

THE LAST CORRIDOR OF LIFE



Project type: Forest and biodiversity preservation in close cooperation with indigenous nations.

Location: Amazon region, Bolivia, Northern Chiquitania

Size: 30,019 hectares, over 90% primary forest

Standard: Plan Vivo (REDD+)

Total carbon-stock: 7 million tons of CO₂

Annual emissions avoided: 280,000 tCO₂

What We Need to Save the Corridor of Life:

We need your partnership through a long-term off-take agreement:

Price: EUR 14 /t CO₂, depending on conditions and via annual purchases during the project to reinforce financing and reassure financiers.

Transparency: As partners, you'll receive full carbon credit documentation, our signed cooperation and trade agreements with indigenous nations, and regular field updates and video dispatches that bring you into the narrative.

Prof. Johan Rockström, head of the Potsdam Institute:

"The loss of this forest would lead to accelerated degradation and drought in Chiquitania, which would risk leading to negative effects on other parts of the Amazon rainforest ..."

The Team

Our team was assembled to protect the Corridor of Life – bringing together seasoned experts from Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

This includes local specialists who've forged lasting ties with indigenous nations, carbon-credit analysts, forestry professionals, food-export/import consultants, and financial planners.

A 30,019-hectare crucial Amazon Forest may be converted into Soy Fields starting in Aug 2025

The "Corridor of Life" is the last remaining corridor between the indigenous nations of Monte Verde to the north, and the Lomerio nation to the south.

The 30,019 hectares forest serves not only as a vital corridor for flora and fauna but also plays a significant role in regulating the climate and supporting biodiversity across a large portion of the Amazonas. The Corridor of Life is extremely important during climate change – it is the last option for fauna to migrate between the semidry south of Amazonas to the more humid north.

Highly Threatened for Conversion into Farmland

From the east, well-capitalized Mennonite farmers are aggressively seeking to convert the land into soy fields and cattle pasture. From the west, national ranchers and medium-scale farmers, some using slash-and-burn practices, pose similar threats. Now, a preliminary sale agreement with a large Brazilian agribusiness adds serious risk of industrial-scale deforestation. Average deforestation rate around the forest for the period 2013 – 2023 is 4.3% (see illustration to the right).

We can Preserve the Forest with Your Help

The current owner – a Dutch family operating an FSC-certified sawmill – has relied on selective logging for high-margin parquet production. But after nearly 30 years, timber yields have declined, profitability has eroded, and the retiring owners now need to sell.

Although converting this forest to agriculture is illegal under Bolivian law, a preliminary sale agreement has been signed with a large Brazilian agribusiness. With the support of **carbon credit off-take buyers – or corporate sponsors joining as equity partners** – we can build an alternative offer, stop the sale, and save the forest.

Together with Indigenous nations, we've designed a multi-revenue model to sustain The Corridor of Life: combining continued FSC-certified logging with fire restoration through polyculture systems of Barú and support species. To support both the forest acquisition and its long-term restoration, we will secure **Plan Vivo-certified carbon credits through off-take agreements at EUR 14/t CO₂** – strengthening the financial foundation for this conservation model.

Local and Regional Impact

Livelihoods & Economic Development: The forest operations will provide sustainable productive activities to local indigenous people, including over 200 full-time or seasonal jobs, related to monitoring and selective logging, planting, nut harvest and processing – directly benefiting indigenous communities through fair wages and skills training.

Biodiversity: The forest harbours an exceptional array of species – including jaguars and tapirs, but ongoing deforestation fractures their habitat, destroying natural shelter and forcing wildlife into ever-smaller refuges. As nearby forests vanish, animals are driven into the Corridor of Life and therefore protecting this last stronghold is critical to preserving the unique flora and fauna of this Amazon forest.

Ecosystem Connectivity: Situated between the semidry Chiquitania region with millions of hectares and the humid Amazon rainforest, the Corridor of Life serves as a natural bridge for seasonal migrations and gene flow. Maintaining this link underpins the resilience of ecosystems across a vast region.

Global Impact

This forest alone stores some 7 million t CO₂ – the equivalent of the annual emissions from 1.5 million cars – any of which, if released, would cause irreversible harm.

Prof. Johan Rockström, Director of Potsdam Institute for Climate Change Research, warns that "the loss of this forest would lead to accelerated degradation and drought in Chiquitania, which would risk leading to negative effects on other parts of the Amazon rainforest and affect water supply for communities downwind."

Securing this forest also tackles Bolivia's alarming rank as the world's **second highest in primary-forest loss** and sets a model for protecting critical forests across the Amazon. *By acting now, you can help us halt this cascade – and we need your partnership to make it happen.*



Average annual deforestation rate in surrounding area 2013-2023: 4.3%

