Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).
- **Financial capacity:** where the project requires **significant upfront investment** or involves financial and project-development risks that the government does not wish to bear alone.
- **Legal implementation capacity:** where the government does not have the legal authority to operate an SPV, or there are not applicable procurement rules or contract models to engage the Government alone in a carbon project.
- **Market capacity:** where the government does not have understanding of carbon markets and need external expertise to identify buyers of carbon credits.

The above does not mean that the government cannot operate the blue carbon activity **in-house/ alone**. However, where the government chooses to implement the project on its own, it will need to ensure that the necessary **capacities** are in place. As an example, the Bahamas Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill (2022) provide the Ministry of Finance the possibility to "appoint a management company" to lead the implementation of several carbon market activities for the Government (e.g., "record carbon assets using approved methodologies for spatial mapping, density analysis and carbon stock") (Arts. 6 and 7). See further: Section 6 Case Studies.

5 What are the usual ways to engage with the private sector?

There are four different ways for government to engage with private sector, including to access technical, financial, and other capabilities. For example:

• **Procurement/ tender:** Government conducts a competitive process to select a private actor based on defined eligibility, technical, financial and safeguards criteria. The resulting arrangement may take the form of a service contract, concession, lease, or another instrument recognised under national law.	**Example – Guyana:** the Government issued a public Request for Proposals to potential buyers of its jurisdictional carbon credits before entering into its long-term carbon-credit purchase agreement with Hess Corporation. *See Guyana case study below.*
• **Direct contract between government and private sector/community or NGO**: Government enters directly into a private law agreement with a selected private actor. This approach may be used only where direct selection or contracting is permitted under national law and any required justification, approval and transparency requirements are met. As opposed to joint venture, here the Government contracts another entity for a specific role/ responsibility only (e.g., MRV, planting, etc).	**Example – Colombia:** the institutions participating in Vida Manglar entered into a framework association agreement defining their collaboration, with Conservation International performing carbon-project development and commercialization functions. *See Colombia case study below.*
• **Joint venture:** Government and one or more private actors or NGOs participate jointly in the project, both as project developers or implementers, working hands-in-hands (shared responsibility). The collaboration may be done through the creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), with both the Government partner(s) and private sector partner(s) holding equity in such SPV. Alternatively, a contractual joint venture may be established.	**Example – The Bahamas:** Carbon Management Ltd. operates a public-private company (a form of SPV) in which the Bahamas Sovereign Wealth Fund holds a 49% interest and is responsible for managing and monetizing the country's blue carbon assets. *See the Bahamas case study below.*
• **Licenses:** Under this model, an existing legal instrument allows a private company, NGO or community to apply to the government for a license to develop a carbon project. The government grants the license and sets the conditions under which the carbon activity may be developed. These conditions define among others, the activities that the developer is authorized to undertake, and government oversight and control. The license may also establish benefit-sharing obligations, payments or fees to the government and safeguards, as well as other conditions applicable to the generation and commercialization of carbon credits.	Fiji's REDD+ framework recognizes landowner consent, leases, and licenses as mechanisms through which relevant lands and rightsholders may participate in carbon activities. *See Fiji case study below.*



Importantly, engaging a private partner does not remove the government's public responsibilities. Government should always retain sufficient authority to supervise performance, enforce applicable laws, protect public and community interests (including by adopting sufficient **environmental and social safeguard** rules), and ensure accountability for the use of public land and natural resources. [See Benefit Sharing module]

6 Case Studies

The below provides a list of case studies (jurisdictional and projects) relevant for the Caribbean. Note that not all these are developed with purely public-private partnerships, but they represent practical examples of engaging private sector in blue carbon projects.

How have Governments and non-state actors engaged in Blue Carbon Projects?



Belize

Who owns the land?	Who is the project proponent?	What is the legal arrangement?	What is the government's role?	What is the private sector supporting?
- State (Marine protected area)	-Government of Belize and Brightwater (private actor)	- PPP contract	Regulation, manages Consolidated Revenue Fund; benefit sharing; can develop projects directly	Project development, technical advice, and commercialization of credits

The country's Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act (Act No. 13 of 2026) establishes the legal framework for climate change governance and for regulated participation in carbon markets, including establishment the terms under which the **Government may participate in carbon transactions** (incl. "international REDD+ programmes"). Under REDD+ programs the Government have authority to sell and transfer credits (revenues to be placed under a Consolidated Revenue Fund). Government participation is allowed provided that, inter alia, "the Ministry has notified and obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of the landholders" and that the Ministry (together with the Ministry of Finance) has considered "any other necessary arrangements entered into with landholders".

In October 2025, the Government of Belize (GOB), through the Ministry of Blue Economy and Marine Conservation, has entered into a PPP with **Brightwater (private partner)** to develop a blue carbon project in **Turneffe Atoll**, a biodiversity rich marine ecosystem in the Caribbean (conservation and restoration of mangroves and seagrasses). Brighwater also brought in **technical advisors (Stantec Inc., JLL, SEARCH LLC, and Climate Wedge).** Implementing partners also include the Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association (TASA), particularly responsible for monitoring the area.[3]



The Bahamas

Who owns the land?	Who is the project proponent?	What is the legal arrangement?	What is the government's role?	What is the private sector supporting?
- State	-CML, an SPV entity	- Private-Public Partrnership materialized and SPV	Regulation, oversight; development of activities	Support project development (scientific oversight) Mobilize upfront investment

[3] See: The Sun Pedro Sun 2025, JLL 2025, Blue Economy News, 2025 and Project Turneffe Interactive Brochure

The **Bahamas Blue Carbon Initiative** is a sovereign blue carbon program led by the Government to conserve, restore and improve the management of approximately 150,000 km² of seagrass meadows. The initiative is implemented by Carbon Management Ltd (CML), a **public-private partnership in which the Government, through which Bahamas Sovereign Wealth Fund holds a 49% share**. CML is responsible for the management and oversight of the blue carbon program and the development and monetisation of carbon assets. **Carbon Credit (SWF) Ltd.** is the separate **special purpose vehicle (SPV)** established to hold The Bahamas' Carbon Certificates.[4],[5]

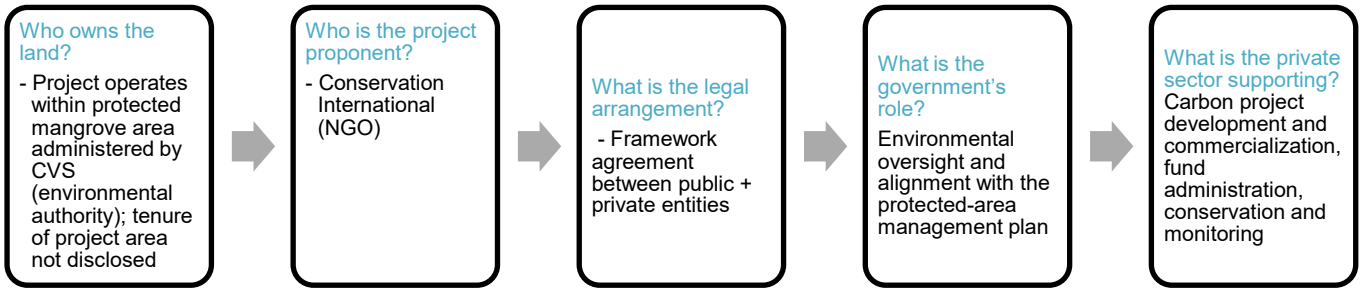
To support financing and monetisation, **CML partnered with** Laconic Infrastructure Partners Inc**.** to develop a **Sovereign Carbon Security** structure. Under this arrangement, verified blue carbon removals generated by the program can be monetised to attract investment, alongside technology transfer and capacity-building support provided by Laconic.

In addition, **ArtCap Strategies** acted as sole lead arranger for a **US$25 million senior secured credit facility** supporting CML and providing initial capitalisation to **Carbon Credit (SWF) Ltd.**, thereby providing upfront finance for the development, certification and monetisation of the country's blue carbon assets. [6],[7]

The Bahamas' Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill (2022) defines (Art. 7) the functions that may be entrusted to a "management company" under a management contract. These functions may include validation and verification of carbon projects; mapping, quantification and monitoring of carbon assets; identification of potential carbon-market participants; management of financial products and vehicles associated with carbon assets; and representation of The Bahamas in regulated national and international financial markets. The management contract may also provide for additional functions.



Colombia



Vida Manglar is a blue carbon project in Cispatá Bay - Gulf of Morrosquillo, certified under Verra's VCS and CCB Standards. The project brings together the regional environmental authority *Corporación Autónoma Regional de los Valles del Sinú y del San Jorge* (CVS), Conservation International (CI), INVEMAR, Fundación Omacha, *Fondo Acción* and local mangrove associations. [8] The partners formalised their collaboration through a **framework association agreement in 2021**, which defines their respective roles. CVS retains its role as the environmental authority and ensures that project activities are aligned with the protected-area management plan, while **Conservation International supports carbon-project development and has been authorised by CVS to identify buyers and**

[4] https://carbonmgmt.bs/about/
[5] https://carbonmgmt.bs/bahamas-blue-carbon/
[6] https://www.newswire.com/news/artcap-strategies-announces-closing-of-senior-secured-facility-to-22679530
[7] https://artcapstrategies.com/press-2/
[8] https://vidamanglar.co/aliados/

commercialise the carbon credits. Revenues from credit sales are transferred to **Fondo Acción**, which administers the Vida Manglar Fund, while local mangrove associations participate in forest protection, sustainable management and monitoring activities.[9]



Ecuador

Who owns the land?	Who is the project proponent?	What is the legal arrangement?	What is the government's role?	What is the role of communities?
- State	- N/A - *Not a carbon project*	- Concession to communities	Environmental oversight; regulatory	Conservation/ restoration through concession

Ecuador provides an example of how government can **delegate the sustainable management of publicly controlled mangrove areas to local communities**. Under the ***Acuerdos de Uso Sostenible y Custodia del Ecosistema de Manglar (AUSCEM)***, the environmental authority grants organised traditional users the right to sustainably use and manage a defined mangrove area, while the State retains regulatory authority over the ecosystem. These agreements are a conservation mechanism and allow activities including sustainable harvesting, **mangrove restoration, conservation and protection**, subject to the applicable management requirements. Agreements are granted for **10 years and may be renewed**.[10]

How have Governments and non-state actors engaged in Jurisdictional programs?



Guyana

Who owns the land?	Who is the program proponent?	What are the legal arrangements?	What is the government's role?	What is the private and community sector role?
- Mixed: predominantly State forest, together with titled Indigenous Village lands and areas subject to Indigenous customary claims	- Government of Guyana, through the Guyana Forestry Commission	- Procurement/ tender for MRV and carbon sales ; contracts awarded to the winners	Program governance, jurisdictional accounting and the sale and allocation of carbon-credit revenues	- MRV support and carbon credit purchase (private sector) - Implementation of activities and benefit sharing (communities)

[9] https://vidamanglar.co/preguntas-frecuentese/
[10] https://www.ambienteyenergia.gob.ec/gobierno-nacional-entrega-tres-acuerdos-para-la-conservacion-y-uso-sostenible-de-1-377-hectareas-de-manglar/

The country has a government-led jurisdictional REDD+ program (which includes mangrove areas), where government entities carry out most of the activities covered by the program, including the direct sale of carbon credits. In 2022, Guyana became the first country to receive jurisdictional credits under the ART-TREES standard.[11] The private sector was involved on two main fronts:

- **MRV: Winrock International** was contracted to help develop the Forest Carbon Monitoring System and REDD+ technical capacity.[12]
- **Carbon offset purchases:** following a public Request for Proposals for potential buyers, the Government entered into a **long-term carbon credit purchase agreement** with **Hess Corporation** for 37.5 million current and future ART-TREES credits, with a minimum value of US$750 million over 2022–2032.[13]
- **Benefit Sharing:** Under the program benefit-sharing mechanism, 85% of carbon-credit revenues are allocated to national and multi-community programs and 15% directly to Indigenous villages and local communities that opt into the program. The mechanism was developed through national consultations involving Indigenous stakeholders, including the National Toshaos' Council, Guyana's national body representing Indigenous villages.[14]



Guatemala



The country has established a national Emissions Reduction Program and signed an Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) with the FCPF Carbon Fund.[15] The Program is a **government-led jurisdictional REDD+ approach** covering a large area of the country, with the **National Institute of Forestry (INAB)** acting as the **executing agency**.[16] The program brings together activities implemented on different types of land and by different actors, including government institutions, private actors or NGOs and local communities. The Program includes a **forestry concessions** granted to communities. The government has signed agreements with existing carbon activities that agreed to be nested under the program. The **GuateCarbon which takes place in community forestry concession** provides a concrete example of this collaboration.[17] Benefits are distributed among contributing activities/projects, including GuateCarbon, according to their ER contributions and other allocation principles.[18]

The Government also respects the willingness of the different actors to be excluded from the program. For example, the FUNDAECO's Conservation Coast REDD+ project in the Caribbean region Guatemala – a pre-existing carbon project that protects a range of forest and coastal ecosystems -- decided not to participate in the national program.

[11] https://www.artredd.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/ART-Issues-Worlds-First-Jurisdictional-Forestry-TREES-Carbon-Credits-to-Guyana.pdf
[12] https://forestry.gov.gy/forest-carbon-monitoring-system
[13] https://lcds.gov.gy/fact-sheet-on-guyanas-engagement-in-art-trees
[14] https://lcds.gov.gy/facts-on-consultations-and-land-tenure-guyanas-art-trees-programme/
[15] https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/guatemala
[16] https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/guatemala
[17] https://guatecarbon.com/website/service/details/8
[18] https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/guatemala_country_profile_fcpf.pdf



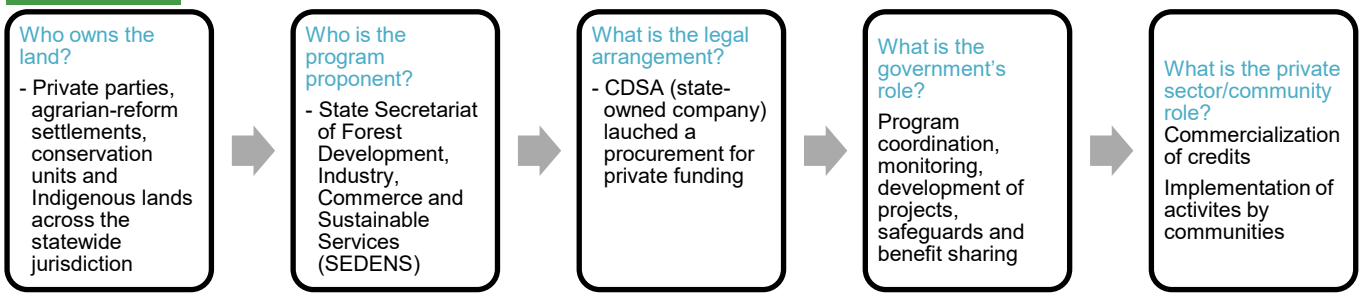
Fiji



Fiji provides an example of a **government-led jurisdictional REDD+ program with private-sector participation**. Fiji's Climate Change Act 2021 provides a mandate for the Minister responsible for forests to develop national or sub-national REDD+ programs (art 48). Under this provision the ministry of Forestry implemented a near-national REDD+ Emission Reductions Program covering around **1.7 million hectare**[19] in mixed tenure areas (approximately 89.9% iTaukei land, 4.3% Crown/State land and 5.8% private freehold forest land). [20] Depending on the applicable tenure, participation of private landowners was formalized through **landowner consent notices, REDD+ leases, licenses** or other arrangements as per Climate Change Act 2021 (art. 46), with benefits distributed under an approved Benefit Sharing Plan.



Brazil - State of Acre



The State of Acre in Brazil provides an example of a jurisdictional program is largely managed by government entities, where **the private sector was brought in to support specific activities.** Acre which runs a sub-national REDD program, established a state-owned company, the ***Companhia de Desenvolvimento de Serviços Ambientais (CDSA),*** to develop projects and support the **generation and commercialization of carbon credits**. CDSA contracted **private companies including banks** to support the **commercialization of the credits** in national and international carbon markets.[21]

[19] https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/fiji
[20] https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Final%20ER-PD%20Fiji%20_MASTER_v8_clean16619.pdf
[21] https://www2.cifor.org/redd-case-book/case-reports/brazil/acres-state-system-incentives-environmental-services-sisa-brazil/

7 Sources for further reading

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