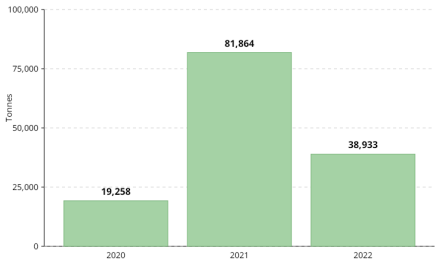
# Liling Landfill Gas Project

## Project Details

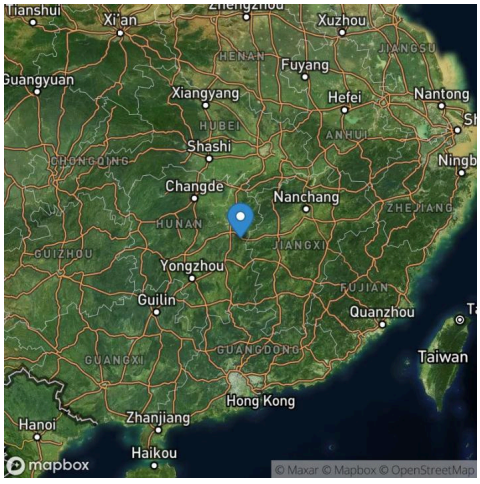
| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Landfill Gas Capture |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Oxford Category** | I |
| **Developer** | Zhuzhou Xinzhongshui Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd. |
| **Methodology** | ACM0001 |
| **Crediting Period** | 2020 - 2030 |
| **Purchased From** | CNaught Inc. |
| **Registry** | Verra (VCS 2503) |
| **Verifying Body** | China Classification Society Certification Company |

## Credits by Vintage




## Location

Liling, Hunan Province, China




## Project Description

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 3.2MW of electricity at a landfill in Liling City of Hunan Province, China. The project is expected to reduce nearly 1,000,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions during the project's lifetime. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

## Risk of Reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

## Accountability Measures

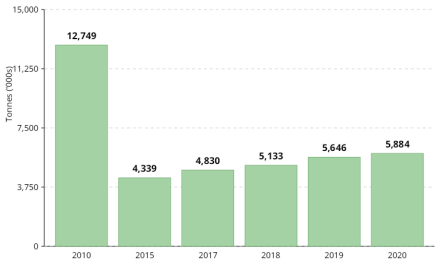
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

# Katingan Mentaya Project

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Avoided Deforestation, Wetland Restoration and Conservation |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Oxford Category** | II |
| **Developer** | PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (PT. RMU) |
| **Methodology** | VM0007 |
| **Crediting Period** | 2010 - 2070 |
| **Purchased From** | CNaught Inc. |
| **Registry** | Verra (VCS 1477) |

## Credits by Vintage




## Project Description

The Katingan Mentaya Project protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems in Indonesia. The surrounding land was drained and converted to palm and other plantations, and the project prevents the protected area from the same fate. The are is a vitally important and dense carbon sink. While peatlands represent only 0.3% of the earth's surface, their destruction contributes between 2-5% of annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Katingan is one of the highest-regarded, large-scale avoided deforestation projects in the world.

## Risk of Reversal

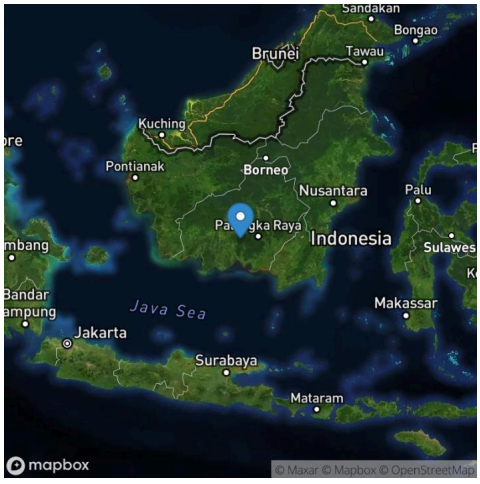
Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

## Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

## Location

Central Kalimantan, Indonesia



# Canary Marketing

**Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures for CA Bill AB 1305**

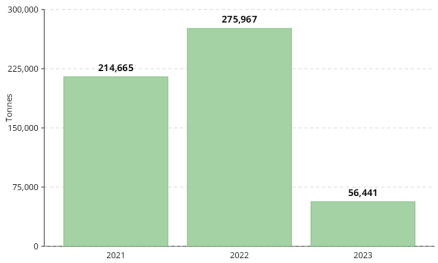
March 26, 2024 - July 23, 2025

# X-Hazil

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Improved Forest Management |
| **Impact Type** | Removal |
| **Oxford Category** | IV |
| **Developer** | THEEARTHLAB SA de CV |
| **Methodology** | CAR Mexico Forest Protocol V3.0 |
| **Crediting Period** | 2021 - 2121 |
| **Purchased From** | CNaught Inc. |
| **Registry** | Climate Action Reserve (CAR 1863) |
| **Verifying Body** | ANCE |

## Credits by Vintage




## Project Description

This project focuses on Improved Forest Management through strategic interventions in forest ecosystems. It aims to enhance sustainability by implementing regeneration practices that improve tree mass structure and maintain forest coverage. The project emphasizes maintaining the functional integrity of ecosystems while implementing silvicultural treatments and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) monitoring protocols to ensure proper forest management.

## Risk of Reversal

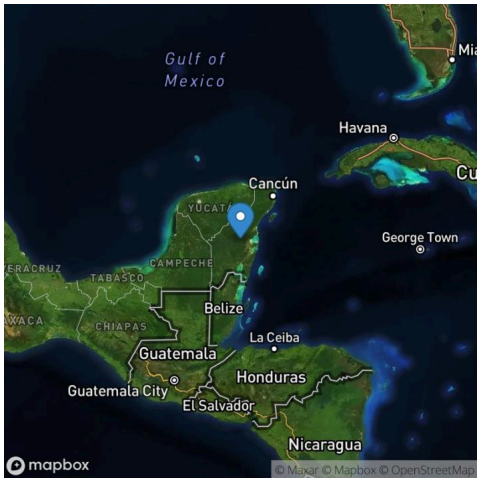
Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

## Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

## Location

Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico



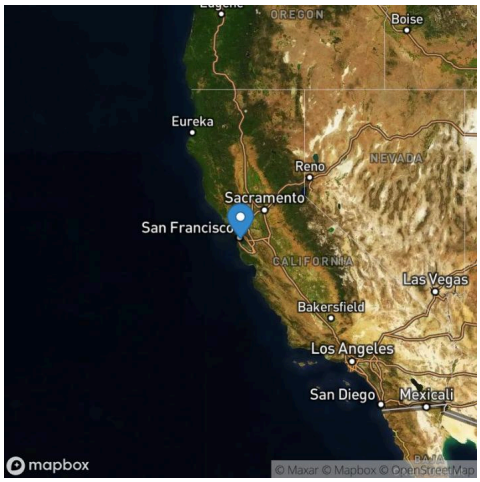
# Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Long-Lived Removals |
| **Impact Type** | Removal |
| **Oxford Category** | V |
| **Developer** | Frontier Climate |
| **Methodology** | Various |
| **Crediting Period** | 2027 and beyond |
| **Purchased From** | CNaught Inc. |
| **Registry** | None () |

## Location

South San Francisco, California, United States




## Project Description

The Frontier offtake portfolio focuses exclusively on the most innovative permanent carbon removal technologies ready to rapidly scale. Frontier technologies are highly vetted against target criteria, including the ability to store removed carbon for more than a thousand years and the potential to be low-cost and high-volume in the future, in line with 2050 climate goals. Offtake carbon removal units come from a diverse and globally distributed portfolio of the most promising carbon removal technologies, vetted by industry experts and Frontier's team of scientists. The portfolio approach is intended to accelerate the broader carbon removal ecosystem and mitigate delivery risk. The portfolio includes a combination of: direct air capture, biomass carbon removal and storage, and other pathways as they become offtake ready.

## Risk of Reversal

These projects face low risk of reversal because they are designed to store captured carbon for hundreds or even thousands of years. The primary risk of reversal comes from failure of the storage mechanism over the promised timeframe.

## Accountability Measures

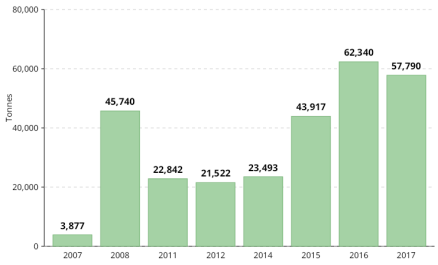
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

# Fuzhou Hongmiaoling Landfill Gas to Electricity Project

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Landfill Gas Capture |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Oxford Category** | I |
| **Developer** | Fujian Tianyi Renewable Energy Technology & Utilization Co., Ltd. |
| **Methodology** | ACM0001 |
| **Crediting Period** | 2007 - 2017 |
| **Purchased From** | CNaught Inc. |
| **Registry** | Verra (VCS 253) |
| **Verifying Body** | Germanischer Lloyd Certification |

## Credits by Vintage

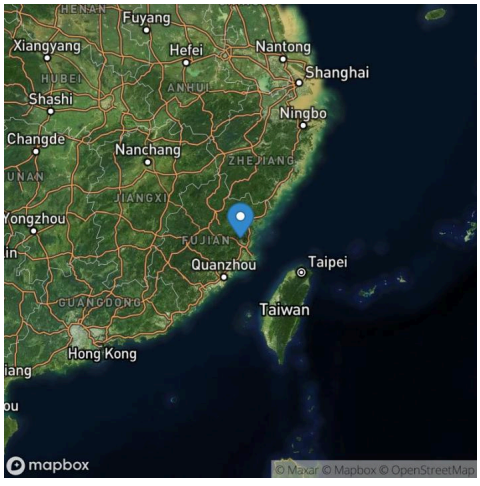



## Project Description

This project supports collection of landfill gas and generation of 2.5MW of electricity at a landfill in Fuzhou City in Fujian Province in southeastern China. The landfill received waste from 1995 until 2008, and—like most landfills—throws off methane as some of that waste decomposes. Credits are generated from two pieces of the project: (1) avoiding the emissions of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere and (2) using the power generated from the methane (natural gas) to displace dirtier coal-fired power coming from the electric grid. The project clearly required carbon revenues to achieve these two goals and therefore generates high-quality carbon offsets.

## Location

Fujian Province, China




## Risk of Reversal

This project has no risk of reversal because its avoided emissions are not subject to being undone.

## Accountability Measures

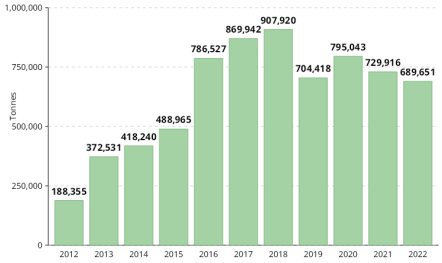
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

# REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Avoided Deforestation |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Developer** | Fundacion para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservacion (FUNDAECO) |
| **Methodology** | VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation |
| **Crediting Period** | 2012 - 2042 |
| **Purchased From** | SCB Brokers LLC |
| **Registry** | Verra (VCS 1622) |
| **Verifying Body** | AENOR |

## Credits by Vintage




## Location

Guatemala

## Project Description

This project is an Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) project under the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project category. Specifically, the project is of the “Avoided Unplanned Deforestation & Degradation” (AUDD) project category.The project is estimated to generate approximately 17,921,895 VCUs over 30 years. The project area is located in Department of Izabal in the Caribbean coast region of Guatemala in the Sarstun-Motagua reference region proposed by the national level REDD+ program. Belonging to the biologically diverse Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, forests in the project area are important nationally and internationally for the ecosystem services they provide. The project area forests, however, have experienced a continued reduction in biomass due largely to small-scale farmers and medium to large scale cattle ranchers that have sought to expand their activities or have been displaced by agro-industrial expansion. These forests have also historically been an important source of income for local families, who periodically harvest small amounts of timber when the economic needs arise.In 2013 Guatemala passed the Framework for the Regulation of the Reduction of Vulnerability, the Mandatory Adaptation to the effects of Climate Change and the Mitigation of the effects of Greenhouse Gases (Decree 07-2013) which gave landowners the rights to emission reductions generated in either voluntary or compliance markets. This law allowed the REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala to pursue a Grouped Project design where the project proponent, FUNDAECO, could represent small landowners and manage the development of a REDD+ project on their behalf through legal contracts that transfer project ownership to FUNDAECO.The expansion of industrial agriculture and migration of subsistence farmers and cattle ranchers into protected areas is a historical trend observed in the project zone. Consequently, forests and land within protected areas are an important source of income within the project zone and is the major focus of the REDD+ project. The project aims to alleviate these pressures on the forests through the support of governance capacity

(including individual property titling, land-use planning and conservation zone demarcation), the generation of alternative economic activities and income sources, and through capacity building in administration and management. These project activities, beyond protecting local forests and biodiversity, contribute to social and economic development in one of the poorest areas of Guatemala. The effectiveness of these activities is partially dependent on their long-term economic success and wide-spread adoption. Since the project's inception, local communities have been actively participating in the project's formulation and implementation. The early involvement of participating communities has created awareness among community members and readiness for project implementation.

## Risk of Reversal

Nature-based projects like this one face some risk of reversal. Carbon storage may be affected by natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, and escalating climate change impacts. Additionally, human-driven factors such as changes in land use or local governance structures can also impact carbon storage.

## Accountability Measures

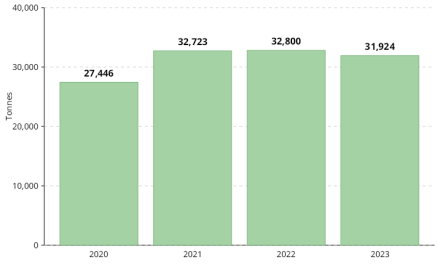
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

# Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda – CPA No 020

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Clean Cookstoves |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Developer** | UpEnergy Group |
| **Methodology** | AMS-II.G. Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass |
| **Crediting Period** | 2019 - 2024 |
| **Purchased From** | SCB Brokers LLC |
| **Registry** | Gold Standard (GS 10918) |

## Credits by Vintage




## Location

Uganda

## Project Description

The CPA is located in the Republic of Uganda and involves distribution of efficient biomass fired Improved Cookstoves (ICS). The project ICS replace the low efficiency, traditional biomass fired stoves, used for meeting similar thermal energy needs in the baseline. The CPA is included under CDM PoA-9956 with reference number 9956-P1-0020-CP1.

## Accountability Measures

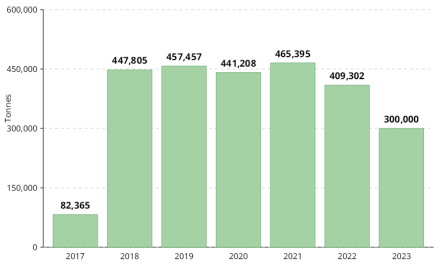
A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.

# Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility

## Project Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Activity Types** | Renewable Energy |
| **Impact Type** | Avoided Emissions |
| **Methodology** | ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources |
| **Crediting Period** | 2017 - 2027 |
| **Purchased From** | SCB Brokers LLC |
| **Registry** | Verra (VCS 1950) |
| **Verifying Body** | TUV SUD |

## Credits by Vintage




## Location

South Africa

## Project Description

The purpose of this project (Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility) is to supply the wind-generated electricity to the grid of the Republic of South Africa (RSA).The project envisages the installation of a new grid connected wind farm at a site where no wind farm was operated prior to the implementation of the activity.The installed capacity of the wind farm is 144MW. The wind farm consists of 96 wind turbines and the associated infrastructure.The wind farm is located in the Pixley Ka Seme District close to the town of De Aar in the Northern Cape Province of the RSA, approximately 30 km northeast of the Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility. Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North (RF) (Pty) Ltd is the wind farm developer.A 30 day public comment period was held for this project from 25 September to 25 October. No comments were received during the public comment period.

## Accountability Measures

A registry-managed buffer pool exists to safeguard against project reversals. If a carbon storage project is reversed, credits from the buffer pool compensate for the shortfall, preserving environmental integrity.