

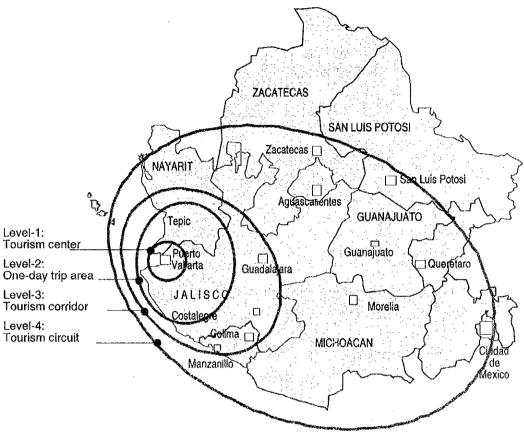
# 4. Strategy of Puerto Vallarta

# 4.1. Regional context

# 4.1.1. Location of Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Figure 4. 1 shows the location of Puerto Vallarta and its tourism region. Table 4. 1 defines areas that correspond to the hierarchical system of the tourism region.

Figure 4. 1 Puerto Vallarta tourism region



Source: JICA Study Team

Table 4. 1 Hierarchy of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Levels	Coverage	Function
Level-1	Puerto Vallarta	Tourism center
Level-2	Vicinity of Puerto Vallarta including southern part of Nayarit	One-day trip area
Level-3	Jalisco Tourism Triangle	Tourism corridor /Tourism zone (Short excursion)
Level-4	Inter-states; including Nayarit, Colima, and inland historical cities	Tourism region (One-week tourism circuit)

Source: JICA study team

#### 4.1.2. Physical and socioeconomic conditions

The Jalisco state has a territory of 80,137 square km with 103 km of the coastline facing the Pacific Ocean. Its population was 5,700,000 in 1994 with an annual growth rate of 1.9%. It is the 4th. populous state in Mexico. The gross regional domestic product (GRDP) was \$ 78.9 billion and the per capita GRDP was \$ 14,877, which are ranked 3rd. and 4th in Mexico, respectively.

Visitor arrivals to the state were 4.4 million in 1995, of which 79% were domestic and 21% were foreigners. The tourism sector consists of 28% of the state's GRDP, which is only next to the manufacturing sector.

It is necessary to shift its market toward more high-spending segments by creating added values of the destination. It could be achieved if Guadalajara and other historical cities in the Bajio area, which have different types of tourism products from Puerto Vallarta is combined with the beach destination. Areas for further tourism development is limited in Puerto Vallarta therefore it is important to consider to maximize the land use.

The major indices of natural and socioeconomic conditions of the state are summarized in Table 4. 2.

Table 4. 2 Major indices of physical and socioeconomic conditions of the state of Jalisco

	Items	Descriptions
Geographical	Area	80,137 km²
Conditions	Coastal line	345 km of Pacific Ocean,
Population	Total (1994)	5,700,000; 4th. most highly populated state
	Average growth rate	1.9 % (80/90)
	Population density	71.13 capita/ km²
GRDP	Total GRDP (1990)	\$ 78.9 billion; 3 rd. greatest state
	GDP per Capita	\$ 14,877; 4th. greatest state
Employment		1,588,000
Major Industrie	\$	Manufacturing
-		Commerce, tourism, communications and transport

Source: State census of Jalisco, SETUJAL. Compiled by JICA study team

## 4.1.3. Regional development program of the Jalisco state

Regional Development Plan of the Jalisco state (1995 - 2001) sets the following objectives.

#### (1) General objectives

The objectives of the state's regional development program are:

- To protect, preserve, and restore the environment, and to assure sustainable development for better quality of life,
- To encourage regional development, sustainability and integration of the state, emphasizing high priority sectors,
- To promote productive investment as a base for improving the quality of life, utilizing the potential of the state,
- To intensify programs of training, and improvement of working conditions, of the personnel in service of the state,

#### (2) Specific objectives and actions

The major objectives and actions for strengthening of economic and administrative infrastructure and for protection of the natural environment are as follows:

#### a. Transportation

- To elaborate field studies, investigation and projects of traffic engineering in order to obtain better safety conditions, conformity and efficiency in the urban areas of the state,
- To collaborate with SCT and concessionaires of public transport, and
- To monitor complete fulfillment of the laws and regulations in the state.

#### b. Natural environment

- To adopt a legal administration framework for ecological matters and for preservation of the environment, and
- to reinforce actions and mechanism of environmental conservation.

#### c. Socio-economic aspects

- To promote integral development of family and communities, and
- To take action in health matters in the state, sharing among different governmental levels.

# 4.1.4. Tourism development program of the Jalisco state

Tourism Development Plan of Jalisco (1995 - 2001) specifies the tourism development strategy of the state as follows.

- 1) To promote development of the tourism sector for generating jobs and gaining foreign exchange earnings that might contribute to social welfare and development of a high culture in tourism. It is achieved by:
- establishing mechanism for development of the tourism zone structure
- supporting the condition of the necessary structure for areas declared as priority zones for tourism, and
- supporting the actual structure of new tourism destination that could be incorporated as tourism options.
- 2) To utilize a great variety of natural and cultural resources in Jalisco for revitalization of regional economy, and to improve the highway system in the state. It is achieved by:
- development of a highway between Mascota and Puerto Vallarta along the existing route,
- development of historical and cultural tourism environment,
- improvement of public space for recreational centers, parks, festival sites, and amenities, and
- launching of promotion campaigns in major potential market cities, such as Guadalajara, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes.

### 4.1.5. Tourism in the Jalisco state

Table 4. 3 summarizes indices that show the current conditions of tourism in the Jalisco state.

Table 4. 3 Major tourism indices of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

lte	ems			
Market of Puerto.	North America	98 %		
Vallarta(1995)	Europe	1 %		
	Latin America	1 %		
	Asia and others	0 %		
Visitor arrivals to		Total	Domestic	International
Hotels	Total of the state	4,420,516	3,482,642	937,874
(1995)	Puerto Vallarta	1,384,647	740,962	643,685
	Guadalajara	1,847,049	1,631,446	215,603
	Others	1,188,820	1,110,234	78,586
Hotel capacity (1995)		hotel rooms (rooms)	Occupancy ratio (%)	length of stay (bed/night)
	Total of the state	40,403		
	Puerto Vallarta *	15,219	42.3	4.19
	Guadalajara	15,066	55.1	1.95
	Others	10,118	40.8	N.A.

Note: \*=Including motels, timeshare condominiums, bungalows, etc.

Source: SECTUR and SETUJAL; compiled by JICA study team

Figure 4. 2 in the next page shows the existing conditions of Level 3 - the tourism corridor area. The figure hints a triangle of Puerto Vallarta, Guadalajara, and Manzanillo. The JICA study team refers to the triangle as Jalisco Tourism Triangle. Three sides of the triangle are called as follows:

- Puerto Vallarta Guadalajara Corridor,
- Guadalajara Manzanillo Corridor, and
- Costalegre Resort Belt.

Mexican Cities Circuit is a touring circuit that visits historical cities in the Central Highland such as Guadalajara, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, San Miguel de Allende, Queretaro, Mexico City, Taxco, Morelia, and Patzcuaro. It meets Jalisco Tourism Triangle at Guadalajara.

Colima and Costalegre

(i) Parque Nacional de Nevado de Colima Southern Nayarit Main tourism sites: (1) Tepic, the capital city of Nayarit Puerto Vallarta and Vicinity Collma, the capital city
 Manzanlilo tourist destination
 Costalegre, beach resort areas San Bias, beach resort area
 San Pedro Lagunillas Puerto Vallarta, tourist gateway and destination
 Bahla de Banderas, marine sports area (1) Ixtián del Río, archeological site 1 Islas Las Tres Marietas, ecotourism spot Cabo Corrientes, beach resort area San Sebastián, traditional village Mascota, traditional village
 Talpa, traditional town Key map: Area de Pacífico centro Guadalajara and Vicinity NAYARIT Guadalajera, tourist gateway and destination
 Traquepaque and Tonala, handicraft center
 Chapala, lake-side resort area (1) Tapalpa and Mazamitla, the mountain-side towns Tequila, birth place "Tequila"Magdalena, mining town (A) 51 Puerto Vallart Guadalajar JALISCO STATE # 8 P.Z Ao<u>re</u>lie Costalegre Colma **⇔**Tepic MICHOÁCAN COLINA STATE Manzanillo ente Marie del Oro (A) Pacific Ocean (Océano Pacifico) Lazaro Carde Puerto Vallarta 8,383 Nuevo Vallarta 1,469 Islas Las Tres Marietas Punta Barria de Renderas ⊚`Guadalajara 0 **Puerto** 山道 **₹** allarta Mascobe **6** Bahla de Banderas . Đ Q. **(3)** Chapala (o <u>\*</u> MT roters (1995) Costalegre Mountain (North) Costalegre Costalegre () Bahla 74. Stanies Other Areas 5,078 rooms (1995) Legend: Cotlin Major Tourism Center Bahla State Capitals / City Archaeological Zone Manzanillo Michoecan Star Traditional Town and Village ňΛ Ecotourism Area Beach Resort Area Ž Marine Sports Areas Marine Sports
National Park 1500.00

Figure 4. 2 Existing conditions of Puerto Vallarta tourism region

# 4.2. Assessment of tourism development and promotion scenarios

# 4.2.1. Alternative scenarios for the tourism region

Three alternative scenarios for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region were set according to the methodology as discussed in the theoretical framework. Figure 4. 3 summarizes the three scenarios.

Alternative-1 Alternative-2 Alternative-3 Legend: Beach center Major gateway Stopover Tourism site Fourism corridor/ circuit Diversification level: medium Diversification of tourism Diversification level; high Diversification level: low products Development of Costalegre Development of Costalegre Development of Banderas Bay for beaches and activities Resort Belt for beaches/activities Resort Belt for beaches/activities Village tourism Ecotourism in Costalegre Village tourism Village tourism Ecotourism in Costalegre Convention/incentive tourism Convention/incentive tourism Some linkage with Mexican Cities Intensive linkage with Mexican Cities Circuit Target markets Expansion of the traditional market: North America Expansion of the traditional market Consolidation of the traditional North America, domestic Development of new markets: market; North America, domestic Development of new markets; Europe, Latin America Europe, Latin America, Asia Tourism administration Coordination within Coordination in the state Coordination of neighboring states the municipality for development and tourism promotion for tourism development Coordination of Fondos Mixtos in for development Coordination of Fondos Mixtos in the neighboring states for tourism the neighboring states for tourism promotion promotion

Figure 4. 3 Alternative scenarios for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Source: JICA study team

Development costs; small

Tourism promotion costs; small Investment concentration effect;

#### Alternative-1:

Development/

tourism promotion costs

- concentrates most development efforts on the level 2 area, namely, Puerto Vallarta, Nuevo Vallarta, and its surroundings in a one-day trip area,
- improves and develops beach resorts and tourist attractions for day-trips, and

Development costs; medium

Sales promotion costs; medium Investment concentration effect; Development costs: large

low

Tourism promotion costs; large
 Investment concentration effects;

 targets primarily at short-haul beach resort tourism including the domestic tourism.

#### Alternative-2:

- concentrates development efforts on the level 3 area, namely, the Jalisco tourism triangle covering Puerto Vallarta, Guadalajara, and Manzanillo including Costalegre,
- develops beach centers in Puerto Vallarta, Nuevo Vallarta, Manzanillo, as well as Coastalegre,
- formulates tourism corridors from Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo to Guadalajara that is a cultural destination and a gateway to the inland historical cities circuit,
- introduces some linkage with Mexican Cities Circuit, and

- targets at both short-haul beach resort tourism and the long-haul market.

#### Alternative-3:

- develops the level 4 area, namely, the Jalisco Tourism Triangle and Mexican Cities Circuit,
- improves tourism network and tourism amenity in the inland cities as well as beaches along the Pacific coast, and
- places more emphasis on the long-haul market rather than the short-haul market.

#### 4.2.2. Selection of a scenario

The three scenarios were assessed from the view point of development stage of tourism destinations, potential and type of tourism resources, and development possibilities as discussed in the theoretical framework section. The JICA study team concluded that **Alternative-2** is the best scenario for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region from the following reasons:

- Puerto Vallarta is assessed to be at the growth stage of tourism destination life cycle. The stage would need diversification of source markets while consolidating existing beach centers and their favorable image,
- Land availability in the Puerto Vallarta proper is limited for further expansion of tourism. Hence, tourism development must be planned outside of the existing tourism centers. Introduction of an alternative beach resort concept to Costalegre would be vital to maintain a high image of Puerto Vallarta.
- Tourism resources within the one-day trip area (Level-2) is limited to historical center of Puerto Vallarta, quaint mountain villages, and several nature-oriented attractions that have mediocre tourism potential. Puerto Vallarta should consider to establish linkage with competitive tourism resources outside of the one-day trip area to enhance its attractiveness.
- The most competitive tourism resources outside of the one-day trip area are historical cities and quaint villages with typical Mexican ambiance. They, however, have less appeal to the long-haul international market compared with archaeological sites.
- Puerto Vallarta's proximity to Guadalajara and the Bajio area implies relative importance of the domestic market that is less inclined to combine a beach trip with a touring.
- Hence, over-emphasis of the long-haul market that prefers to combine a beach destination with a touring of inland historical cities would not be an appropriate strategy for Puerto Vallarta.
- Therefore, neither Alternative-1 nor Alternative-3 is not the appropriate scenario for Puerto Vallarta.

Chapter 4 Strategy of Puerto Vallarta 4-7

# 4.3. Tourism strategy of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

## 4.3.1. Tourism development and promotion strategy

Puerto Vallarta's beaches are not comparable to those of Cancun and Los Cabos, while Puerto Vallarta's strength is its quaint historical center, and good access to tourism resources that represent the typical Mestizo Mexican culture just outside of one-day trip area. Hence Puerto Vallarta should strive to be the most Mexican beach destination, and enhance linkage with the cultural tourism resources. Costalegre is important to introduce alternative beach resort concepts to cater for diversified consumers' needs in the future. Convention and incentive tourism is an untapped opportunity for Puerto Vallarta therefore should be emphasized in the strategy.

## (1) Action plan strategy by 2002

At the action plans stage, Puerto Vallarta should concentrate its development efforts on its one-day trip area, Puerto Vallarta - Guadalajara Corridor, and Costalegre. It is important at this stage to conserve the nature from uncontrolled development in Costalegre. Figure 4. 4 details the action plan strategy and action projects.

Develop new tourism products that focus on the Mestizo Mexican culture. ✓ Development of Mexican Village (PTR PVR-10). ✓ Tourist amenity improvement in Tequila (PTR PGN-2), Improve tourist amenity in Puerto Vallarta's ✓ Conservation and tourist amenity improvement historical center to enhance the Mexican ambience. in traditional villages (PTR PGS-1), and ✓ Conservation and urban beautification of Road improvement of the section of Puerto the historical center of Puerto Vallarta Vallarta-Mascota (PTR PGS-2). (PTR PVR-1). ✓ Hitside tourism complex development near Zacatecas Parroquia de Guadalupe (PTR PVR-5), San Luis Potosi ✓ Puerto Vallarta Convention Center development (PTR PVR-8) San Miguel an Blas Allende Gua naju ato Nuevo Vallarta Suada lajara Puerto Vallarta Chapata Morella Patzcuaro Colima ■ Create Costalegre Resort Belt as an alternative beach resort area by publicizing Ecological Ordinance and alternative tourism concepts. Introduction of development guidelines and investment promotion program.

Figure 4, 4 Action plans strategy of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

# (2) Long-term strategy by 2010

By the target year of 2010, Puerto Vallarta should formulate Jalisco Tourism Triangle and connect to the Mexican Cities Circuit. Costalegre Resort Belt should be established by the year as a nature-oriented resort area with exclusive accommodations differentiated from those in the existing beach centers. Puerto Vallarta proper should also be thriving with introduction of various tourist facilities as well as conserved Mexican ambiance. Figure 4. 5 details the long-term strategy.

■ Formulate Jalisco Tourism Triangle by establishing trianglar road network with wayside ■ Develop colorful tourism facilities, and improve facilities development, and tourist amenity, in Puerto Vallarta through: ■ Enhance linkage with Mexican Cities Circuit. ✓ development of the commercial complex in the cruise ship terminal, Zacatecas ✓ development of a marine theme park, ✓ development of a museums complex, and ✓ promotion of incentive and convention San Luis Potosi tourism. Teoic San Miguel de San Blas Allende Guanajuato Nuevo Vallarta san Sebasia Guadalajara Mascot a Puerto Vallaria Chapala Morelia Patzcuaro olima Promote village tourism through local participation in Manzanillo ✓ tour guide, ✓ handicraft production, and ✓ alternative accommodation Establish Costalegre Resort Belt as an

Figure 4. 5 Long-term strategy of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Source: JICA study team

# 4.3.2. Spatial structure of tourism

Proposed spatial structure of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region in the target year 2010 is shown in from Figure 4. 6 to Figure 4. 9 at respective levels of the tourism hierarchical system.

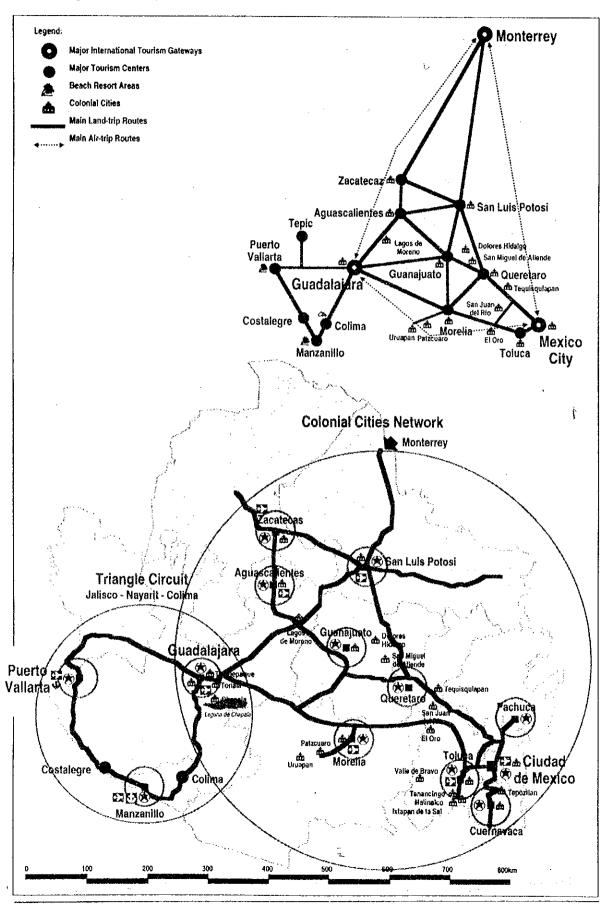
exclusive nature-oriented beach resort area

✓ beautification of support towns,
✓ publicizing of alternative concepts, and

✓ investment promotion.

✓ development of supporting infrastructure,

Figure 4. 6 Spatial tourism structure of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region (Level 4)



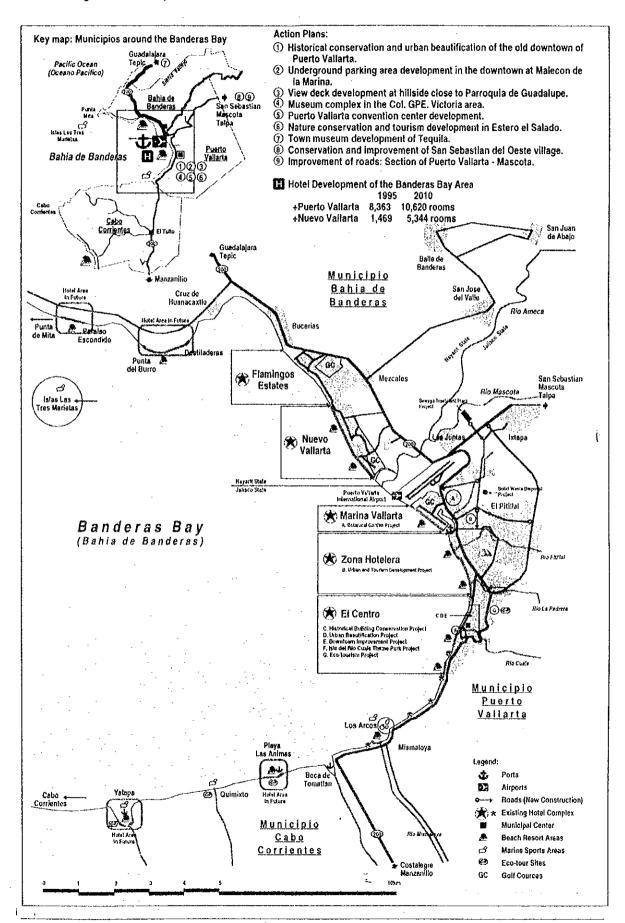
150km Legend: Major Tourism Centers **6€**0 State Capitals / Cities / Towns Archaeological Zones Traditional Towns and Villages **Eco-tour Areas** Pacific Ocean Beach Resort Areas Jalisco (Oceano Pacifico) Marine Sports Areas National Parks (1995) (2010) Puerto Vallarta 10,620 8,363 Nuevo Vallarta 1,469 5.344 ∕**G**uadalajara 11.600 rooms (1995) 22,334 rooms (2010) Puerto Vallarta Bahia de Bandeças AA. Chapala 907 rooms (1995) 1,460 rooms (2010) Costalegre Mountain Bass 100 mg 198 (North) H Costalegre 1,542 rooms (1995) 3,320 rooms (2010) Costalegre (South) Other Areas 5,078 rooms (1995) 5,209 rooms (2010) ・ Manzanille Stata Puerto Vallarta - Manzanillo Corridor (285km) 2,677 100ms (1995) 6,242 rooms (2010) 🐧 Puerto Vallarta Guadalajara Guadalajara Manzanillo Cerridor (299km) Puerto Vallarta - Guadalajara Corridor (338km) Manzanillo 🙇 Manzanillo 🔾

Figure 4. 7 Spatial tourism structure of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region (Level 3)

San Blas 🏺 Axes Proposed courses Bahia de Banderas 1. Bahia de Banderas Corridor ixtian del Rio 2. Islas Las Tres Marietas Mountain area 3. San Sebastian - Mascota - Talpa 4. El Tuito - Sierra Cacoma North Costalegre 5. Cabo Corrientes 6. San Blas South Nayarit 7. Tepic Islas Les Tres San Sebastian 8. ixtran del Rio Marietas @ Puerto Vallarta Mazatlan , Bahia de Banderas Mascota Corridor Tep(c alpa Cabo Corrientes San Blas El Tuito **\*** Matachen Xalisco Nayarit Pacific Ocean State (Oceano Pacifico) Jalisco Compostela San Pedro Lagunillas State Îxtlan del Ale Punta Raza Ahuacatlan Siera Vallelo ixian del Rio Guadalajara /San Sebaadar del Oeste / Amarian Bahia de Banderas Punta Mita 🚵 San Sebastian Islas Las Tres Marielas Puerto Yallaria Vallarta Gyachinango Mascota Bahia de Banderas 😅 1 <u>Atenguillo</u> <u>Mixtlan</u> Cabo Corrientes A Talpa <u>Cabo</u> Corrientes El Tuito Talpa de Allende Major Tourism Centers State Capitals / Cities / Towns Tomatlan Archaeological Zones Traditional Towns and Villages Costalegre **Eco-tour Areas** (North) **Beach Resort Areas** Marine Sports Areas Mational Parks Manzanillo 100km Punta Soledad

Figure 4. 8 Spatial tourism structure of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region (Level 2)

Figure 4. 9 Spatial tourism structure of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region (Level 1)



## 4.3.3. Marketing directions

## (1) Tourism images of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

The Puerto Vallarta tourism region should create following tourism images for advertisement in accordance with the development strategy as already discussed.

- The most "Mexican" beach destination in Mexico.
- Combination of a beach and quaint Mexican towns, and
- Expanse of blue sea viewed from lush green hillside

To create a destination image as the most appropriate place to experience the Mestizo Mexican culture is vital for promoting Puerto Vallarta. Lush green hill is another important image that makes a contrast with Cancun where land is very flat, and with Los Cabos where vegetation is far from being lush.

# (2) Target markets of the tourism region

Puerto Vallarta's target markets are identified as follows:

- Mexicans from the Central Highland area,
- Beach resort tourists from North America,
- Latin Americans who are interested in Mexican historical cities and the Mestizo Mexican culture, and
- General interest tourists who are culturally motivated both from the long-haul and the short-haul markets.

Due to Puerto Vallarta's proximity to Guadalajara and the Bajio area, the domestic market is relatively important compared with Cancun and Los Cabos. Visitors from Latin America would be important in Puerto Vallarta since the airport survey conducted by JICA study team shows it is the regional market segment that is the most interested in the Mexican culture and historical cities.

#### (3) Directions for tourism products development

Possible tourism products in the tourism region are summarized as follows by type of product.

#### a. Archaeological tourism

This type of tourism products has limited importance in this region. Ixtlan del Rio, however, would make a good stop-over along the Puerto Vallarta - Guadalajara corridor.

#### b. Mexican cultural tourism

Mexican cultural tourism makes the core image of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region, and could be a great value added to the beach destination. Puerto Vallarta should focus on the mainstream Mestizo Mexican culture rather than indigenous culture as in Cancun.

A circuit of inland Mexican cities is planned as a tourism product that should be combined with Puerto Vallarta. It is basically for the middle-to long-haul markets, such as Latin America, Europe and Asia. The full range of the circuit covers Guadalajara, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Ciudad de Mexico, Taxco, Morelia, and Patzcuaro. Promotion of converting old buildings and haciendas to small-scale cozy accommodation is strongly recommended to enhance its images.

Touring of inland historical cities has a weakness in that many cities look more or less similar to visitors. This is especially so for the long-haul visitors who have less knowledge of the cities. It is recommended to create a distinct tourism symbol of respective cities such as local handicraft, food, architectural style, and festivals.

There are quaint Mexican towns that are suitable for beach tourists to make a short trip to appreciate typical Mexican ambiance. These include Puerto Vallarta itself, the villages of San Sebastian, Mascota and Talpa, Magdalena, and Tequila. Similarly as the Mexican cities circuit, the conversion of old-style Mexican buildings to tourist accommodations or tourist facilities would be useful to create a favorable tourism image.

A few projects aiming at integrating local economy and tourism are proposed in the towns and villages. Among the projects are for introduction of silver workshops in San Sebastian, tourist fruit farms near Puerto Vallarta, improvement of tourist amenity in Tequila. The projects of Puerto Vallarta cinema museum and Huichol village museum are planned to diversify attractions in Puerto Vallarta's downtown.

# c. General interest nature and wildlife tourism

There are a good number of existing and potential nature-based attractions in the tourism region. Their role, however, is not to attract visitors to Puerto Vallarta but to increase their spending for better local benefit after they are attracted to Puerto Vallarta. Many of them are conducted under the name of ecotourism, and are detailed in the next section on ecotourism.

An important natural characteristic of the Bahia de Banderas and Coastalegre area is lush tropical forest that forms a backdrop behind beaches. It would be better utilized by installing a walking path and observation deck from which visitors can enjoy the view of the Pacific Ocean.

#### d. Ecotourism

Principal products include mangrove boat trips in San Blas, Barra de Navidad, and some parts of Coastalegre, turtle observation in Coastalegre, whale watching in Bahia de Banderas, excursions to Marieta Islands, and popular horseback tours into the jungle. Coastalegre abounds in sites for "ecolodges" for nature lovers.

The state of Colima has opportunities for ecotourism in its national park in the volcanic area, which makes a good combination with beach resort tourism, and a good stop-over along the Guadalajara - Manzanillo corridor as well.

#### e. Cruise ship tourism

Both Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo are important as popular ports-of-call along the "Mexican Riviera" for cruise ships from the USA. An improvement plan of the Puerto Vallarta port including construction of a commercial complex is important to stimulate the cruise ship market as the current port area is far from the downtown, and lacks in tourist amenity.

For better benefit from this market segment, beach centers should promote "beach-and-cruise" packages that combine a Pacific cruise with a stay in a beach center. In the long-term perspective, both Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo should influence cruise ship companies to use their ports as the bases for cruise ships.

#### f. Beach resort tourism

Expansion of beach centers are planned in Puerto Vallarta, Nuevo Vallarta, Coastalegre, and Manzanillo.

Puerto Vallarta needs efforts to revitalize old hotel zone south of the historical center. On the other hand, Coastalegre and Cabo Corrientes should specialize in hide-away type development as the area abounds in small coves that are suitable for exclusive development.

#### g. Activities

Opportunities for sports activities similar to those of other beach destinations exist in Puerto Vallarta. The most important are golfing, game fishing, and diving. Shorthaul markets would be the primary target of the tourism products.

## h. Theme park

Two theme parks are proposed to cope with the lack of tourism attractions in the tourism region. They should be planned with the domestic visitors and the short-haul international visitors as the principal clientele.

Marine theme park is a complex of aquariums and various marine-related attractions. It is proposed in the Nuevo Vallarta area, and targets primarily at domestic beach tourists traveling with their families.

"Mexican Village" is an open-air live museum proposed in the suburb of Guadalajara, which presents the traditional Mestizo Mexican culture to its visitors. It is a cultural facility that presents the "model" Mexican culture through restoration of traditional buildings, performance of historical events by locally-hired actors and actresses, and presentation of traditional ways of life. Domestic family visitors from the Bajio area would be the principal target market. International tourists in Puerto Vallarta would be the secondary target of the tourism facility.

#### i. Convention and incentive tourism

Puerto Vallarta has an immediate opportunity for this market segment because of the proximity to Guadalajara and industrial cities in Bajio. Puerto Vallarta should target at incentive tourism and resort convention rather than the authentic conventions. A convention center should be proposed in Puerto Vallarta to tap this market opportunity.

Guadalajara also has good potential for authentic convention tourism because of its political and industrial importance. Improvement of existing convention facilities is proposed to formulate a complex of a convention center, an exposition hall, and a five-star hotel.

Table 4. 4 shows a matrix of planned tourism products by category and geographic area in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region.

Table 4. 4 Tourism products by area in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

		Puerto Vallarta	Vallarta	Guadalajara corridor, south circuit	Pto.Vallarta- Guadalajara comidor, north circuit	Costalegre resort belt	Guadalajara	Los Altos	Guadalajara - Manzanillo corridor	Manzanillo	Bajio region
rchaeo- ogical ourism					Archaeologi cal site of Ixtlan del Rio						 
nexican cultural ourism	Touring										Inland Mexican cities circuit
1	Unique towns and villages	Historic center of Puerto Vallarta		Ex-mining town of San Sebastian de Oeste Historical town of Mascota			Historical city of Guadalajara Handicraft towns of Tlaquepaque and Tonala	Pilgrimage site of San Juan de los Lagos			
				Pilgrimage site of Talpa							
	Tourim - local industry complex	Jaliscan handicraft show room	Agro- tourism (mango farm etc.)		Tequila distilleries Opal factory			]			! ! ! !
					in Magdalena						:
	Alternative accommo- dation	Conversion of old mexian houses to tourist accommoda		Conversion of old mexian houses to tourist accommodation			Conversion of old mexian houses to tourist accommodati on	mexican houses to			Conversion of old mexian houses to tourist accommod
	Regional cultural museums	Huichol village museum Puerto Vallarta cinema museum					-				
Nature and wildlife tourism	Touring	_		-	_	-	-	-		_	-
tourisiti	Nature excursion	Horseback riding in the jungle	Sea excursion to Marieta Island	Horseback riding in the jungle		Mangrove boat trip in Barra de Navidad etc.			Écotourism In the volcanic area	Whate watching	
		Whale watching	Mangrove boat trip in San Blas Whale watching			Turtle observation trip					
	Ecology museum	_	-			<u> </u>	_	-	-	-	<u> </u>
	Alternative accommo-					Eco-lodge					
Cruise ship tourism	dation	Pacific Ocean cruise								Pacific Ocean cruise	
Resort tourism		Puerto Vallarta resort	Nuevo Vallarta resort			Costalegre resort	Chapala lakeside resort			Manzanille resort	0
Activities		Golf Game fishing Diving	Golf Game fishing Diving			Golf Game fishing Diving	Golf			Golf Game fishing Diving	
Theme park			Sea World with aquadum				Mexican village		!		<u> </u>
Convention tourism		Convention center					Guadalajara convention and exposition complex				 

## (4) Directions by geographical market segment

The principal tourism product in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region that appeals to the long-haul market would be inland historical cities. Nature and wildlife tourism and archaeological tourism would be appreciated only by domestic and short-haul visitors. Like other destinations, beach resort tourism, sport activities, convention and incentives, and theme parks are the tourism products, on which the short-haul market put relative importance.

#### a. Domestic market

Domestic market is assessed to be one of the most important market segment for Puerto Vallarta. It is unlikely that domestic visitors would combine a beach and a touring of historical cities but they would visit a beach and historical cities separately.

Guadalajara and the Bajio area are the principal sources of the domestic market for the beach centers in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region. Considering its tourism potential and improvement of transport network, the tourism region needs efforts to attract visitors from outside of the tourism region. Prospective markets would be other cities on the Central Plateau such as Mexico City, Puebla, Toluca, and Morelia.

Though beach is the most important tourism product for the market, this is the market segment, in which less significant tourism products such as archaeological tourism, nature and wildlife tourism, and various tourism facilities have tourism opportunity. Incentive tourism and theme parks should target primarily at the domestic market.

#### b. Southbound market (USA & Canada)

Beach will continue to be the most important tourism product for the market. It would be important to maintain a high image of Puerto Vallarta by introducing exclusive beach development in Costalegre as well as enhancing Mexican ambiance in the downtown of Puerto Vallarta. Efforts should be made to attract more visitors who are interested in the Mexican culture, and lure them out to visit mountain villages, Tequila, and Guadalajara.

#### c. Northbound market (Latin America)

This is the market segment which Puerto Vallarta has good potential but is not exploited properly. Interviews with the travel trade show that the market combines a touring and a stay in a beach resort like the European market. The airport survey by JICA study team revealed that this is the market that has good awareness of Mexican culture and historical cities in Mexico. Since these tourism products are the selling point of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region, there is little doubt that the northbound market will be a prospective market segment.

#### d. Westbound market (Europe)

Like the Latin American market, combination of a touring of historical cities and a stay in a beach resort is the most prospective tour itinerary for the market. It is important to establish a distinct tourism image of Mexican cities differentiated from those of Latin American and European counterparts.

#### e. Eastbound market (Asia)

Touring of historical cities is a possible tourism product in the Asian market but combining the touring with a stay in a beach destination is not very likely at present. It is because beach resort tourism is popular only among young people, and those who are interested in the historical cities tend to be above the 40s. Young people who visit a beach in Mexico often combine cities in the USA probably due to the lack of awareness of Mexican cities. This should be improved through persistent tourism promotion activities toward the market. Emphasizing the difference of

Mexican cities from those in Europe would be an important point in conducting tourism promotion activities.

Table 4. 5 summarizes prospect of tourism products in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region by geographical market segment.

Table 4. 5 Prospect of tourism products by regional market segment

		Domestic	Southbound (North America)	Northbound (Latin America)	Westbound (Europe)	Eastbound (Asia)
Archaeologica	l tourism	0	0			
Cultural tourism	Touring of Mexican cities		0	0	0	0
ounom.	Unique towns & villages	0	0	0	0	0
	Tourism local industry complex	0	0	. 0	0	0
	Alternative accommodation		0		0	0
	Regional cultural museums	0	0	0	0	0
Nature and wildlife	Touring of nature sites		-	-	-	-
	Nature excursion	0	0			
	Ecology museum	-			-	•
	Alternative accommodation		0		0	
Cruise ship toursim		0	0		0	
Resort tourism		0	0	0	0	0
Activities		6	0			
Theme park		0	©	0	0	0
Convention/ incentive		0	0			
Ecotourism		<u> </u>	0		0	0

Note: © = very prospective, O = prospective, blank = not prospective, - = not available

# 4.3.4. Development framework

Development framework of visitor arrivals (both domestic and international) to the tourism region and hotel room requirement at each development phase are shown in Table 4. 6. The number of hotel rooms in the table does not include those of no-star hotels, condominiums and other types of accommodations such as camping facilities, mobile houses, and tourism villas. The framework is based on the national-level framework as discussed in Volume 2; National Strategy.

Table 4. 6 Development framework of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

				Hote	l Arriva	als (x1,	000)				•	Ho	otel room	ns	
Tourism	_	D	omest	ic			Inte	ernatio	nal						
Destinations	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010
Guadalajara	1,231	2,086	2,283	2,579	3,192	135	189	211	244	312	11,600	14,206	15,732	18,021	22,334
	1.00	1.69	1.85	2.10	2.59	1.00	1.40	1.57	1.81	2.32	1.00	1.22	1.36	1.55	1.93
Puerto Vallarta	468	588	597	609	639	362	372	378	387	400	8,363	8,830	9,138	9,602	10,620
	1.00	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.37	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.15	1.27
Costalegre	n.a.	132	184	263	422	n.a.	41	61	91	150	1,542	1,843	2,133	2,568	3,320
	n.a.	1.00	1.40	1.99	3.20	n.a.	1.00	1,49	2.22	3.68	1.00	1.20	1.38	1.67	2.15
Chapala	n.a.	120	136	160	210	n.a.	44	50	58	77	807	921	1,022	1,174	1,450
	n.a.	1.00	1.13	1.34	1.75	n.a.	1.00	1.13	1.34	1.75	1.00	1.14	1.27	1.45	1.80
Mountain area	n.a.	125	130	137	154	n.a.	21	36	57	101	635	663	736	844	1,003
	n.a.	1.00	1.04	1.10	1.24	n.a.	1.00	1,69	2.72	4.76	1.00	1.04	1.16	1.33	1.58
Others in Jalisco	n.a.	638	677	736	881	n.a.	123	170	241	406	5,078	5,110	5,124	5,146	5,209
State	n.a.	1.00	1.06	1.15	1.38	n.a.	1.00	1.38	1.95	3.30	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.03
Total of Jalisco	2,683	3,689	4,007	4,485	5,498	552	790	905	1,078	1,445	28,025	31,573	33,886	37,355	43,934
State	1.00	1.38	1.49	1.67	2.05	1.00	1.43	1.64	1.95	2.62	1.00	1.13	1.21	1.33	1.57
Nuevo Vallarta	23	62	83	114	189	77	99	110	128	169	1,469	2,598	3,076	3,794	5,344
	1.00	2.74	3.67	5.06	8.34	1.00	1.28	1.43	1.65	2.19	1.00	1.77	2.09	2.58	3.64
Manzanillo	264	436	527	664	988	60	70	76	84	104	2,677	4,035	4,437	5,041	6,242
	1.00	1.65	1.99	2.51	3.74	1.00	1.18	1.27	1.41	1.75	1.00	1.51	1.66	1.88	2.33

Source: SECTUR, Jalisco state, JICA study team

# 4.4. Tourism development and promotion plans

Following plans and programs are required to realize the strategy of the tourism region as discussed in the previous section.

# 4.4.1. Tourism policy and administration

This section proposes institutional and organizational programs necessary to support and realize the strategy of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region.

# (1) Introduction of development guidelines to, and promotion of nature-oriented development in, Costalegre Resort Belt

Costalegre Resort Belt should be developed as a beach resort area that is more low-density, nature-oriented, and physically unobtrusive than the existing tourism centers of Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo. Introduction of development guidelines, publicizing of the alternative development concept and knowhow, and investment promotion for nature-based tourism should be implemented to induce the alternative type of tourism development.

# (2) Inter-state coordination system for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Though Puerto Vallarta has traditionally focused on the southbound (North American) market and domestic market, JICA study team has assessed that Puerto Vallarta has potential to develop the long-haul market. Visitors from the long-haul market generally travel a wider area than those from the short-haul market. Tourism regions are set to cover the area of possible travel circuit of long-haul visitors.

Hence, it is necessary to establish tourism administration that covers the whole Puerto Vallarta tourism region, namely, the states of Jalisco, Nayarit, Colima, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and Michoacan. It may be necessary to consider to invite Federal District (Mexico City) and the Mexico state as observers to the tourism administration since they constitute part of the touring circuit of historical cities.

To realize region-wide tourism administration, followings organizations are considered to be necessary.

# Inter-state organization for coordination of tourism administration

It is necessary to establish an organization for coordination of tourism administration of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region to transform the tourism region into a single integrated tourism destination by introducing the tourism circuit of inland historical cities. Differentiation among historical cities as pointed out in the strategy would be a task of the organization.

# Inter-state organization for coordination of tourism promotion

SECTUR should take the initiative to establish an organization that is responsible for coordination of tourism promotion in the tourism region to facilitate effective tourism promotion toward the long-haul market.

# (3) Visitors surveys at airports

Periodical visitors survey should be conducted at major airports in the region to investigate visitors' profile, satisfaction level, and effects of tourism promotion activities. The surveys should be conducted by a proposed inter-state tourism organization.

# (4) Introduction of a financial assistance system for tourism SMEs

An organization in charge of financial support for tourism SMEs should be established under respective state governments to encourage local participation in tourism. The organization does not only help SMEs to obtain financial support from FONATUR but, if possible, have its own fund for direct assistance to SMEs.

#### (5) Establishment of a convention bureau

Convention bureaus should be established in Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara to promote convention, seminar, and incentive travel corresponding to the projects of development and improvement of convention facilities.

Members of the convention bureaus should be from municipalities, the state government, and private sector enterprises that would benefit from convention, seminars, and incentive travel such as the travel trade, advertising agencies, transportation companies, and printing businesses. The bureau should collect membership fees, and provide, in return, information and know-how of convention and incentive tourism.

# (6) Enhancement of training system for ecotourism

Since the tourism region has many tourism resources for ecotourism, a training system for ecotourism should be established by respective state governments. The trainees should, in principle, be local people to promote local participation in tourism.

The training program should provide systematic knowledge of nature and history, foreign languages, appropriate manners for visitors.

## 4.4.2. Reception services improvement plan

# (1) Improvement of airport facilities and services in Puerto Vallarta

The capacity of the airport terminal building does not meet the future demand. Both international and domestic flights' passengers share the same lounge, and foreigners who take domestic flights are sometimes wrongly advised to pass immigration procedures. To prevent the confusion, waiting lounge for international flights should be separated from the lounge for domestic flights.

There are few signs for directions in the terminal. In addition, as there are no notice boards in the waiting lounge that indicate gate numbers. Sign systems in the terminal building also need improvement.

# (2) Improvement of bus services in Puerto Vallarta

Puerto Vallarta's downtown is an important tourism product. As the historic center is not capable of receiving much car traffic and should be conserved to retain traditional ambiance, use of public transportation should be encouraged.

Although bus services have been provided in Puerto Vallarta, it is not easy for foreigners to use the services due to the lack of information on bus routes, schedule and fares. Both foreign and domestic visitors should be provided with necessary information through brochures and signs.

Improvement of cleanliness of buses is another issue to promote visitors' use of the public transportation.

#### (3) Improvement of tourism-related facilities in San Sebastian

San Sebastian would be more attractive if following facilities are improved or introduced.

- Accommodation that utilizes local designs and existing old buildings,
- Souvenir shop with workshop that sells high-quality silver wares and local handicrafts, and
- Restaurant and cafes near the central plaza.

#### 4.4.3. Tourism promotion plan

Table 4. 7 in the following page summarizes recommendable tourism promotion activities for respective tourism products in the region. The key tourism products in

the tourism region are emphasized in gray circles according to the strategy of the tourism region.

Besides the activities listed in the table, it is recommendable to conduct "Visit Puerto Vallarta Year" at an interval of around 5 years. The proposed inter-state organizations should take the initiative to conduct the campaign.

Table 4. 8 shows specifications of respective tourism promotion activities.

Table 4. 7 Tourism products and appropriate tourism promotion measures

		Mex	ican	cultur	al tou	ırsim	Natı		d Wil rism	dlife						
	Archaeological tourism	Touring	Unique towns & villages	Tourism local industry complex	Afternative accommodation	Regional citural museums	Touring	Nature excursion	Ecology museum	Alternative accommodation	Cruise ship toursim	Resort tourism	Activities	Theme park	Convention/Incentive	Ecotourism
Brochure, Map & Poster		0	0	0	0	0		0	******	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manual for travel trade (Publication) Production of graphic media (video)		0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	0	о 0		0		0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	() ()	0
AD. on TV & Radio												<b>ø</b>	0	0		
AD. in newspaper & magazine		0	Ō						<del>-</del>	1	0	0	<b>@</b>	0		
AD. in special interst group's publication	0	0	0	O	0			0		0	0		0		0	0
Cooperation to journalist	0	0	0	O	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Familialization trip for mas media & taravel trade		·@	0	0	0	O		0		 	0	0	0	0	0	0
Press Release	0	O,	0	0	0.	.0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation to shooting crews of TV/Movie	0	0	0	Ó	0			0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Seminar for travel trade		@	0	0	0	O	-	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Participation in travel trade show		0	0		0	0				·	0	0	0	0	0	
Participation in tourism		0	@								0	0	0	0		0
Joint Campaign with travel trade		0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0.	0	
Organization of travel trade show		0	0	O	0	O		0		0	0	( <b>(</b> )	0	0		0
Travel week		0	(6)	0							0	0	0			0
Approach to special interest group	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0		0			0

Shadowed columns are the tourism products of relative importance in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Table 4. 8 List of tourism promotion projects in the Puerto Vallarta tourism region

roject names	Description	Target markets	Intervals
roduction of promotional too	ol	<u>-</u> <del></del> -	
nage brochure	5 language-versions/total 100,000copies per production	Almost all markets	Every 2 years
nformation brochure	5 language-versions/total 100,000copies per production	Almost all markets	Every 3 years
oster -	3 kinds/15,000 copies each	Almost all markets	Every 4 years
	Incl. city map/Spanish: 100,000 copies per production, English: 50,000 copies	Almost all markets	Every 5 years
Convention & Incentive tour nanual	Spanishi&English/10,000 copies per production	North Ameirca & Domestic	Every 6 years
Graphic media (1)	VIDEO, 20 minutes/5 language versions	(ditto)	Every 7 years
Graphic media (2)	Color Slides, CD-ROM, etc.	All markets	Every year
Advertisement			
TV	3 markets regions	All markets	20 times per year
Radio	3 markets regions	Domestic	Every day except Sat. & Sun.
Newspaper (1)	3 markets regions	Domestic	30 times per year
Newspaper (2)	3 places	North America	18 times per year
Magazines (1)	5 media	Domestic	20 times per year
Magazines (2)	5 media	North America	12 times per year
PR activity			
Cooperation to journalists	Comunicaton charges, etc.	All markets	Every year
Familiarization trip		All markets	156 persons per year
Press release		All markets	Every year
Cooperation to shooting crews		All markets	6 cases per year
Approach to the travel trade			
Seminar/presentation	Including participation in tourism missions organized by SECTUR	All markets	15 times per year
Familiarization trip for the travel trade		International	84 pesons per yea
Travel trade show	Including participation in Tourism Mission organized by SECTUR / Participation of Travel Trade Show	All market	15 times per year
Joint campaign	V S X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X	Ali market	10 cases per year
Travel trade fair	Organization of Travel Trade Mart	All markets	Every year
Approach to consumers			
Travel week	3 places in North America/ 2 places in Asia & Europe	North America, Europe & Asia	Every year
Approach to special interst groups	Charge for communication & travel expenses	North America, Europe & Asia	Every year
Promotion of international exchange	Charge for communication & travel expenses	Internatio-nal long haul	Every year
Campaign and events			<del></del>
Visit Year	Subsidies for beautification of towns and scale up of festivals and events (4 places)	All markets	Every 5 years
Photo contest	Handling of applied photos & purchase of prizes,etc.	All markets	Every 5 years

# 4.4.4. Recommendations for sustainable tourism

# (1) Tourism development, urbanization and increase of pollution

# a. Gradual development of Puerto Vallarta

Based on a traditional port town, Puerto Vallarta's tourism sector has developed gradually since 1960s. Puerto Vallarta is still medium in size of population (about 110,000 in 1990). Banderas Bay area in the Jalisco and Nayarit states has 150,000 population in 1990.

Table 4. 9 Distribution of hotels and population in Puerto Vallarta

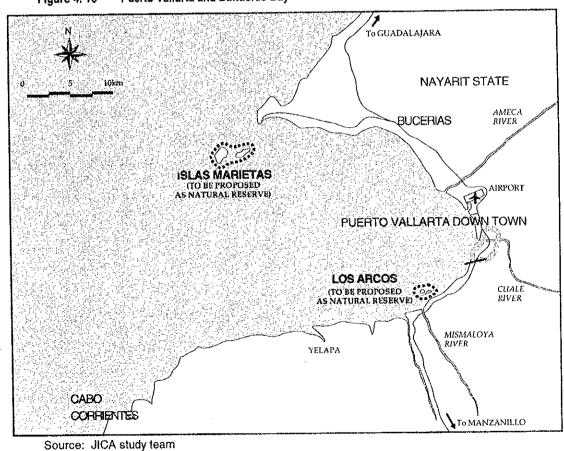
	No. of hotel rooms*	Population
South area of P. Vallarta	1,000	
Puerto Vallarta downtown	2,700	Total Puerto Vallarta
Puerto Vallarta hotel zone	3,560	111,500
Marina Vallarta hotel zone	1,660	
Nuevo Vallarta hotel zone	1,630	Total Bahia de Banderas
Bucerias area	0 (530)	39,800

Note: The number with () indicates that of rooms of residential suites.

Source: \* Sistema Nacional de Informacion Turistica al 25 de 1995, and various estimates.

\*\* INEGI's Population Census in 1990.

Figure 4. 10 Puerto Vallarta and Banderas Bay



# b. Polluting burdens to Banderas Bay from tourism and urban development

The urbanized area is surrounded by hills and mountains, and all the rivers in the area flow to Banderas Bay. So the sewage from urban population and tourist facilities eventually affect the water quality of the bay. Aware of these characteristics, the local governments have made serious efforts to construct a sewage system.

At present, SEAPAL, a subsidiary company of the Jalisco state government, is responsible both for water supply and sewage system. Recently SEAPAL started a contract with a foreign private company to invest in construction and operation of a sewage treatment plant. Jalisco is one of the first states to utilize the private sector to do so. However, SEAPAL has to make efforts at increasing the coverage of sewage collectors and feeder pipes in order to supply an enough amount of sewage to the treatment plants.

However, in Banderas Bay some areas are not yet covered by the sewage systems. They are growing in urban fringe areas in Puerto Vallarta Municipality (See Figure 4. 11.), and the northern part of the bay, which belongs to Nayarit State. It is recommended that local governments have to make efforts at increasing coverage of sewage services in order to avoid further deterioration of water quality of the bay, as well as images of Puerto Vallarta as an internationally renowned tourism destination.

Table 4. 10 Sewage treatment situations in Puerto Vallarta

Area	Sewage System Availability	Problems related Sewage
South Area of P. Vallarta	Not covered by SEAPAL sewage service	Increased number of minor hotels and suites have to be served by sewage treatment systems.
Puerto Vallarta Downtown	Covered by Biwater's operation of SEAPAL sewage system (600 liters/sec)	Sewage collectors are to be expanded to cover rapidly growing fringe areas of the city.
Puerto Vallarta Hotel Zone	Covered by Biwater's operation of SEAPAL sewage system	-
Marina Vallarta Hotel Zone	Covered by Biwater's operation of SEAPAL sewage system	<u>-</u>
Nuevo Vallarta Hotel Zone	Covered by sewage treatment system by Nuevo Vallarta Hotel Zone	Needs regular monitoring of treated water by the sewage treatment plant.
Bucerias Area	Not covered by any sewage system	The substantial number of people and tourist suites in this area will need services of sewage treatment systems.

Source: SEAPAL

SUB COLECTOR LOMAS DEL CALVARIO SUB COLECTOR SUB COLECTOR SANTA ROSA SUB COLECTOR MO JONERAS SUB COLECTOR COLECTOR COLECTOR CENTRO-NORTE SUB COLECTOR LEANDRO VALU SUB COLECTOR PLANTADÊ TRASAYENTO NOSTEII PE. VICTORIA FLORES LAS JUNTAS Legend: **Settlement Areas** without Sewage Services

Figure 4. 11 Settlement areas without sewage collection services

Source: JICA study team

## c. Shifting cultivation in Cabo Corrientes coastal areas

Cabo Corrientes' coastal area is located to the south of Puerto Vallarta, and at present, no roads are available for access to the coastal areas. So the area remains relatively untouched except for some areas surrounding small beaches, where private beach houses and restaurants are found. It has certain potential of ecotourism, including nature walk, diving and so on. However, local people still practice shifting cultivation on a small scale, probably just for growing food crops to meet part of their subsistence.

Simple prohibition of such cultivation is not effective for solving their problems. If any actions are to be taken, substantial research on social-economy and ecology is required.

### (2) Increased awareness on remaining natural environment

#### a. Puerto Vallarta's mangrove area along Salado River

A private developer had a plan to expand condominiums and marinas near the mangrove area of Salado river just beside Marina Vallarta Zone. (See Figure 4. 12.) In the course of starting up the project, the company has had huge difficulties to acquire land for the project due to strong opposition by environmental groups, as well as by landowners. The company proposed an ecological rehabilitation plan because the existing conditions of the mangrove area was considerably deteriorated by illegal dumping of garbage and by intrusion of illegal settlements. This company's effort at conserving the mangrove area is very much appreciable.

However, there might be still negative impacts of the project, one of which is that since the company's plan situates the development area surrounding the mangrove, the project largely limits public access to the mangrove area. The project planners do not seem to understand reasons that the local people reacted to the project that way. In many cases, citizens do not like private sector's monopolizing valuable things which are supposed to be open to the public. Now the EIA report for the project is under review by INE.

Although it is desirable to utilize the mangrove area both for citizens and tourists, it is highly recommended that natural conservation and opening to the public are well considered in planning of the mangrove area.

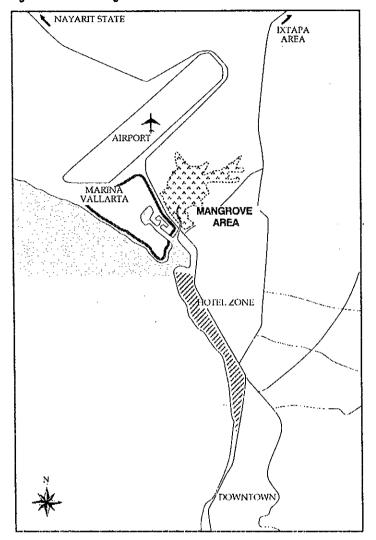


Figure 4. 12 Mangrove area in Puerto Vallarta

Source: JICA study team

#### b. Marine turtle protection project

In March of 1993, the Ecology Section of the Puerto Vallarta municipality started an ecological project for protection of Olive Ridley Turtle arriving at the coast of Puerto Vallarta. Its working strategy is to involve night security guards of beach hotels (3 hotels cooperating the project), tourist policemen, Navy patrols for watching marine turtles' arrival at beaches at night. Protected eggs by night inspection are secured in nesting corrals located in the beach areas in front of the 3 beach hotels. This project has succeeded in creating local people's awareness to the environment in their city.

# (3) Ecotourism potential untapped and issues for further development

Puerto Vallarta has some nature sites, such as Marietas Islands and Los Arcos Islands, which attract many tourists. These nature spots are not legally protected at present. Local researchers are conducting ecological studies on effective measures to protect the nature spots from excessive utilization of tourist activities. Based on

the studies, they will propose biosphere reserves which enable both natural conservation and low impact utilization for ecotourism activities.

The area spreading to the south of Puerto Vallarta, called Cabo Corrientes, has relatively undisturbed coastal lines which are now only accessible by boat. (See Figure 4. 10.) It is considered that this area also has ecotourism potential and other low density development. In order to preserve the quality of environment and control prospective development, an ecological ordinance of Coastalegre has been established.

It is highly recommended that the on-going efforts at giving legal protection to the two proposed areas for nature protection should be kept, and at the same time, it is necessary promptly to start environmental management activities for the two proposed areas.

Table 4. 11 Proposed natural reserve areas in the Puerto Vallarta area

Name	Year of Establish- ment	Characteristics	Undergoing Projects		
Marietas Islands (To be Proposed)	Proposed	Islands providing habitats of marine birds and migratory birds, attracting many tourists	Ecological research is undergoing for considering protection measures for birds and reefs.		
Los Arcos Islands (To be Proposed)	Proposed	Islands with easy access for tourists	Ecological research is undergoing for considering protection measures for birds and reefs.		

Source: Jalisco state government

# 4.5. Tourism development and promotion projects

#### 4.5.1. Action projects

# (1) Tourism development projects

Action projects should be implemented by the year 2002. They are included in short-term projects (1996-2000) or medium-term projects (2001-2005). Action projects are chosen from the following criteria:

- Contribution to develop a new tourism product(s) and an attraction(s),
- Contribution to revitalize tourism centers, in particular, Puerto Vallarta,
- Contribution to conserve natural and social environment and tourism resources,
- Contribution to formulate tourism corridors and circuit for integration of the tourism region, and
- Contribution to the regional economy.

According to the above criteria, the following projects are selected as action projects for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region:

- Conservation and urban beautification of the historical center of Puerto Vallarta (PTR-PVR-1)
- Hillside tourism complex development near Parroquia de Guadalupe (PTR PVR-5)
- 3) Puerto Vallarta convention center development (PTR PVR-8)
- 4) Development of Mexican Village in Guadalajara (PTR GDL-1)
- 5) Tourism amenity improvement of Tequila town (PTR PGN-2)
- 6) Conservation and tourism amenity improvement of the three traditional villages of San Sebastian, Mascota and Talpa (PTR PGS-1)
- 7) Road improvement of the section of Puerto Vallarta-Mascota (PTR PGS-2)

#### (2) Tourism promotion projects

All promotion programs listed in Table 4. 8 should be implemented as an action project.

#### (3) Institutional and organizational programs

Following programs as discussed in the previous section should be implemented as action projects.

- Introduction of development guidelines and investment promotion of ecotourism development,
- 2) Establishment of an inter-state organization for coordination of tourism administration,
- 3) Establishment of an inter-state organization for coordination of tourism promotion,
- 4) Periodical visitor surveys at airports,
- 5) Establishment of a financial assistance system for tourism SMEs,
- 6) Establishment of a convention bureau, and
- 7) Training system for ecotourism.

Figure 4. 13 shows the total cost of action projects.

Figure 4. 13 Cost of action projects

		Cost (1,000)						
Action plan projects	Unit	Total	Central Gov.	State/ City	Private			
Conservation and urban beautification of old town of Puerto Vallarta (PTR-PVR-1)	Peso US\$	21,815 2,909		11,587	10,228			
View deck development at hill side close to Parroquia de Guadalupe (PTR PVR-5)	Peso US\$	3,750 500		3,750				
Puerto Vallarta convention center development (PTR PVR-8)	Peso US\$	111,500 14,867		38,000	73,500			
Development of Mexican Village in Guadalajara (PTR GDL-1)	Peso US\$	34,000 4,533			34,000			
Tourism amenity improvement of Tequila town (PTR PGN-2)	Peso US\$	4,900 653		3,000	1,900			
Conservation and tourism amenity improvement of the traditional three traditional villages (PTR PGS-1)	Peso US\$	69,510 9,268	24,700	44,810				
Road improvement of the section of Puerto Vallarta- Mascota (PTR PGS-2)	Peso US\$	174,600 23,280	174,600					
Total	Peso US\$	420,075 56,010	199,300 26,573	101,147 13,486	119,628 15,950			

Source: JICA study team

# (4) Profile and IEE of action projects

The followings are the profile and the initial environmental evaluation (IEE) of development projects that are chosen as action projects

Name of Project:

Conservation and urban beautification of the historical center

of Puerto Vallarta

Project code:

PTR PVR-1

Location:

Puerto Vallarta municipality, Jalisco

**Objectives:** 

- To conserve the historical district of Puerto Vallarta's downtown

- To improve tourism amenity of Puerto Vallarta town

Rationale and scope:

Tourism products of Puerto Vallarta and its surrounding areas are relatively poor. It is necessary not only to diversify tourism products, but also to refine the existing tourism products. Besides beaches, Puerto Vallarta's downtown, which has Mestizo Mexican tastes, is one of the most significant tourism resources of Puerto Vallarta. The historical district of the downtown should be conserved and improved to enhance its attractiveness.

This project includes the following components:

- Establishment of guidelines for conservation and urban beautification of historical districts

- Conservation and rehabilitation of historical public buildings

Rehabilitation of historical private buildings

- Provision of sign and information boards, and schedule and information boards for bus services

- Planting of flower trees, which impress Puerto Vallarta

**Executing body:** 

Puerto Vallarta municipality

Private sector participation: The private sector is expected to actively participate in beautification of Puerto Vallarta town.

Schedule:

To be implemented by 2002

Related projects:

PTR PVR-2, 3 and 4

Project cost:

\$ 21,815,000, (US\$ 2,909,000)

Financial sources:

Municipality, private sectors

Implementation arrangements:

The participation of citizens and private sector enterprises (including Fondo Mixto) in planning and implementation is

èssential.

Environmental consideration:

See IEE form

Scoping							(V)	Site Description	lon	
	Before	Before operation		Af	After operation	Ĕ	(V)	Social Environment	nment	
				•		s			Inhabitants	High population density
	Reclamation and Spatial Occupancy	Denstion of nortened of the properties of the pr	Spatial Occupancy	eloirleV to noits:1eqO	enistT to noitstagO eqirl&\sanslqtiA\	Operation of Facilities	to noilalumuco People and Goods		Land Use	Urbanized area
1 Resettlement	4		ĺ					8	Economy/Transport	Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited
2 Economic activity	4		4			4				parking space
3 Traffic and public facilities	4	4	◀			4				
4 Spilit of communities	4		4							
5 Culutural property	4						_	Naturai Environmen	onment	
6 Water rights/Rights of common							-	Topoc	graphy/Geography	Topography/Geography   Flat land and mountanous area
7 Public health condition										
8 Waste	4					,				-
9 Hazards(Risk)	_					4		Coasi	Coast and Marine Zone	Sandy beach
10 Topography and geology										
11 Soil erosion										
12 Ground water	ļ				L,				Flora & Fauna	None
13 Hydrogical situation	◀									
14 Coastal zone	4									
15 Fauna and flora								Pollution		
16 Meteorology						[			Complaints	None
17 Landscape	4									
18 Air pollution										
19 Water pollution	4									
20 Soil contamination								Z	Measures taken	
21 Noise and Vibration	4	4								
22 Land subsidence	4									
23 Offencive odor										
			-			1				

Name of Project Hillside tourism complex development near Parroquia de Guadalupe Project code PTR PVR-5 Location: Puerto Vallarta municipality, Jalisco - To provide Puerto Vallarta with a new tourism attraction **Objectives:** - To create a tourism facility to enhance attractiveness of Puerto Vallarta Tourism products of Puerto Vallarta and its surrounding areas are Rationale and relatively poor. It is necessary not only to diversify tourism products, but also to refine the existing tourism products. scope: Puerto Vallarta's town area is surrounded by hills, which command fine views of the Banderas bay and Puerto Vallarta's town areas, as well as of the sunset toward the Pacific ocean. One of the methods to improve tourism attractions in Puerto Vallarta is to utilize the views from hillsides. The proposed site of the view deck is at a hillside close to Parroquia de Guadalupe. The project is composed of the following components: Preparation of a master plan of hillside development View decks and information signboards Site preparation for shops and restaurants, in which visitors can have shopping and meals while enjoying views. Parking lots Pay toilets Walkways, which form a pedestrian network at the hillside **Executing body:** Puerto Vallarta municipality, private sector Private sector In the surrounding area of the view deck, it is expected that the participation private sector should provide tourism facilities, such as restaurants and shops. Schedule: To be implemented by 2002 Related projects: PTR PVR-1 and 6 Project cost: \$3,750,000, (US\$500,000) Financial sources: Municipality **Implementation** A master plan and design to be worked out by the Municipality arrangements: See IEE form Environmental

consideration:

No Tring	]SIIC	misside tourisi	55 = 15	) D D		-			odenses on make its translation of the second in the secon	
Scoping							0,	ite Des	Site Description	
	Before	Before operation		After	After operation			social E	Social Environment	
	JC) P		ıcλ		SUIS		spo		inhabitants	Small population
		To noitene Construction Franciup	Spalial Occupar	eV lo noitsteqO	siT to noiteiseQO eqid <i>2\</i> esnslqiiA\	s-1 to noits 19q0	Accumulation of People and Goo		Land Use	Hilly area with shrub
1 Resettlement				l				i	Economy/Transport	Tourism / road transport
2 Economic activity			4			<b>■</b>	4			
3 Traffic and public facilities		4		l .		<b>-</b>	4			
4 Spilit of communities										
5 Culutural property					-		=-	latural	Natural Environment	
6 Water rights/Rights of common									Topography/Geography Hilly land	Hilly land
7 Public health condition										
8 Waste						4	4			-
9 Hazards(Risk)			_					ı.——	Coast and Marine Zone None	None
10 Topography and geology	4									
11 Soil erosion	◀							;		-
12 Ground water									Flora & Fauna	Neo-tropical secondary forests/ birds
13 Hydrogical situation										
14 Coastal zone										-
15 Fauna and flora	•	•	4			•	◀	Pollution		
16 Meteorology						_			Complaints	None
17 Landscape	∢	4	∢							
18 Air pollution										
19 Water pollution	◀									
20 Soil contamination									Measures taken	None
21 Noise and Vibration		4				4				
22 Land subsidence										
23 Offencive odor	_									

Note: . The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious impacts that may affect the project formulation depending on the magnitude of the impacts and the possibility of the measure. A. The environment items which may give a significant impact depending on the scale of project and site conditions. No mark:: The environmental items which require no important assessment since the anticipated impacts are not significant in general.

Name of Project	Puerto Vallarta convention center development
Project code	PTR PVR-8
Location:	Puerto Vallarta municipality, Jalisco
Objectives:	- To strengthen urban function by developing a convention center - To increase the volume of visitors by attracting conventions
Rationale and scope:	For further growth of visitor arrivals, Puerto Vallarta needs to attract new types of visitors. Puerto Vallarta has an advantage because it is close to large domestic markets, and to the west coasts of USA. It is possible for Puerto Vallarta to have a convention center, because it has accumulated substantial urban functions enough to support conventions.
	convention and incentives
·	At present, Puerto Vallarta is in the transient process from the growth stage to the mature stage of the resort life cycle model. It is time for Puerto Vallarta to make efforts at developing a convention center for attracting travels for conventions, seminars and incentives.
	The project includes the following components:
	- Main convention hall
	- Audio visual room with 300 seats
	- Parking lots and gardens
	- A multi-purpose open space for gallery and special events
Executing body:	State government, Puerto Vallarta municipality, Private sector
Private sector participation:	The major part of the project should be implemented by the private sector.
Schedule:	To be implemented by 2002
Related projects:	PTR PVR-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, PTR PGN-1 and 2, and PTR NYR-3, 4 and 9
Project cost:	\$ 111,500,000, (US\$ 14,867,000)
Financial sources:	State government, private sector
Implementation arrangements:	A convention bureau should be established in the municipal government for promoting and managing conventions.  Cooperation from Nuevo Vallarta
Environmental consideration:	See IEE form

Heckamation and Spatial Occupancy  Spatial Occupancy  Construction  Equipment  Spatial Occupancy  Spatial Occupancy	artisiT to notisieqO  sqinSeenstqiA  eqinSeenstqiA  esitilities  to notisieqO	Site Description Social Environment Inhabitants Accumulation of Accumulation Accumulation Accumulation Topography/Geograph	ription  Nivonment Inhabitants  Land Use Urbanized area  Economy/Transport Parking space  Environment  Environment Figh population density  Parking space  Parking space
Settlement Settlement Operation of Construction Settlement Onerginal Occupancy A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	esilities To notisted	Social People and Goods	High population density  Urbanized area  Sport Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited parking space parking space
Beclamation and Spatial Occupancy Construction Construction Construction Spatial Occupancy	Operation of Facilities	Natural People and Goods	High population density  Urbanized area  Sport Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited parking space parking space
Spatial Occupancy  Construction  Spatial Occupancy  Construction  Spatial Occupancy	Operation of Faciliti	People and Goods	Urbanized area Sport Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited parking space parking and mountanous area
ишлоп	•	Natural	nsport Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited parking space parking space ography Flat land and mountanous area
S ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	•	Natural	parking space  ography Flat land and mountanous area
штоп	4	Natural	ography Flat land and mountanous area
4 Split of communities 5 Culutural property 6 Water rights/Rights of common 7 Public health condition 8 Waste 9 Hazards(Risk)	•	Natural Environment Topography/Ge	ography Flat land and mountanous area
5 Culutural property 6 Water rights/Rights of common 7 Public health condition 8 Waste 9 Hazards(Risk)	•	Natural Environment Topography/Ge	ography Flat land and mountanous area
6 Water rights/Rights of common 7 Public health condition 8 Waste 9 Hazards(Risk)	•	Topography/Ge	ography Flat land and mountanous area
7 Public health condition 8 Waste 9 Hazards(Risk)	•		
8 Waste 9 Hazards(Risk)	4		
9 Hazards(Risk)	1	•	
		Coast and Marine Zone	ne Zone Sandy beach
10 Topography and geology			
11 Soil erosion			
12 Ground water		Flora & Fauna	Ina None
13 Hydrogical situation			
14 Coastal zone			
15 Fauna and flora		Pollution	
16 Meteorology		Complaints	ts None
17 Landscape ▲	◀		
18 Air pollution		_ ~~.	
19 Water pollution ▲			
20 Soil contamination		Measures taken	iken
21 Noise and Vibration	4	<b>4</b>	
22 Land subsidence			
23 Offencive odor			
Note: . The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious impacts that may affect the project formulation depen	e paid. They migh!	cause serious impacts that m	Note: •: The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious impacts that may affect the project formulation depending on the magnitude of the impacts

Name of Project	Development of Mexican Village in Guadalajara
Project code	PTR GDL-1
Location:	Metropolitan area of Guadalajara, Jalisco
Objectives:	- To diversify tourism products of the region
	<ul> <li>To provide a recreation facility for local people, as well as for international tourists</li> </ul>
Rationale and scope:	In order to supplement tourism products in Puerto Vallarta, it is strategically necessary to integrate Puerto Vallarta's beach resorts and inland Mestizo Mexican cultural attractions in the corridor between Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara. One way to pursue this objective is to develop a theme park, such as "Mestizo Mexican village" in Guadalajara.
	This type of cultural theme parks can attract not only international tourists, but also domestic tourists. In fact, Guadalajara has a advantage in that Guadalajara itself has a large urban population of more than 3 million, and there are many medium-size cities in its surrounding areas. In addition, the theme park in Guadalajara could attract visitors touring from Puerto Vallarta's beach resorts.
	The park should have the following components:
	- Reproduced villages featuring the Mestizo Mexican culture,
	- An auditorium to show Mestizo Mexican folklore,
	- An exhibition hall to show the background of the culture,
	- Restaurants and souvenir shops, parking lots, and so on.
Executing body:	State government, municipality, the private sector
Private sector participation:	Private investors should be invited to participate in development of the theme park.
Schedule:	To be implemented by 2002
Related projects:	
Project cost:	\$ 34,000,000, (US\$ 4,533,000)
Financial sources:	State government, private sector
Implementation arrangements:	The state government should take strong initiatives in formulating ideas of the theme park for attracting private investments.
Environmental consideration:	See IEE form

No PIRGUL-	Deve	Development of Mexican Village in Guadalahara	nt of №	1exica	n VIIIa	e III e	חממת	ם מ		
Scoping							:ïs	Site Description	ption	
	Belore	Betore operation		Aff	After operation	_	ο̈	Social Environment	ironment	
	٨		٨	sələ	sı		s		Inhabitants	High population density
	ation and Occupanc	region	Occupanc	ideV to no	ilstT to noi aqirl2\ser	ios 7 to noi	to noitslu booD bns		Land Use	Urbanized area
	Reclam Spatial	Operati Sonstru Equipm		itstaqO	itsraqO rslqriA\		Mccum People			
1 Resettlement									Economy/Transport	Commerce, industry and tourism/congested traffice, limited
2 Economic activity	4	4				4	4			parking space
3 Traffic and public facilities	4	4	4			•	4	-		
4 Spilit of communities								_		
5 Culutural property							Z	atural En	Natural Environment	
6 Water rights/Rights of common								Į.	pography/Geograph)	Topography/Geography Flat land and mountanous area
7 Public health condition										
8 Waste	4					4	4			
9 Hazards(Risk)								ငိ	Coast and Marine Zone Sandy beach	Sandy beach
10 Topography and geology										
11 Soil erosion										
12 Ground water									Flora & Fauna	None
13 Hydrogical situation	4									
14 Coastal zone								-		
15 Fauna and flora							<u>a</u>	Pollution		
16 Meteorology			 						Complaints	None
17 Landscape	4					•				
18 Air pollution										
19 Water pollution	4									
20 Soil contamination	4								Measures taken	
21 Noise and Vibration	◀					4	4			
22 Land subsidence										
02 Officializa Ador									23 Offencive odor	

and the possibility of the measure. A.: The environment items which may give a significant impact depending on the scale of project and site conditions. No mark:: The environmental items which require to important assessment since the anticipated impacts are not significant in general.

NT AND	
Name of Project Project code	Tourism amenity improvement of Tequila town PTR PGN-2
Location:	
Focation:	Tequila municipality, Jalisco
<b>Objectives:</b>	- To attract more tourists to Tequila town
	<ul> <li>To create an attractive stop-over in the Puerto Vallarta- Guadalajara corridor</li> </ul>
Rationale and scope:	In order to supplement tourism products in Puerto Vallarta, it is strategically necessary to integrate Puerto Vallarta's beach resorts and inland Mestizo Mexican cultural attractions in the corridor between Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara. One way to pursue this objective is to improve tourism amenity of the existing tourism attractions, such as Tequila town.  Tequila town is the place where Tequila spirits were originated Tequila spirits is a strong Mexican spirits, which is very popular not only in Mexico, but also internationally. Even now, there are many factories producing Tequila spirits in the town. Some of the factories accept tourists in exhibition routes to show the production process of Tequila.  In order to increase visitor arrivals to Tequila town, it is necessary to improve tourism amenity by a variety of ways.  The project includes the following components:  Beautification of Tequila town,  Tourism amenity improvement by providing sign boards, information boards, landscaping and pedestrian walks,  Establishment of an information center on Tequila spirits, and  Site preparation for souvenir shops, and restaurants
Executing body:	Tequila municipality, the private sector
Private sector participation:	Participation of the private sector such as Tequila producers is essential for this project.
Schedule:	To be implemented by 2002
Related projects:	PTR PGN-1 and 3, and PTR NVR-3 and 4
Project cost:	\$ 4,900,000, (US\$ 653,000)
Financial sources:	Municipality
Implementation arrangements:	The state government should encourage Tequila factory owners and citizens to participate in planning and implementation of the project.
Environmental consideration:	See IEE form

29 アニス アロマース	ionui	lourism amen	enity .	ity improvement or require town	ב ב	5	ל <u>ל</u> מומ			
Scoping								Site Des	Site Description	
	Before c	Before operation		Affe	After operation			Social E	Social Environment	
				5		ş			Inhabitants	Medium population density
	Reclamation and Spatial Occupancy	Operation of Construction Equipment	Spatial Occupancy	eloideV to noitsreqO	enistT to nottsteqO eqid2\eanstqtiA\	Operation of Facilitie	Accumulation of People and Goods	<u> </u>	Land Use	Urbanized area
1 Resettlement									Economy/Transport	Industry and small tourism
2 Economic activity	4		4							
3 Traffic and public facilities	4	4	4			-				
4 Spilit of communities										
5 Culutural property								Vatura	Natural Environment	
6 Water rights/Rights of common		<u>-</u> -							Topography/Geography Flat land	Flat land
7 Public health condition						-				
8 Waste						◀	4			
9 Hazards(Risk)									Coast and Marine Zone None	None
10 Topography and geology		-								
11 Soil erosion										
12 Ground water								!	Flora & Fauna	
13 Hydrogical situation										
14 Coastal zone										
15 Fauna and flora								Pollution		
16 Meteorology									Complaints	None
17 Landscape	4		****							
18 Air pollution										
19 Water pollution										
20 Soil contamination	ļ							L	Measures taken	None
21 Noise and Vibration	 	4					•			
22 Land subsidence										
23 Offencive odor	-				-	ľ				

Note: The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious impacts that may affect the project formulation depending on the magnitude of the impacts and the possibility of the measure. At the environment items which may give a significant impact depending on the scale of project and site conditions.

No mark: The environmental items which require no important assessment since the anticipated impacts are not significant in general.

Name of Project	Conservation and tourism amenity improvement of the three traditional villages of San Sebastian, Mascota, and Talpa
Project code	PTR PGS-1
Location:	Municipal areas of San Sebastian del Oeste, Mascota and Talpa del Allende, Jalisco
Objectives:	- To conserve the quality of the three traditional villages
•	- To improve tourism amenity in the three villages
	- To develop village economy
Rationale and scope:	In order to accelerate the growth of tourism arrivals to Puerto Vallarta, it is necessary to provide diversified tourism products within one-day trip areas from Puerto Vallarta, because Puerto Vallarta itself has limited tourism products besides beaches and the old town. Fortunately, there are Mestizo Mexican tourism resources in the surrounding areas of Puerto Vallarta.
	It is recommended to develop tourism products based on traditional villages of San Sebastian, Mascota and Talpa not only to attract one-day trips from Puerto Vallarta, but also to attract regional tourists to these villages on the way between Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara.
	These villages still retain the ambiance of old countryside villages. This precious ambiance should be conserved and wisely utilized for tourism.
	For this purpose, it is necessary to take the following measures.
	- Beautification of the village-scape, as well as buildings, and
	- Development of car parking lots outside the village centers.
Executing body:	State government, municipalities of San Sebastian de Oeste, Mascota, and Talpa del Allende
Private sector participation:	The residents of the villages should be encouraged to participate in the project.
Schedule:	To be implemented by 2002
Related projects:	PTR PGS-4
Project cost:	\$ 69,510,000, (US\$ 9,268,000)
Financial sources:	Each of municipal government
Projects evaluation:	The village, despite the huge potential of cultural tourism, has a small number of visitors by air access at present. The project shall help the regional development attracting more visitors to the village.
Implementation arrangements:	"Road improvement of Puerto Vallarta-Mascota (PTR PGS- 4)" is the prerequisite of this project.
Environmental consideration:	See IEE form

No PTR PGS-1	Road	Road improver	ement	t of the	Seci	5	ニュロ	200	ment of the section of Puerto Valiana-Mascota	
O								Site Des	Site Description	
	Before o	Before operation		After	After operation			Social E	Social Environment	-
				s		se			Inhabitants	Low population density in rural areas
	Peclamation and Spatial Occupancy	to noitsredC Construction friendiup	Spatial Occupancy	Operation of Vehicle	anistT lo noilsteqO aqid2\sənslqtiA\	Operation of Facilitie	Accumulation of People and Goods		Land Use	Forest area
1 Resettlement		ıi 💮							Economy/Transport	Agriculture and tourism/ unpaved roads
2 Economic activity										
<ol> <li>Traffic and public facilities</li> </ol>	4	<u>-</u>						<del></del>		
4 Spilit of communities										
5 Culutural property					_			Natura	Natural Environment	-
6 Water rights/Rights of common									Topography/Geograph)	opography/Geography Mountanous and hilly areas
7 Public health condition					-					
8 Waste								1	4	
9 Hazards(Risk)	4	4							Coast and Marine Zone None	None
10 Topography and geology	4				_					
11 Soil erosion	4		4					I.	- -	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
12 Ground water							[		Flora & Fauna	Neo-tropical and forestsmall mammals and birds
13 Hydrogical situation	4		4							
14 Coastal zone										
15 Fauna and flora	4		4	<b>→</b>				Pollution		
16 Meteorology									Complaints	None
17 Landscape		-				•		··		
18 Air pollution				<b>▲</b>						
19 Water pollution	4									
20 Soil contamination									Measures taken	уоле
21 Noise and Vibration				4						
22 Land subsidence										
		-		-						

Note: •: The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious inpacts that may arrest the property and site conditions and the possibility of the measure. •: The environment items which may give a significant impact depending on the scale of project and site conditions. No mark:: The environmental items which require no important since the anticipated impacts are not significant in general.

# Name of Project Project code

## Road improvement of the section of Puerto Vallarta-Mascota PTR PGS-2

#### Location:

Municipal areas of Puerto Vallarta, San Sebastian del Oeste and Mascota, Jalisco

#### **Objectives:**

- To encourage regional development of countryside along the road
- -To promote tourism of inland traditional villages

## Rationale and scope:

To accelerate the growth of tourism arrivals to Puerto Vallarta, it is necessary to provide diversified tourism products within one-day trip areas from Puerto Vallarta, because Puerto Vallarta itself has limited tourism products besides beaches and its old town. Fortunately, there are Mestizo Mexican tourism resources in the surrounding areas of Puerto Vallarta.

Development of tourism products based on traditional villages of San Sebastian, Mascota and Talpa is one of the alternatives in this direction. Since the tourism development in these villages not is expected only to attract one-day trips from Puerto Vallarta, but also to attract regional tourists to these villages on the way between Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara. So road improvement is essential for this purpose.

In addition, village economy depends on timber and agricultural products, such as coffee and fruits. Chickens for cock fighting are also raised to export to other states. However, the road is closed in the rainy season so that the areas are isolated from Puerto Vallarta. Implementation of the project is expected to stabilize the trading channels of village produce to Puerto Vallarta, as well as visitor arrivals to the areas from Puerto Vallarta.

There are municipal areas along the road in Sierra Loma Blanca. The road between Puerto Vallarta and Mascota village is in very bad conditions, and tend to be closed in the rainy season. The project has the following components:

- Puerto Vallarta (Las Juntas)-Las Palmas (27 km); asphalt concrete pavement on the existing road,
- Las Palmas-Las Mesitas (27 km), improvement of the existing road to paved road with asphalt concrete,
- Las Mesitas-Mascota (35 km), asphalt concrete pavement on the existing road.

**Executing body:** 

Secretary of Communications and Transport (SCT), Jalisco state

Private sector participation:

Schedule:

To be implemented by 2000

Related projects:

PTR PGS-1, 2, 3 and 4

Project cost:

\$ 174,600,000, (US\$ 23,280,000)

Financial sources:

State government, SCT

Implementation arrangements:

Necessary coordination with SCT by the state as well as SECTUR

under the Executive Tourism Cabinet

Environmental consideration:

See IEE form

No PTR PGS-1		mprove	mein c	בנים מב		5	אמשם ווווים מליכות ביו ביו ביום מסכינוסון מין מכונס אמיימים	2000	
Ω.						S	Site Description		
	Before operation	aration		After operation	tion	S	Social Environment	ent	
			56		<u>_</u> .		<u> </u>	Inhabitants	Low population density in rural areas
	Seclamation and Spatial Occupancy	to notissed notisurtano finamqiup	Spatial Occupancy	anisaT to noitstagC sqirl&lsansIqriA	Operation of Faciliti	Accumulation of People and Goods		Land Use	Forest area
1 Resettlement	3						Econo	Economy/Transport	Agriculture and tourismy unpayed roads
2 Economic activity									
3 Traffic and public facilities	4	4							
4 Spilit of communities			-	-					
5 Culutural property							Natural Environment	ment	
6 Water rights/Rights of common			-				lopogra	phy/Geography	i opography/ Geography   Mountanous and mily areas
7 Public health condition									
8 Waste								f	T.T.
9 Hazards(Risk)	◀	4			_		Coast a	Coast and Marine Zone	None
10 Topography and geology	◀						-,		
11 Soil erosion	4		.					L	Also transferred formational management of hirds
12 Ground water				-			유	⊢юта & ⊢ашпа	Neo-tropical aria lorestrativall mathirals and binds
13 Hydrogical situation	4		4						
14 Coastal zone					-				
15 Fauna and flora	4		₩ ₩				Pollution		
16 Meteorology								Complaints	euo.
17 Landscape		<u> </u>			_				
18 Air pollution				4					
19 Water pollution	4								
20 Soil contamination								Measures taken	None
21 Noise and Vibration				•					
22 Land subsidence									
1 10000				_		-			

Note: •: The environmental items to which special attention has to be paid. They might cause serious impacts that arised the project conditions. and the possibility of the measure. • The environment items which may give a significant impact depending on the scale of project and site conditions. No mark:: The environmental items which require no important since the anticipated impacts are not significant in general.

## 4.5.2. Projects to be implemented by 2010

## (1) Tourism promotion and institutional programs

Table 4. 12 summarizes the costs of tourism promotion and institutional programs to be implemented by 2010 including action projects. Table 4. 13 details the tourism promotion programs.

Table 4. 12 Summary of tourism promotion projects by type

Types of Projects	Units	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Total
		1997-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	1997-2010
Publicity (preparation of materials)	Peso	3,819	11,157	7,564	22,540
	US\$	509	1,488	1,009	3,005
Advertisement	Peso	91,808	153,015	153,015	397,838
	US\$	12,241	20,402	20,402	53,045
PR activities	Peso	15,595	25,992	25,992	67,579
	US\$	2,079	3,466	3,466	9,011
Approach to trade sector	Peso	20,096	34,902	34,902	89,900
	US\$	2,679	4,654	4,654	11,987
Approach to consumers	Peso	5,722	14,169	14,169	34,060
	US\$	763	1,889	1,889	4,541
Campaign and events	Peso	4,325	4,813	4,813	13,951
	US\$	577	642	642	1,860
Institutional and organizational	Peso	1,800	1,800	2,700	6,300
programs	US\$	240	240	360	840
Total	Peso	143,165	245,848	243,155	632,168
	US\$	19,089	32,780	32,421	84,289

Note: Upper line is in 1,000 Pesos, Lower line is 1,000 US\$

Table 4. 13 Tourism promotion projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region

Project Name	Inplementation-bodies			Cost		
		(US\$1,000)	(1,00	0 Pesos)	US\$=7	.5 Pesos
Production of promotional tool		,				
Image-oriented brochure	Fondo Mixto	373	2,800	467	1,400	933
Information-oriented brochure	(ditto)	373	2,800	467	1,400	933
Poster	(ditto)	252	1,890	315	945	630
Мар	(ditto)	700	5,250	875,	2,625	1,750
Manual for travel trade	(ditto)	933	7,000	1,167	3,500	2,333
Graphic Media (1)	(ditto)	243	1,820	303	910	607
Graphic Media (2)	(ditto)	131	980	226	377	377
Advertisement						
TV	(ditto)	21,504	161,280	37,218	62,031	62,031
Radio	SECTUR, Fondo Mixto	9,800	73,500	16,962	28,269	28,269
Newspaper (1)	Fondo Mixto	945	7,087	1,635	2,726	2,726
Newspaper (2)	(ditto)	7,580	56,851	13,119	21,866	21,866
Magazines (1)	(ditto)	1,568	11,760	2,714	4,523	4,523
Magazines (2)	(ditto)	11,648	87,360	20,160	33,600	33,600
PR activity						
Cooperation to Journalist	State, Fondo Mixto, Hotel, etc.	173	1,300	300	500	500
Familiarization trip	State, Fondo Mixto, Airline, Hotel	6,983	52,370	12,085	20,142	20,142
Press Release	Fondo Mixto	224	1,680	388	646	646
Cooperation to Shooting Crews	State, Fondo Mixto, Hotel, etc.	1,631	12,230	2,822	4,704	4,704
Approach to trade sector		·				
Seminar/Presentation	Fondo Mixto	3,270	24,527	5,660	9,433	9,433
Familiarization trip for trade sector	State, Fondo Mixto, Airline, Hotel	6,243	46,826	10,806	18,010	18,010
Travel trade show	Fondo Mixto	1,121	8,408	1,940	3,234	3,234
Joint Campaign	(ditto)	867	6,500	1,083	2,708.	2,708
Travel Trade Mart (Organizing)	(ditto)	485	3,640	607	1,517	1,517
Approach to Consumers	**************************************					
Travel Week	(ditto)	4,274	32,058	5,343	13,358	13,358
Approach to special interst group	(ditto)	93	700	162	269	269
Promotion of International exchange	(ditto)	173	1,300	217	542	542
Campaign and Events						
Visit Year	State & Municipal, etc.	1,600	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Photo contest	(ditto)	260	1,950	325	813	813
Institutional program						
Visitor arrival survey	]	840	6,300	1,800	1,800	2,700
Total		84,289	632,167	143,166.	245,847	243,154

## (2) Tourism development projects

Proposed projects at the Level-1 and Level-2 areas are summarized by type and category with code numbers and costs in Table 4. 14. Rest of the projects are listed in from Table 4. 15 to Table 4. 19.

Table 4. 14 Summary of development projects at Level-1 and 2

Types of Projects	Units	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Total
,,		1997-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	1997-2010
Category-A	<del></del>				
Tourism attraction	Peso	28,347	112,838	58,400	199,585
	US\$	3,780	15,045	. 7,787	26,611
Environmental & Social	Peso	700	6,560	3,500	10,760
	US\$	93	875	467	1,43
Tourism facilities	Peso	112,400	453,150	200,750	766,30
	US\$	14,987	60,420	26,767	102,17
Hotel accommodation	Peso	721,730	3,229,430	3,098,840	7,050,00
	US\$	96,231	430,591	413,179	940,00
Land development	Peso	0	0	0	
'	US\$	0	0	0	
Transport (TRP-1)	Peso	0	49,400	7,000	56,40
	US\$	0	6,587	933	7,52
Utility services (UTL-1)	Peso	0	0	0	
, , ,	US\$	0	0	. 0	
Total of Category-A	Peso	863,177	3,851,378	3,368,490	8,083,04
• ,	US\$	115,090	513,517	449,132	1,077,73
Category-B					
Transport (TRP-2)	Peso	335,100	3,776,085	1,295,100	5,406,28
1 \ ,	US\$	44,680	503,478	172,680	720,83
Utility services (UTL-2)	Peso	153,260	3,698,707	115,000	3,966,96
, , ,	US\$	20,435	493,161	15,333	528,92
Total of Category-B	Peso	488,360	7,474,792	1,410,100	9,373,2
<b>,</b>	US\$	65,115	996,639	188,013	1,249,7
Total of Category-A and B	Peso	1,351,537	11,326,170	4,778,590	17,456,2
· ,	US\$	180,205	1,510,156	637,145	2,327,50

Note: Upper line is in 1,000 Pesos, Lower line is 1,000 US\$

Table 4. 15 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (1/6)

Action	APPTR1	:	:	:		APPTR2					APPTH3			:			:				
	1 .	00	Ö	94.60 0	- C	<del>ه , د</del> ا	;: : !	6	<u>o</u>		55,750	31,155	15,845	1,750	Þ	0	0	<del>-</del>		, S	070'07
st so (1,000) 2001-2005   2006-2010	10,908 10,227 681	26,950 7,350	19,600	0.00	9,505	9,330	<u> </u>	3,500	9,800	9'800	55,750	31,155	15,845	1,750	921,000	115,000	206,000	1,000	300	8	488,600
Development Cost Mexican Peso (1,000) 1996-2000   2001-200	10,907 10,226 581	0.00	1,600	6 6	<b>5 6</b>	0	<del>.</del>	0	23,400 20,000	3,400	0				000 88	0	0	700	3	i	283,220
Develor M Total 199	21,815 20,453 1,362	7,980	20,600	3,400	9,505	4,330	ne / s	3,500	30,200	6,800 3,400	111,500	62,310	31,690	3,500	409,000	115,000	206,000	1,790	300	700	775,640
US\$ (1,000)	2,909 2,727 182	1,064	2,747	453	1,267	213	256	467	4,027	<u>-</u>	14,867		_		54,533	15,333	27,467	227		<u> </u>	103,419
	; 0	1	0		0	0		, O			0	)			0			;			0
Operation body Public   Privat	Mun.	Mun.		Mun.	Men.	Mun.	Mga.	]    -	State		:				API		- G		<u>\$</u>	Mun	
Body Private	0	: :	0		0	0		· •	<u> </u>		·-	)			.0						0
Dev. Body Public Priv	iAun.	Mun.		Mun.	S	Mun.	Mun	.i Mun.	State		C. C.	9 5			a 		Ş <u>Q</u>	- : - : - :	INAT Z	Mun.	
Project Name & Components	PTR   Puerto Valiarta Tourism Region (PTR) PTR   Puerto Valiarta tourism certier (PVR) PTR   PVR - 1 P	benices, and planting of progress.  Services, and planting of lower trees.  Improvement of Isla del Rio Cuale tourism market  1) Land development with infrastructure  A mentity plaza development for weekend carnival  Troninal janctages improvement	Improvement of pedestrian bridges over Rio Cuale     Superstructure development     Indoor event hall development     Game pavilion development     Showboat entertainment and jungle tour base improvement	- Market development: 1950 sq.m	Exension or wateron to Los marches seement in the downtown (F. 30) on m)	1) at Lazaro Cardenas with park complex at ground level (3,330 34,11)	4) at marcon of a marcon learning of the side of Puerto Vallanta View deck development at hill side of Puerto Vallanta - Construction of view deck for the downtown, sunset with view information boards,		Botanical garden with bird and butterfly senduanes     Museum complex in the Col. GPE. Victoria area close to the airport	. Cinema museum - Huichol village museum	- Official showroom for Jalisco's handicraft	tion center	- Main convenion Itali - Audio visual room 300 seats	- Parking area and garden	- A multi purpose open space for gallery and special events.  Commercial complex at the Cruiser terminal	1) Commercial complex	2) Improvement of embarkation terminal	3) Improvement of international cruiser terminal Native concentration and formism development in Estero el Salado (309 ha)	Study of the conservation system of the Estero	- Tourist pier area development for mangrove boating	- Information center of the mangrove, flora and refuse  A Hotel accommodation development (existing 8,739 rms + additional 2,257)
Cate	urism (	₹ 4	≪		± ·		o.≪c	ENV Ā				TFC A				—	∢	▼ <	· 		
≥ 8	Tourism Illarta tour	(2) AIR (1) ATR	(Z) 7FC		H.		Z) F A H	<u>.</u>	7.7			. <u>=</u>				Ē	<u> </u>	ල		_	 
Project Code	Puerlo Vallarta Tourism Hegion (PTH) PTR Puerlo Vallarta tourism center (I) PTR PVR . 1 PTR PVR . 1 PTR PVR . 1 (1) ATR A 1) Consen	PVR - 2 PVR - 2 PVR - 2 (	FVR -2 (		PVR · 3		PVH PVH 5	PVR - 6	PVR - 7			PVR - 8				PTR PVR -9	PTR PVR - 9		- HVH		PTR   PVR - 11
Reg .	Puerfo PTR P	ATT ATT	g E		F F	e T	H F	E C	a a			PTR			c to	. a	PTR	818	<u>r.</u>		PTR

Table 4. 16 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (2/6)

Action	į				   		1.1	1	34,000 APPTR4				
	2006-2010	115,000	G	0	0	o	367,500 112,500 187,500 67,500	82,970 482,500 565,470	34,000	21,000	3,500	20,000	2,371,290
000	2001-2005   2006-2010	3,000	3,686,707	000'6	0	2,860,000	53,250 36,000 17,250	898,258 6,625,792 7,524,050	0	21,000	3,500	20,000	2,103,730
Development Cost	1996-2000	2,000	22,356 12,336 1,635 8,335	113,904 22,500 69,404 13,500 0	000,1 000,0 000,0 000,0 000,0	0	115,500 72,750 42,750	407,857 268,760 676,617	0	0	5	0	109,540
Dev	Total		3,769,063 12,336 1,635 8,335 3,686,707	22,500 89,404 13,500 9,000	10,000 1,000 6,000 3,000	2,860,000	536,250 112,500 187,500 67,500 36,000 60,000	1,389,085 7,377,052 8,766,137	34,000	42,000	35,000	160.000	4,584,550
10001	Total	16,000	494,542	17,054	1,333	381,333	71,500	185,211 983,607 1,168,818	4,533	2,600	,56, 503.	1 '	611,275
on body Downlo	100						BOT		0		0 0	0	0
		SEAPAL	SEAPAL	R R	MPALES	SCT	ASA			-			
Dev. Body	7150		4		S				0	<u> </u>	o ——	o	
- j	Ž	SEAPAL	SEAPAL	940 BHO	MPALES	SCT	ASA				State State	1	
Project Name &	Components	Water supply dev. in downtown of P. Vallarta according to the master plan of SEAPAL  - Water resource development: 750 LPS by well  - Connection pipe 36", extending approx. 10 km  - Development of elevated tank in Ixtapa 7,500 cubic m.  - Development of elevated tank for 10,000 cubic m. and 2,000 cubic m.  - Connection pipe 24", extending approx. 10km m. and 2,000 cubic m.  - Connection pipe 24", extending approx. 10km m. and 2,000 cubic m.		Paso Ameño. Caloso, Benito Juarez, and Emilia no Zapara in prase in Electric supply development according to the master plan of CFE, Jalisco Substation development in Vallarta (200MVA)  - Expansion of sub-transmission line (106km)  - Electric supply to Prilital village 18/24/30 MVA, 115,000V  - Substation development in El Caloso  - Chaster development in El Caloso	Solid waste collection system development for downtown of Puerto Varianta Study - Study - Wholeses	machinety, reacon, exception of other construction of new bysess tracel. When you can be seen to construction of new bysess tracel when valid all are prefix to the Prefixment of SCT.	Puerfo Vallaria airport improvement according to the master plan of ASA  - Aisles and boarding gates construction  - Cargo terminal construction  - General aviation terminal construction  - Commercial aviation platform expansion and renovation  - Parking area expansion  - Chhers including sign and information boards	a tourism center	Javalcoment of "Mexican village" in Guadalaiara	A Improvement of Guadalajara tourism center	<ul> <li>Remodeling of strategic cultural areas</li> <li>cultural conters, museums, plazas, etc.</li> <li>Reminipation of Tanata area</li> </ul>	Convention/exhibition center complex at site of exist, exhibition center in Guadalajara	A Hotel accommodation development in Guadalajara (existing 12,200+additional 10,234 rms.
Γ-	90 <sub>1</sub>	a)	ω	æ	ω	æ	m	Sub-total of Category-A Sub-total of Category-B Total of Puerto Vallart	=!	1			1
, <u>~</u>	8. 	Tro	light.	<u>ട</u>	<u>F</u>	TR-	是	rotal of rotal of al of Pu	ATP ATP	ATR		- TE	-
Project	မီ ဝ	PVR - 12	PVR - 13	PVR - 14	VR - 15	PVR · 16	71 · 17	2 Set	C-Ladaia	- S	-	GDi - 3	PTR GDL - 4
Heg :	S	a. u	α. α. α.	B. B. B.	PTR PVR	PTP PT	<u>a.</u>					PTR 6	H.

Table 4. 17 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (3/6)

Plan			:	:				1				:			APPTRS		1 1 1		:	!		APPTR6											APPTR7			
2006-2010	3,000		200	137,460	150,000		150,000		2,617,250	150,000	2,767,250	1	5		٥		400 500	2	108,590	108,590		0				0	ć	•	0	0		Ö	Ç	. 0		0
·	3	8		125,840	849,000	786,000		88	2,361,270	849,000	3,150,270		2,450		4,900		90	nec'ne	97,740	97,740	1	52,700	000	9 6	}	O	6	24.700	0	13,000		13,000	-†ē	· C	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Development Cost Mexican Peso (1,000)   1996-2000   2001-200	0		-	56,940	27,000			- 1			193,490		0		0			00,00	98,580	98,680		16,810		018,810	Š	5,400	•	Б	3,410	0	,	0	929	000	200	150,300
9 -	4,200	700	3,500	320,240	1,026,000	786,000	150,000]	90,000	5,085,000	1,026,000	6,111,000		2,450		4,900		- 1	760,182	295,010	295,010		69,510		43,510	200	7	· ·	24,700	3,410	13,000		13,000	174 600	9 6	3	150,300
	560			42,699	136,800				678.000		814,800		327		663			38,355	39,335	39,335	. 7.2	9,268		5,801		720		3,293	455	1.733		557,	000	73,250		
33	-		-	0	.0							: :	_ ၂၀		c	)	1	၁	!			-						0	· C	) C	)	0		-		
Operation body Public Privat	-	_			ASA			_		_		1	i	-/					1						นา	Mun.		SCT		Z Z	<u>.</u>	Man.		:	 Z	Mun.
Body Private				C	)				1			1	0			>		0	!		1							. —-		) 						
Dev. Body Public   Priv	State				48.A	į			<u> </u>			; 		_	. J	Sign		   	-		1	-			Yan.	SCT		SCT	2	E 2	FAUL.	Mun			Mun.	of Mur.
Project Name & Components		Ecological rehabilitation of the Chapara lake	<ul> <li>Study and design of tourist spots</li> </ul>	- Ecological rehabilitation of the take	Hotel accommodation development in Chapala (existing out into the commodation of the comm	Guadalajara airport improvement according to the master plan or ASA	<ul> <li>General aviation building expansion and upgrading</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Satelite terminal construction and terminal building improvement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hangars infrastructure development and car parking expansion</li> </ul>	A.	<b>.</b>	Total of Guadalajara tourism center	PTR Puerto Valiaria - Guadarajara comidor, norm roure	. improvement of parking with landscaping	=	Tourism amenity improvement of Tequila town	Beautification of Tequila town with sign intofficiality, latitude defining and peaceting.	- Solvenir strops, Testalliani. Hotel development along Puerto Vallaria - Guadarajara corridor, north route	new hotel development (500 rms.)		Total of Puerto Vallaria - Guadarajara corridor, north route	PTR Puerto Vallaria - Guadalajara corridor, south route	Sicis	villages (San Sepastial) del Ceste, mascora, i missiona, i missiona, i missiona, sono este village	.) Conservation and an appropriation of tourism facilities; Plaza, streets, including Hotel Los		<ul> <li>Improvement of access road and development of parking alreal, navellish of defended  The control from 1 of Market to San Sabastian (8km)</li> </ul>	Revestiga road itotri Las intestias to cari ocedarium (em.).	building (100sq.m)	Local industry development: Silver workshops, indigenous handicrafts, Coffee farm	2) Beautification of Mascota	<ul> <li>Beautification of the Church providing parking lots, information boards, etc.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Beautification of Talpa</li> <li>Possition forms to the Church providing parking lots, information boards, etc.</li> </ol>	- Deautinoaduri of the section of Puerto Vallaria - Mascota		existing road - Las Palmas - Las Meditas (27 km) and Las Meditas - Mascota (35 km); improvement of
Ty Cate		ENV A			보다	E GH			- ~-	of Catego	of Catego	Suadalaja	- Guada	Ľ		ATR A		Į.		of Catego	Puerto Va	a Guada			τ  τ						ATR A		ATR A	t C	 	<del>-</del>
Project T	_	5	_ • · ·		9	i —				Sub-total of Category-A	Sub-total of Category-B	Total of (	ierto Vallarie	- NSA		PGN . 2		8 - NSG	 ;	Sub-total of Category-A	Total of	uerto Vallari	ZGS - 1		L					=	PTR PGS - 1 (2)		PGS -1 (3)		7- 054 7- 054	
Go. Loi		PTR GDI			PTF G	PTR GDL - 7	_		-	1			PTR PTR	Ľ L		PTP P		- a	-	<u>.</u>		PTR	PTR		r r						PTR		A F		<u>r</u>	· <del>-</del>

Table 4. 18 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (4/6)

Code	y Cale	Components	Public	olic Private	Public Private		USS (1,000)	Total	Mexican Peso (1,000) 1996-2000   2001-200	-	2006-2010
PGS - 3 TF	RP B	Improvement of Federal Highway No.70, Mascola-Malpaso (20 km)	SCI		LDS		2,400}	18,000	18,000	ö	6
		- asphalt concrete overlay			-	:	2,508	69,510	16,810	52,700	6
Sub-total c	Sub-total of Category-A Sub-total of Category-B	B-4					30,040	192,600	192,600 209,410	52,700	0 0
Total of P	Puerto Va	Total of Puerto Vallarta - Guadarajara corridor, south route	-l		,   		1	1			
ierto Vallarta	-Manzani	PTR Puerto Vallarta-Manzanillo corridor (Costalegre basch resort pert)		-			12,667	95.000	0	ò	86,000
PTR PMC - 1		Tourism facility development in Costa Alegre Deadil resort Deit				_	2,667	20,000	0	ö	29,000
PTR PMC -1 (1) TFC	⋖	<ol> <li>Golf courses development along Costalegre</li> </ol>		(		C		10,000	Ö	ō	10,000
		<ul> <li>Goif course in Majahua</li> </ul>		) (		0		10,000	0	0	10,000
		- Goff course Juliapan		>		)	10.000	75,000	0	0	75,000
PTR PMC - 1 (1) T	고 Y	<ol> <li>Marina development along Costalegre</li> </ol>				(		38.00	0	C	35,000
-		<ul> <li>Marina development in Isla Navidad (500 boats)</li> </ul>				) C		40.000	¢	0	40,000
		- Marina development in Juliapan (550 poats),			† 	C	144.253	1.081,900	183,350	440,870	689,754
ĺ	HTL A	Hotel accommodation development (additional 1,778 rms)	1			)	181	1.3601	Ö	1,360	0
PTR PMC 3	-	Studies for ecological improvement of lagoons and coastal areas	100				6	089	0	089	٥
33	A A	<ol> <li>Ecological recovery for Navidad lagoon and Tule lagoon</li> <li>Ecological republitation for the area between La Manzanilla and Barra de Navidad</li> </ol>	E AN	•			<u>.</u>	089	0	98	0
<u>į</u>							000	00,0		2 500	-
PMC - 4		Studies for urban rehabilitation of populated towns survey of building facacles, Malecon restaurant, commercial zone, parking and survey of building facacles, Malecon restaurant, commercial zone, parking and					3	F			
		handicrafts market development	Man.		Mun.		8	200	0	8	0
Ξ	ATR	1) La Manzantila	2		Z Z		83	200	0	700	0
છ	ATR	2) Barra de Navidad	2		Š		83	700	0	700	0
ල	ATR A	3) Welaque					6,587	49,400	0	49,400	Ö
		improvement of landing surps	SCT		SCT	0	3,293	24,700	0	24,700	0
€ :		1) Renabilitation of furnishing with a file and tower in Pinia Caraves	SC		SCT	0	3,233	24,700	0	24,700	6
Q.	¥ .	2) Improvenience aroung sum, once and care man and care are			 		104,613	784,600	0	6	78,600
PMC - 7 (1) 1	180	Improvement of Federal Ingritivaty along Costa Arey 5 in Johann State (1) Mismaloys, Chilludatan (216 km); Improvement of Federal road No.200, from Type C	scT		SCT		103,680	777,600		•	77,600
-		to Type AZ (TZ m. w)	SCT		SCT		933	7,000	¢	0	7,000
PTR PMC - 7 (2) TRP	,	A 12) Observation area of the Pacific ocean arong the Costal are					164,901	1,236,760	183,350	493,730	259,680
Sub-total	Sub-total of Category-A	.yA					103,680	277,600	6	6	71,500
Sub-total	Sub-total of Category-B Total of Poerto Vallart	Sub-total of Category-6 Total of Puerto Valianta-Manzanillo corridor (Costalegre beach bett)					268,581	2,014,360	183,350	493,730	1,337,280
madalarara - I	Manzanii						ě	VBY	0	983	ē
PTR GMC - 1	ATR A	i≐ T	State				ñ	8	>	}	
GMC · 2	ATTA A		SCT			0	933	7,000	Ö	2,000	o
		Service area with parking area, restaurant, toilet					4 A2A	7 680	Ċ	7.680	0
Sub-total	Sub-total of Category-A	Sub-total of Category-A					1,024	7,680	0	7,580	0
Mento Vallant	a-Guadar	Puerto Valerta-Guadaraiara-Manzanillo Tourism Triangie					200	- 1	140	0.00	OOF 636 C
Totalof	Total of Category-A		-				1,077,739	0.373.252		7.474.792	1,410,100
Takel	Total of Category,B						101/24/1		7.00		110

Table 4. 19 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (5/6)

Properties of State (UTH)   Components
State   Stat
State   Stat
State
State   Stat
State   State   State   27,173   20
State   Stat
State   O   State   State   O   State
State   O   O   9,333   7   State   O   O   0,345   24   24   24   24   24   24   24
State   O   0   9,3339   7     State   O   State   O   467
State   O   O   9,333   7     State   O   C   State   O   O   O     State   O   C   O   O   O     State   O   O   O   O     State   O   O   O   O   O     State   O
State O State O 467 State O State O 467 State O State O 467 State O State O 465 State O State O 465 State O O 0 51309 State O O 0 0 0 51309 State O O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
State   O   State   O   140
State   O   State   O   140
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Pories, information         O         O         313,699         2.34           BOTT         O         O         4,667         3           BOTT         O         4,667         3           Federal road         SCT         28,400         35           Federal road         SCT         28,400         35           TO3,333         35         34           TO3,333         45         37,333         34
Ories, information         O         313,098         2,34           BOT)         State         O         4,667         3           BOT)         State         O         4,667         3           Federal road         SCT         SCT         26,400         31           Federal road         SCT         SCT         2,44         32           TO 3,333         SS         7,333         54
BOTT         O         0         313,099         2.2           BOTT         State         O         4,667         A,667           BOTT         SCT         73,333         P,6400           Federal road         SCT         26,400         A,6400           SCT         SCT         46,640         A,7333           773,333         773,333         A,73,333
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Table 4. 20 List of tourism development projects in Puerto Vallarta tourism region (6/6)

Action Plan	Q	2	2	ë	8	0		2 0	2		92	8	0		102	8	5						_				
2006-2010	7,000	170,000	100,000	20,000	728,040		1 000 850	,	1,022,820		1,997,200	550,000	2,547,200		5,495,470	1,960,100	7,455,570										
	Ö	0	ó	0	509,840	180,000	140 040	180,000	890,240		1,507,846	180,000	1,687,846		5,450,364	7,654,792	13,115,096							nent.			
Development Cost Mexican Peso (1,000)   1996-2000   2001-200	0	0	φ	0	823,036	0	000	00000	838,650		1,531,270	-0	1,531,270		2,410,067									h developr			
Deve	000	70,000	100,000	70,000	į	8					i			1	i_		~	1						mmodation			
Total	<u>-</u>	Ĺ			<u>:</u>	180,000	i	180,000	~		9 5.036,316		L,	I	13,365,841									otel accor	5		
US\$ (1,000)	933	22,667	13,333	9,333	288, 12	24,000		242,835	366,895		671.509	97.333	768.842		1 782 112	1347 100	3 120 212							HELL	·		뉻
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Operation body Public   Private		:			!	i			-		-				-									oh seitilion	Some Some		or state di
sody Private		)	С	C	ic	)! 	!										,							Toursem t	Y CHESTON		tional and
Dev. Body Public Priv	^					SCT									-		-							757			gies of na
Project Name & Components		Restoration of the hackenda	Toursm tacking development in mandannic	course development	A 2) Marina development	Hotel accommodation development, additional 9,300 illis il mai camino, comina il minimi illimini promitori in Collima state. Illimini promitori in Collima state.	Chinizatan - Miramar (25 km); new construction of Type-A2 road for PMC			ism spots	#				m Region	:		Tourism Region		tudy team (1996 price)		State			ATR=Tourism attraction development/improvement; FNS=Environmental confirmental conf	LDV=Land Development, THY=1ransport development in the state of the st	(4) Category of projects:  A_project in truinsm. B=Projects indirectly related to tourism but developed under the strategies of national and/or state development.
Reg Project Ty Cate on Code		ATA A	PTR   CLM - 3     Tourism it	PTR   CLM - 3 (1)   TFC   A 11) Golf oc	PTR   CLM - 3 (2)   TFC   A   2) Marina	PTR CLM 4 HTL A Hotel accommodation devel	STEED	Sub-total of Category-A	Sub-total of Category-B	Total of Nayarit state tourism spots	Other states	Total of Category-A	Total of Category-B	Total of Nayarit State	Grand total of Puerto Vallarta Tourism Region	Grand Total of Category-A	Grand Total of Category-B	Grand Total of Puerto Vallaria Tourism Region	Notes:	1 Cost⇒\$1,000 assumed by JICA study team (1996 price)	2 Abbreviations of Project Code:	(1)Tourism region: JAL= Jalisco State	(2) Tourism Center/Products:	(3) Type of projects:	ATR=Tourism attraction der	LDV=Land Development, 1	(4) Category of projects: A=Broients directly related

#### 4.6. Economic and financial analyses

## 4.6.1. Analysis of past performance of Puerto Vallarta

The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) in Puerto Vallarta was -0.8% during the 1980-1994 period primarily based on the data provided by the Jalisco state under the assumption that the residual value of past investment was regarded to be benefit in 1995. This shows the past tourism investment was not very effective in Puerto Vallarta. The cost side analysis shows infrastructure investment cost, private sector investment, and housing investment, and operation costs constitute 2.1%, 25.3%, 11.9%, and 60.7%, respectively. The benefit side analysis shows the regional economic effects constitute 67.2% of the benefit while that of employment creation constitutes 26.4% and multiplier effect constitute remaining 6.4%.

One of the major reasons for the low B/C ratio in Puerto Vallarta is that there has not been appropriate strategy to increase visitor expenditure. It is necessary to shift its market toward more high-spending segment by creating added values of the destination.

### 4.6.2. General assumptions for the economic and financial analyses

### a. Area for the analysis:

The analysis was conducted in the priority development area, namely, the Level-3 (tourism corridor) area as specified in the development strategy for the Puerto Vallarta tourism region.

#### b. Target year:

The evaluation covers the years from 1996 to 2010, which are divided into three phases, namely:

- Short-term:

1996-2000

- Medium-term:

2001-2005

- Long-term:

2006-2010

#### c. Development cost

The development cost used for the analysis are summarized in Table 4. 21.

Table 4. 21 Development costs by type of project

		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Total
Transportation-A	TRP-A	4,050	210,075	588,450	802,575
Transportation-B	TRP-B	83,775	944,021	129,375	1,157,171
Urban utilities	UTL-B	38,315	924,677	28,750	991,742
Environmental	ENV	350	3,280	1,750	5,380
Land development	LDV	0	. 0	0	0
Sub total		126,490	2,082,053	748,325	2,956,868
Land acquisition cost	į	12,649	208,205	74,833	295,687
Hotel	HTL	2,073,774	3,369,047	3,825,771	9,268,592
Tourism attraction	ATR	22,947	62,138	58,400	143,485
Other transportation	TFC	112,400	453,150	200,750	766,300
Sub total		2,209,121	3,884,335	4,084,921	10,178,377
Land acquisition cost		74,510	135,281	137,414	347,205
Total		2,422,770	6,309,874	5,045,493	13,778,137

Note:

unit of amount: 1,000 pesos

Source: JICA study team

#### d. Hotel arrivals

The target of hotel arrivals used for the analysis are summarized in Table 4. 22

Table 4. 22 Hotel arrivals for major tourism centers

Tourism centers		Dome	estic			Internat	ional	
	1995	2000	2005	2010	1995	2000	2005	2010
Guadalajara	1,737	2,086	2579	3192	143	189	244	312
Puerto Vallarta	549	588	609	639	349	372	387	400
Costalegre	60	132	263	422	12	41	91	150
Chapala	117	120	160	210	106	44	58	77
Mountain	140	125	137	154	3	21	57	101
Target	2,603	3,051	3,748	4,617	613	667	837	1,040

Note: unit of arrivals: 1,000 pesos

Source: JICA study team

## e. Visitor expenditure

## Per-capita expenditure

Per-capita expenditure, which is defined as the total expenditure of a person during the period of his/her stay at a destination, is assumed based on the hotel guest expenditure in 1994 and 1995. Per-capita expenditures of both foreign visitors and domestic visitors are supposed to increase due to upgrading of tourism facilities and creation of tourist attractions that should work as added values. Inflation is not considered in this analysis. The per-capita expenditure in Puerto Vallarta in 2006-2010 is assumed 92% of Cancun for international visitors, and 81% for domestic visitors.

Table 4, 23 Per-capita expenditure

	199	94	1996-	2000	2001-		2006-	2010
	Local	Intern'i	Local	intern'i	Local	Intern'l	Local	Intern'l
Puerto Vallarta	1,370	6,220	1,620	7,480	2,270	8,540	2,920	9,600
Guadalajara	850	1,260	<del>,</del>					

Note: Un

Unit: pesos

Unit expenditure in Puerto Vallarta in 1994 is estimated that of Guadalajara in 1994

(SECTUR) and statistic data of Jalisco state in 1995.

Source: JICA study team

#### Self sufficient ratio by category

Self sufficient rates are estimated by expenditure categories, which are used by Banco de Mexico and FONATUR as follows.

Table 4, 24 Expenditure ratio by category

				19	94					1996-2		
		Loc	al			Interna	tional			Tot		
	L	F	s	0	L	F	S	0	L	F	S	0
Puerto Vallarta						,			43	32	6	19
Guadalajara	47	30	5	18	39	35	6	20				

Note: Unit of ratio: %, L: lodging, F: food and drink, S: shopping, O: others

Source: SECTUR, compiled by JICA study team

#### f. Others

The followings are assumptions employed for the analysis.

- Prices and exchange rates are set and used as of 1996(1 US dollar = 7.5 pesos)
- No inflation is considered to evaluate both economic and financial analysis.

## 4.6.3. Economic analysis

The objective of the analysis is to evaluate economic viability of the tourism development in the development priority area (Level-3) of the Puerto Vallarta tourism region.

## (1) Methodology of economic analysis

#### a. Economic benefit

## Direct benefit

Direct benefit of tourism development is regional economic effects which is calculated as a certain part of increment in number of visitors with the proposed projects. The formula is as follows.

direct benefit = (number of tourists with the projects - number of tourists without the projects) x (per-capita expenditure) x (self sufficient rate)

The number of visitors with the projects is calculated by linear-adjusting way based on the target hotel arrival in 2000, 2005 and 2010. The number of tourists without the proposed projects is assumed to increase until 1999 due to the effects of past investment as follows.

- 1996 = 80% of the number with projects
- 1997 = 70% of the number with projects
- -1998 = 60% of the number with projects
- -1999 = 50% Of the number with projects
- After 2000 = same figure as of 1999

Self sufficient rates of respective tourist expenditure categories are estimated based on an interview survey conducted by JICA study team. Although self sufficiency ratio of food, drink, and shopping are assumed to increase due to promotion of local industries linked with tourism, the increases are about the half of other regions because of the difficulty in local industry development due to its location and natural conditions.

Table 4. 25 Self sufficient rate

	1994	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010
Lodging	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Food and drink	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
shopping	25.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
Others	80.0	80.0	0.08	80.0

Note: unit: %

; unit: %

Source: JICA study team

#### Indirect benefit

Indirect benefit generally consists of employment creation, multiplier effects, and other indirect benefits. Due to the difficulty to estimate other indirect benefits, only the benefits of employment creation and multiplier effects are calculated here.

## Indirect employment of hotel workers;

According to studies conducted by SECTUR and the Service Census in 1993, the number of workers in tourism-related industries are 2.5 times of hotel workers. The benefit of indirect employment is estimated based on the following assumptions:

Number of hotel workers per room:

1.3, and

- Average income of related industries:

\$ 10,000/year

## Increase of employment in the construction industry;

Increase of construction workers is assumed in proportion to construction investment.

- Number of construction workers:
- 9.4 per million \$ of investment,
- Average income of construction industry: \$ 14,000/year

## Multiplier effects of tourist consumption

Multiplier effects according to the input-output table in 1985, the intermediate input of hotel and restaurant is 14 %. To estimate multiplier effects, it is assumed that 50 % of the intermediate income circulates locally.

## Multiplier effects of construction work

According to the input-output table in 1980, the intermediate input of construction industry is 53 %. To estimate multiplier effects, it is assumed that 30 % of intermediate income circulates locally.

## Other indirect benefits

Increase of foreign currency and government revenue, improvement of economic structure, promotion of business activities and social impacts for regional development are other indirect benefits. These are national-level effects and also difficult to estimate. Therefore, these benefits are excluded in this analysis.

#### b. Costs

Future costs are composed of those of construction, promotion and operation.

### Construction costs and cost sharing

Construction costs are estimated for each project as shown in Table 4. 21. Indirect investment such as planning and studies is counted by 5% of infrastructure investments.

Some investments contribute not only to tourism industry but also to other local industries and social welfare. Therefore, contribution factors of investments to tourism are assumed by considering the nature of investment in relation to tourism as follows.

-	Tourism facilities	100%
-	Transportation for mainly tourism	75%
	Transportation for regional development	25%
-	Land development	75%
-	Urban utilities	25%
-	Environmental protection and improvement	50%

Residual value of past investments is not counted in this analysis, though that of future investment is counted in 2011 because most of the proposed projects will be completed after the evaluation period. The residual periods are set as follows.

-	Infrastructure	30 years
-	Indirect investment	15 years
-	Tourism facilities	15 years

No land acquisition cost is considered to evaluate economic analysis.

### Promotion costs

Promotion costs are also estimated for each promotion activity.

## Operation costs

Operation costs are assumed as 30% of cumulative costs of developing infrastructure, such as road, airport, sewerage, water and electric supply, and 58% of tourists consumption at related facilities, such as hotel, museum, marina and golf course.

## Conversion factors to economic prices

The following conversion factors to economic prices are adopted based on the report of "Socio-Economic Evaluation of Ex-post Cancun" by FONATUR.

- Construction of infrastructure:

0.726

- Construction of facility:

0.699

- Operation and maintenance:

0.692

The conversion factor to economic prices of promotion is assumed to be as the same as that of operation and maintenance.

## (2) Economic analysis of Puerto Vallarta tourism region

The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) is 12.4 %. Table 4. 26 shows results of the sensitivity analysis based on the EIRR of 12.4 %.

Table 4, 26 Economic internal rate of return (EIRR)

Cases of sensitivity analysis	EIRR (%)	
Base Case	12.4	
Increase of Total Benefit (+20%)	30.5	
Decrease of Total Benefit (-20%)	-4.5	
Increase of Total Cost (+20%)	-1.8	
Decrease of Total Cost (-20%)	35.2	

Source: JICA study team

In case of benefit increase or cost reduction, economic viability improves significantly. The main cause of benefit increase is the increase of visitors inflow and their expenditure. However, there is a certain relationship between visitors increase and cost by item. In general, investment for infrastructure and facilities are required to receive visitors increase, and effective tourism promotion attracts more visitors. But there is not any substantial data for quantitative analysis for the effects of the tourism promotion.

Therefore, sensitivity analysis by combination of cost increase and benefit increase is conducted to clarify cost capacity for benefit increasing. If 5% increase of cost generate 10% increase of benefit, the future EIRR will be 16.6% and economic viability will improve. In order to ensure economic viability with 20% of benefit increase, total cost is allowed 10% increase. Hence, further efforts to attract more tourists is required for sound growth of the tourism sector

Table 4, 27 Sensitivity analysis of EIRR by cost and benefit increase

Cases	Cost: +5%	Cost: +10%	Cost: +20%	
Benefit: +20%	25.2 %	20.4 %	12.4 %	
Benefit: +10%	16.6 %	12.4 %		
Benefit: +5%	12.4 %			

## 4.6.4. Financial analysis

#### (1) Objectives of the analysis

A primary analysis from the financial view points is executed in order to promote private investments for visitor facilities and public investments for construction of infrastructure. The financial analysis is conducted for the following objectives:

## a. Propriety of public investment for infrastructure

The propriety of public investment is to be evaluated by the revenue and expenditure ratio (R/E) with the assumption of an 8.5% discount rate, which is supposed to be an opportunity cost of capital in general. A project is feasible from the financial viewpoint when R/E ratio is larger than 1.0.

## b. Profitability of private investment

An financial internal rate of return (FIRR) indicates the viability of projects from the financial profitability. A project can be expected to be executed by the private sector when FIRR is larger than the sum of interest rate and desired profitability, which are supposed to be 20% in Mexico excluding price escalation. The FIRR is estimated with a simple model.

## (2) Major assumptions of financial analysis

Major assumptions used for financial analysis are as follows.

#### a. Hotel arrivals and unit expenditure of tourists

The number of hotel arrivals and unit expenditure of visitors are assumed as the same as those in economic analysis, though the conversion rate to economic costs and the self sufficient rate are not used.

#### b. Infrastructure costs

The costs for the public sector are composed of operation and maintenance, and depreciation cost.

All infrastructure is assumed to be constructed and operated by the public sector, though there are variations of management.

#### c. Tax

The revenue for public sector is taxes. In this analysis, two kinds of taxes, value added tax (IVA) and business income tax (ISR), are taken into account. Hotel tax is supposed to be used for promotion activities, therefore the tax is not counted as the revenue.

## d. Revenue for private sector

The revenue for the private sector is calculated as follows.

Revenue = (increment of number of hotel arrival) x (unit consumption) x (1-consumer tax rate)

#### e. Cost of the private sector

The costs of the private sector are composed of operation and maintenance, depreciation, promotion costs and interest and business income tax.

The operation and maintenance cost is estimated as 53% of tourists expenditure due to the high level of self sufficiency rate in Jalisco.

The depreciation cost is assumed to be one fifteen of investment of tourism facilities including hotels, though the depreciation cost of infrastructure is assumed to be one thirtieth of these investments.

Concerning promotion costs one third of promotion cost proposed is counted to be the costs of private sector. But if the hotel tax exceeds the whole promotion cost, the burden by private sector is assumed to be zero.

Business income tax is calculated by multiplied the profit after reducing interest payment. The rate of business income tax is assumed to be 34%. If there is cumulative loss no business income tax is charged.

## f. Land acquisition cost

The land acquisition costs are added to the investment costs proposed in the lists of implementation Land acquisition costs against each investment cost are assumed as follows.

- High rank hotel 4.2 %

- Middle rank hotel

2.9 %

Low rank hotel

1.1 %

- Other facilities 5

5.0 %

- Infrastructure

10.0 %

Concerning land acquisition costs the residual value in 2011 is all of the invested amount from 1996 to 2010 because the depreciation cost of land is not considered generally.

Half of investment costs by private sector including land acquisition costs is assumed to be loaned by banks in the first year of each phase. The loan conditions are as follows.

- Repayment year:

10 years with 3 years grace period

- Interest:

16 % per year

- Land acquisition is also assumed to be done in the first year of each phase.

In order to calculate financial rate of return (FIRR), the investment costs including land acquisition cost, maintenance and operation cost and promotion costs burdened by private sector are considered for expenditure.

#### (3) Results of financial analysis

#### a. Revenue and expenditure ratio (R/E)

The revenue and expenditure ratio (R/E) of public sector for the Los Cabos tourism region is 1.03 in case of discount rate is 8.5%, which is not sufficient but viable.

#### b. Financial internal rate of return

The financial internal rate of return (FIRR) of private sector is 19.2%. A sensitivity analysis was made as shown in Table 6.x based on the base case of 19.2%.

Table 4. 28 Financial internal rate of return (FIRR)

Cases of sensitivity analysis	FIRR (%)	
Base Case	19.2	
Increase of Revenue (+20%)	29.7	
Decrease of Revenue (-20%)	5.8	
Increase of Expenditure (+20%)	8.3	
Decrease of Expenditure (-20%)	32.0	

Source: JICA study team

If the business income tax is counted for expenditure, FIRR becomes 16.3%.

In order to check whether the proposed investment plan is optimum or not, the sensitivity analysis of investment for hotels and/or other facilities are done as follows.

Table 6. x Sensitivity analysis of FIRR by private investment of hotels or other facilities

Private	-10 %	0%	+10 %	Hotel
+10 %	21.0 %	19.6 %	18.4 %	
0 %	20.7 %	19.2 %	18.0 %	
-10 %	20.3 %	18.9 %	17.6 %	
Other feeilities				

Source: JICA study team

In the Puerto Vallarta tourism region, investment plan with less hotels and more other facilities is more suitable from the financial view point under the assumption that the demand elasticity is 0.5.