

TOCACHE JURISDICTIONAL INITIATIVE

Towards jurisdictional sustainability in
a landscape of the Peruvian Amazon



COALICIÓN POR UNA
PRODUCCIÓN SOSTENIBLE

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INTRODUCTION

The Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative is a multi-stakeholder alliance to promote the conversion of the province of San Martín region (Peru) into a model of sustainable production in the Peruvian Amazon, supported by a shared vision, action plan, governance, landscape monitoring and incentives.

Peru is the second country with the largest cover of Amazonian tropical forests, with 0.72 thousand square kilometers. The San Martín Region is located in northwestern Peru and has 3.4 million hectares of Amazonian forests which represent 66% of its territory. San Martín is also an important region for Peruvian agriculture, for both the domestic and the export markets, being responsible for 39% of the Peruvian production of cocoa, 46% of oil palm, 28% of coffee and 25% of rice. Importantly, San Martín is the region with the highest growth in gross agricultural value added: more than USD 189 million over the last twelve years.

To address the challenge of rural development and reduction of deforestation, the Region has approved a Regional Strategy for Low-Emission Rural Development, which constitutes of the roadmap to increase productivity, conserve forests and improve the quality of life of the population of San Martín, in addition to the establishment of an incentive policy that seeks to: a) strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable territorial development, b) promote the access of regional products to differentiated markets, c) encourage sustainable private investment, d) facilitate productivity and competitiveness, e) develop an agroterritorial planning process, f) encourage the financial system; and g) strengthen associativity.

These regional public policies are aligned with national public and private efforts under the Coalition for Sustainable Production (CPS). The CPS is a space for democratic dialogue, commitment, action and exchange of information between the private sector, civil society, indigenous organizations and national, regional and local authorities, established with the aim of promoting alliances that help accelerate the transition of Amazonian agricultural and livestock production towards deforestation-free value chains and move towards sustainable, inclusive, competitive and low-emission Amazon jurisdictions. The Coalition is made up of more than 40 members and articulates efforts towards the sustainability of high-quality supply chains with integrated development within the framework of forest landscapes.

Similarly, these policies are aligned with the national target pertaining to the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which proposes to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40% by 2030. Likewise, these policies facilitate the transition of regional agricultural and livestock production towards a deforestation-free activity; in line with the standards that will likely be required by future imported deforestation regulations advancing in international markets, such as the European Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and other markets.

In this context and driven by Tropical Forest Alliance's call and the joint work of the Earth Innovation Institute, Helvetas and the EarthWorm Foundation, all of them members of the Coalition, an initiative emerged in 2021 to promote the sustainability of the province of Tocache, in San Martín, with the goal of facilitating the transition towards jurisdictional sustainability supported by a shared vision, an action plan, solid governance and landscape monitoring.

¹ The Regional Strategy for Low-Emission Rural Development (ERDRB) is part of a regional policy that aims to improve the quality of life of the population, with emphasis on the rural and indigenous populations, while reducing the negative impact caused by deforestation and degradation of Amazonian forests in the department of San Martín. By 2030, the San Martín region is expected to "achieve sustainable development, increasing its productivity and competitiveness rates, through the production of low-emission goods and services, under an inclusive, gender-informed and intercultural approach"

² GHG emissions in San Martín associated with the Land Use, Change in Land Use and Forestry sector (USCUSS) - where deforestation takes place - amount to 88% (2014), so reducing deforestation in San Martín is extremely important to facilitate compliance with the NDC (San Martín Regional Government, 2021).

About the Tocache Province

The Tocache Province is located in San Martín (Peru), and covers approximately 625,314 ha. It is made up of six districts: a) Pólvora, b) Shunte, c) Tocache, d) Uchiza, e) Nuevo Progreso and f) Santa Lucía.

The Tocache Province has approximately 69,394 inhabitants. This population is mostly composed of migrants, who settled in the districts of Uchiza and Tocache around the year 1920. This process was accompanied by government support for agricultural and livestock development, which consisted of the granting of land and heads of cattle. In the territory of Tocache there is no evidence of the presence of Native Communities.

The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, agroindustry, commerce and the provision of services. The province has 75,068 hectares of agricultural coverage. It is estimated that oil palm is the product with the greatest contribution to the gross value of the province's agricultural production, with a 34.9% share of total production, followed by cocoa, with 24.7%; coffee, with 16.2%; rice, with 8.5%; and banana, with 7.9% (MIDAGRI, 2021). Regarding the gaps that limit agricultural competitiveness, it is important to mention that less than 66% of the producers hold property titles, 75% allocate their land for agricultural production for sale in various markets, less than 8% of the land has access to irrigation systems and less than 18% of producers have access to credit. (CENAGRO, 2012)

This Province has 175,811 hectares of national and regional protected natural areas, 97,555 hectares of timber and non-timber forest concessions, 82,856 hectares of permanent production forests without forest concessions, and 18,124 hectares of



³ Future regulations on imported deforestation are undergoing negotiation at the international level and involve import restrictions on products (soybeans, coffee, cocoa, oil palm, rubber, wood, among others) associated with deforestation. These regulations will demand that importers be able to demonstrate, with due diligence, the origin of imported products, regardless of the level of transformation, and ensure that they do not come from deforested areas.

⁴ As a result of this first stage of work, four products were developed: a) a mapping of stakeholders and a strategy for the involvement of these stakeholders in the Tocache Province, b) a shared vision and an action plan for the territorial sustainability of this Province, c) a proof of concept for cocoa of Amazonian origin based on a pilot project and evidence in the field, and d) a final report and systematization of best practices for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache.

⁵ The latter was recently recognized (2021).

conservation concessions, in addition to protected natural areas, such as the Cordillera Azul National Park and the regional conservation area Bosques de Shunté and Mishollo (known as BUSHIMI). On the other hand, in the productive agricultural zone of the Tocache Province, at least 62,500 ha of areas with high value for biodiversity conservation and carbon reserves have been identified. This analysis, carried out by the EarthWorm Foundation in 2020 on 161,393.5 hectares, is a key resource, resource with ecological-economic zoning, for agriculture and forest conservation planning.

Tocache has been one of the territories hit hardest by the social upheaval, terrorism and drug trafficking that Peru experienced three decades ago. In those years, Sendero Luminoso was located on the outskirts of the city. The violence reached such an extreme that news of violent acts and deaths were frequent, if not daily. During this time, the expansion of coca cultivation was observed, which further increased the violence and insecurity experienced by the population, leading many inhabitants to leave the province.

The main destination of the cocaine produced in the area was the cartels in Colombia to which it was transported on small airplanes, through the Tocache aerodrome. As a government response and through cooperation efforts to tackle the problem, eradication actions and interdiction measures were carried out, in addition to the provision of incentives focused on community infrastructure (provision of sports fields, health centers, communal facilities, etc.). However, at first, these incentives were not enough to generate the impact needed to fight the illegal economy. Subsequently, this intervention approach turned towards the promotion of alternative crops that could counter the production of coca for illicit use, ultimately leading to an alternative development approach. Thus, due to the government's action and cooperation programs that support the implementation of alternative crops with economic value, the key role played by the local government and the firm commitment of the residents to transform the situation and promote peace, Tocache succeeded in becoming one of the most productive territories in the region and the country, displacing coca for crops such as oil palm, cocoa, banana, coffee, rice, among others. This change in production and income generation led to a decline in social violence and illicit activities. Many of the members of producers' organizations are former coca growers and the territories where these products are now grown are the result of reconversion of coca crops.

Jurisdictional sustainability

Tocache is a territory where, thanks to more than twenty years of huge sustained efforts by its citizens and authorities, it is now possible to live in peace and find the most competitive agricultural production chains in the Peruvian Amazon. In this sense, it has enormous potential to strengthen the construction of value chains and move forward in the transition towards a sustainable jurisdiction.

The jurisdictional approach has its scope of action and involved actors defined in accordance with the administrative limits established by governments, mainly at the subnational level, while other similar approaches such as landscapes consider social (for example, by indigenous communities) or environmental criteria (e.g. by ecosystems or watersheds). The jurisdictional approach encompasses social, environmental and economic dimensions, throughout an entire political geography, such as a country, department, province or district, and its success is measured throughout the territory and, therefore, includes the full range of activities, production systems, ecosystems and actors.

The use of this approach results from a strategic view. Tocache is expected to become a "verified supply area" in the medium term. This supports the commitments of companies to source from deforestation-free production chains and of governments to reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions associated with it, while meeting international market demands for deforestation-free production; it is also a fundamental part of low-emission rural development strategies.

The jurisdictional approach is complementary to the value chain approach. The latter seeks to promote economic growth and reduce poverty through the integration of small farmers in more competitive supply chains, which allows increasing in the competitiveness of the system as a whole through the articulation between its different links. This approach recognizes the importance of the relationships among the different

actors to facilitate exchanges, as well as the transformation of relationships between them to ensure better results for the entire chain, including the fair distribution of generated value. (German Development Cooperation-GTZ, 2009)

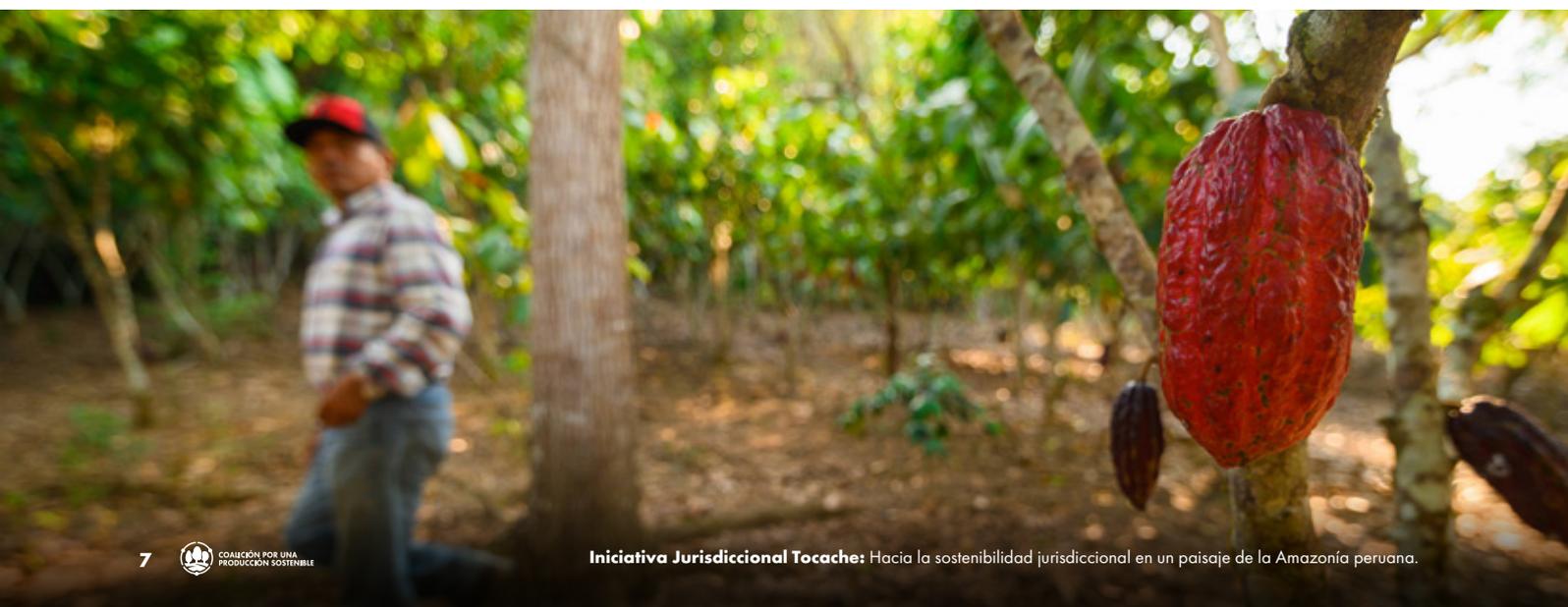
A chain analysis implies the identification of actors in the different links of the production process, as well as the supportive institutions. In this sense, it is important to analyze the environment in which chains are developed, and also seek a correct understanding of value generation for final consumers, that is, of the characteristics of demand. A central element in this process is to prioritize inclusion and ensure better living conditions for small producers. Likewise, transparency is a necessary requirement in the construction and operation of value chains.

Connecting the chain approach with the jurisdictional approach makes it possible to pay attention to a set of enabling conditions specific to the territory in order to avoid gaps or biases. This includes paying attention to different aspects such as territorial planning, the assignment of rights, the control and monitoring of forests and the positioning of attributes of origin. It also includes the prioritization of investments for the improvement of support infrastructure (highways, local roads, telecommunications, energy) and services such as healthcare and education. The work carried out and articulated with the authorities, as well as with all the forces that shape the landscape where the chains of interest are present, ultimately benefits all the producers involved. Sharing costs, such as forest and land use monitoring at the jurisdiction scale, generates benefits for all chains.

Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative

The public-private collaborative construction process of the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative began in April 2021, triggered by the Coalition for Sustainable Production (supported by the Tropical Forest Alliance), and included: a) interviews with at least 48 local and regional actors (12 cooperatives, 15 government bodies, 6 exporting companies, 5 non-governmental organizations and 10 specialists) to determine the key components needed to promote the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache; b) a mapping of actors, including the analysis of the governance spaces in the province and the priorities of local actors; c) nine workshops for the exchange of knowledge and territory planning that enabled the construction of a shared vision and the foundations of the Initiative; and d) an analysis of successful deforestation-free sustainable production experiences, with a focus on the cocoa value chain.

As a result of the process described, in June 2022 the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative was born as a multi-stakeholder alliance that seeks to turn Tocache into the first deforestation-free jurisdiction in Peru. To achieve this, an action plan was designed, pilots and concept tests were carried out, and public-private governance was installed. The actions will also include training for policy makers in the jurisdiction, support in knowledge management and a national and global communication campaign.



The Initiative has important characteristics, such as: a) public and private participation, with the private and academic sectors considered to be strategic actors for jurisdictional sustainability despite the strong leadership from the public sector; b) articulation of efforts under a common vision, allowing the public and private spheres to collaborate, cooperate and articulate for a common goal; c) synergy for the development of local capacities, with the exchange of knowledge between production chains and government levels, especially involving cross-cutting aspects of sustainability, competitiveness and inclusion; d) positioning of rural women and agricultural producers as agents of change, at the family and community level, and; e) performance monitoring, to ensure that the proposed vision and course of action are achieved under measurable and transparent means of verification. It is important to point out that the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative is nested within the work agenda of the Coalition for Sustainable Production, which contributes to providing technical, financial and institutional support.

Acuerdo marco

During 2021, workshops were developed in each of the districts of the Tocache Province (Pólvora, Shunte, Uchiza, Nuevo Progreso and Santa Lucía), five in total, added by two provincial workshops focused on the elaboration of a shared vision and action plan. The methodology known as “World Café” was used, through stations with infographics and guiding questions that helped promote dialogue and contributions in each thematic axis. In addition, during the workshops, a review was carried out of the concerted regional, provincial and local development plans, the regional low-emission rural development strategy, as well as the HCS and HCV studies conducted in Tocache. (See ideas in annex 1).

As a result of this process, it was possible to build the following shared vision that is part of the Framework Agreement:

“By 2030, sustainable production chains with added value are promoted in Tocache, guaranteeing deforestation-free production in landscapes formed by areas that rely on legal security and territorial planning; while protecting biodiversity and promoting access to quality water and food security based on the consumption of local products. To achieve this, its women and men receive quality education, organizations are strengthened through articulated work between farmers, authorities and companies, and greater participation of women in decision-making is promoted.”

Similarly, the Framework Agreement contains a priority agenda for 2025 to initiate the transformation towards Tocache’s jurisdictional sustainability (Table 1):

⁶ The Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative recognizes, highlights and builds on the achievements and results of different public institutions and projects, and above all the efforts of citizens, which enabled the achievement of the alternative development, inclusion and environmental management results that we see today in the Tocache Province.

⁷ The list of members of the Jurisdictional Initiative is attached to this document.

Table 1. Territorial agenda for jurisdictional sustainability 2025

Environmental Axis	Production Axis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implement a pilot of incentives and commitments for small producers, mainly cocoa and palm, to incorporate deforestation-free production and forest conservation. • Move forward with forest management and streamline the granting of land and forest use titles, mainly for cocoa and coffee producers, such as the Concession Contracts for Agroforestry Systems - CCUSAF in applicable areas (areas with application processes underway and those where the requirements are met, and the application process needs to be started). • Non-timber forest exploitation including tourism development with the support of local authorities and competitive funds. • Develop actions and generate information for territorial management and incorporate deforestation risk analysis into the traceability of each value chain (cocoa and palm, mainly), promote instruments for territorial management (e.g. identification of High Carbon Reserves and High Conservation Values) and monitoring. • Implement forest and wildlife control and surveillance, considering the strengthening of local capacities for control, supervision and inspection. • Implement an environmental education and solid waste management program in rural areas. • Move forward with restoration and reforestation under a landscape approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and agree on a proposal for the national interpretation of the RSPO standard (or others accepted globally) for palm and cocoa in Peru, based on local experience and in line with the government's priorities. • Design a portfolio of public-private partnerships to promote investments that contribute to jurisdictional sustainability, with a focus on the companies/organizations participating in the initiative. • Develop trade missions, market research and sustainable and competitive investments that promote production, innovation and diversification in Tocache. • Develop a mapping of technological initiatives and sustainable production according to market requirements. • Implement phytosanitary actions with infrastructure for the main pests and diseases that affect the chains. • Mobilize public resources to perform the delimitation and georeferencing of farms and regional borders. • Develop pilots in digital infrastructure and telecommunications for agriculture. • Implement internships for producers and participating organizations in sustainable production, strengthening of organizations and diversification. • Mobilize public and private resources to achieve mass expansion of cocoa and/or palm plots with integrated farm systems (technical assistance, diversification, planning). • Promote tourism development through public and private investment, with infrastructure and capacity building for members. • Improve access to credit for production and processing. • Promote non-timber forest uses.

Social Axis	State and Governance Axis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a leadership training program for women and young people, including generational succession in agriculture. • Promotion of entrepreneurship among women and young people. • Awareness and education on environmental, social and value issues for producers, youth, leaders and public officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a leading group for the initiative that will be connected to public-private governance spaces at the provincial, regional and national levels, as well as to the Coalition for Sustainable Production. • Implement a national and global positioning and communication strategy for the Jurisdictional Initiative. • Develop a monitoring system for jurisdictional sustainability that supports informed decisions and progress assessment. • Build a local roadmap to implement the Regional Low-Emission Rural Development Strategy in the Tocache Province.

Source: elaborated by the authors, 2022

The framework document (containing the shared vision and priority agenda) was signed in June 2022 (see Annex 2), formally kickstarting the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative.



Action plan

Based on the analysis of the different documents reviewed and the results of the participatory workshops, goals and expected results have been set for 2030 for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache.

Table 2. Proposed goals and results for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache by 2030

Environmental Axis. Sustainably manage the Amazon forests in Tocache by adopting measures against climate change.	
Result and expected goal	Potential Indicator
Forest conservation: The annual loss of tropical forest cover in the UDT Tocache has been reduced to less than 1,581 hectares.	Annual loss of Amazonian tropical forests (in hectares per year).
Restoration: 8,169 hectares of forest landscapes restored.	Hectares of restored forest landscapes.
Forest use planning: 368,728 hectares of forests with assigned forest use, assigned rights and under management.	Hectares of Amazonian tropical forests with assigned forest use, assigned rights and under management.
Basin Management: Interbasin of Alto Huallaga managed sustainably.	Hydrographic units under sustainable management.
Traceability: 100% of cocoa and palm production is traced as deforestation-free from its origin.	Hectares of forests impacted per year through Forest Loss Alert platforms (GEOBOSQUES, Global Forest Watch).
Environmental Education: 30% of the population of Tocache knows the importance of forest conservation and sustainable water management connected with low-emission agricultural and forestry production.	Men and women, of all ages, who know the importance of forest conservation and sustainable water management, connected with low-emission agricultural and forestry production.
Production axis. Promote low-emission and deforestation-free production of goods and services to increase competitiveness in the Tocache Province.	
Result and expected goal	Potential Indicator
Increase in production: 374.9 million soles of gross value of agricultural production at base price.	Annual Gross Value of Agricultural Production in Tocache (in millions of soles, using the GVAP at base price).
Productivity increase: 19.4 t/ha of average annual yield of oil palm cultivation.	Average annual yield per hectare (in t/ha) in the Tocache Province.

Productivity increase: 1.5 t/ha of average annual yield of cocoa cultivation in the Tocache Province.	Average annual yield per hectare (in t/ha) in the Tocache Province.
Productivity increase: 8 t/ha of average annual yield of rice cultivation in the Tocache Province.	Average annual yield per hectare (in t/ha) in the Tocache Province.
Productivity increase: 14 t/ha of average annual yield of plantain cultivation in the Tocache Province.	Average annual yield per hectare (in t/ha) in the Tocache Province.
Productivity increase: 1.5 t/ ha. average annual yield of the coffee crop.	Average annual yield per hectare (in t/ha) in the Tocache Province.
Responsible tourism: 30% increase in arrivals of national and foreign tourists in the Tocache Province.	Percentage increase in domestic and foreign arrivals in the province (tourist records).
Sustainable production systems: Landscape-friendly production systems with positive benefits for small producers are designed and implemented.	Number of PdM, HCS/HCV and IFL implemented per year in the landscape.
Bioeconomy: 5 biobusinesses and new products implemented in the Tocache Province.	Number of biobusinesses implemented/strengthened.
Social Wellbeing and Inclusion Axis. Improve the quality and access to public services for the population, especially women, indigenous peoples and the youth, as part of an inclusive and fair society.	
Result and expected goal	Potential Indicator
60% of children in 2nd grade of primary school are at a satisfactory level of reading comprehension.	Percentage of 2nd grade primary school students achieving a satisfactory level of reading comprehension.
40% of children in 2nd grade of primary school are at a satisfactory level in mathematics.	Percentage of 2nd grade primary school students achieving a satisfactory level in mathematics.
Percentage of chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years of age.	Percentage of chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years of age.
Percentage of rural women who have their own source of income.	Percentage of women with employment.

Percentage of women holding public or private positions at the provincial level.	Percentage of women holding public or private positions at the provincial level.
Percentage of youth involved in agriculture.	Number of citizens under 30 years of age involved in agriculture.
Number of young people who lead enterprises linked to the main value chains.	Number of citizens under 30 years of age with enterprises linked to the main value chains.
State and Governance Axis.	
Result and expected goal	Potential Indicator
At least one representative of the citizen groups participates in decision-making for the jurisdictional sustainability of the Tocache Province.	Participation in decision-making through governance mechanisms approved and being implemented.
100% of the citizens of Tocache have appropriate access to the proposals for sustainability in Tocache, and their progress.	Access to information and transparency.
60% of producers strengthened for competitive and sustainable production.	Qualification of producers for competitive and sustainable production.
5 public-private partnerships for the jurisdictional sustainability of the Tocache Province.	Number of public-private partnerships for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache.
A territorial planning instrument for the Tocache Province based on economic-ecological zoning, forest zoning, among others.	Number of territorial planning instruments approved and being implemented.

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

⁸ It is required that the proposed goals and results be validated and improved with the Tocache Jurisdictional Sustainability Initiative.

GOVERNANCE

As a result of the mapping of actors and collective construction carried out during the local and provincial workshops, it was determined that the strengthening of governance in Tocache requires the involvement of key actors, dissemination of information on the initiatives undergoing implementation in the province, spaces for exchange, as well as management of suggestions and complaints, and others. The local actors proposed the following actions to strengthen governance for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache.

Table 3. Governance strengthening actions for the jurisdictional sustainability of the Tocache Province

N°	Proposed actions	Actors involved
1	Financing mechanism with cooperation agreement.	NGOs and International Cooperation
2	Organized civil society – inspection.	Associations and Communities, Producers
3	Establishment of an accountability mechanism.	Municipalities and Associations
4	Involvement of actors and political influence.	Municipalities and Grassroots Organizations, Producers
5	Strengthening of the monitoring committee and management committee.	Municipality, Communities, Associations, Cooperatives
6	Promotion of the provincial public-private investment committee.	Municipalities, Companies
7	Assertive communication and capacity building.	All actors in the territory
8	Strengthening and continuity of spaces for dialogue. Coordination at the level of the Regional Agricultural Management Committee, Territorial Coordination Committees, Economic Development Agencies, Technical Committee for Territorial Economic Development and Technical Groups.	All actors in the territory/Decision makers
9	Definition of a budget for coordination.	All actors in the territory
10	Promotion of a long-term process vision and strengthening of spaces for action.	All actors in the territory/ Decision makers

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

Importantly, during the participatory construction process, local actors recognized the importance of strengthening the Regional Agricultural Management Committee, the Regional Cocoa Technical Group, the Regional Economic Development Agency, and the Technical Group for Sustainable Landscapes. The Jurisdictional initiative team was also formed, made up of the Regional Government of San Martín, producers' organizations (Central de Cacao Aroma and FREDEPALMA), and civil society organizations (Earth Innovation Institute, Earthworm Foundation and Tropical Forest Alliance), and will be active until the consolidation of the governance space.

Additionally, the local actors also underlined the importance of promoting the reactivation or strengthening of COTEDETEP - Technical Committee for Provincial Territorial Economic Development, and its district complement, COTEDETED, as well as the Technical Committee for Community Territorial Economic Development at the community level; in addition to the Municipalities' Economic, Social and Environmental Development technical management groups, added by the strengthening of capacities of municipal agents in the populated areas, representatives of ACR Boshumi, and agricultural cooperatives.

Finally, the participants agreed that the most appropriate governance space to promote this process would be the Technical Committee for Provincial Territorial Economic Development – COTEDETEP; however, this space requires reengineering to ensure the ability to comply with the action plan. For this it is proposed:

- Support COTEDETEP in the development of a strategic plan, which must be based on the Framework Agreement and the Action Plan.
- Consider a technical secretariat with members from the private sector or civil society, to provide sustainability and help administration transitions at the local and departmental levels.
- The reactivation of the Committee should be conducted in close relationship with the regional government, mainly with the economic development management.
- A supervisor should be incorporated into the structure, who would ensure proper compliance with the agreements and decisions made within the process framework. This role should be assumed by members of the organized civil population, for example: rural patrol groups, mothers' clubs, or other existing spaces.
- Resources or financing mechanisms must be available to cover the operating expenses of the space, such as actors' mobilization, technical professionals' fees, and others.
- Establishment of an accountability mechanism.
- A manual or regulation that guides the operation of the governance space has to be developed, establishing the number and frequency of meetings, the accountability mechanism, among other aspects.

⁹ Space for intergovernmental and interinstitutional management of a permanent nature that brings together the Public Organizations Attached to MIDAGRI (INIA, SENASA, SERFOR, Sierra y Selva Exportadora, ANA), their programs (AGROIDEAS, AGRORURAL) and the regional government of San Martín. Its objective is to promote territorial agrarian development, through the coordinated and articulated participation of the different territorial actors, such as regional governments, local governments, other sectors connected to agriculture and irrigation.

¹⁰ The Regional Technical Groups (cocoa, coffee, others) are spaces for public and private coordination and their purpose is to promote in an articulated manner the competitiveness of value chains with the active participation of the actors. They also exert political influence to include the priorities or critical points of the value chains in the plans, projects and programs of public and cooperation institutions. They promote and implement actions in coordination with the COTEDETEP.

¹¹ Territorial bodies of the Regional Management of Economic Development and attached to the Regional Directorate of Agriculture. They are territorially articulated with the regional directorates of production, foreign trade, tourism, energy and mining in order to provide goods and services in matters of competitive economic development. They articulate their actions with the Regional Environmental Authority, local governments and other public and private agents within their jurisdiction to enhance the resources and results of regional economic development plans, programs, projects and activities in their area.

¹² Spaces for coordination and local articulation between local governments, the Regional Government and the private sector, for the economic, social and environmental development of the territory. The directorates of the Local Educational Management Units (UGEL), the Provincial Road Institutes (IVP), the Regional Environmental Authority and the directorates of Health Care of the territory are also members of COTEDETEP.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

During the process, the actors highlighted some important characteristics of jurisdictional sustainability monitoring:

- Monitoring must be carried out with the active participation of actors in the territory and the promotion of public-private partnerships, supporting the continuity of ongoing processes and raising awareness among new leaders, correcting errors, strengthening weaknesses, and communicating progress.
- A baseline has to be adopted, allowing the observation of changes over time at the level of ecosystems and society.
- The monitoring unit must have adequate resources to implement monitoring, also promoting community monitoring with the participation of rural patrol groups and other organized local actors.
- Monitoring must be constant and use quantifiable variables (metrics) in order to reflect progress in the implementation of the Framework Agreement.

Local actors have also suggested key variables to be monitored at the jurisdictional and property scales, which are presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Governance strengthening actions for the jurisdictional sustainability of the Tocache Province

Axis	Variables to monitor at the jurisdictional and property level
Environmental	Good environmental practices/Circular economy practices
	Areas recovered through conservation agreements
	Change in forest cover and biodiversity loss
Production	Improved profitability
	Human development Index
	Producers who access credit
	Formalized organizations
Social	Generational change in agricultural properties
	Participation of women in decision-making spaces
	Organizationally strengthened associations
Governance	Perceptions about corruption
	Compliance with agreements and commitments
	Continuity of consultation spaces

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022.

It should be noted that these variables should provide feedback to the Framework Agreement and the Action Plan for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache, the local coordinated development plans and the Regional Strategy for Low-Emission Rural Development of San Martín.

Importantly, the execution of these instruments must be carried out through the adaptive management approach and allow monitoring, at different levels, to measure the progress of the results achieved, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the interventions, also ensuring proper transparency and accountability.

Finally, it is important to mention that the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative included an analysis of the progress in the construction of monitoring tools at the departmental level, with important advances identified in the LandScale tool implemented by Verra and the Rainforest Alliance in the Lamas Province. It is thus suggested that its adaptation and use in the monitoring of the expected impact of the action plan and the ERDRBE San Martín is explored.

Portfolio of incentives

The initiative included the analysis of the existing and necessary incentives to promote the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache. The results of this analysis demonstrate that an incentive package for jurisdictional sustainability must consider at least four dimensions:

1) have a credible action plan with measurable goals and indicators over time to assess progress and analyze the impact of the initiative; 2) engage the actors who will be most involved in the implementation of transformative actions, so that they receive the incentives; 3) understand the particular characteristics of the Tocache Province, to define the most appropriate reconversion tools according to its productive systems and ecological conditions; and 4) promote the enabling conditions for the success of the incentives, which include the legal status of property titles, the existing markets and their demand, the flow of income in the productive systems, the government's capacity to enforce the policies, the presence of financial institutions and providers of complementary services -such as technical assistance -, the reduction of logistics and transportation costs in the jurisdiction, and the capacity of public agents to carry out command and control activities.

Therefore, the proposed approach is to consider a portfolio of incentives that support the achievement of the proposed vision and motivate the desired changes in decision-making processes. Table 5 presents the incentives identified by the key actors of Tocache. It is important to highlight that among the most relevant for the actors are those related to access to markets and better prices, reduction of the cost of credit, access to technology and non-reimbursable financing, recognition, technical assistance (especially in health matters) and support infrastructure.

¹³ Landscale's goal is to provide an assessment framework, online platform and verification mechanism on the sustainability of landscapes. Its assessment framework is based on 4 pillars (Ecosystems, Well-being, Production and Governance).

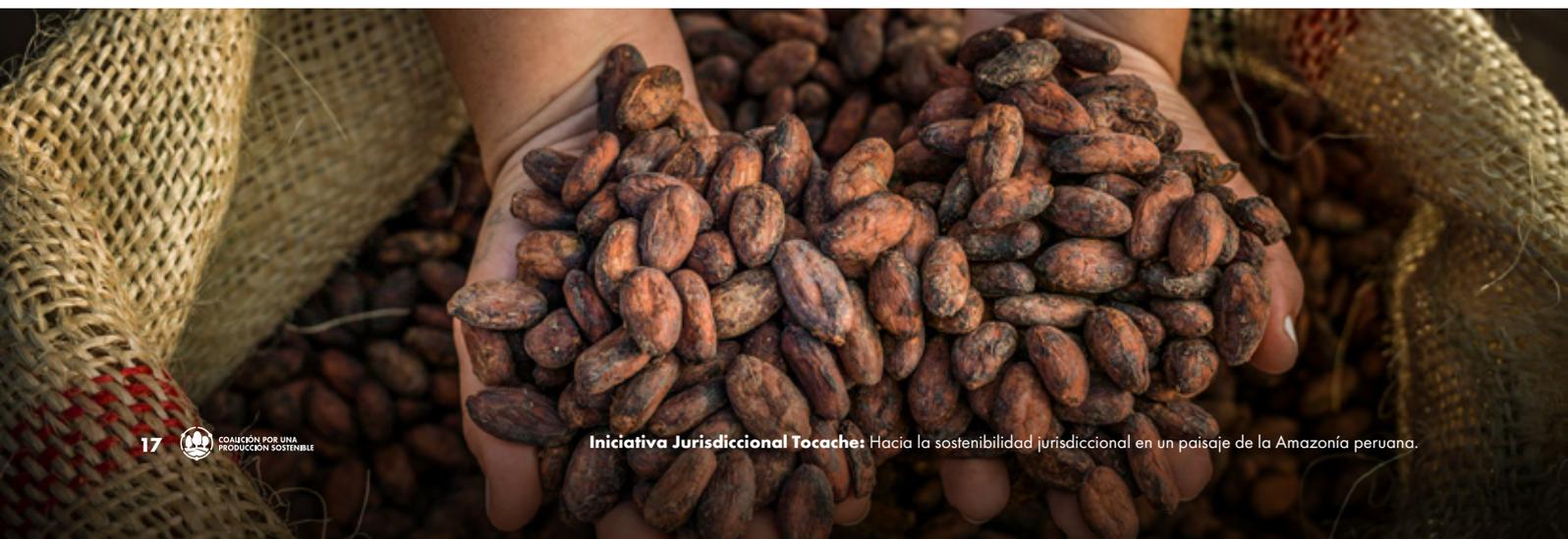


Table 5 Non-financial and financial incentives for the jurisdictional sustainability of Tocache

Categories		Incentives
Non-financial	Legal formalization of properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property title for lands of A, C or P types. • Assignment contract in place for agroforestry systems on lands F and X and for remaining forests. • Property registration at public registries. • Titling and assignment contracts in place for native community lands. • Simplification and streamlining of procedures. • Integrated regional procedure for changes in the current use of land with forests in A, C and P. • Updating and rectification of limits of old properties.
	Access to markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market studies (local, national and international). • Communication campaigns for Amazonian products • National and international fairs (Expo Amazónica, Salón del Cacao y el Chocolate, International Chocolate Award). • Local fairs with producers (De la Chacra a la Olla, Expo Tocache, Sabor a Selva, among others). • Contract farming, under equitable conditions. • Commercial alliances. • Traceability of production.
	Technology transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertigation programs. • Productive technology.
	Technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative development. • Productive management. • Postharvest. • Integrated management of pests and diseases. • Agroforestry. • Agricultural exports. • Planning and land use. • Low emission production. • Organizational / business strengthening.

Categories		Incentives
Non-financial	Recognition and improvement of the image of the value chain or jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Martín brand. • Recognition of private conservation areas. • Allies for conservation brand. • Organic certification, fair trade, among others. • National Agreement on Cocoa, Forests and Biodiversity.

Categories		Incentives
Non-financial	Enabling conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning and forest management. • Control and surveillance of unfair competition and illegal economies. • Improvement of access roads (rural roads) and telecommunications network. • Better coverage and quality of health care, rural education, banking and hotel services. • Management and recovery of degraded soils.
	Forestry titles Support infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granting of conservation and ecotourism concessions. • Development of post-harvest equipment and infrastructure. • Development of irrigation infrastructure.
	Regulation of production and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of the use of living genetically modified organisms (LGMO)
Financiero	Formal loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiated financial products by type of productive activity.
	Reserve funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FONDESAM.
	MERESSE and payments for results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MERESSE Sauce, MERESSE Rumillaku Mishquillaku, REDD+ Projects.
	Non-refundable financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGROIDEAS, INNOVATE, Reconversion and Productive Diversification.

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022

Initiatives, programs and projects that can contribute to the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative

As it has been pointed out, the transition towards jurisdictional sustainability in the Tocache Province has been driven largely by the efforts of citizens who have sought to promote alternative development, local peace and well-being. In this sense, the Jurisdictional Initiative has mapped a set of programs and projects that may present synergies with the vision and proposed agenda for the sustainability of the Tocache Province. (See full list in annex 2).

Conclusions and recommendations

- The Tocache Province is among the provinces in the Peruvian Amazon with the highest potential to demonstrate that the transition towards jurisdictional sustainability is possible. Over a period of twenty years, Tocache has become a province recognized for its conditions of peace and well-being, a result of its citizens' continuous efforts. And it is currently the epicenter of a productive revolution and the value chains of agricultural export products, especially cocoa, oil palm and coffee in the San Martín Region.
- It is important that the achievements and lessons learned in the Tocache Province be disseminated and shared with other jurisdictions located in tropical forests, as an example of positive transformation of a territory hit by violence and drug trafficking to a territory of peace and competitiveness. It is key to showcase, at a national and international level, the achievements and lessons learned in Tocache.
- Achieving deforestation-free production is a challenge that implies addressing issues that go beyond the value chains linked to deforestation. The jurisdictional approach, which is intrinsic to the initiative, as its name indicates, complements the chain-level work that has been carried out in Tocache. Although it is true that significant progress has been made in the improvement of prioritized chains, it is clear that from this perspective it is not possible to address a set of complex issues that are at the core of deforestation processes. The jurisdictional approach also allows the implementation of effective governance, which contributes to overcoming the main challenges faced by the territory, in order to move forward with a successful transition towards the sustainable development of the Tocache province.
- There is enormous potential and great willingness of local actors to continue the transition towards jurisdictional sustainability, with emphasis on key attributes such as deforestation-free production. A focus is suggested on initiatives that contribute to knowledge management and development of local capacities (by chains, between chains and at a territorial scale).
- The **action plan**, the result of collaborative and articulated work with local actors, needs to be adjusted, especially the results framework, considering the new scenarios, as well as the contribution and validation of the members of the governance space.
- It is critical to develop, as soon as possible, a portfolio of positive **financial and non-financial incentives** to accelerate the transition towards the vision proposed by the actors of the Jurisdictional Initiative. To do this, the coordinating team and other key actors - such as the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation and DEVIDA - must join forces to improve current incentives or design new ones, under a jurisdictional approach.
- Regarding **monitoring**, important advances in the LandScale tool have been identified in the Lamas province, and the experience has started to be replicated in Tocache and Mariscal Cáceres. It is thus suggested that its adaptation and use in the monitoring of expected impacts of the action plan of the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative and of the Regional Low-Emission- Rural Development Strategy of San Martín is explored.
- The definition of a space for public-private **governance** at the jurisdictional level that contributes to articulating, coordinating and promoting cooperation for the jurisdictional sustainability of the Tocache Province is urgent. The regional and local authorities, in close collaboration with local private actors, are responsible for establishing and formalizing this space as soon as possible. It is important to recognize that a single institution does not have the capacity to achieve the vision, the shared agenda and the proposed goals; therefore, collaborative work is required.
- There are excellent experiences in the application of good agricultural production practices and the local will to implement deforestation-free value chains (especially in the cocoa and oil palm chains) in the Tocache Province. This constitutes an excellent opportunity that can be leveraged by investors, donors and local authorities to deforestation-free promote chains and alternative development.
- There is good opportunity to incorporate new members, at least six agricultural cooperatives of small producers, to the National Agreement on Cocoa, Forests and Biodiversity promoted by the Coalition for Sustainable Production. The experience and achievements of these cooperatives can be a valuable contribution to the implementation of this agreement at the national level.
- There are successful experiences in Tocache involving committed companies and small producers that implement measures for sustainable palm production, articulated with the RSPO, which can serve as a reference for the national sustainable palm management project promoted by MIDAGRI.

- The future regulations on imported deforestation present a high risk, but can also be seen as an opportunity for the main agricultural production chains and the jurisdictional development of the Tocache Province. It is important and urgent to implement initiatives that allow the main local products exported to the European and United States markets to demonstrate that they are deforestation-free. Being ready to meet the standards promoted by these regulatory initiatives is a strategic move. The challenge goes beyond the individual efforts of any producer, cooperative or company, and requires that different actors come together to demonstrate that the Province is a leader in deforestation-free agricultural exports.
- Finally, and given the potential of Tocache and its citizens, the exchange of experiences in this Province should be fostered, especially among producers, as well as local authorities. This process can be promoted within the framework of the Jurisdictional Sustainability Working Group of the Coalition for Sustainable Production, and the projects mentioned in Section 10.

¹³ RSPO - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil is a non-profit organization that aims to unite all sectors of the palm oil industry and interested groups: producers, distributors, manufacturers and social and environmental NGOs, focused on sustainability within the palm oil sector.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Key ideas that support the shared vision of the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative.

As part of this shared vision, the actors of the Tocache Province highlighted the following key ideas that support the shared vision:

- Forests with biodiversity of flora and fauna, free of deforestation, managed and sustainable, quality water: non-deforestation is promoted with sustainable forest management, with reforestation and landscape restoration strategies; the forests and their biodiversity of flora and fauna are conserved, without indiscriminate hunting. As a product of forest conservation, there is water in quantity and quality, the activities are regulated with control and surveillance actions in a coordinated manner with the actors present in the territory.
- Diversified production with added value and promotion of the consumption of local products: the diversification of products is encouraged in a responsible manner, such as cocoa, palm, bananas, coffee; diseases are controlled; the products have enhanced productivity, added value and competitiveness for the local, regional, national and international markets, leading to satisfied customers; producers receive specialized technical assistance, research and technological innovation are promoted; young people actively participate in production chains; there is access infrastructure to the main production areas; private investment is also encouraged in alliance with public institutions and producers have access to loans and non-reimbursable funds.
- Quality education: in a transversal manner, producers and their families are prepared to promote the diversification and industrialization of production chains, and work in their territories generating development opportunities in the medium and long term. An intergenerational approach is promoted that ensures continuity of the chains in the landscape.
- Women's leadership: the women of Tocache are recognized for their contribution to non-deforestation, their capacities are strengthened, they develop sustainable enterprises, take on public positions participating in decision-making spaces and are empowered by their participation in the production chains. At the family level, they experience more equity in decision-making, both financially and in terms of access to land.
- Territorial planning and land with legal security: the production areas have legal security, zoning is respected, there are planning instruments designed in a coordinated manner that enable the efficient management of land for agricultural use at the property level and at the landscape level.
- Organizations are strengthened with articulated work between farmers, authorities and companies: accountability is promoted, the organizations' partners are represented and have full confidence in their organizations; spaces for dialogue and coordination are developed with transparency and efficiency, the population actively participates in supervising the implementation of the initiatives in their territories and the information promoted is shared in a timely manner. That is a structure that promotes greater participation of women in decision-making at different levels.

Annex 1: Key ideas that support the shared vision of the Tocache Jurisdictional Initiative.

Executor	Intervention/ Project	Incentives
<p>Helvetas Perú</p>	<p>Sustainable cocoa landscapes project</p>	<p>In coordination with the Earthworm Foundation, ECOM, FAIRTRADE, South Pole, Rabobank Foundation and the Regional Government of San Martín, the project seeks to achieve sustainable management of the landscape, in a way that contributes to improving the competitiveness and climate resilience of cocoa production systems, as well as the livelihoods of the local population. The project includes elements on four levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the landscape level: The landscape approach is based on a multi-stakeholder process, in which private, public and civil society agents participate. This approach is perceived as an innovation, especially in terms of sustainable landscape management and zero deforestation. 2. At the property level: The project focuses on testing and scaling new technologies, methodologies and practices at the property level, as well as diversified agroforestry systems, technological packages for cadmium management, among others. The goal is to improve climate-smart agricultural practices, promoting water conservation and practices that enrich biodiversity. 3. At the value chain level: The project will support the development of a carbon accounting and reporting process from the property to the final product and will develop/promote digital innovations in production processes. 4. At the project level: The project will explore and identify the best way to harness the potential of climate, water and biodiversity finance, by way of co-financing the project and rewarding farmers and communities for their sustainability performance.
<p>Earthworm Foundation - EF</p>	<p>Studies of High Conservation Value (HCV) / High Carbon Stocks (HCS) and management plans at the property level, of the identified HCS/HCV areas</p>	<p>EF is a pioneer organization in the creation and adoption of No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments in global value chains. EF promotes and applies methodologies pertaining to the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCS) of the HCSA Network, and High Conservation Values (HCV) of the HCV Network. This integrated approach allows producers and companies/cooperatives to make informed decisions about potential agricultural development by differentiating natural areas or areas of (ecological or social) importance that must be conserved and receive a specific treatment, compared to degraded lands that can potentially be developed for agricultural crops.</p> <p>Global companies in sectors such as palm oil, cocoa and timber use the approach as a standard to plan, apply, monitor and report on their no-deforestation commitments in their supply chains. The approach and the generated maps are also actively used to improve the government authorities' understanding of ecological challenges, so that they consider this information in their land use planning processes. Since</p>

<p>Earthworm Foundation - EF</p>	<p>Studies of High Conservation Value (HCV) / High Carbon Stocks (HCS) and management plans at the property level, of the identified HCS/HCV areas</p>	<p>2015, EF has focused its efforts on promoting the HCSA in 4 nodes (HUBs) that make up its "Longitudinal Landscape of the Peruvian Amazon" project. The first HUB established was that of Tocache, followed by Mariscal Cáceres, then 07 districts of the department of Ucayali, and a fourth HUB in the Huánuco region.</p> <p>Part of EF's work with companies, cooperatives and international buyers is to develop responsible, "tailor made" supply protocols. The idea is to encourage family farmers and companies settled in the territory to prepare and implement management plans for the conservation of identified HCS/HCV areas, within the comprehensive planning of their properties, under no-deforestation commitments. At the same time, generating capacities with the field technicians and the company's sustainability area on the process of replication and management of the tool, for future planning processes. The HCS/HCV Management Plan seeks to improve the livelihoods of small farmers in commodity supply chains, while enabling landscape conservation solutions.</p> <p>EF's relationship with the Tocache jurisdictional process has been focused on the development and implementation of a pilot project for cocoa of Amazonian origin, which will allow the development of an intervention with a sustainable jurisdictional approach in a territorial unit of San Martín (Peru).</p>
<p>FREDEPALMA</p>	<p>Project "Towards a sustainable and safe Peruvian palm for all"</p>	<p>This project is implemented jointly between Solidaridad and Industrias del Espino S.A., and benefits 14 independent producers, five producers from the Santa Lucia Association, seven producers from the APPACHE Association and six producers from the Jose Carlos Mariátegui Association. Its objective is to reduce the difficulties faced by small producers in the oil palm industry in the compliance with sustainable production standards, following the criteria of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), while also achieving better productivity, quality and land management.</p>
	<p>Institutional strengthening and sustainability management</p>	<p>Fredepalma has applied to the Agroideas institutional strengthening fund in order to strengthen its technical assistance services and train its technical team and leaders in aspects involving business management and sustainability. In addition to implementing capacity building events and dissemination of the sustainable palm model and its interference in the Tocache landscape. It is currently undergoing the fund's final approval phase.</p>

<p>Grupo Palmas</p>	<p>Promotion of RSPO</p>	<p>Grupo Palmas is the first company certified by RSPO in Peru for its plantations and processing operations. Based on this milestone, it is committed to advancing the certification of its operations in Nuevo Horizonte and Shanusi. As well as supporting the implementation of RSPO PPI in its supply chain. In this context, it has been supporting the organization of Sta Lucía (15 producers) and its members towards achieving RSPO PPI certification between 2022 and 2024.</p>
<p>Solidaridad</p>	<p>Gender and youth inclusion in the palm chain</p>	<p>An analysis of gender inclusion and generational connection based on participatory methodologies that will be co-financed by Grupo Palmas and Fredepalma, and co-financed by Agroideas, is planned for the second half of 2022. This study will support the development of the Action Plan, involving the different actors of Tocache.</p>
<p>Regional Government of San Martín</p>	<p>Cocoa Project: Code 2307903</p>	<p>This project, currently being implemented, seeks to improve the productivity and competitiveness in the cocoa production chain of non-organized farmers in the San Martín Region, including Tocache, through a) capacity building of local promoters, b) collective training of producers for the improvement of cocoa cultivation and implementation of equipment for common use, enabling the adoption and application of new technological alternatives and subsequent generation of added value in the chain, c) improvement of production systems, incorporating the forestry component – AFS - into the plots, so that a productive balance is achieved between agricultural and environmental gains, with the added benefits of forestry systems generating additional income to cocoa families in the long term, and d) capacity building in motivation and leadership, associativity and cooperativism, quality labels, and management of business models with a social and inclusive vision.</p>
	<p>Coffee Project: Code 2329177</p>	<p>This project, currently being implemented, seeks to improve productivity and competitiveness through a low incidence of pests and diseases in the coffee production chain of organized farmers in five provinces of the San Martín region, including Tocache, through a) installation of demonstration plots in order to improve production management, b) implementation of a varietal garden to improve coffee plantations, c) collective development of producers' capacities for the improvement of coffee cultivation and the implementation of equipment for common use, enabling the adoption and application of new technological alternatives and subsequent generation of added value in the chain, d) improvement of production systems in cultivation, incorporating the forestry component into the plots, so that a productive balance is achieved between agricultural and environmental gains, with added benefits of forestry systems generating additional income for coffee-growing families in the long term, and e) strengthening capacities in motivation and leadership, associativity and cooperativism, quality labels, and management of business models with a social and inclusive vision.</p>

Regional Government of San Martín	Rice Project: Code 2512789	The project technically assists 5,744 producers settled in approximately 28,420 ha in topics such as agronomic management of rice cultivation and the installation in 2 years of 348 demonstration plots, organizational strengthening of associations and improvement of commercial articulation. The project seeks to improve the productive, organizational and commercial capacity of the beneficiaries with sectorized technical assistance, field practices in 348 ha of demonstration plots, four campaigns of staggered plots. It includes the implementation of demonstration modules, events aimed at generating business vision in producers, and with coordination with competitive national or foreign markets, equipment and promotion of new high-yield seed varieties.
	Corn Project: Code 2455006	The project aims to increase the levels of productivity and competitiveness in the hard yellow corn value chain, for 3,000 producers in 12,000 ha, through personalized technical assistance by producer segment, by means of: a) technical and economic validation of new varieties of hard yellow corn, b) installation of seed fields, c) training through field days and producer meetings, d) training through regional and national apprenticeships, e) implementation of demonstration plots, f) technical validation - breeding of native parasitoids for fall armyworm control, g) implementation of fixed post-harvest demonstration modules, h) training of local technical promoters, i) implementation and strengthening of organizational commercialization capacities (cluster), j) implementation of quality management systems, and k) implementation of commercialization plans.
	Livestock Project: Code 2459590	The objective of this project is to provide adequate access of organized producers to support services for the productive development of the livestock value chain, through technical training for livestock organizations, focused on proper infrastructure management; technology transfer and adequate commercial articulation.
	Aquaculture with native species project: Code 2455161	The objective of the project is to promote an increase in the rate of adoption of new technologies by the business units that produce native species (gamitana, paco, bocachico, carachama and doncella) in the 77 districts and 10 provinces of the San Martín region, through the a) construction of reproduction laboratory modules, b) improvement of natural earth surface ponds for juvenile fish, broodstock and rearing, c) improvement and installation of demonstration modules for fish production and fattening; as well as d) equipment for laboratories, e) productive modules for reproduction and production, f) technical assistance and technology transfer, and g) strengthening of aquaculture organizations.

Regional Government of San Martín	Trout Project: Code 2473367	The project aims to increase the rate of use of new technologies by trout production units in the districts of Naranjos, Alonso de Alvarado and Shunté, provinces of Rioja, Lamas and Tocache, San Martín region, through the a) construction of incubation and pre-spawning modules, construction of fish production and fattening demonstrations; as well as equipment for the incubation and pre-spawning modules, demonstration modules for reproduction and production, b) training and technical assistance; implementation of training for field professionals and aquaculture producers in a decentralized manner in the 10 provinces; c) technical assistance and technology transfer to aquaculture producers in the business units; d) promotion of apprenticeships, learning tours; and e) strengthening of aquaculture organizations.
	Tilapia Project: Code 2326330	This project seeks to improve the productivity of the tilapia value chain in the 10 provinces of the San Martín region through training and technology transfer to technicians and tilapia producers. The development of skills and technology is carried out through technical assistance in which a technological package that improves the traditional system is provided, which allows 2 to 3 campaigns per year; and awareness through the installation of 01 demonstration module (bioflock system) guaranteeing increased productivity (7,980 kg/ha/year), and sustainable water management. Organizational strengthening will be fostered by training aimed at the formalization of producers into associations, cooperatives or companies. Additionally, commercial management capacities will be developed through the improved market knowledge and accessibility.
DEVIDA	Support for alternative development	DEVIDA has been promoting productive development in the Tocache province through local governments, with an investment of around 13.5 million soles, in the banana, cocoa, aquaculture and Amazonian fish (paco) value chains, as well as the improvement of plant health services.
CIMA	Cordillera Azul National Park area	The Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Áreas Naturales - Cordillera Azul (CIMA-Cordillera Azul) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity in our country. In line with its objectives, it has signed with the Peruvian State, through the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State - SERNANP, of the Ministry of the Environment, a 20-year Administration Contract for the Cordillera Azul National Park. For this work, CIMA has established four regional offices as operational centers of the PNCAZ Program. This program is responsible for six results, one of which is to contribute to improving the quality of life of neighboring populations through the development of sustainable activities in the Buffer Zone, compatible with the conservation of the PNCAZ.

<p>CIMA</p>	<p>Cordillera Azul National Park area</p>	<p>In this context, CIMA – Cordillera Azul acts on different fronts to achieve the implementation and development of sustainable activities in the PNCAZ Buffer Zone (BZ), with the aim of reducing the deforestation rate while generating a greater number of allies in the BZ. In the Tocache Province, activities compatible with the Natural Protected Area take place in the populated centers of the districts of Nuevo Progreso, Uchiza, Tocache and Pólvara.</p> <p>CIMA’s intervention takes place through a Model for the Strengthening of Local Capacities for Territory Management and Improvement of the Quality of Life – FOCAL, focused on strengthening the capacities of the populations settled in the Buffer Zone of the Cordillera Azul National Park, in order to generate commitments involving its conservation while promoting the orderly use of the territory and natural resources, for the improvement of the quality of life.</p>
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Source: Prepared by the authors, 2022



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Annex 2 Framework Agreement

Iniciativa Jurisdiccional Tocache

San Martín - Perú

Los abajo firmantes, apoyamos la siguiente visión compartida y nos comprometemos a aunar nuestros mejores esfuerzos para implementar la siguiente agenda de trabajo que contribuirá a la sostenibilidad jurisdiccional de la Provincia de Tocache.

Visión compartida:

"Al 2030, en Tocache se promueven cadenas productivas sostenibles con valor agregado, garantizando la producción libre de deforestación, en paisajes cuyas tierras cuentan con seguridad jurídica y ordenamiento territorial; mientras se protege la biodiversidad y promueve el acceso a agua de calidad y a la seguridad alimentaria sustentada en el consumo de productos locales. Para lograrlo, sus mujeres y varones reciben educación de calidad, las organizaciones son fortalecidas con trabajo articulado entre agricultores, autoridades, y empresas y se promueve una mayor participación de mujeres en la toma de decisiones".

Agenda de trabajo:

Eje Ambiental:

- Diseñar e implementar un piloto de incentivos y compromisos para pequeños productores, de cacao y palma principalmente, para incorporar la producción libre de deforestación y la conservación de bosques.
- Avanzar con el ordenamiento forestal y agilizar la entrega de títulos habilitantes de uso del suelo y bosques, para productores de cacao y café principalmente, como por ejemplo los Contratos de Cesión en Uso para Sistemas Agroforestales - CCUSAF en áreas donde aplique (áreas con solicitud iniciada y aquellas en donde se cumplan los requisitos y se requiera iniciar el proceso).
- Aprovechamiento forestal no maderable incluyendo desarrollo turístico con el soporte de autoridades locales y fondos concursables.
- Desarrollar acciones y generar la información para la gestión territorial e incorporar el análisis de riesgo de deforestación en la trazabilidad en cada cadena de valor (cacao y palma, principalmente), promover instrumentos para la gestión del territorio (e.g. identificación de Altas Reservas de Carbono y Alto Valor de Conservación) y monitoreo.
- Implementar el control y vigilancia forestal y de fauna silvestre considerando el fortalecimiento de capacidades locales para el control, supervisión y fiscalización.
- Implementar un programa de educación ambiental y manejo de residuos sólidos en áreas rurales.
- Avanzar con la restauración y reforestación con un enfoque de paisajes.

Eje Producción:

- Elaborar y concertar una propuesta de interpretación nacional del estándar RSPO (u otros aceptados globalmente) para palma y cacao en el Perú, a partir de la experiencia local y que sea prioridad del estado.
- Diseñar un portafolio de alianzas público-privadas para promover inversiones que contribuyan a la sostenibilidad jurisdiccional, con énfasis en las empresas/organizaciones participantes de la iniciativa.
- Desarrollar misiones comerciales, investigación de mercado e inversiones sostenibles y competitivas que promuevan la producción, innovación y diversificación en Tocache.
- Desarrollar un mapeo de iniciativas tecnológicas en bioeconomía y producción sostenible de acuerdo a los requisitos de mercados.
- Implementar acciones fitosanitarias con infraestructura para las principales plagas y enfermedades que afectan las cadenas.
- Movilizar recursos públicos para lograr la delimitación y georreferenciación de las fincas y fronteras regionales.
- Desarrollar pilotos en infraestructura digital y telecomunicaciones para la agricultura.
- Implementar pasantías de productores y organizaciones participantes en Producción sostenible, fortalecimiento de organizaciones y diversificación
- Movilizar recursos públicos y privados para lograr masificación de parcelas de cacao y palma con sistemas de fincas integrales (fertiliego, asistencia técnica, diversificación).
- Impulsar el desarrollo turístico a través de la inversión pública y privada con infraestructura y fortalecimiento de capacidades para asociados.
- Mejorar el acceso al crédito para la producción y transformación
- promover el aprovechamiento forestal no maderable.

Eje Social:

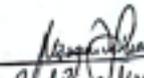
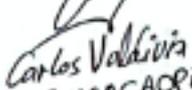
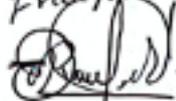
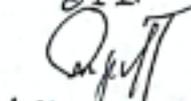
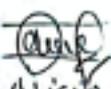
- Desarrollo de programa de formación de liderazgos de mujeres y jóvenes, incluyendo la sucesión generacional en la agricultura.
- Promoción de emprendimientos en mujeres y jóvenes
- Sensibilización y educación en temas ambientales, sociales y de valores para productores, jóvenes, dirigentes y funcionarios públicos.

Eje de Estado y Gobernanza:

- Se conformará un grupo impulsor de la iniciativa que estará articulado a los espacios de gobernanza público-privados de nivel provincial, regional y nacional, así como a la Coalición por una Producción Sostenible.
- Estrategia de posicionamiento y comunicación nacional y global de la Iniciativa Jurisdiccional.
- Contar con un sistema de monitoreo para la sostenibilidad jurisdiccional para tomar decisiones informadas y evaluar el avance
- Construir una hoja de ruta local para implementar la Estrategia Regional de Desarrollo Rural Bajo en Emisiones en la Provincia de Tocache

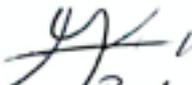
De igual modo reconocemos la importancia de promover espacios de gobernanza públicos-privados para avanzar con el cumplimiento de la agenda aquí establecida, por lo que nos articulamos a las iniciativas lideradas por las instancias provinciales y regionales.

Firmamos abajo en señal de conformidad,

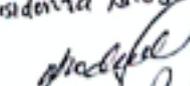
 Mónica Bustamante	 Nelson Ramos Mayor Coordinador para Centros Comunitarios de la zona I ASOTRMSI	 Yalena	 Carlos Valderrama INECACAPRE S.A.
 Hector Jaramilla Central Casado de Yana	 Abel	 Carlos Valderrama INECACAPRE S.A.	
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Escaneado con CamScanner


Fernando Torres Gutierrez
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Mónica Zúñiga Pacheco
A.D. SIDI - TOCACHE


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Presidenta AMUJEMP


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Activo - AMUJEMP



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**COALICIÓN
POR UNA
PRODUCCIÓN
SOSTENIBLE**