



PROJECT FACTSHEETS · SEPTEMBER 2026

The projects behind every tonne

One page per project in the Coffset portfolio: what it does, where it is, how it's certified and what to watch. 22 projects across four of the five Oxford offset types.

Reductions

Oxford Type 1 · 6 projects

Conservation

Oxford Type 2 · 3 projects

Nature removals

Oxford Type 4 · 9 projects

Durable removals

Oxford Type 5 · 4 projects

All projects

#	PROJECT	COUNTRY	OXFORD TYPE	REGISTRY	DATA STATUS
3	Fuzhou Hongmiaoling Landfill Gas	China	● 1 · Reductions	VCS	ID to be added
4	Gaziantep Landfill Gas	Turkey	● 1 · Reductions	VCS	ID to be added
5	Istanbul Landfill Gas to Electricity	Turkey	● 1 · Reductions	GS 707	Confirmed by retirement
6	Liling Landfill Gas	China	● 1 · Reductions	VCS	ID to be added
7	Oeste de Caucaia Landfill	Brazil	● 1 · Reductions	VCS	ID to be added
8	Titas Gas Leak Repair	Bangladesh	● 1 · Reductions	VCS 2478	Confirmed by retirement
9	Bottomland Forests of the Louisiana Plains	USA	● 2 · Conservation	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
10	Katingan Mentaya Project	Indonesia	● 2 · Conservation	VCS 1477	Confirmed by retirement
11	Manoa REDD+ Project	Brazil	● 2 · Conservation	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
12	Delta Blue Carbon Project	Pakistan	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS 2250	ID from offset.org
13	Ejido La Libertad	Mexico	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
14	Ejido Sierra de Agua	Mexico	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
15	Ejido X-Hazil	Mexico	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS	ID to be added
16	Karnataka Regenerative Farming	India	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS 3115	Confirmed; not on site yet
17	Kuamut Rainforest Conservation	Malaysia	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
18	Predio Las Piedras	Veracruz, Mexico	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS + CCBS	ID to be added
19	TIST Program in Uganda	Uganda	● 4 · Nature removals	VCS	ID to be added
20	Yarra Yarra Biodiversity	Australia	● 4 · Nature removals	GS 3039	Confirmed; not on site yet
21	Charm Industrial Bio Oil	USA	● 5 · Durable removals	Isometric Protocol	ID to be added
22	Farm Gai Kaisa	Namibia	● 5 · Durable removals	VCS	ID to be added
23	Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio	California, USA	● 5 · Durable removals	Frontier Framework	ID to be added
24	Gevo Carbon Capture	USA	● 5 · Durable removals	PUR 353054 (Gevo North Dakota)	Confirmed by retirement

"Confirmed by retirement" means the registry, project ID and developer were read from a real Offset order fulfilled by CNaught in September 2026.

Fuzhou Hongmiaoling Landfill Gas

China

Converts landfill gas into clean electricity, reducing methane emissions from the Hongmiaoling waste site in Fuzhou, Fujian Province.

About the project

The Fuzhou Hongmiaoling project captures methane gas generated by decomposing organic waste in a major municipal landfill and converts it into clean electricity for local communities. Without intervention, this methane would be released directly into the atmosphere — a greenhouse gas over 80 times more potent than CO₂ over a 20-year period. The project features advanced gas collection systems, internal combustion engines, and continuous monitoring to ensure maximum capture efficiency. Beyond climate benefits, the project reduces local air pollution, eliminates odors, and provides renewable energy to thousands of households, supporting China's transition to cleaner distributed energy sources.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	China
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO₂ Avoided (as stated)	50,000+ tonnes/year

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/fuzhou-hongmiaoling-landfill-gas-to-electricity-project

Gaziantep Landfill Gas

Turkey

Captures methane and generates renewable electricity in one of Turkey's largest cities.

About the project

The Gaziantep Landfill Gas project captures and utilizes methane generated by organic waste at the Gaziantep municipal solid waste landfill. Gaziantep is one of Turkey's largest cities and a major industrial center, generating substantial waste volumes. The project's gas collection system captures methane that would otherwise escape into the atmosphere, combusting it in generators to produce clean electricity for the regional grid. This approach addresses both waste management and energy needs while reducing potent greenhouse gas emissions. The project supports Gaziantep's environmental modernization and Turkey's renewable energy goals, demonstrating how large urban centers can transform waste liabilities into climate and energy assets.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	Turkey
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/gaziantep-landfill-gas

Istanbul Landfill Gas to Electricity

Turkey

One of the world's largest landfill gas projects, converting methane from waste into clean electricity for hundreds of thousands of homes.

About the project

The Istanbul Landfill Gas to Electricity Project is one of the world's largest and most ambitious waste-to-energy initiatives. Istanbul, home to more than 15 million people, generates vast quantities of municipal solid waste every day. The project, which includes sites at Seymen, Odayeri, and Kömürcüoda, captures methane from these massive landfills and converts it into clean electricity. Over its crediting period, the project achieved reductions of over 8.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, with the Seymen plant alone designed to reach 90 MW capacity — enough to power 500,000 households. The system features 52 engines, 150 kilometers of pipes, and over 1,100 measuring stations, making it the largest system of its kind worldwide. The project creates hundreds of local jobs, reduces air pollution and fire risks, and supports Turkey's renewable energy transition.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	Turkey
Standard	VCS
Registry	Gold Standard
Registry ID	GS 707
Developer	Ortadoğu Enerji
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	2014
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	8.5M+ tonnes
Households (as stated)	500,000
Jobs Created (as stated)	100s created

Data status. Registry, project ID and developer confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026. **coffset.org currently lists the standard as "VCS".**

Registry record

registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/1154

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/istanbul-landfill-gas-to-electricity

Liling Landfill Gas

China

Captures methane and generates renewable electricity for local communities in Hunan Province.

About the project

The Liling project in Hunan Province captures biogas from municipal solid waste landfill operations and converts it to electricity for local communities. The initiative addresses both the immediate challenge of methane emissions — a potent short-lived climate pollutant — and supports China's transition to cleaner, distributed energy sources through community-scale renewable generation. The project demonstrates how smaller cities can implement effective climate solutions that scale proportionally to their waste streams. Local communities benefit from improved air quality, reduced odors, and access to renewable energy, creating a model that can be replicated across China's rapidly urbanizing regions.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	China
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/liling-landfill-gas

Oeste de Caucaia Landfill

Brazil

Captures methane, produces biomethane, and supports climate action in Ceará, Brazil.

About the project

Located in Caucaia, Ceará State, this project captures landfill gas from the Oeste de Caucaia waste site and processes it into biomethane for injection into Brazil's gas network. The project represents an innovative approach to waste management that goes beyond simple flaring by creating a valuable renewable fuel. It prevents substantial methane emissions from entering the atmosphere, supports Brazil's renewable gas sector, and creates high-quality carbon credits that fund further climate action across the region. The facility serves a growing metropolitan area, demonstrating how sustainable waste management can scale to meet the needs of expanding cities while delivering climate benefits.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	Brazil
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on offset.org)

Data status. Details as published on offset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

offset.org/impact-portfolio/oeste-de-caucaia-landfill

Titas Gas Leak Repair

Bangladesh

Reduces methane emissions, improves safety, and modernizes urban energy networks in Bangladesh.

About the project

The Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company is Bangladesh's largest gas utility, serving millions of households and businesses. This project systematically identifies and repairs methane leaks across the vast urban distribution network, preventing significant fugitive emissions that would otherwise escape unburned into the atmosphere. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas — over 80 times more warming than CO₂ over a 20-year period. The project uses advanced leak detection technology, regular infrastructure audits, and rapid repair protocols to minimize emissions. Beyond climate benefits, the repairs improve safety by reducing explosion and fire risks, enhance supply reliability for customers, and modernize critical energy infrastructure. The project demonstrates how improving existing systems can deliver substantial climate impact without building new facilities.

How it fits the portfolio

Near-term, well-measured cuts in methane and other emissions from fossil and waste sources. Low reversal risk; no carbon is stored.

Risks to know

- Avoided emissions depend on the baseline set in the methodology.
- Some older vintages; the vintage is shown on every order.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 1 · Technology-based reductions
Country	Bangladesh
Standard	Gold Standard
Registry	Verra (VCS)
Registry ID	VCS 2478
Developer	Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Co.
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	Jan 2017 – Dec 2018

Data status. Registry, project ID and developer confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026. **coffset.org** currently lists the standard as "Gold Standard".

Registry record

registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2478

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/titas-gas-leak-repair

Bottomland Forests of the Louisiana Plains

USA

Improved forest management of bottomland hardwood forests across Louisiana and Mississippi, protecting biodiversity and carbon stocks in the US South.

About the project

The Bottomland Forests of the Louisiana Plains project applies improved forest management (IFM) practices to bottomland hardwood forests spanning Louisiana and Mississippi — some of the most productive and ecologically significant forests in North America. Bottomland hardwood forests grow along rivers and floodplains, storing exceptional amounts of carbon in both their biomass and waterlogged soils. These forests are critical habitat for migratory waterfowl, black bears, alligators, and hundreds of bird species that rely on the Mississippi Flyway. The project reduces timber harvest intensity, extends rotation lengths, and protects riparian buffers, resulting in increased carbon sequestration over time. Forest owners receive compensation through carbon credit revenue, creating economic incentives for conservation over conversion to agriculture. The project strengthens the ecological connectivity of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, one of the most important wetland ecosystems in the United States.

How it fits the portfolio

Protects carbon already stored in forests and peat, with large biodiversity and community co-benefits.

Risks to know

- Reversal: fire, drought or clearing can release stored carbon; Verra projects contribute to a pooled buffer.
- Baseline risk: avoided-deforestation estimates have been criticised for over-crediting in the sector.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 2 · Nature-based reductions (conservation)
Country	USA
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	500,000+ tonnes/year

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/bottomland-forests-louisiana-plains

Katingan Mentaya Project

Indonesia

Protects 157,000 hectares of tropical peatland, conserves endangered wildlife, and supports 43,000+ community members.

About the project

The Katingan Mentaya Project (KMP) is one of the world's largest and most impactful forest conservation and restoration initiatives. Located in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, this project protects 157,000 hectares of tropical peatland forest — one of the planet's most carbon-rich and biodiverse ecosystems. Tropical peatlands store vast amounts of carbon in their deep, waterlogged soils; when drained or cleared, this carbon is released as greenhouse gases. KMP was launched to stop the planned conversion of this forest into industrial acacia plantations. The project prevents an estimated 7.5 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year — comparable to taking 2 million cars off the road annually. The protected area is home to over 5% of the world's remaining Bornean orangutans, proboscis monkeys, clouded leopards, and the southern Bornean gibbon. KMP works with 35 villages and over 43,000 people, investing carbon revenue into healthcare, education, vocational training, and sustainable businesses including women-run nurseries and coconut sugar processing. The project is triple gold-rated and contributes to all 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.

How it fits the portfolio

Protects carbon already stored in forests and peat, with large biodiversity and community co-benefits.

Risks to know

- Reversal: fire, drought or clearing can release stored carbon; Verra projects contribute to a pooled buffer.
- Baseline risk: avoided-deforestation estimates have been criticised for over-crediting in the sector.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 2 · Nature-based reductions (conservation)
Country	Indonesia
Standard	VCS + CCBS Gold
Registry	Verra (VCS)
Registry ID	VCS 1477
Developer	PT Rimba Makmur Utama (PT RMU)
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	Nov 2015 – Dec 2016
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	7.5M tonnes/year
Area Protected (as stated)	157,000
Species Protected (as stated)	5+ endangered

Data status. Registry, project ID and developer confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026.

Registry record

registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1477

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/katingan-mentaya-project

Manoa REDD+ Project

Brazil

Protects 181,500 hectares of Amazon rainforest in Brazil, preventing deforestation and preserving one of the planet's most biodiverse ecosystems.

About the project

The Manoa REDD+ Project safeguards 181,500 hectares of Amazon rainforest in the Brazilian state of Amazonas — one of the largest and most threatened tropical forest biomes on Earth. Operating under the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) framework, the project creates a verifiable, market-based mechanism that makes standing forest more valuable than cleared land. The project area is a critical stronghold for threatened species including the giant anteater, lowland tapir, giant river otter, and hundreds of bird species endemic to the Amazon basin. Carbon revenue is invested in forest monitoring, community patrols, sustainable livelihood programs for riverside communities, and environmental education. By permanently protecting this vast tract of primary Amazon forest, the project avoids millions of tonnes of CO₂ emissions that would result from deforestation, while preserving the Amazon's role as a global climate regulator and freshwater reservoir.

How it fits the portfolio

Protects carbon already stored in forests and peat, with large biodiversity and community co-benefits.

Risks to know

- Reversal: fire, drought or clearing can release stored carbon; Verra projects contribute to a pooled buffer.
- Baseline risk: avoided-deforestation estimates have been criticised for over-crediting in the sector.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 2 · Nature-based reductions (conservation)
Country	Brazil
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	3M+ tonnes/year
Area Protected (as stated)	181,500

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/manoa-redd-plus

Delta Blue Carbon Project

Pakistan

Restores mangroves to sequester CO₂, protect biodiversity, and uplift communities in Sindh Province.

About the project

The Delta Blue Carbon Project restores and protects the mangrove ecosystems of the Indus Delta in Sindh Province, Pakistan — one of the world's largest mangrove forests. Mangroves are among the most carbon-dense ecosystems on Earth, sequestering carbon in both their biomass and in the waterlogged soils beneath them (blue carbon). The project covers over 350,000 hectares of coastal and deltaic ecosystems, making it one of the world's largest blue carbon initiatives. Beyond carbon sequestration, mangroves provide critical coastal protection against storm surges and sea-level rise, support productive fisheries that sustain local livelihoods, and harbor critically endangered species including Indus River dolphins and green turtles. The project works with local fishing communities, providing alternative livelihoods and training to reduce pressure on marine resources while generating income from carbon credits.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Pakistan
Standard	VCS + CCBS Gold
Registry	Verra (VCS)
Registry ID	VCS 2250
Area Protected (as stated)	350,000+

Data status. Registry ID as published on offset.org.

Registry record

registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2250

Project page

offset.org/impact-portfolio/delta-blue-carbon-project

Ejido La Libertad

Mexico

Sustainable forest management fighting climate change and uplifting local communities in southern Mexico.

About the project

Ejido La Libertad is a community forest management project in southern Mexico that combines improved forest management practices with rigorous carbon accounting. The ejido community manages the forest sustainably, generating carbon credits while maintaining biodiversity, protecting watershed services, and ensuring long-term community livelihoods. The project demonstrates that community-led forest stewardship is both economically viable and climatically impactful. Community members participate in forest patrols, fire prevention, monitoring, and sustainable harvesting, creating a model where local people are the primary guardians of their natural heritage. Revenue from carbon credits supports community infrastructure, education, and economic diversification.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Mexico
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/ejido-la-libertad

Ejido Sierra de Agua

Mexico

Community forestry protecting biodiversity, supporting local economies, and fighting climate change in Veracruz.

About the project

The Ejido Sierra de Agua project in Veracruz, Mexico supports a community-managed forestry program that protects and sustainably manages cloud forest — one of the world's most biodiverse and threatened ecosystems. Cloud forests capture moisture from passing clouds, providing critical water resources for downstream communities while harboring extraordinary biodiversity. The project prevents deforestation, restores degraded land, and generates high-quality carbon removal credits while providing sustainable income for the local ejido community. The initiative demonstrates how indigenous land rights and climate action can be mutually reinforcing. Community members receive training in sustainable forest management, monitoring techniques, and conservation agriculture, building local capacity for long-term stewardship.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Mexico
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/ejido-sierra-de-agua

Ejido X-Hazil

Mexico

Community-managed forest conservation generating high-quality carbon removal credits in the Yucatán Peninsula.

About the project

Ejido X-Hazil is a community forest management project in the Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico. The project protects tropical dry forest from illegal logging and agricultural conversion through a community management model that generates verified carbon removal credits. Revenue from credits supports local governance, education, and environmental monitoring, creating a sustainable model for forest conservation that communities can own and operate. The Yucatán Peninsula is home to unique ecosystems including cenotes (natural sinkholes), cave systems, and tropical forests that support endemic species. The ejido model, rooted in Mexico's agrarian reform history, demonstrates how traditional land tenure systems can be leveraged for modern conservation finance.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Mexico
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/ejido-x-hazil

Karnataka Regenerative Farming

India

Regenerative farming in Karnataka, India, generating nature-based removal credits.

About the project

A regenerative agriculture project in the Indian state of Karnataka, developed by Vedic Green Solutions and Kanaka Management Services. It issues Verified Carbon Units under Verra (VCS 3115), classified as Oxford Type 4, nature-based removals. The project fulfilled part of a real Coffset order in September 2026 but is not yet listed on coffset.org.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	India
Standard	VCS
Registry	Verra (VCS)
Registry ID	VCS 3115
Developer	Vedic Green Solutions; Kanaka Management Services
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	2019

Data status. Confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026. **Not yet listed on coffset.org.**

Registry record

registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/3115

Kuamut Rainforest Conservation

Malaysia

Protects 83,000 hectares of tropical rainforest in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo — critical habitat for orangutans, pygmy elephants, and extraordinary biodiversity.

About the project

The Kuamut Rainforest Conservation project protects 83,000 hectares of lowland dipterocarp rainforest in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo — a region recognized as one of the world's most biodiverse areas and home to some of the most critically endangered species on Earth. The project prevents the conversion of this ancient rainforest to oil palm plantations or industrial timber operations, permanently protecting its extraordinary biodiversity and the vast carbon stocks locked in its soils and biomass. The project area is a vital corridor for the endangered Bornean orangutan, the critically endangered Bornean pygmy elephant, the Sunda clouded leopard, and over 300 bird species. Beyond carbon and biodiversity, the initiative supports surrounding indigenous Orang Sungai communities through revenue sharing, employment in conservation roles, and investment in local services. The project is verified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and also meets the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCBS), certifying measurable social and environmental co-benefits.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Malaysia
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	4M+ tonnes/year
Area Protected (as stated)	83,000
Species Protected (as stated)	Orangutans, pygmy elephants

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/kuamut-rainforest-conservation

Predio Las Piedras

Veracruz, Mexico

Improved forest management protecting biodiversity and supporting local communities in Veracruz, Mexico.

About the project

Predio Las Piedras is located in Veracruz, Mexico, a region of extraordinary ecological richness where tropical montane forests shelter remarkable biodiversity. The project applies improved forest management to reduce the impact of selective logging, protect old-growth stands, and generate verified carbon credits. Veracruz forests host a high concentration of endemic plant and animal species, including migratory birds, cloud forest amphibians, and rare orchids. The initiative supports indigenous and local ejido communities through conservation agreements, sustainable resource use, and training programs, demonstrating that economic development and biodiversity protection can be mutually reinforcing. The project area acts as a biological corridor connecting highland and lowland ecosystems, enhancing species movement and long-term ecosystem resilience.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Veracruz, Mexico
Standard	VCS + CCBS
Registry	VCS + CCBS (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/predio-las-piedras

TIST Program in Uganda

Uganda

Community-led reforestation with verified carbon credits empowering 20,000+ farmers across 10 districts.

About the project

The TIST Program in Uganda (The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program) stands out as a beacon of community-driven climate action, combining large-scale reforestation with social empowerment and sustainable development. Since its inception, TIST has mobilized over 20,000 Ugandan farmers across 10 districts to plant over 10 million trees, restore degraded lands, and improve livelihoods — all while generating verified carbon credits. The program empowers smallholder farmers to plant and maintain trees on their land, with 70% of carbon credit revenue going directly back to participants. TIST uses a rotating leadership model ensuring at least 50% of leaders are women, promoting equality and capacity-building. The program has achieved average annual greenhouse gas reductions of over 83,000 tonnes of CO₂e, totaling more than 5 million tonnes since inception. Participants receive training in nursery building, conservation farming, fuel-efficient stoves, and health education, creating multiple pathways out of poverty.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Uganda
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	5M+ tonnes total
Trees Planted (as stated)	10M+ planted

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/tist-program-in-uganda

Yarra Yarra Biodiversity

Australia

Biodiversity planting in Australia, generating nature-based removal credits.

About the project

A biodiversity project in Australia developed by Carbon Neutral, issuing credits under Gold Standard (GS 3039), classified as Oxford Type 4, nature-based removals. The project fulfilled part of a real Coffset order in September 2026 but is not yet listed on coffset.org.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ from the atmosphere and stores it in trees, mangroves and soils.

Risks to know

- Reversal: stored carbon can be lost to fire, disease or land-use change.
- Storage lasts decades rather than centuries.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 4 · Nature-based removals
Country	Australia
Standard	Gold Standard
Registry	Gold Standard
Registry ID	GS 3039
Developer	Carbon Neutral
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	2019

Data status. Confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026. **Not yet listed on coffset.org.**

Registry record
registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/524

Charm Industrial Bio Oil

USA

Converts agricultural waste into bio-oil for permanent geological carbon storage.

About the project

Charm Industrial converts agricultural residues — corn stalks, wheat straw, and other crop waste that would otherwise decompose and release CO₂ — into bio-oil through fast pyrolysis. This bio-oil is then injected into deep geological formations such as depleted oil wells for permanent carbon storage, creating a novel carbon removal pathway that is both scalable and cost-effective. Unlike direct air capture, Charm's approach uses existing agricultural infrastructure and creates a new revenue stream for farmers while achieving highly durable, geologically permanent carbon storage verified to strict standards. The company's process captures carbon that was recently removed from the atmosphere by plants and stores it underground for thousands of years, effectively reversing the carbon cycle. Charm has delivered carbon removal to major corporate buyers including Microsoft and Stripe, demonstrating commercial viability.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ and stores it for centuries or longer, geologically, in minerals or as stable biochar. The most durable and most expensive type.

Risks to know

- High cost and limited supply, so the share is small today.
- Early-stage technologies: delivery depends on scaling.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 5 · Technology-based removals
Country	USA
Standard	Isometric Protocol
Registry	Isometric Protocol (as stated on coffset.org)

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/charm-industrial-bio-oil

Farm Gai Kaisa

Namibia

Produces high-quality biochar from invasive bush species in Namibia, permanently locking carbon into soil while restoring degraded land.

About the project

Farm Gai Kaisa is a pioneering biochar carbon removal project in Namibia that transforms invasive bush encroachment — one of the most serious land degradation challenges in southern Africa — into a permanent carbon sink. Namibia's rangelands have been severely impacted by woody encroachment, where dense invasive shrubs outcompete native grasses, reduce biodiversity, impede livestock grazing, and degrade water catchments. The project harvests this invasive biomass and converts it through slow pyrolysis into biochar — a stable, charcoal-like material that can persist in soils for hundreds to thousands of years. When incorporated into agricultural soils, biochar enhances water retention, improves crop yields, and supports soil microbial health, delivering benefits for local smallholder farmers. The carbon stored in biochar is considered highly durable under the Oxford Offsetting Principles, making it a genuinely long-lived removal credit. The project also restores degraded rangeland, supports rural livelihoods, and demonstrates how African farmers can be at the frontier of carbon removal innovation.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ and stores it for centuries or longer, geologically, in minerals or as stable biochar. The most durable and most expensive type.

Risks to know

- High cost and limited supply, so the share is small today.
- Early-stage technologies: delivery depends on scaling.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 5 · Technology-based removals
Country	Namibia
Standard	VCS
Registry	VCS (as stated on coffset.org)
CO ₂ Avoided (as stated)	10,000+ tonnes/year

Data status. Details as published on coffset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/farm-gai-kaisa

Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio

California, USA

An advance market commitment driving scalable carbon removal solutions via frontier technologies.

About the project

The Frontier Carbon Removal Portfolio is a collective commitment to advance the market for permanent carbon removal technologies. Led by companies including Stripe, Alphabet, Shopify, Meta, and McKinsey, Frontier pools pre-commercial offtake agreements to de-risk investment in early-stage carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies. The portfolio includes direct air capture (DAC), enhanced rock weathering, ocean-based carbon dioxide removal, bio-oil sequestration, and other innovative approaches. The goal is to accelerate cost reduction curves and technical learning, making high-quality permanent carbon removal commercially viable at scale by 2030. Frontier has committed over \$1 billion to purchase permanent carbon removal and has already contracted with leading suppliers. This advance market commitment model — pioneered in vaccine development — sends a powerful demand signal that enables entrepreneurs and scientists to develop next-generation carbon removal solutions.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ and stores it for centuries or longer, geologically, in minerals or as stable biochar. The most durable and most expensive type.

Risks to know

- High cost and limited supply, so the share is small today.
- Early-stage technologies: delivery depends on scaling.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 5 · Technology-based removals
Country	California, USA
Standard	Frontier Framework
Registry	Frontier Framework (as stated on offset.org)

Data status. Details as published on offset.org. **Exact registry ID to be added.**

Project page

offset.org/impact-portfolio/frontier-carbon-removal-portfolio

Gevo Carbon Capture

USA

Captures biogenic CO₂ from ethanol production and injects it permanently underground — combining renewable fuel with geological carbon sequestration.

About the project

Gevo Carbon Capture is an innovative carbon removal project that combines bioenergy production with permanent geological CO₂ storage — a process known as BECCS (Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage). At Gevo's ethanol production facility in the US Midwest, corn is fermented to produce sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and other renewable fuels. The fermentation process produces a concentrated stream of high-purity CO₂ — biogenic carbon that was recently captured from the atmosphere by growing corn. Rather than releasing this CO₂ into the air, Gevo captures it and injects it into deep geological formations, where it is permanently mineralised and stored. This process results in net-negative emissions: the carbon absorbed by the corn during its growth is permanently sequestered underground, creating verifiable, durable removal credits. The project supports rural American agricultural economies, advances the decarbonisation of the aviation sector, and demonstrates the viability of BECCS technology at commercial scale. Credits are verified under rigorous third-party protocols ensuring permanence, additionality, and accurate measurement.

How it fits the portfolio

Removes CO₂ and stores it for centuries or longer, geologically, in minerals or as stable biochar. The most durable and most expensive type.

Risks to know

- High cost and limited supply, so the share is small today.
- Early-stage technologies: delivery depends on scaling.

Key facts

Oxford type	Type 5 · Technology-based removals
Country	USA
Standard	Third-party verified
Registry	Puro.earth
Registry ID	PUR 353054 (Gevo North Dakota)
Developer	Net-Zero Richardton LLC
Vintage retired (Sep 2026 order)	2025
Methodology	Geologically stored carbon (2021), Puro Standard General Rules v3.1
Durability	1,000+ years (CORC 1000+ label)
Crediting period	30 Jun 2022 – 29 Jun 2027
CO₂ Avoided (as stated)	40,000+ tonnes/year

Data status. Registry, project ID and developer confirmed by a Coffset retirement in September 2026. **coffset.org** currently lists the standard as "Third-party verified".

Registry record

registry.puro.earth/projects/353054

Project page

coffset.org/impact-portfolio/gevo-carbon-capture