

12TH PAN-AMAZONIAN SOCIAL FORUM
(FOSPA), PUYO, ECUADOR, 2026

ACTION PLAN OF THE HOUSE OF EXTRACTIVISM-FREE TERRITORIES FOR AN AMAZON WITH RIGHTS



House 1: Territories Free from Extractivism for an Amazon with Rights

Working Group: Mining-Free Territories

1. To reclaim and exercise the peoples' autonomy, self-determination, and territorial control.

- Empower communities to make collective decisions regarding their territories, in accordance with their customs, traditions, systems of governance, and traditional forms of organization.
- Promote community-led territorial mapping processes to halt the expansion of the mining cadastre and fight for the titling of all community lands.
- Fight for the comprehensive recognition of territory—including soil, subsoil, water, and other life-sustaining elements—in the face of extractive concessions.
- Strengthen community monitoring of rivers, forests, ecosystems, and extractive activities through technology and the expertise of local professionals.
- Strengthen and promote the creation of Indigenous and community guards, as well as the exercise of Indigenous justice, as mechanisms for territorial protection and control.
- Ensure that autonomy is exercised collectively and not used to legitimize the entry of external mining actors or activities incompatible with community decisions.

2. Reject the expansion of mining in the Amazon and work toward mining-free rivers and territories.

- Develop a Pan-Amazonian strategy to address all forms of mining at various scales.
- Reject the criminalization of communities under the label of “illegal mining,” a term used by hegemonic state narratives to justify the militarization of territories or to obscure the impacts of mining.
- Denounce the expansion of mining concessions and registries, as well as the relaxation of environmental regulations and mechanisms that facilitate the entry of extractive companies.
- Promote the defense of rivers, territories, municipalities, ecosystems, and watersheds free from all mining activity.
- Coordinate legal, political, communications, and mobilization efforts against mining projects that threaten Amazonian territories.
- Demand a complete ban on mining in all territories of Amazonian Indigenous peoples living in isolation or in initial contact.

3. Strengthen communities' own economies and living conditions to enable them to resist extractivism.

- Develop and finance community-based economic alternatives compatible with the Amazon, including agroecology, ecotourism, community-based tourism, bio-enterprises, handicrafts, and other productive initiatives.
- Demand that these alternatives have real access to financing, markets, and support, and are not limited to one-off projects without continuity.
- Prioritize the participation of young people and create schools and training spaces that enable the recovery of ancestral knowledge, culture, language, and identity, while also generating opportunities for them to remain in their territories.
- Strengthen women's participation and effective leadership in political, economic, and territorial decision-making.
- Promote mechanisms that enable indigenous peoples themselves to control and manage their resources and strengthen their economic and political capacity.

4. Protect those who defend the Amazon and ensure the capacity to respond to threats.

- Create a regional emergency fund for communities and defenders facing criminalization, violence, displacement, or threats linked to extractivism.
- Strengthen the legal, security, and communication capacities of territorial organizations and promote the effective use of international protection mechanisms, including the Escazú Agreement.
- Document and raise awareness of the violence, criminalization, and stigmatization against Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and small farmers who defend their territories.
- Develop Pan-Amazonian communication strategies that link mining expansion to international demand for minerals, wars, corporate capital, and other processes of dispossession.
- Create mechanisms to identify and expose the financial flows that sustain extractivism, including money laundering associated with mining.
- Coordinate simultaneous actions and mobilizations across countries when threats transcend the local level.

5. Strengthen and coordinate existing organizational structures to collectively respond to territorial threats.

- Strengthen existing organizations and structures at the community, national, and regional levels, as well as other **legitimate and representative** organizations of Indigenous peoples, peasants, people of African descent, and territorial communities, rather than creating parallel structures.
- Establish a permanent mechanism for coordination, communication, and follow-up within FOSPA that connects these structures and ensures continuity of agreements between meetings.
- Form a Pan-Amazonian anti-capitalist and anti-extractivist platform that brings together indigenous nations and organizations, peasant groups, Afro-descendant communities, and other civil society actors under the premise of developing, strengthening, and promoting territorial struggles, by establishing committees for legal, technical, artistic, and care support to consolidate strategies for action and campaigns against mining and other forms of extractivism.

- To establish an early warning and collective response system so that, when a territory faces a threat, the other organizations can jointly mobilize legal, political, communications, economic, and security support.
- Strengthen accountability and the connection between organizations and communities and grassroots members, in the face of the processes of co-optation, weakening, and loss of credibility identified during the discussion.
- Establish a week of action against mining extractivism.

Working Group: Defense of the Rights of Nature

We, the participants in the 11th FOSPA in Rurrenabaque–San Buenaventura, collectively affirm that the Amazon has rights and adopt the Declaration of the Rights of the Amazon. At this 12th FOSPA, we commit to moving from recognition to the exercise of these rights and to promoting concrete actions so that these rights become effective and bring about real transformations in our territories.

1. Exercising the Rights of Nature from within the territories. We urge indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, small farmers, communities, social organizations, territorial governments, and Amazonian municipalities to adopt—based on their own jurisdictions, forms of governance, and self-determination—declarations, regulations, resolutions, and concrete measures for the prevention, protection, restoration, and defense of Nature.
2. Strengthen territorial forms of protection, monitoring, and control. Promote guardian groups, monitoring committees, and other territorial and community mechanisms for the defense of rivers, forests, lagoons, bees, and other species and systems of life.
3. Create a Pan-Amazonian Observatory on the Rights of Nature. Collectively build a platform that enables the identification and connection of struggles and experiences, as well as the compilation of local regulations, ordinances, lawsuits, court rulings, protocols, methodologies, and other tools developed to defend Nature. The Observatory should facilitate the exchange of lessons learned and strengthen the capacity for action in the face of threats affecting our territories.
4. Promote a Pan-Amazonian gathering on territorial knowledge management and the exchange of knowledge to share experiences regarding the restoration and regeneration of life systems, as well as community-based tools for understanding and monitoring the state of water, air, soil, species, and other components of our territories. This process must recognize and strengthen the knowledge of Indigenous peoples, ancestral communities, Afro-descendant communities, peasant communities, and territorial communities.
5. To coordinate and build alliances between our territorial organizations and universities, research centers, scientists, and specialists willing to put their expertise at the service of territorial struggles, while respecting the indigenous knowledge and priorities defined by those who inhabit the territories.
6. Generate our own evidence to enforce rights. Develop territorial capacities to document pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, and other impacts, as well as to record noncompliance with court rulings, laws, and protective measures already secured. This information must strengthen political, administrative, and judicial actions and enable territories to also take ownership of the production and control of evidence regarding

what occurs within them.

7. Promote a Pan-Amazonian Solidarity and Alert Mechanism for defenders of nature. Build a network capable of activating, at the request of affected individuals, communities, or organizations, regional responses to threats, criminalization, persecution, and violence. Promote, in coordination with the mechanisms of the Escazú Agreement, a specific space for Amazonian defenders that allows for raising awareness of risks, mobilizing solidarity, and facilitating legal, political, and communications support.
8. To promote a space for exchange among guardianship groups, committees, councils, and mechanisms representing Nature—created within the territories and recognized through court rulings, laws, and public decisions—to analyze their actual capacity to decide, monitor, and demand measures in favor of Nature. This coordination should enable the identification of common obstacles, strengthen territorial presence within these mechanisms, and share strategies to effectively carry out their mandate.
9. Build a strategic Pan-Amazonian litigation strategy for the protection of the Amazon basin. To this end, we call for the establishment of a working group to explore the progressive development of a regional case in which rivers and territorial struggles across different countries can highlight common impacts on the Amazon basin and advocate for its protection before the Inter-American Human Rights System. The strategy will be guided by the standards developed under OC-32/25; it must be grounded in specific cases and territorial organizations and integrate community knowledge, evidence, and arguments regarding the Rights of Nature and climate justice.

Working Group: Hydrocarbon-Free Territories (Oil and Gas)

EXCLUSION ZONES

1. Encourage, support, and build, within and alongside the territories, forms of self-declaration: Promote and accompany territorial processes that strengthen communities' capacity to recognize themselves and declare themselves as Exclusion Zones, as a tool for territorial defense and protection.
2. Develop common messages and narratives about Exclusion Zones, from and for the territories: Build, from within the territories and using their voices, common messages and narratives that highlight the significance of Exclusion Zones and strengthen their defense against extractive activities.
3. To research and develop, in collaboration between academia and the territories/communities, a conceptual framework for Exclusion Zones: To foster a dialogue between academic and territorial knowledge to collectively research, develop, and construct a conceptual framework for Exclusion Zones.

COMMUNICATION FOR FREE TERRITORIES

1. Promote and establish the identities of the Pan-Amazon region as a territory of life: Strengthen a shared identity for the Pan-Amazon region—while respecting cultural diversities—as a territory of life, diversity, and the future, in opposition to narratives that portray the expansion of fossil fuels as synonymous with development.

2. Build shared narratives to defend territories: Create a network and directory of content creators, strengthen a network of young people, and develop training programs in public speaking and strategic communication.
3. Challenge the hegemonic view of development and extractivism: strengthen the capacities of journalists and communicators through *media training*, *media trips*, and other strategies to raise awareness about the impacts of fossil fuels on these territories.

ADVOCACY FOR THE ACTION PLAN

1. Mapping priority actors and donors for advocacy: Identify strategic actors, funding sources, and relevant decision-making forums to advance actions for territorial protection and a just energy transition.
2. Develop a Pan-Amazonian guide to public policies from the perspective of local territories: Systematize proposals and recommendations developed by communities to guide public policies on territorial protection and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

PAN-AMAZONIAN OBSERVATORY

1. Create a Pan-Amazonian web platform for information and monitoring: Develop a space that brings together tools and methodologies to identify information gaps and map existing platforms and observatories.
2. Gather and systematize information on extractive activities and their impacts: Integrate legal, regulatory, and judicial information; data on oil, gas, mining, and emissions projects; as well as information on effects and impacts, linking satellite monitoring data with community-based reports and health, environmental, economic, and security indicators.
3. Strengthen the dissemination, advocacy, and community use of information: Coordinate the Observatory with other organizations across the Pan-Amazon region to strengthen the network, develop leadership, and train communities in using information for action, resistance, reporting, and litigation.

MAPPING IMPACTS AND THREATS

1. Build an encyclopedia of oil activities in the Pan-Amazon region: Systematize and make accessible information on oil activities, infrastructure, and projects being carried out in the territories.
2. Develop a Pan-Amazonian Atlas of the oil industry's impacts: Integrate data produced jointly by organizations, communities, and indigenous peoples to highlight the territorial and cumulative nature of these impacts.
3. Develop a multi-criteria model of oil-related risk: Comprehensively map oil infrastructure and analyze its impacts on ecosystem services and ecological systems, using remote sensing tools, vegetation indices, and supervised classifications.

STRENGTHENING TERRITORIAL CAPACITIES

1. Strengthen territorial technical capacities: Develop community capacities in health, education, legal counsel, and communication to strengthen territorial autonomy and defense.
2. Strengthen land security and tenure: Support communities with legal and technical teams to defend, regularize, and protect their territories.
3. Strengthening access to and management of resources: developing technical and administrative capacities for the identification, receipt, management, and accountability of funds allocated to territorial initiatives and to defense against extractive activities.