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Volume 3: Projects and Programs



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1. The Trujillo – Chiclayo Tourism Corridor

1.1. Priority Sub-projects

1.1.1. Construction of the New Trujillo Bypass Road

(1) Background

The Huanchaco Road traverses the Chan Chan archaeological complex striding over one of the ancient palaces. It would be better if the road would be abolished for the protection of the World Heritage site.

According to the “Plan de Desarrollo Metropolitano de Trujillo 2010,” the Trujillo municipality has a plan to build a bypass road called Avenida Villarreal Norte as an extension of the Avenida Villarreal with an intention to improve the access to new urban areas developing in the northern part of Trujillo. The road would also function as a replacement for the Huanchaco Road.

The Trujillo municipality also has a plan to build another extension called Av. Villarreal Sur in the eastern part. The road would run along the water supply route from the water treatment plant of the Chavinmochic Project. The right of way has been already secured with the width of 40m, although no construction work has been carried out except the crossing with the Carretera Industrial. This road would function as a quick access road to Huaca del Sol y de la Luna.

Functioning as bypasses for the Panamerican Highway, Av. Villarreal and Av. Villarreal Sur would reduce traffic volume that otherwise would have flown into the historic center. The traffic volume is expected to reach about 10,000 cars per day for both the bypass traffic of the Panamerican Highway and urban traffic of Trujillo. In this context, construction of the bypass roads is urgently needed.

(2) Objectives

The objectives of the subproject is to solve the following three issues for tourism development in the Trujillo City like killing three birds with one stone:

- Relocation of the access road to the Trujillo airport for better site protection of the Chan Chan archaeological complex.
- Construction of a new access road to Huacas del Sol y de la Luna, and formulation of a circular travel route for Trujillo, and
- Conservation of the historic center of Trujillo by decreasing the traffic volume that passes through the typical colonial city.

Additionally, the construction of the road is necessary from the viewpoint of urban planning of the Trujillo City as follows:

- Development of new urban centers, industrial and residential areas to distribute its urban functions to reduce congestion in the historic center, and
- Provision of a maintenance road for a water supply trunk line.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

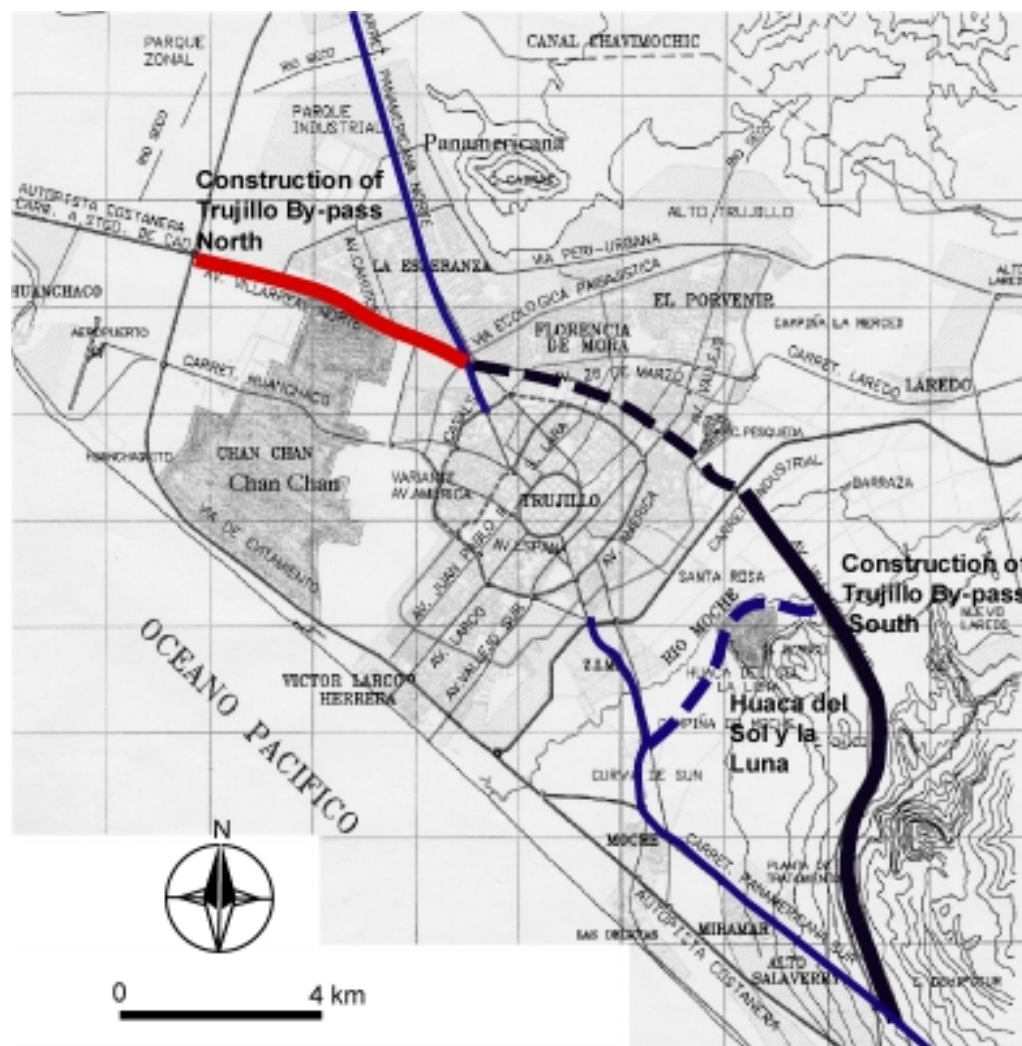
Table 1.1 shows the location and the existing condition of the proposed subproject sites.

Table 1.1 Location and existing condition of the subproject sites

Part	Condition	Length
Av. Villarreal Norte (Via de Evitamiento – Panamerican highway)	Not existing. Between the northern periphery of Chan Chan and the developing residential area (north-east) and planned industrial area (north-west)	5.5 km
Av. Villarreal Sur (Carretera Industrial – Panamerican highway east)	Not existing (along Chavinmochic water supply route)	10 km
- Car. Industrial – Rio Moche	Not existing. mostly agricultural field	2 km
- Rio Moche bridge	Not existing	
- Rio Moche – Panamericana (east)	Not existing. future agricultural and recreational area	8 km

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.1 Location of the Trujillo By-pass Construction (2 sections)



Source: Plan de Desarrollo Metropolitano de Trujillo. 2010, Trujillo-1995 , JICA Study Team

b. Project components

Av. Villarreal Norte

Av. Villarreal Norte is necessary to abolish the Huanchaco road that runs through the Chan Chan archaeological site. It would also serve for a new residential area in the north and function as an arterial road for a developing new urban area to the northwest of Trujillo city.

As an urban artery road, two lanes would be required for each direction. A cycling way is proposed for eco-friendly recreational use. The total proposed width is 20m. Except for the eastern part (near the crossing of the Panamerican highway), the southern side of the road is not subject to development. No sidewalk would be necessary, though a sufficient buffer area should be created instead. 40m-width right of way must be secured for future expansion.

There is a possibility that a new archaeological site would be found, which makes it necessary to conduct an initial archaeological survey for the planned route prior to detailed design. Depending on the results of the survey, the planned route may have to be changed.

Av. Villarreal Sur

The area between the Industrial Road and the Moche River is used for agriculture. On the northern side of the Moche River, the route runs north of Cerro Blanco and Cerro Chico, and at the foot of Cerro Ochiputur, and leads to the crossing with the Panamerican highway near Salaverry. Future landuse is agriculture. The municipal government has developed a plan of a recreation area to the north of Av. Villarreal Sur.

The road structure would be the same as Av. Villarreal Norte. A cycling way would be important in view of a planned recreational area and open landscape. A bridge has to be constructed over the Moche River.

This section also needs an initial archeological survey.

Av. Villarreal (later stage)

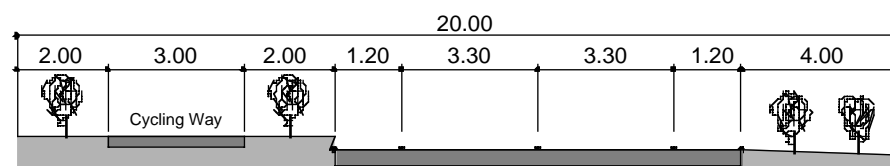
Av. Villarreal is between the Panamerican highway and Carretera Industrial in a built-up area. The section between the Industrial Road and Av. Miraflores is generally a two-lane road with damaged pavement. Road does not exist between Av. Miraflores and the Panamerican highway, and the traffic runs through an informal urbanization area. The municipal government is planning the alignment of the road for this section. Land quisation is required.

Table 1.2 Project Outline

Construction of Trujillo by-pass (2 sections)		
Construction of Av. Villarreal Norte	5.5	kmW=20m (pavement W=12m, cycling way W=3m, planting)
Construction of Av. Villarreal Sur	10	kmW=20m (pavement W=12m, cycling way W=3m, planting) including a bridge over Moche river

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.2 Section of the Trujillo By-pass
Trujillo By-pass (Cost saving alternative)



Source: JICA Study Team

c. Costs

The subproject cost is estimated at US\$ 12.84 million, which accounts for 28.1% of the whole costs of the Trujillo – Chiclayo Tourism Corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.3 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Access road construction	1) Av. Villarreal Norte	2,634.5	asphalt pavement W=12m, cycling way W=3m, planting
	2) Av. Villarreal Sur	4,790.0	asphalt pavement W=12m, cycling way W=3m, planting
	3) Bridge	4,000.0	a Bridge over Moche river
	Total	11,424.5	
A) Construction costs total		11,424.5	
B) Engineering and design		685.5	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		114.2	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		611.2	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		12,835.4	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation Schedule

From the viewpoint of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, Av. Villarreal Norte and Av. Villarreal Sur should be completed in the first phase. Basically, there is no problem over land acquisition.

Av. Villarreal (between the Panamerican highway and the Industrial road) should be promoted after establishing the design.

Figure 1.3 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Access road construction		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

LEGEND

- ===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA
- ■ ■ Construction
- ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.2. Development of the Chan Chan Archeological Park

(1) Background

The Chan Chan Archaeological Complex was a capital of the Chimu Empire that lasted from about 1000AD to 1470AD when it was conquered by the Incas. Its territory once covered the coastal area of northern Peru and some part of Ecuador. The complex was the largest city in the prehispanic Americas with an estimated population of 60,000. During the colonial times, the city was looted. In spite of this, the city made of adobe still surprises the visitors with its vast expanse, massive adobe structures, and remaining artifacts. Recognizing the significance of the archaeological complex in the human history, UNESCO nominated the archaeological complex as World Cultural Heritage in 1988. The complex is evaluated to be one of the most important tourism resources of Peru.

The pre-Inca city had an area of 20 km², of which 14km² is protected at present. It is still large enough for INC to have difficulty to manage and maintain the complex. The complex has been under threats from damages caused by urbanization because it is located in the periphery of Trujillo City. The archaeological sites still have many sites that have not been fully researched. In this context, tourism has come to be regarded as a measure to earn income that would supplement the huge cost for the research and management. It is also regarded as a measure to involve and motivate local people for conservation through its income.

The INC - La Libertad has prepared the “Master Plan for the Conservation and Management of the Chan Chan Archaeological Complex/1999” in cooperation with UNESCO. The plan includes comprehensive methods for conservation and restoration of archaeological sites, improvement of the existing site museum, improvement of the excursion route in the complex, construction of perimeter fence, and establishment of a security system. JICA Study Team analyzed the contents of the plan, and selected components of the highest priority. It is noted that the construction of the new Trujillo Bypass Road also serves for the conservation of the archaeological complex.

(2) Objectives

The subproject is designed with the following objectives:

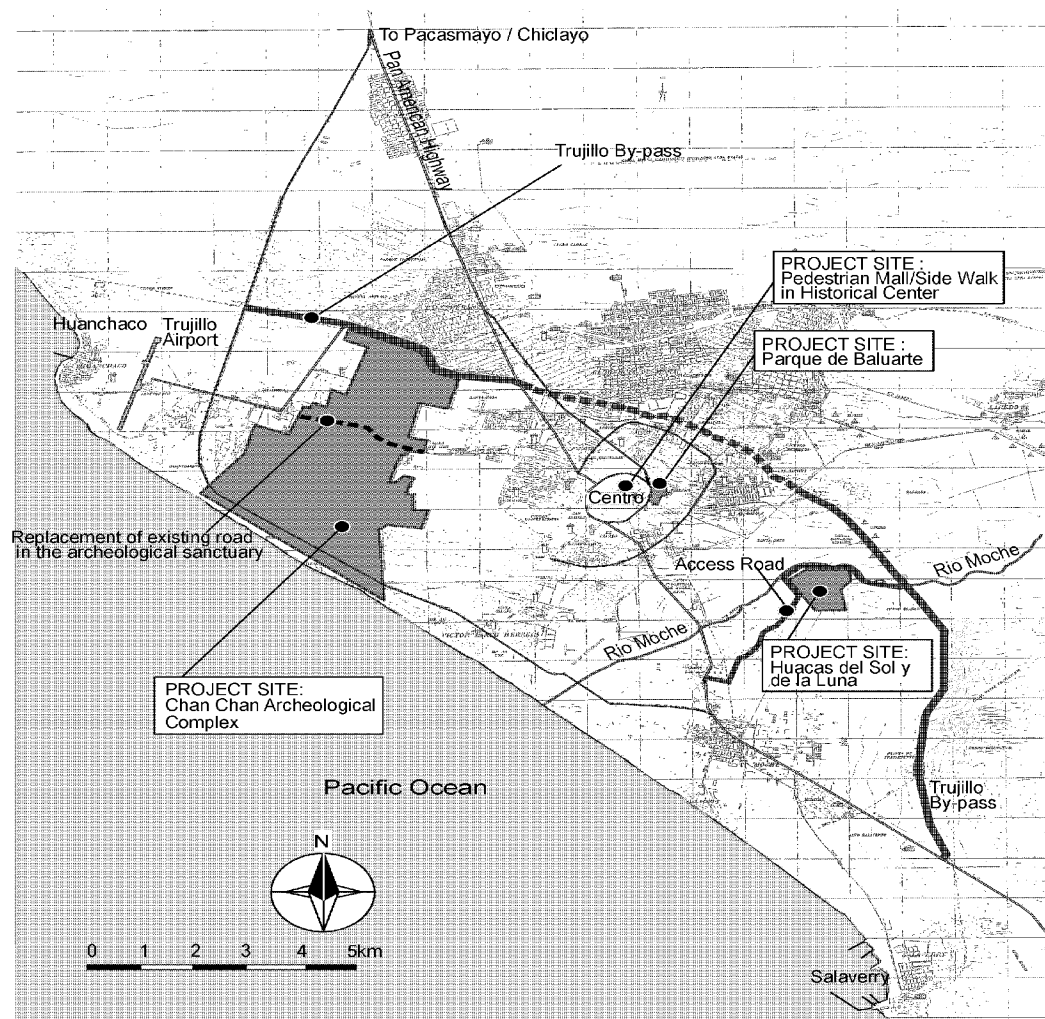
- To promote and encourage tourism activities;
- To improve security environment for conservation of archeological sites; and
- To improve and add to tourist attractiveness and convenience.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The Chan Chan archaeological site is located in the Huanchaco District, Trujillo Province in La Libertad Department. The site is on the fringe of a Trujillo urbanization area and close to the Pacific Ocean. For this reason, the cultivation of totorales is included in the conservation plan.

Figure 1.4 Location of the Subproject Site



Source: Carta Nacional 1:100,000 – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

b. Project components

General cleaning of the complex

The INC-La Libertad has already concluded an agreement with local residents who live and cultivate in the archaeological site to move out of the area. Some of the residents have already left site, and their houses have been demolished. It is necessary to remove demolished houses in order to restore a landscape for possible visitors. Part of existing agricultural land would be cultivated by local residents using the traditional technology during the Chimu time as an attraction for visitors.

Security station

A security station would serve as an operational center for the security guards and the police. It would assure security to visitors and protection of the archaeological site.

Perimeter security system

A perimeter security system would consist of additional guard stations along the peripheral of the site.

First-aid station

A first-aid station would provide first-aid services to visitors and archaeological site employees in case of accidents.

Perimeter wall around the complex

A perimeter fence would be constructed to maintain the intangibility of the archaeological site.

Sign and information system in the Chan Chan Archeological Site

This system would explain each component of the complex and show appropriate excursion routes to visitors.

Alternative excursion route: site museum – Toledo lagoon -Huachaquas Area

This would be an optional excursion route for visitors as supplement to the traditional excursion routes. This alternative route should be developed in such a way as to promote tourism development involving the local community.

Recovery of traditional techniques and production center (for handicraft)

This has been designed for another tourism development area (an alternative excursion route, such as site museum - Mirador Conjunto – Huamanchumo - Ecotourism reserve zone and Huaca Obispo), but several improvement programs must be carried out prior to its implementation. A proposed handicraft center should be located not near Huaca Obispo but along the above new excursion route. This takes into consideration of the fact that the area is relatively close to the tourism node of the Tschudi Palace.

Drainage system at Tschudi Palace

At present, the Tschudi Palace is the most exploited tourism site in the Chan Chan complex. It is necessary to prevent natural disasters, particularly those caused by El Niño.

Access road improvement to the northern annex of the Tschudi Palace

This is designed to improve and modify an excursion route to visit the northern annex of the Tschudi Palace in the light of easy connection with the existing tourist facilities.

Improvement of the information center in the Tschudi Palace

Besides the Site Museum, this section should be considered as “the heart of Chan Chan.” This component would help upgrade the level of services for tourists.

Rehabilitation of the Tschudi Palace as a real on-site museum

Under this component, certain sections of the Tschudi Palace would be used to exhibit articles of archaeological value.

Portable audio guide service in the Tschudi Palace

This component would provide visitors with portable audio guide services for explanation of archaeological value and history of the Tschudi Palace. The service would be available in Spanish as well as in English, German and French.

First-aid station at the Tschudi Palace

In case of accidents, this would provide first-aid services for visitors and employees who work in the Complex.

Archaeological investigation of the Toledo Lagoon

This component should be considered in conjunction with an excursion route to Toledo Lagoon. This site would be developed into a new tourist spot. An initial archaeological investigation is required before development.

Archaeological investigation of Huaca Toledo

This component would be conducted in the same manner as the above.

Conservation of the Huaca Toledo and its surrounding Area

Huaca Toledo and its surrounding area form the nucleus of a new tourist spot. The area with Toledo Lagoon would be used as a handicraft center to promote local products as well as a place for cultural and recreational activities.

Recovery and conservation of the Toledo Lagoon

Toledo Lagoon is indispensable scene and function of the Chan Chan Complex. The purpose of the subproject is to improve the beauty of the landscape and for the environmental recuperation for the lagoon including its surrounding area.

Recovery and care of the Totora Reeds Vegetation

This component would play an important role in preserving traditional fishing (through Caballitos de Totora) and promoting local handicrafts. The subproject should be implemented together with a handicraft center.

Traffic information and signs for the complex

This is intended to give tourists traffic information and instructions in Spanish and English for their convenience.

Demolition of the existing airport road

After the completion of a Trujillo bypass, the Huanchaco Road running through the archaeological site would be closed for environment protection.

Utility services

A power supply network would be installed for newly-constructed facilities.

The supply cable should be installed by underground system.

c. Costs

The combined costs for a total of 22 components are estimated at US\$ 2.79 million, which accounts for 6.1% of the whole project costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.4 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. General work	1) Cleaning and landscaping	125.0	in the sanctuary
b. Security system	1) Security: watching station	166.0	including watching station
	2) Security system	56.0	Perimeter security system by sensor, 24hr
	3) Perimeter fencing	1,041.0	Perimeter fencing, length 23km
c. First aid	1) First aid station at Museum	2.0	
d. Sign and information	1) Sign and information	52.0	Sign system in site : 20 sets
e. Road construction	1) Excursion route	105.0	for the site museum to Toledo lake, Huanchaques
f. Building construction	1) Handicrafts center	205.0	Handicrafts production center: 500m2, single story
g. Drainage system	1) Drainage	77.0	Drainage system in Tschudi palace
h. Road construction	1) Excursion route	93.0	Improvement for north annex of Tschudi palace: 2km
i. Facility improvement	1) Information center	15.0	in Tschudi palace: 50 m2
	2) Existing archeological site	14.0	Exhibition of archeology (Exhibit Tschudi itself)
j. Tourist guide	1) Audio system	10.0	Portable audio guide service in Tschudi palace
k. First aid	1) First aid station	2.0	First aid station at Tschudi Palace
l. Archeological investigation	1) Arche. Invest. Toledo lake	52.0	Archeological investigation of Toledo lake
	2) Arche. Invest. Hua. Toledo	55.0	Archeological investigation of Huaca Toledo
m. Archeological conservation and restoration	1) Conserve. Huaca Toledo	40.0	Huaca Toledo and surrounding area
	2) Conserve. Toledo lake	21.0	Conservation of Toledo lake
	3) Conserve. Totora veget'n	262.5	Conservation and maintenance of totora vegetation
n. Sign and information	1) Traffic info. and sign	6.0	Surrounding of Chan Chan complex
o. Road demolition	1) Demolition work	44.0	Demolition of existing road in the sanctuary: length 2.2 km
p. Utility	1) Electricity	38.0	
	Total	2,481.5	
A) Construction costs total		2,481.5	
B) Engineering and design		148.9	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		24.8	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		132.8	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		2,788.0	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation Schedule

The subproject is given the highest priority, which means it would be implemented by the year 2005. The following figure shows the detail of the implementation schedule.

Figure 1.5 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Tourism improvement projects		=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

■ ■ ■ Construction

■ ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.3. Tourism Improvement of Huacas del Sol y de la Luna Archeological Sites

(1) Background

Huacas del Sol y la Luna, which is located in the suburb of the Trujillo City, is one of the most stunning archaeological sites in Peru. Huaca de la Luna is well-known for its relieves, while Huaca del Sol is the largest prehispanic structure in Peru. They were built during the Moche Period.

At present, the only available facility is a visitor center, and it is not enough to meet the needs of visitors although statistics show that the numbers of visitors are on an increasing trend. Since the existing access road running through the Moche District is narrow and bumpy, Moche District has worked out a plan to improve the access road. A basic agreement to improve the road has been reached with residents. However, financial resources are not available. The Moche District hopes that the improvement would promote the development of commercial facilities such as restaurants and souvenir shops along the road.

The road improvement is necessary not only for easier access to the tourism site, but also for the development of the local community. Further, the access road would formulate a circulation route for visiting tourism sites in and around the Trujillo City.

(2) Objectives

A general objective of the subproject is for visitor facilitation such as better accessibility, better condition of exhibition, and better tourist attractions. In this context, it is necessary to construct a site museum, and to install devices for “sound and light show” as a new tourist attraction.

The objectives of the subproject are as follows:

- To construct a site museum,
- To construct and install devices for sound and light show,
- To provide a comfortable and easier access to Huacas del Sol y la Luna,
- To built a circular route: Panamerican highway – Huacas del Sol y de la Luna – New Trujillo by-pass – Trujillo City (north and south),
- To improve access to the Trujillo City for residents in the Moche District,
- To provide residents with opportunities to participate in tourism-related businesses such as restaurants and souvenir shops, and

- To provide water supply and electricity along the road.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The subproject site is located in the Moche District, Trujillo Province, La Libertad Department. The site is on the opposite side of the Trujillo City across the Moche River.

b. Project components

Site Museum

A site museum needs construction to provide interpretation of the site. The site museum should have dioramic miniature models of original archaeological sites, panels of information with narration, audiovisual services with computer graphic techniques and other auxiliary facilities.

Sound and Light Show (Son et Lumiere)

“Son et Lumiere” is a tourist attraction performed after sunset before dinner. It would present music and laser light performance with the light-up Huacas and Cerro Blanco as the background. After the show, tourists would return to Trujillo City for dinner; therefore the site for the performance should be close to a large city.

A new access road to the Huacas would greatly improve accessibility between the city center and the site. This would make a prerequisite to introduce “sound and light show.”

Construction/improvement of the access road

A new access road that would not cross the archaeological site is proposed as a direct access to the visitor center from Villarreal Sur via Huaca del Sol.

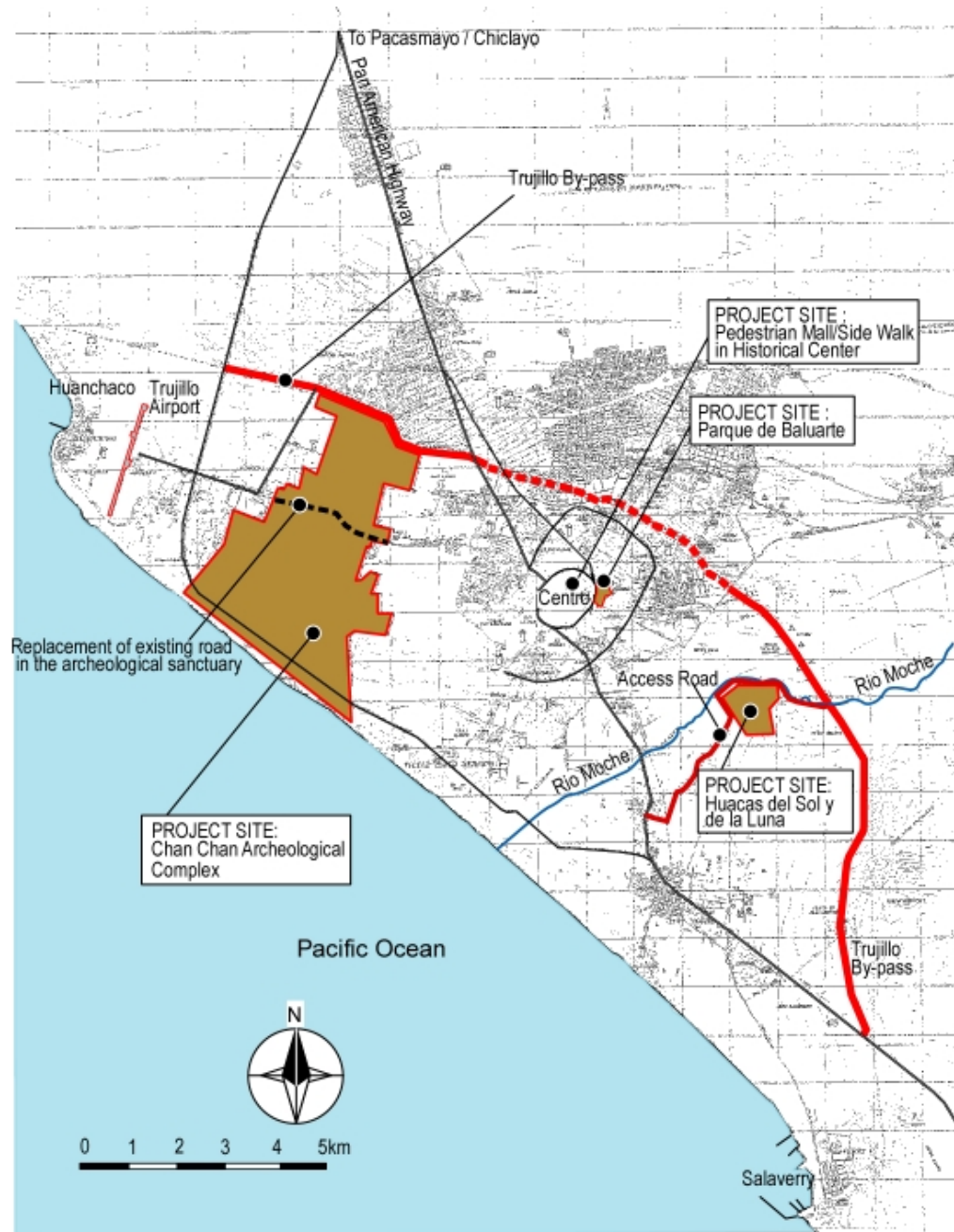
For a quicker access from the Trujillo City, an access road from the newly built Av. Villarreal Sur would be constructed after the completion of a bridge over the existing irrigation intake structure. However, initial archeological survey should be carried out prior to the decision of the route. The Panamerican highway and Av. Villarreal Sur would be connected by the access road that runs along the Moche River.

The proposed new access road would be 6m for pavement in width, with a 0.75m shoulder on either side, for a total width of 7.5m. Land acquisition would be necessary to widen the road.

Water Supply

Pumped-up underground water is currently used. To cope with the expected increase of demand due to an increasing number of visitors, piped water supply from the SEADLIB water system should be constructed. The pipes would be laid under the access road from the Panamerican highway so that residents along the road would be able to use the water supply.

Figure 1.6 Location of the Subproject Site



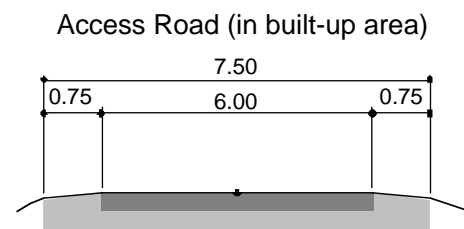
Source: Carta Nacional 1:100,000 – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

Table 1.5 Subproject Outline

Improvement of access road (south)	3.1km	W=7.5m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 0.75m x 2)
Construction of new access road with bridge over intake from proposed Av. Villarreal Sur from the north	2.5km	W=7.5m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 0.75m x 2)

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.7 Section of Access Road



Source: JICA Study Team

Sewerage

At present, no public sewerage system is available in the northern part of the Moche River, whereas SEDALIB plans to install a sewerage system for Moche town and Las Delicias. A sewage treatment tank should be provided for a new site museum, while treated waste water should be discharged into an agricultural area outside the protected area.

Electricity

Electricity supply connected to the HIDRANDINA system should be provided. This might be financed by the subproject, depending on the outcome of negotiations with HIDRANDINA.

c. Costs

Subproject costs are estimated at US\$ 3.92 million, which accounts for 8.6% of the whole project costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

d. Implementation Schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it should be implemented by the year 2005.

Table 1.6 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Access road construction	1) Access road (South)	427.8	W=7.5m (asphalt pavement W=6m, shoulder 0.75m x 2)
	2) Access road (New)	522.5	W=7.5m (asphalt pavement W=6m, shoulder 0.75m x 2)
	3) Bridge	700.0	Bridge over intake dam
	4) Initial archeological survey	50.0	
	Total	1,700.3	
b. Building construction	1) Site Museum	710.0	Concrete structure 2 stories
	2) Sound & Light Show theater	400.0	
	3) Audience	62.5	Movable steel light structure, capacity 300 seats with control tower
	4) Landscaping for museum	10.2	30% of museum site area
	5) Site preparation for museum	8.5	
Total	1,191.2		
c. Utility for museum	1) Water, sewage, electricity	250.0	Sewage treatment facility included
d. Restoration work	1) Restoration of Huaca Luna	349.1	10% of construction cost
A) Construction costs total		3,490.6	
B) Engineering and design		209.4	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		34.9	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		186.7	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		3,921.6	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.8 Implementation Schedule

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Access road construction		=====	=====			
b. Museum and sound & light show			=====	=====		
c. Utilities for museum		=====	=====			
d. Restoration works			=====	=====	=====	=====

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

===== Construction

■■■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.4. Development of “Parque del Baluarte (Fortress Park)”

(1) Background

The candidate land is located in the periphery of the historic center of Trujillo facing the Avenida España, which used to be the city’s fortification during the colonial time, and there is still some remnants of “baluarte (lookout)” attached to the fortification in the proposed site. The site was used for a railway station, and, after the abolition of the station, belongs to CTAR-La Libertad. A bullring occupies part of the site, and the rest of the site is used for temporary events like circus. The land is approximately 3 hectares.

Trujillo municipality hopes to convert the site for a public park taking into

account the city's insufficient green area and the necessity to create a buffer zone between the historic center and new urban areas. On the contrary, CTAR - La Libertad has an intention to use the land for purposes that would boost the local economy.

Considering the above, it is planned to develop a public park containing an existing bullring, a handicraft center and other tourism-related facilities, and a parking building to reduce traffic congestion in the historic center. The construction of the park is needed from the following reasons:

- Increase of the tourism competitiveness of the Trujillo – Chiclayo Tourism Corridor,
- Strengthening of the relationship with tourism and local economic sectors, in particular, with handicraft and folkloric arts.
- Reduction of traffic in the historic center of Trujillo for the conservation of the colonial city,
- Achievement of controlled urban development and improvement of the living conditions for the residents in the Trujillo City.

(2) Objectives

The general objective of the subproject is to build the Parque del Baluarte as a new tourist attraction for visitors, and to secure a public space with green area for the Trujillo residents. Specific objectives of the subproject are as follows:

- Construction of a handicraft production/promotion center,
- Renovation of a bullring,
- Construction of a convention hall for conferences and folkloric performance like “marinera” (middle to long-term),
- Construction of a parking building, and
- Restoration of the “baluarte” and fortification.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The site is located in the Trujillo District, Trujillo Province in La Libertad Department. It is located on the eastern fringe of the historical center of Trujillo City.

b. Project components

Handicraft Center, Showcase and Local Cuisine Restaurant

These facilities are designed to promote tourists' understanding of local handicraft tradition. Tourists can observe the process of handicraft production and purchase them in the wholesale market. Tourists' spending would strengthen the relationship with tourism and the local economy.

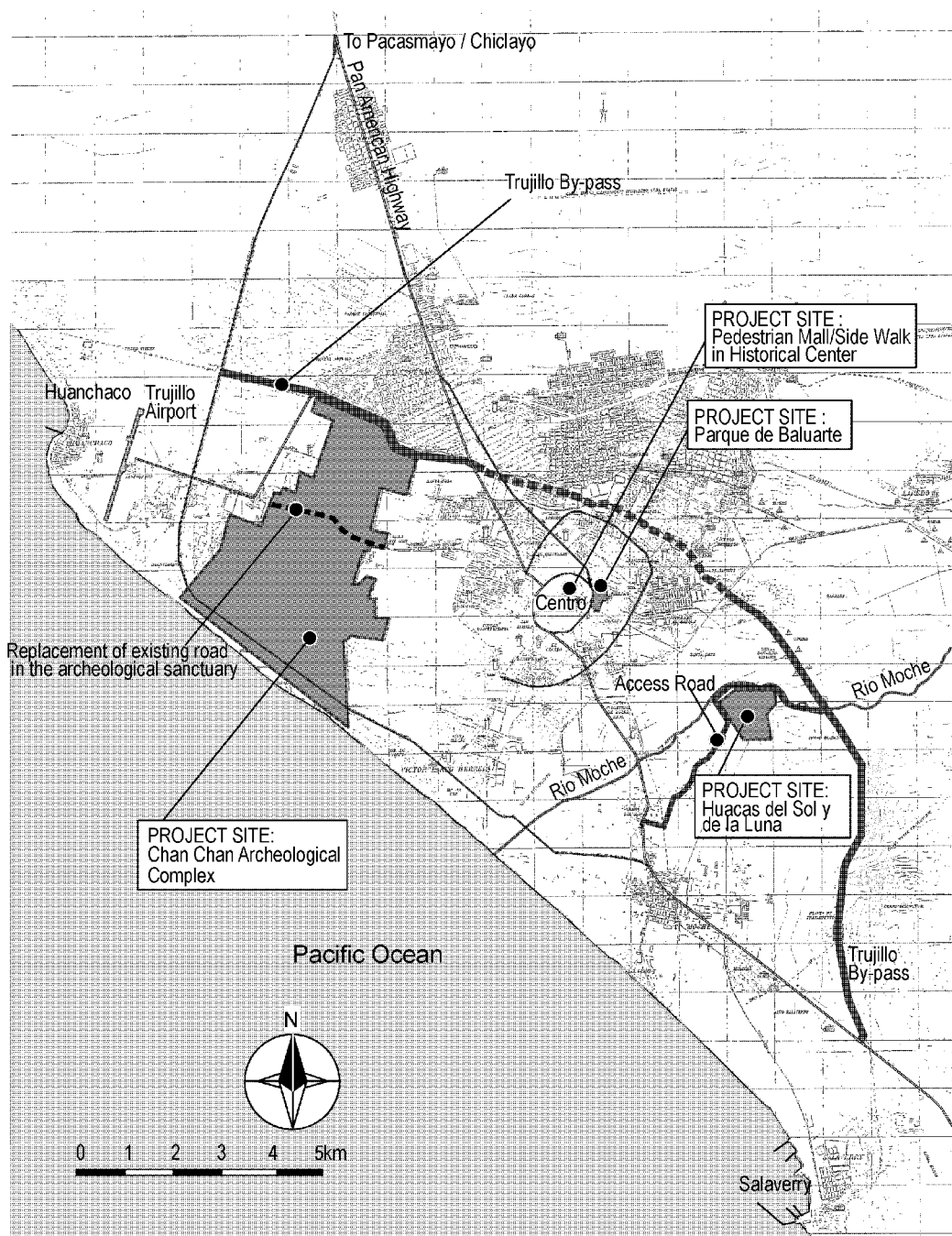
The showcase is planned on the site where a “baluarte” may remain. Therefore, the building should be designed to be consistent with the fortress.

Renovation of Bullfighting Stadium

This subproject is intended to renovate an existing bullring in order to present bullfight and folkloric performance like “caballo de paso” for visitors throughout

the year.

Figure 1.9 Location of the subproject site



Source: Carta Nacional 1:100,000 – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

Car Parking Building

Shortage of car parking space is an acute problem in the historic center of Trujillo. The location of the subproject site is close to the historic center and, therefore, is suitable for the construction of a parking building.

c. Costs

Subproject costs for the construction of the Parque del Baluarte are estimated at US\$ 4.51 million, which accounts for 9.9% of the whole project costs of the

Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.7 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Building construction	1) Handicrafts & Rest.	1,750.0	Local products promotion center/traditional foods restaurant (handicrafts shops, training, demonstration of products, traditional foods restaurant and café), concrete structure, 3 stories and 1 basement floor
	2) Showcase	135.0	Steel structure, single story partially mezzanine
	3) Bull stadium (renovation)	300.0	Renovation of facility and extension of auxiliary facilities
	4) Car parking bldg.	1,500.0	Concrete structure, 5stories, 1 basement floor, for 200 cars
	5) Landscaping	37.2	30% of total site area
	6) Site preparation	31.0	
Total		3,753.2	
b. Handicrafts dev't program	1) Promotion and training	280.0	
A) Construction costs total		4,033.2	
B) Engineering and design		225.2	Construction costs A) X 6% (except b. Handicrafts dev't program)
C) Survey, study and preparation works		37.5	Construction costs A) X 1% (except b. Handicrafts dev't program)
D) Contingency		214.8	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		4,510.7	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation Schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it should be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.10 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Building construction							
b. Handicrafts development programs					■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Construction

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.5. El Brujo Tourism Improvement

(1) Background

El Brujo is a Moche archaeological site famous for its well-preserved painted relieves and a spectacular seaside setting. The archaeological site is evaluated to have great tourism potential. Improvement of visitor facilitation in the archaeological site is also necessary from the view point of tourism corridor formulation since the archaeological site is located between Trujillo and Chiclayo,

and has strategic importance to lure out visitors in Trujillo to explore tourism sites in the further north.

An access road from the Panamerican highway (at Chocope) to the El Brujo site, passes through Magdalena de Cao. It is generally narrow and bumpy. Therefore, it is necessary to upgrade the road to facilitate visitation to the archaeological site.

(2) Objectives

The objectives of the subproject are as follows:

- To improve the facility for visitors,
- To provide a comfortable and quick access to the El Brujo archeological site,
- To facilitate and improve access for residents along the road, particularly for those in Magdalena de Cao, and
- To provide opportunities for local people to participate in tourism-related businesses such as guiding, restaurants, and souvenir shops.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The El Brujo archaeological site is located in the Magdalena de Cao District, Ascope Province, La Libertad Department. Facing the Pacific Ocean, it commands a spectacular view.

b. Project components

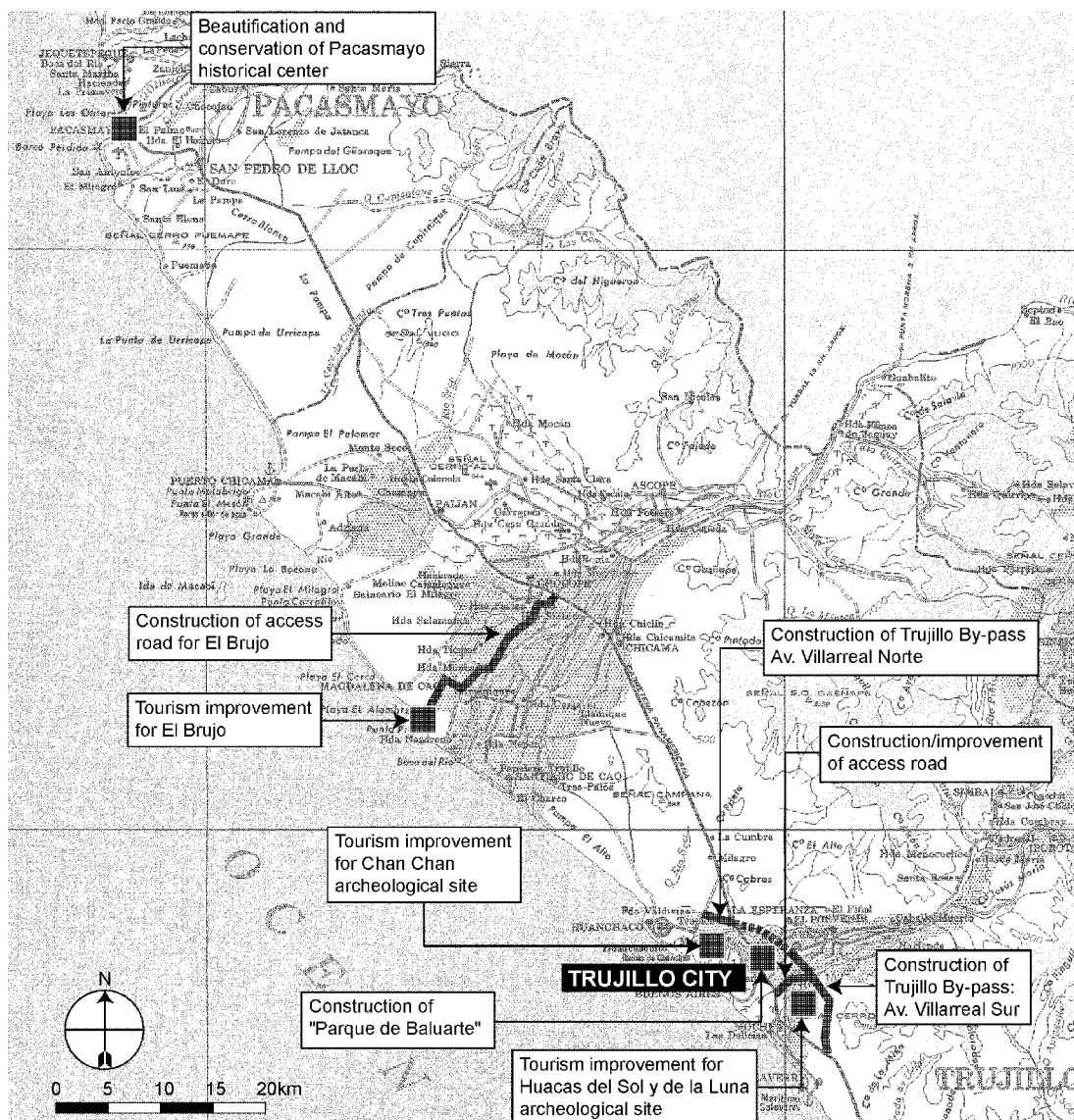
Visitor Center with Car Parking and Excursion Route

A visitor center would be constructed for the convenience for visitors. Parking space would be made available and an excursion route be constructed to regulate the vehicle/visitor movement for conservation of the archaeological site.

Access Road

It is necessary to widen an existing access road. In the light of expected small traffic volume, the road would be about 18.3 km in length and 8.4 m in width (6-m pavement and 1.2 m x 2 shoulders). It is also necessary to improve the crossings (signs and markings). and markings should be installed at the crossing of the Panamerican highway.

Figure 1.11 Location of the Subproject Site



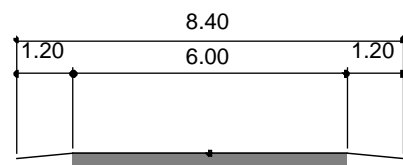
Source: Departamento La Libertad – Mapa Físico Político – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

Table 1.8 Subproject Outline

Improvement of access road	18.3 km	W=8.4m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 1.2m x 2)
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Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.12 Typical Section of Access Road



Source: JICA Study Team

Water Supply and Sewerage

A self-sufficient system should be set up in the subproject site.

Water supply: well-pump-filtration-reservoir-elevated tank and piping to the site museum.

Sewerage: septic tank-pump-piping to irrigation.

Electricity

A distribution line should be extended to the site by an electric company. (Costs may be shared.)

c. Costs

Construction costs are estimated at US\$ 2.64 million for an access road, US\$ 70,900 for a visitor center, US\$ 0.16 million for an excursion route and related utility works and, US\$ 0.33 million for restoration works. The total subproject cost for the improvement of the El Brujo archeological complex is estimated at US\$ 3.73 million, which accounts for 8.1% of the whole project costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.9 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Access road construction	1) Access road	2,635.2	W=8.4m (asphalt pavement, W=6m, Shoulder 1.2m x 2)
b. Visitor center construction	1) Visitor center	41.0	concrete structure, single story
	2) Car parking	20.0	asphalt pavement with marking and plantation
	3) Landscaping	5.4	30% of visitor center site area
	4) Site preparation	4.5	
	Total	70.9	
c. Excursion route construction	1) Excursion route	160.0	1.6km W=3m, gravel pavement
d. Utility	1) Water, sewage, electricity	118.0	Sewage treatment facility included
e. Restoration work	1) Restoration of El Brujo complex	331.6	10% of construction cost
A) Construction costs total		3,315.7	
B) Engineering and design		198.9	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		33.2	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		177.4	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		3,725.2	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it should be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.13 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Access road construction		=====	=====	=====			
b. Visitor center construction		=====	=====	=====			
c. Excursion route construction		=====	=====	=====			
d. Utilities		=====	=====	=====			
e. Restoration works		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

===== Construction

■ ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

Future Development

A road between Magdalena de Cao and Santiago de Cao (15 km) should be improved, while a road should be constructed between Santiago de Cao and Huanchaco (25 km). It is also necessary to improve a bridge over the Chicama River.

The road system would provide a faster access from Huanchaco and the southern part of Trujillo City. It would constitute a circuit route—Huanchaco-El Brujo-Pacasmayo.

1.1.6. Beautification and Conservation of Historical Center of Pacasmayo

(1) Background

The city of Pacasmayo is well known for its beautiful seaside promenade and a 500-meter long old jetty designated as a historic site. The Pacasmayo municipality has a plan to extend the promenade toward an ex-railway station, and restore the building to convert it to a local museum.

Currently, visitors come to the city mainly to enjoy beaches in summer. However, the city is considered important also as a stopover and a place for lunch break for visitors who travel between Trujillo and Chiclayo. Therefore the city has to be developed strategically from the viewpoint of tourism corridor formulation. In the long-term perspective, Pacasmayo could be a base to explore archaeological sites in the Jequetepeque river valley such as Pacatnamu and Dos Cabezas.

In this context, visitor facilities should be developed to improve its attractiveness.

(2) Objectives

The general objective of the subproject is to increase Pacasmayo's attractiveness through the development of the following tourism-related facilities.

- Restoration of the old railway station for conversion to a museum with steam locomotives displayed in the garden,
- Development of a restaurant complex at the foot of the jetty, and
- Extension of the promenade from the old jetty, toward the ex-railway station.

The tourism development of Pacasmayo is necessary to facilitate the travel between

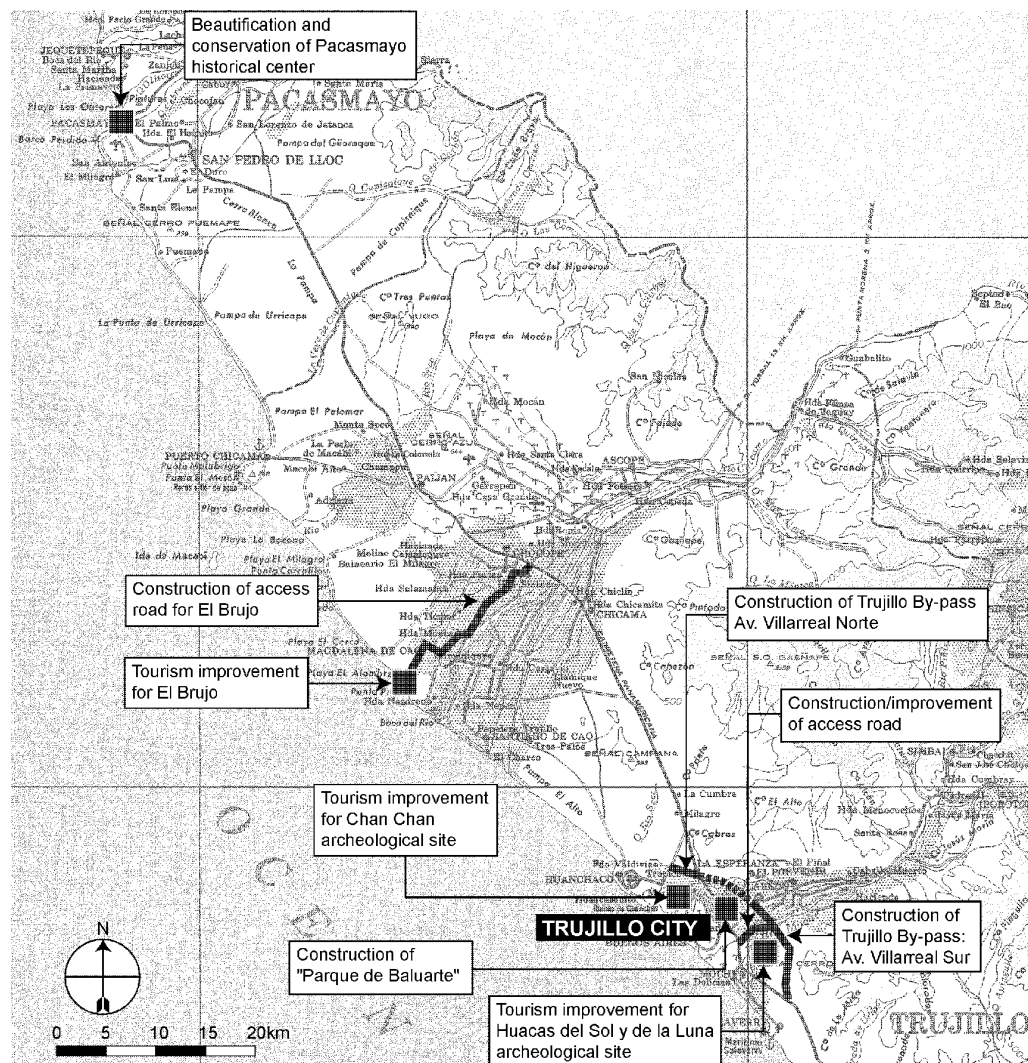
Trujillo and Chiclayo, and substantiate the Trujillo – Chiclayo Tourism Corridor.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

Pacasmayo City is located in the Pacasmayo District, Pacasmayo Province, La Libertad Department. Situated between Trujillo, Chiclayo and Cajamarca, Pacasmayo may function as a node for tourists visiting the northern part of Peru.

Figure 1.14 Location of the Subproject Site



Source: Departamento La Libertad – Mapa Físico Político – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

b. Project components

Extension of Promenade

The local government has constructed a beachfront promenade. It now plans to extend the promenade toward inland, which would form an new axis that connect to the existing promenade at the jetty. This subproject would help realize this plan.

Facility Construction

The existing culture center (ex-railway station), located close to the jetty, should be

restored and utilized as a historical and cultural museum with sufficient landscaping and exhibition of old steam locomotives.

A complex of seafood restaurants and cafes would be built for tourists to enjoy local cuisine, thus distributing tourism income to a wider range of people.

c. Costs

Construction costs are estimated at US\$ 0.87 million for extension of a promenade and US\$ 1.28 million for construction of facilities. The total subproject cost for the beautification and conservation of historical center of Pacasmayo is estimated at US\$ 2.41 million, which accounts for 5.3% of the whole project costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.10 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Building construction	1) Museum (Renovation)	300.0	Historical and cultural museum
	2) Restaurant & Café	150.0	Sea food restaurants and coffee shops
	3) Landscaping	450.0	30% of site area
	4) Site Preparation	375.0	
	Total	1,275.0	
b. Betterment of road	1) Promenade	100.0	Extension and Improvement of promenade
	2) Landscaping	420.0	30% of site area
	3) Site Preparation	350.0	
	Total	870.0	
A) Construction costs total		2,145.0	
B) Engineering and design		128.7	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		21.5	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		114.8	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		2,409.9	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation Schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it should be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.15 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Buildings construction					■ ■ ■		
b. Improvement of seaside promenade and extension of promenade					■ ■ ■		

LEGEND

- ===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA
- ■ ■ Construction
- ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.7. Circuit Road Improvement between Ferreñafe and Cayalti via Huaca Rajada

(1) Background

There is a necessity to form a circular travel route visiting several important tourism sites in the suburb of Chiclayo in order to increase the competitiveness of the tourism destination. This subproject is proposed in this context after evaluating current road conditions hindering the circuit route formulation.

The road from the Panamerican highway to Zaña is to be improved by 2000. The road between Cayalti and Zaña is paved. The road from Chiclayo to Ferreñafe and to Batan Grande is paved.

Two alternative routes were considered for the section between Ferreñafe and Sipan/ Huaca Rajada. The road from Ferreñafe, Pisci, Tuman to Sipán runs through a sugarcane plantation. Its narrow and zigzag road alignment would need additional land acquisition that may be difficult. The existing road between Ferreñafe and Pucala via Patapo and MA Mesones Muro is not in a good condition but is wide, which makes land acquisition easier than that for the road in the sugarcane plantation. Therefore the latter alternative is chosen.

No road exists between Huaca Rajada and Pucala. It is necessary to construct a new road connecting Huaca Rajada and Pucala with a bridge over the Reque River. The road between Cayalti and Huaca Rajada is narrow and rough. It should be widened and paved in order to connect the Sipán archaeological site with Zaña.

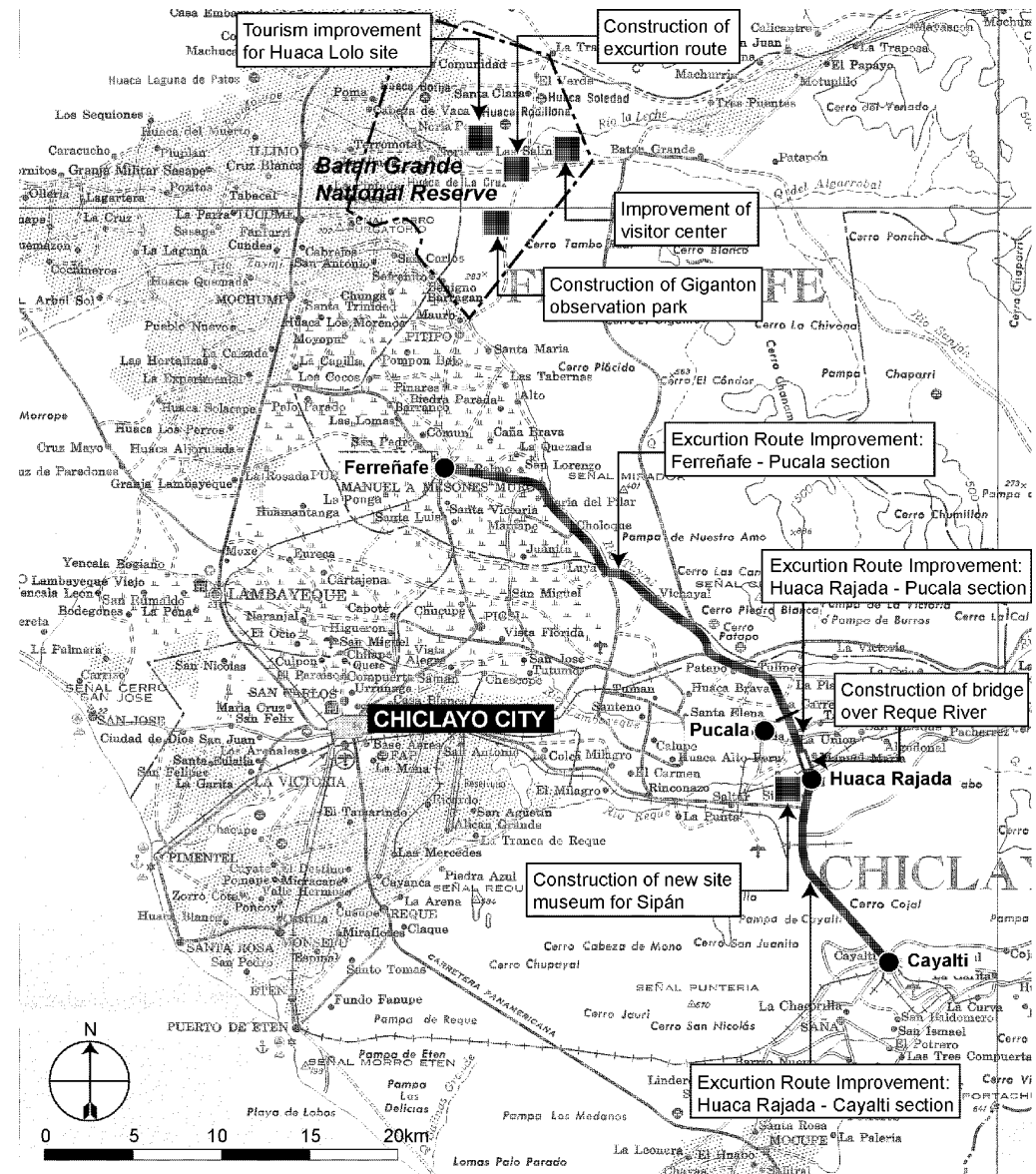
Above mentioned road improvements would complete a circular route of Chiclayo - Lambayeque – Tucume - Batan Grande/Sican – Ferreñafe – Huaca Rajada - Zaña.

(2) Objectives

The objectives of the subproject are as follows:

- To provide a comfortable and quick access to the Sipán archeological site and Zaña,
- To built a circuit route: (Chiclayo) - Sican - Ferreñafe - Sipán archeological site – Zaña,
- To improve access to Chiclayo and other urban centers for residents in the area, and
- To provide opportunities to participate in tourism-related businesses, such as restaurants and souvenir shops for local people.

Figure 1.16 Location of the Subproject Site



Source: Departamento Lambayeque – Mapa Físico Político – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

A road subject to improvement between Ferreñafe and Pucala is about 28 km long. It runs near archaeological sites at the foot of Cerro de Luya.

A new road that is to be constructed to connect Huaca Rajada and Pucala with a bidge over the Reque River is some 3 km long.

A road subject to improvement between the Sipán archaeological site and Cayalti is about 15 km long.

b. Subproject components

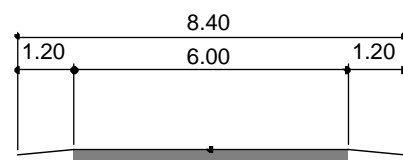
This subproject improves the following three sections of road to formulate a circular tourism route.

Table 1.11 Subproject Outline

Improvement of road (Ferreñafe - Pucala)	28 km	W=8.4m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 1.2m x 2)
Construction of road (Pucala - Huaca Rajada) with bridge	3 km	W=8.4m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 1.2m x 2)
Improvement of road (Sipán site - Cayalti)	15 km	W=8.4m (pavement W=6m, shoulder 1.2m x 2)

Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.17 Typical Section of Access Road



Source: JICA Study Team

c. Costs

Subproject costs are estimated at US\$ 7.94 million, which accounts for 17.4% of the whole subproject costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.12 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Excursion route improvement	1) Ferreñafe-Pucala section	3,864.0	W=8.4m (asphalt pavement, W=6m, Shoulder 1.2m x 2)
	2) Pucala-Hua. Rajada section	672.0	W=8.4m (asphalt pavement, W=6m, Shoulder 1.2m x 2)
	3) Bridge over Reque R.	600.0	
	4) Sipán site-Cayalti section	1,932.0	W=8.4m (asphalt pavement, W=6m, Shoulder 1.2m x 2)
	Total	7,068.0	
A) Construction costs total		7,068.0	
B) Engineering and design		424.1	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		70.7	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		378.1	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		7,940.9	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation Schedule

From the viewpoint of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the circuit road improvement should be implemented by 2005.

Figure 1.18 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Excursion routes improvement							
Ferreñafe – Pucala section		=====	=====	=====	=====		
Pucala – Huaca Rajada with bridge				=====	=====		

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

■■■■ Construction

■■■■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.8. Development of the Sipán Archaeological Park

(1) Background

Sipán archaeological site located in the Huaca Rajada village in the Lambayeque Department dates back to the Moche period. It is well known for the numerous artifacts excavated from the tombs. The tombs were discovered at sites that constitute part of a pyramid called Huaca Rajada. It is no wonder that there would be people who would like to see Huaca Rajada by themselves.

However, many of the visitors may have been disappointed since there are not adequate visitor facilities that would meet their needs. Bruning Museum and the Sipán Museum in the Lambayeque city exhibit artifacts unearthed from Huaca Rajada, and there are not many things left at the excavation site. Although a site museum exists, it does not provide adequate interpretation of one of the most important archaeological sites in Peru. Although the tombs are the most famous, the spectacular Moche pyramid also has tourism potential. It is considered that further research, restoration, and conservation works would increase the attractiveness of the archaeological site.

The site also lacks in amenities for tourists such as restaurants, souvenir shops, resting space, and other facilities. If they are built, it would make the visitors spend more time and money to contribute to the local economy. It has been pointed out, however, that the archaeological site and its neighboring village do not have the infrastructure to provide the amenities.

In this context, the Sipán archaeological site need development of tourist facilities, infrastructure, and restoration works to improve visitors' satisfaction, which would benefit local communities in its neighborhood.

(2) Objectives

The objectives of the subproject are as follows:

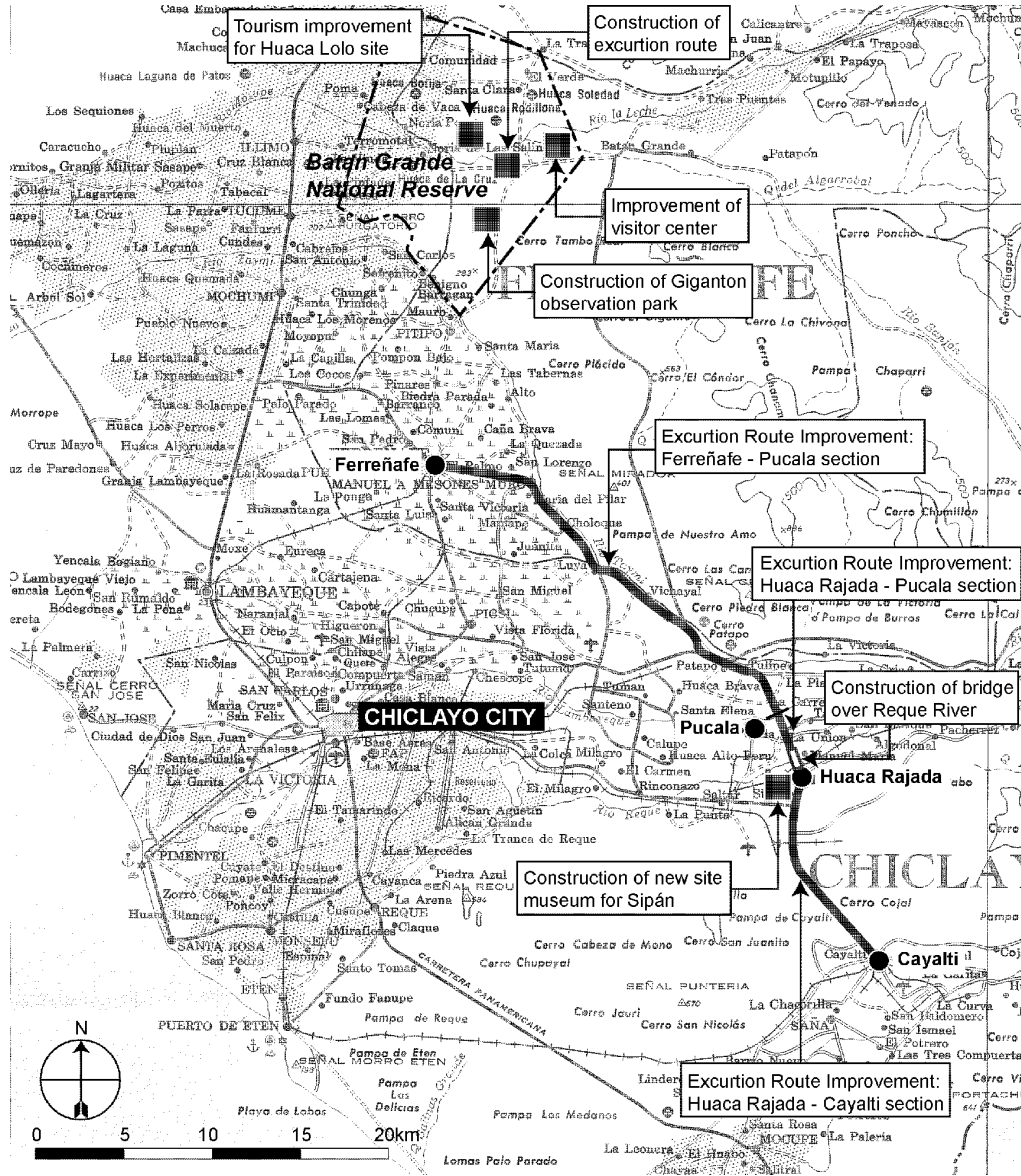
- To construct new facilities for visitor facilitation,
- To provide a strategic base for conservation of the archeological site and the Moche culture,
- To built a park with a recreation space for visitors and local residents as well, and
- To utilize a lagoon near Huaca Rajada.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The subproject site is located in the Zaña District, Chiclayo Province, Lambayeque Department, which is to the east of the Chiclayo city.

Figure 1.19 Location of the Subproject Site



Source: Departamento Lambayeque – Mapa Físico Político – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

b. Subproject components

Site Museum

It is necessary to build a new site museum beside the archaeological site to provide visitors with adequate interpretation. The museum should show more artifacts of the Moche culture as well as dioramic miniature models of the original ruins, panels of information with sufficient narration, audiovisual services with computer graphic techniques and other auxiliary facilities for dramatic and enjoyable interpretation for visitors.

Visitor Center

A visitor center should be built to give information on “how to spend” and “how to enjoy” the Sipan archaeological site complex.

Table 1.13 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Site museum	1) Site museum	1,065.0	Concrete structure 2 stories
	2) Visitor center	246.0	Concrete structure single story with restaurant
	3) Landscaping	27.0	30% of museum site area
	Total	1,338.0	
b. Park construction	1) Park and BBQ site etc.	1,200.0	Plantation, hut gazebo 7 sets, barbecue restaurant,
	2) Site preparation	300.0	kids plan park, walk way, car parking, etc.
	Total	1,500.0	
c. Utility	1) Electricity	350.0	
d. Restoration work	1) Restoration of Huaca Rajada	354.2	10% of construction cost
A) Construction costs total		3,542.2	
B) Engineering and design		212.5	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		35.4	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		189.5	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		3,979.7	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

Park and Recreation Garden

The site would be in the surrounding area of the existing lagoon close to the archaeological site. A park and recreational garden would include rich greenery, an excursion route, a picnic area with barbecue facilities and the lagoon itself.

Restoration Work of Huaca

Further research, restoration, and conservation works of the Huaca should be conducted including its pyramid for the increase of its attractiveness.

Water supply

The existing water supply depends on well water and surface water (a branch of the Reque River). The capacity should be increased to meet greater demand resulting from an increase of visitors.

Sewerage

An individual simple treatment system would be installed (a septic tank, use of wastewater for irrigation, or discharge into the Reque River after treatment).

Electricity

A diesel generator would be provided in case power supply from ELECTRONORTE SA stops.

c. Costs

Subproject costs are estimated at US\$ 3.98 million including US\$ 0.35 million for the restoration works of archeological ruins, which accounts for 8.7% of the whole subproject costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown in the

table below.

d. Implementation Schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it would be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.20 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Site museum		=====	=====	=====	=====		
b. Park construction			=====	=====	=====	=====	
d. Utilities		=====	=====	=====			
e. Restoration works		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

LEGEND

- ===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA
- ■ ■ Construction
- ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.9. Tourism Improvement of Batan Grande Reserve Zone

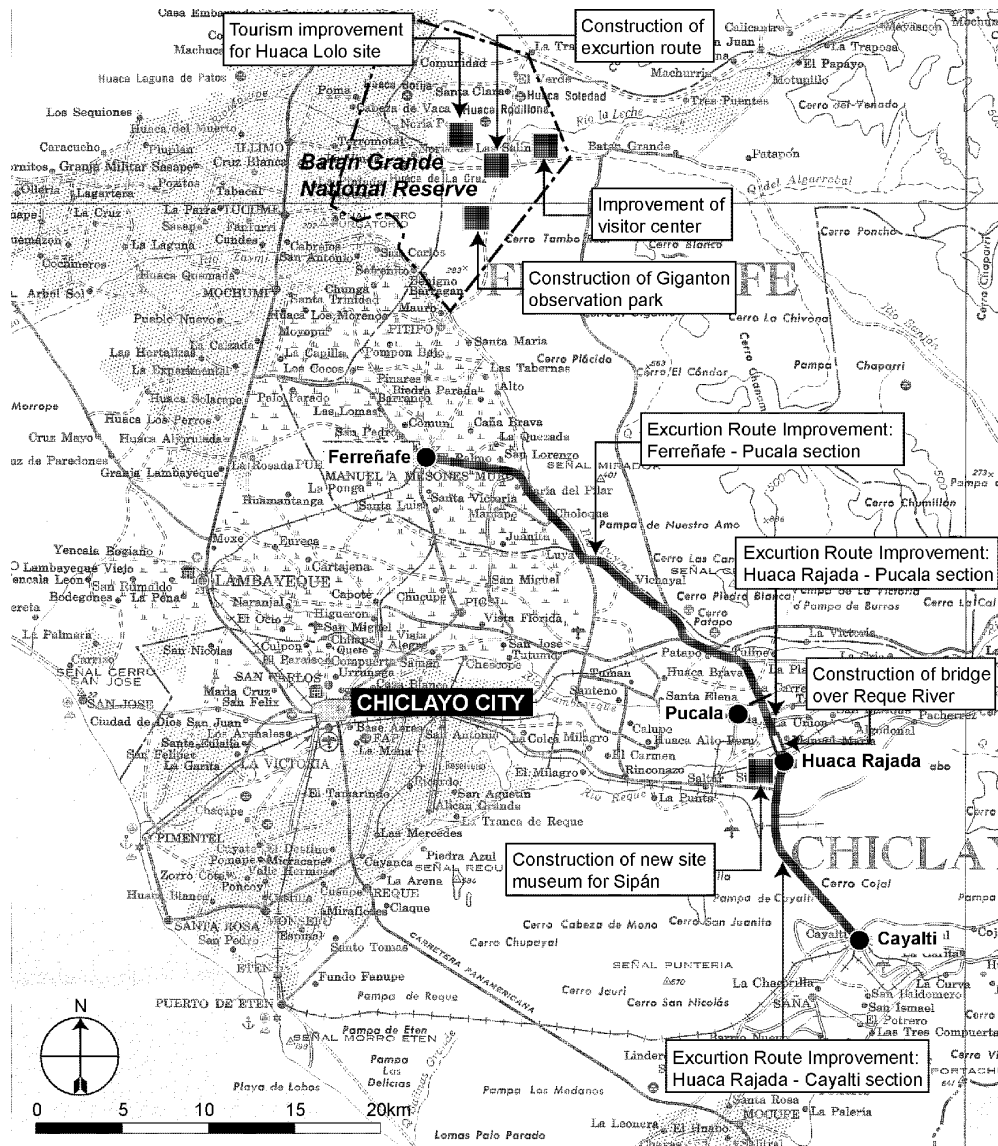
(1) Background

Bosque de Poma is located 35km to the north of Chiclayo. It is a nature area characterized by a lowland dry forest that is home to endemic species, in particular, of birds. The reserve zone is also known to have been a religious center in the prehispanic times accommodating more than 50 archaeological sites. Among them is Huaca Loro, at the foot of which the Sican Tomb famous for its golden artifacts was found. Climbing up to one of these pyramids or a nearby hill provides a panoramic view of an expanse of forest with a number of visible adobe structures. Due to its natural and cultural importance, the forest area was recently claimed as the Batan Grande Reserve Zone. With the same reason, it is considered to be one of the most competitive tourism sites in the Study Area.

Current problems of the reserve zone are extraction of woods for fuel, possible damage to archaeological sites, and difficulty for INRENA and INC to manage the area, as some of the land is privately owned. Tourism is expected to be one of the alternative sources of income for local people, which would encourage a sustainable use of the Reserve Zone.

Although a visitor center was built recently, visitor arrivals to the natural and cultural site is limited due to insufficient facilities and arrangements for visitors. This subproject is proposed to develop the tourism site to its full potential.

Figure 1.21 Location of the Subproject Site



Source: Departamento Lambayeque – Mapa Físico Político – Instituto Geográfico Nacional, JICA Study Team

(2) Objectives

The objectives of the subproject are:

- To improve excursion routes in the Reserve Zone;
- To construct a pedestrian bridge over the Rio La Leche;
- To re-excavate of the Sican Tomb for on-site-exhibition;
- To built observation facilities at the top of Cerro Gigantes; and
- To improve the existing visitor center.

(3) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The site is located in the Pitipo District, Ferreñafe Province, Lambayeque Department. The site is some 35km from Chiclayo City, which takes less than one hour by vehicle.

Table 1.14 Subproject Costs

Subproject Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
a. Excursion route construction	1) Excursion route (vehicle)	1,800.0	Gravel pavement W=4m
	2) Excursion route (pedestrian)	390.0	Gravel pavement W=2m
	Total	2,190.0	
b. Huaca Loro	1) Pedestrian bridge	100.0	Wooden structure, over the Rio la Reche W=1.5m L=100m
	2) Exhibition pit of Huaca Loro	30.0	Re-excavation of pit for exhibition (King's tomb)
	3) Parking area	20.0	Gravel pavement
	4) Toilet	9.4	
	5) Landscaping	6.0	30% of site area
	6) Site Preparation	5.0	
	7) Restoration of Huaca Loro	275.8	10% of subproject cost
Total	446.2		
c. Giganton observation park	1) Observation park	3.5	Construction of mirador at summit of Giganton
	2) Pedestrian trail	54.0	W=1m gravel pavement
	3) Parking area	20.0	Gravel pavement
	4) Toilet	9.4	
	5) Landscaping	3.9	30% of site area
	6) Site Preparation	3.3	For observation park, parking area and toilet
Total	94.1		
d. Improvement of visitor center	1) Visitor center	10.0	
	2) Landscaping	5.0	Installation of equipment and landscaping
	3) Site Preparation	12.5	
	Total	27.5	
A) Construction costs total		2,757.8	
B) Engineering and design		165.5	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		27.6	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		147.5	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Subproject costs total		3,098.4	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

b. Project components

Excursion Routes for Vehicles and Pedestrians including a Pedestrian Bridge

The existing excursion road is in a poor condition. It is muddy, dusty, narrow, and lacks in parking space. A proposed excursion route is 4-meter wide for vehicles and 2 meters wide for pedestrians with gravel pavement.

A pedestrian bridge should be built over the Rio La Leche as part of the excursion route to Huaca Lore/ Sican Tomb. Parking space and toilet facilities should be provided as well.

Re-excavation of Huaca Loro Pit (Sican Tomb)

There is not any sign indicating the site where the famous Sican Tomb was found, which is a disappointment for the visitors. It is necessary to re-excavate the Tomb, display replicas of the artifacts found in the tomb, and build a facility for on-site interpretation.

Observation Facilities at the top of Cerro Giganton

The INC-Lambayeque plans to develop an observation park at the top of Cerro Gigantes. A proposed subproject would be carried out in compliance with the INC's plan. With observation facilities, tourists would be able to enjoy a spectacular view and landscape of the algarrobo forest.

Improvement of Existing Visitor Center

It is necessary to improve the existing visitor center. Specifically, equipment should be installed for the interpretation of its history and ecosystem, and landscaping should be provided in the site of the visitor center.

c. Costs

Subproject costs are estimated at US\$ 3.10 million, which accounts for 6.8% of the whole project costs of the Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor. Details are shown in the table below.

d. Implementation Schedule

In the light of direct effects on, and urgency for, tourism promotion and heritage conservation, the projects is given the highest priority, which means it would be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.22 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Excursion routes construction				■ ■ ■			
b. Facilities for Huaca Lolo				■ ■ ■			
c. Giganton observation park				■ ■ ■			
d. Improvement of visitor center				■ ■ ■			
e. Restoration works					■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■

LEGEND

===== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

■ ■ ■ Construction

■ ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.10. Sign System Program

(1) General

a. Background

Installing signs and interpretation boards is an indispensable arrangement to receive visitors. They provide not only tourism information but also attract visitors to tourism sites. They are especially important for independent tourists who explore by themselves often influenced by the on-site information. Providing adequate information would improve visitor's impression that would greatly influence the competitiveness of tourism destination.

Although signs and interpretation boards are provided at some places in the Trujillo - Chiclayo Tourism Corridor, they are limited in number, and often lacks in systematic consistency. In cities like Trujillo where visitors are encouraged to roam about, it would be better if signs would be installed to guide visitors to planned walking routes.

Another problem is poor availability of information for non-Spanish speakers. Taking into account the future increase of visitors from outside the Latin America, at least, interpretation boards should be written in English in addition to Spanish to

cater not only for visitors from North America but also from Europe and Asia.

In this context, a program that systematically installs signs and interpretation boards is necessary. It is conceived that the program should be carried out by a single entity to ensure consistency in design.

b. Objectives

Objectives of the subproject are as follows:

- To install signs and information boards to provide visitors with necessary information, and
- To provide non-Spanish speakers with above-mentioned information.

(2) Sub-project Description

a. Site and location

The signboards should be provided at following places.

- Gate ways: Trujillo and Chiclayo airports
- Tour Routes: Panamerican highway, major roads (at major intersections)
- Major stopover cities: Trujillo, Pacasmayo, Chiclayo
- Tourism sites: the project sites mentioned above, other appropriate tourism sites and The historical center of Trujillo

b. Components

Types of signboards to be installed are as follows.

Guide signs

Guide signs should be provided to indicate direction to tourism objectives and sites, location of them, and major transportation facilities: airports, railway stations, and bus terminals. There are two types of signs as follows.

Direction sign

Direction sign is installed to guide visitors to a destination. Traffic sign on highway and street are the most common direction signs. They show a name of destinations with an arrow and distance on the signboard.

Table 1.15 Installation Criteria

Locations		Airports	Transport terminals	Panamerican highway	Major stopover cities	Tourism sites	Trujillo historical center
Guide Signs	Direction sign	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
	Location sign	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
Information boards	Information board	AA	AA	-	AA	AA	AA
	Route information board	AA	AA	-	AA	A	A
	- Corridor route	AA	AA	-	AA	A	A
	- Excursion route	A	A	-	AA	AA	A
	- City tour route	A	A	-	AA	AA	A
	- Site circulation route	-	-	-	-	AA	AA
Route information board	AA	AA	-	AA	AA	AA	
Interpretation board	-	-	-	A	AA	AA	

Note: AA (necessary), A (recommendable), - (not necessary)

Source: JICA Study Team

Location sign

Location sign indicates the names of destinations on signboard. The sign is usually installed in front of destination: tourism sites, transportation terminals or entrances of the places.

Information boardsInformation board

Information boards provide necessary information to visitors in tourism sites. Typical necessary information for the visitors are opening hours, entrance fees, and caution of site and facility. Layout map showing the name of each facility or area, with circulation routes as necessary, can be used for the information board.

Route information board

There are four types of tour routes in the Study Area. These boards show whole route alignment with distances and hours, major stopover points with names and descriptions for tourism resources and the existing location on a route. These are installed at major stopover points on the routes.

- Tourism corridor route
- Excursion route
- City tour route
- On site strolling route

Interpretation board

Interpretation board shows description on cultural/historical and natural tourism resources: history of site and building, story of folklore, cultural value, and some stories of objectives on the sites.

Installation criteria

The respective sign boards mentioned above should be installed at appropriate places. Installation criteria are summarized in table below.

Model site of signs installation (Trujillo historical center)The first step

1) Background

Trujillo historical center used to be surrounded by fortified wall, which is called Av. España at present. The town structure has preserved the original streets and blocks, while there are attractive historical buildings such as churches, convents, and former residences of prominent families. There are no tall modern buildings in the city center, and the electricity line is buried underground. Registration as UNESCO's World Heritage is being considered.

Therefore, beautification of the townscape and conservation of historical buildings are necessary to utilize the Trujillo historical center for a tourism product. However, many things are to be done in order to provide them as a tourism product. It is hard to find historical buildings and their name and information. Sidewalk is narrow and pedestrian mall is limited to small section. Parking space is not sufficient. Many historical buildings are closed not for admission.

For the first step of the beautification, pedestrian network with appropriate

sign/information boards should be improved for pleasant strolling. Intelligible signs can support the visitors while they are strolling.

2) Objectives

- To facilitate excursion of tourists in the historical core on foot and to make it tourism product
- To provide historical information and signs for understanding the rich historical climate

3) Location

Trujillo historical center, which has dimension of 1,400m in east – west and 1,000m in south - north, is located in the center of Trujillo City and original district of Trujillo fortification. The area is still active as the urban center of the city, which has several government offices, public facilities and a lot of commercial buildings.

The second step in the near future

1) Objectives

- To improve the historical townscape of Trujillo historical core and to raise the amenity
- To reinvigorate commercial activities in the historical core by increasing rambling visitors
- To conserve and restore the historical buildings and to prepare them for sightseeing

2) Project components

- Pedestrian mall: Jiron Pizarro should be pedestrian mall closing car traffic between Plaza de Armas and Jiron Colon. Thus pedestrian mall will continue from Plaza de Armas to Av. España. The existing pedestrian mall should be improved. (Pavement improvement and provision of street furniture) The facade of buildings along the pedestrian mall should be beautified not to disturb the historical atmosphere. The restoration should be basically done by respective building owners.
- Sidewalk: The sidewalk between the end of the pedestrian mall and remaining fortification wall (Parque del Baluarte) should be improved. Thus the tourist will be able to stroll comfortably from the parking in Parque del Baluarte to Plaza de Armas visiting historical buildings.
- Conservation/restoration of historical buildings and open to public: Damaged historical buildings are to be restored and generally the buildings should be improved. All historical buildings are to be open to public as much as possible.
- Preparation of pamphlets and maps of historical core and buildings: Tourist map with explanation of historical buildings in multi-language should be made for promotion of tourist excursion of the historical area. The serial number of historical buildings will be linked to the sign and information boards.

c. Costs

Project costs are estimated at US\$ 84,300, which accounts for 0.2% of the whole project cost of the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourism corridor. Details are shown below.

Table 1.16 Project Costs

Project Components		Costs (,000US\$)	Remarks
Sign system program	1) Sign and information	75.0	20 sets for Lambayeque and 30 sets for La Libertad
A) Construction costs total		75.0	
B) Engineering and design		4.5	Construction costs A) X 6%
C) Survey, study and preparation works		0.8	Construction costs A) X 1%
D) Contingency		4.0	Total costs A)+B)+C) X 5%
E) Project costs total		84.3	A)+B)+C)+D)

Source: JICA Study Team

d. Implementation schedule

In the light of direct effects on and urgency to visitor facilitation, the project is given higher priority, which means it will be implemented by the year 2005.

Figure 1.23 Implementation Schedule

Components	Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
a. Preparation of signs							

LEGEND

==== Preparation, Study, Survey, Investigation and EIA

■ Construction

■ ■ ■ Program execution

Source: JICA Study Team

1.2. Long-Term Projects

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 01

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF TERMINAL BUILDING OF TRUJILLO AIRPORT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	In order to accept international flight, immigration/custom facilities will be required. In case flights would be concentrated in short time, expansion of facility should be necessary.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Expansion/improvement of terminal building Provision of immigration/custom facilities			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CORPAC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CORPAC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes Trujillo airport is listed for Phase-2 of concession.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2015	Total Years	Fifteen years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Extension of runway by CORPAC; Concept of construction of New Trujillo airport			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 02

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR TRUJILLO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry	Commercial, business	Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand for infrastructure		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes New Trujillo international airport is presented in 'Development concept for North Trujillo area'. In distant future, new international airport will be necessary in order to accept increasing international visitors.	
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of new Trujillo international airport			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Construction of new Trujillo international airport			
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	MTC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	MTC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes Trujillo airport is listed for Phase-2 of concession.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years:	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Improvement of Trujillo airport			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 03

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	BEAUTIFICATION OF HUANCHACO COAST ROAD			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of Coast escape and amenity		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High Middle: Yes Low Huanchaco beach is popular and established destination for domestic (and international) tourists. The present Coastroad is separated to the beach by concrete wall and overhead wiring disturbs the landscape. The Coastroad should be improved as beach resort.			
1.6 Contents of Project	- Preparation of promenade with pavement which is more harmonious with the beach - Underground wiring - Provision of resting spot with shading roof			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	----- Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2003	to Year 2006	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Construction of Totorá boat visitor center			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 04

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF TOTORA BOAT VISITOR CENTER IN HUANCHACO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Conservation of Totora culture and plantation; Facilitation of center for Totora boat to tourists		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of totora boat visitor center; - presentation of totora boat culture and fishing - service of experience riding of totora boat with life jackets by local fishermen - conservation and research center of totora plantation			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Construction of totora boat visitor center			
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Cooperation of local community is required for experience riding of totora boat and totora plantation.			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2003	to Year 2006	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Coastpromenade improvement		These projects should be integrated each other.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 05

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONDITIONING OF PLATFORM			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Laredo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	3,000	Geography	Coast valley
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Agro-industry Commerce	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Execution of conservation, conditioning, infrastructure habilitation, site Museum, and vegetation sowing activities.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To promote and to project Galindo to national and international tourism.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It will permit in the Short-term (Direct Target), the diversify of Trujillo's province tourism offer, expanding the actual circuit with benefits for the social-economical development of the region and the province			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure and equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
	Studies		15,000.00	
	Execution		195,000.00	
	Technical Report		1,000.00	
	Total			\$ 211,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Government INC/MITINCI	Yes	Yes	International Cooperation
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes. Partial Financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes. As workers for the execution of programmed works.		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes, through technical assistance		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
	Chan Chan Master Plan Tourism adaptation of "Caballo Muerto" Complex		To complete and empower the tourism circuit of Trujillo province.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It's implementation is necessary in order to offer an archeological site, known as a great urban center of Moche or Mochica culture (500 AC) located in a geographical area (Valle Medio) not visited by tourists yet.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 06

1. Outline of Project (Laredo)				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY (PUESTA EN VALOR) OF HUACA DE LOS REYES			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Laredo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	3,000	Geography	Coast valley
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Agro-industry Commerce	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Execution of conservation, conditioning, tourism infrastructure habilitation, Site Museum and vegetation sowing activities.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To promote and to project Caballo Muerto Complex to national and international tourism.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It will permit in the Short-term (Direct Target), the diversify of Trujillo's province tourism offer, expanding the actual circuit with benefits for the social-economical development of the region and the province			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
	Studies		15,000.00	
	Execution Technical Report		190,000.00 1,000.00	
	Total			\$ 206,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Government INC/MITINCI	Yes	Yes	International Cooperation
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes. Partial financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes. Labor force (workers) for execution of programmed works.		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes, through technical assistance		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
	Chan Chan Master Plan Tourism adaptation of Galindo		To complete each other in order to enhance the tourism circuit of Trujillo province.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It's implementation is very important in order to offer a very ancient (3,000 BC) archeological site with exceptional religious art and geographical surroundings (Valle medio) not visited yet by tourists.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 07

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT (ECHO MUSEUM MOCHE 3000)			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Moche (Moche village)	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	100,000	Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Agricultural industry	Climate	Warm
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To be integrated to the official tourism route	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	To take knowledge of the cultural values and to expose them in a museum according its environment.			
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Central Government	BID		
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	District Municipality of Moche, Chavimochic Project, COFIDE			
2.2 Operating Bodies	ICAM Environment Conservation Institute			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Chavimochic		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Neighborhood committee of Moche village		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2002	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 08

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IDENTITY AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Trujillo, Moche, Huanchaco, Salaverry and Simbal	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	900,000	Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Agricultural Industry	Climate	Warm
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	To develop the artisan activity as an adding value			
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes Middle Low		With the handicrafts enterprises we could reduce the unemployed people	
	To elaborate the project " Identity and handicraft development"			
1.6 Contents of Project	To elaborate the project " Identity and handicraft development"			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost (US\$)
	Organization of workshops and capacitating			
	Total			30,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	MITINCI, Municipalities		BID	
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	COFIDE, BID			
2.2 Operating Bodies	ICAM, Municipalities			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Tree years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 09

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	BEATIFICATION OF ACCESS ROAD FROM DOWNTOWN TO CHAN CHAN SITE			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Trujillo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry	Commercial, residential	Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improve amenity for access to Chan Chan site and townscape		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	The sidewalk of Carretera Huanchaco from the inner ring road will be widened and extended to the site museum of Chan Chan, changing the number of lanes from 4 to 2. Planting and street furniture will be also prepared upgrading the landscape and safety/amenity of residents along the road.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road beatification	1.5 km		
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Coordination of bordering houses along the road is required.			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2004	Total Years	Five years
	Preparation (2000), Basic design and survey (2001), Detail design (2002), Construction (2003-2004)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Construction of Trujillo By-pass (Av. Villarreal Sur)		The north part of Av. Villarreal Sur up to the new bridge should be completed in advance.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 10

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE OF TRUJILLO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: Trujillo, Moche and Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand for infrastructure		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Upgrading citizen's living condition, invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes	
	The number of (tourists and) hotel rooms is expected to increase by --% from 2000 to 2005 and by --% from 2000 to 2015. The direct and indirect employment will grow accordingly. The level of consumption of water and power will also rise. In order to cope with the increasing demand, improvement and strengthening of infrastructure is indispensable. It is also part of general urban requirement not only for tourism but also for the public and industry.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Water supply: Improvement / expansion of water intake, water treatment plants, reservoir, pumps, piping, water meters, valves; (Coordination with Chavimochic project). Sewerage: Improvement / expansion of piping, sewage treatment plants, pumps. Electricity: Strengthening of sub-stations, feeder/distribution lines, improvement of generators in remote areas. Telephones: Improvement / expansion of telephone lines and cellular phone system. Solid waste: Improvement / expansion of collection system (collection vehicles), construction and proper operation of sanitary landfill site, strengthening recycling system.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: SEDALIB, Electricity: HIDRANDINA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: SEDALIB, Electricity: HIDRANDINA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes HIDRANDINA is private company. Private participation is expected in solid waste collection.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Citizen's cooperation is essential for waste collection and recycling. Water and power consumption should be optimized according to preparation of resources. (control against wasting resources and conservation of environment)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) Yes NGO's cooperation is important for sanitation and recycling.			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year	Total Years:	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 11

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	"CYOLU ANGANG ATIN SAM" ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Trujillo	District: -	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Mild
	Labor force	Artisans Farmers Fishermen	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct target) Provide products to the tourists		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Tourist and Cultural Projection	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	For the tourist to know about the results of the archeological and ethnographic research			
1.6 Contents of Project	Archeology and handicrafts workshops. Rooms for conference, research and exhibits.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Technical report Execution		US\$ 300,000	
	Total			US\$ 300,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
			Yes	Own resources
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It is necessary to show the cultural development of our community.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 12

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	COAST TOURIST CIRCUIT "CHAN CHAN – EL BRUJO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope and Huanchaco	District: Magdalena de Cao, Santiago de Cao and Huanchaco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Agricultural Industry	Climate	Warm
	Labor force		Others	Easy accesses
1.4 Object of Project	To create cultural and recreational tourism circuits			
	Short-term (Direct Target) 1) Coastroad; 2) Chan Chan – El Brujo		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Integrate a museums program.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It is a micro region with high cultural-environmental potentiality with gradual impairment			
1.6 Contents of Project	Proposal for alternative tourist development (beaches and archaeological sites)			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost (US\$)
	Road study (Huanchaco-Magdalena) Study of tourism conditionings Historical studies, etc.			
	Total			50,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Regional Government	BID, BM		Municipalities
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	BID, Community Development Program			
2.2 Operating Bodies	ICAM, municipalities involved			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
	Archaeological Project "El Brujo"; Tourism Development Project "Magdalena de Cao"		Tourism destiny with a high cultural attraction	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 13

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY OF ARQUITECTURAL COMPLEX "SAN AGUSTIN"			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	35,057	Geography	Slightly relief
	Major Industry	Rice Milling	Climate	Warm 28 C / 16 C
	Labor force	EAP 7,897	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Restoration of San Agustín Complex		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Recovery of complex for cultural and tourist purposes	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low Valuable architectonic remains from colonial religion in serious danger	
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost Pending to be actualized	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	La Libertad Regional Government			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes - Through donations			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes - Non-specialized volunteer work from religious groups and organized community			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	To Year 2004	Total Years	Four years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	"Turismo por la Fe" "Projecto Pakatnamu"		Make the holiday of Virgin Guadalupe a mayor event. To improve the tourist supply	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	We are attaching the first stage of the project, which has to be updated.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 14

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF PACATNAMU			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo and Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Protection of antiquities; Improvement of tourist observation and facilitation		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Promotion of archeological research and invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	This site is large and unique with excellent view of the coast and Jequetepeque valley, but it has not been prepared for visitors. Improvement work should be carried out for conservation of the site, tourist facilitation and archeological excavation/research. In order to introduce tourists and protect the site from damages, this project is impending. The more will the excavation advance, the more tourist attraction will be increase.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of protection and observation facility Construction of fence (necessary part) and gate Preparation of information boards Construction of observation tower (steel structure, 12 m high) Promotion of archeological excavation and research			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)

	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	INC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between NGOs etc.	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2005	Total Years	Six years
	Preparation (2000), Implementation (2001-2005)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Construction of visitor center at Pacatnamu Other projects for Pacatnamu			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 15

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF VISITOR CENTER FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF PACATNAMU			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo and Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of tourist observation and facilitation		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Promotion of archeological research and invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	There is no facility for visitors at the site. A visitor center with small museum (exhibition) and car parking is required for acceptance of tourists.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of visitor center; exhibition hall (model of original shape, historical/geographical explanation, information system by computer, computer graphics, replicas and originals); ticket office, research office, toilets, coffee shop, museum shop, storage; utilities (well, pump, piping, reserve tank; sewage treatment tank, seepage pit; generator and power distribution and satellite telephone), landscaping: car parking, paving, fence/gate, vegetation.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Construction of visitor center			
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	INC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes Operation of shops and coffee shops will be done by private sector.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes/ No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2006	to Year 2010	Total Years	Five years
	Preparation (2006), Implementation (2007-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Other projects for Pacatnamu			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 16

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL SITE FOR GUADALUPE AND PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo and Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
	Improvement of landscape and sanitation		Improvement of basic living condition	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	Near the entrance of the access road to Pacatnamu, solid waste is scattered as improper dumping site, disturbing the landscape, sense of arrival and image of Pacatnamu site. It should be cleared and cleaned. Basically sanitary landfill site should be constructed for final disposal of solid waste for Guadalupe and Pacasmayo Districts.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Clearance of solid waste near the entrance of the access road; Construction of sanitary landfill site; filling pit, embankment, road, office, weighbridge(truck scale), garage, storage, recycling center, heavy equipment (bulldozer, wheel loader, dump truck) utilities (well, pump, piping, reserve tank; sewage treatment tank, seepage pit; generator and power distribution and satellite telephone), landscaping: car parking, paving, fence/gate, vegetation.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Construction of sanitary landfill site			
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR-LL			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR-LL			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes/ No) Yes Collection of waste may be done by private sector.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes People's cooperation is necessary for proper discharge of waste, recycling and keeping the land clean.			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) ✓			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2006		to Year 2010	Total Years:5
	Preparation (2006), Implementation (2007-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Other projects for Pacatnamu			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 17

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS FROM PANAMERICANA (NEAR GUADALUPE) TO PACATNAMU SITE			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo and Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Small undulation
	Major Industry	none	Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of time and amenity for access to Pacatnamu site		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	The present condition of existing access road is bad (narrow and unpaved).			
1.6 Contents of Project	Improvement (construction) of road (about 15 km); Width of pavement: 6 m, total width 7.5m			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road improvement	15 km		
	Land acquisition			
	Total	15 km		
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2003	Total Years	Four years
	Preparation (2000), Basic design and survey (2001), Detail design (2002), Construction (2003)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Other Pacatnamu projects; sanitary landfill construction		Solid waste is dumped along the access near the crossing of Panamerican. Sanitary landfill site should be provided in order to dispose of solid waste properly. The scattered waste should be cleaned.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 18

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY OF HUACA DOS CABEZAS			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Jequetepeque	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	1,800	Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm/mild
	Labor force	fishing animal breeding	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Execution of conservation, conditioning, tourism infrastructure habilitation, and signal installation activities.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To promote and to project Dos Cabezas Complex to national and international tourism.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It will permit in the Short-term (Direct Target) incorporate this monumental site, associated to an attractive natural surroundings, to La Libertad-Lambayeque tourism circuit.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost
	Studies		15,000.00	
	Execution		250,000.00	
	Technical Report		1,500.00	
	Total			\$ 266,500.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Government INC/MITINCI	Yes	Yes	International Cooperation
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes. Partial Financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes. As workers for execution of programmed works		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes, through technical assistance		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
	Tourism adaptation of El Cañoncillo Complex: conditioning of Tecapa area		Completing each other in order to empower the tourism circuit of Pacasmayo province.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It's implementation will permit to conserve and adapt to tourism a monumental site with an important Mochica's wall art and a natural environment which is in risk now.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 19

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS FROM PANAMERICANA (NEAR ZAJON) TO DOS CABEZAS SITE			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo and Guadalupe	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of time and amenity for access to Dos Cabezas site		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	The present condition of existing access road is bad (narrow and unpaved).			
1.6 Contents of Project	Improvement (construction) of road (about 10 km); Width of pavement: 6 m, total width 7.5m Zajon - Dos Cabezas - Jequetepeque			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road improvement	10 km		
	Land acquisition			
	Total	10 km		
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2005		to Year 2008	Total Years: Four years
	Preparation (2005), Basic design and survey (2006), Detail design (2007), Construction (2007-2008)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 20

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF DOS CABEZAS			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Near the coast
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Protection of antiquities; Improvement of tourist observation and facilitation		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Promotion of archeological research and invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	This site has not been prepared for visitors. Improvement work should be carried out for conservation of the site, tourist facilitation and archeological excavation/research. In order to introduce tourists and protect the site from damages, this project is impending. The more will the excavation advance, the more tourist attraction will be increase.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of protection and observation facility Construction of fence (necessary part) and gate Preparation of information boards Promotion of archeological excavation and research			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	INC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2005	to Year 2010	Total Years	Six years
	Preparation (2005), Implementation (2006-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Construction of site museum at Dos Cabezas Other projects for Dos Cabezas			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 21

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF SITE MUSEUM FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF DOS CABEZAS			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	near the coast
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of tourist observation and facilitation		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Promotion of archeological research and invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	There is no facility for visitors at the site. A site museum (exhibition of excavated artifacts which are stored in Trujillo) and car parking is required for acceptance of tourists.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Construction of site; exhibition hall (model of original shape, historical/geographical explanation, information system by computer, computer graphics, replicas and originals); ticket office, research office, toilets, coffee shop, museum shop, storage; utilities (well, pump, piping, reserve tank; sewage treatment tank, seepage pit; generator and power distribution and satellite telephone), landscaping: car parking, paving, fence/gate, vegetation.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Construction of site museum			
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	INC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes/ No) Yes Operation of shops and coffee shops will be done by private sector.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2006	to Year 2010	Total Years	Five years
	Preparation (2006), Implementation (2007-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Other projects for Dos Cabezas			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 22

1. Outline of Project Pacas,Pacas				
1.1 Name of Project	CASA ENAFER: RECONSTRUCTION OF SERVICES AND URBAN AREAS OF THE HISTORICAL DOWNTOWN OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	35,000 (1999) Urban	Geography	Plain in the bay and in the Plateau, and uneven in the intersection of both
	Major Industry	Cement, services, Handicrafts, Tourism	Climate	26C in summer, mild the rest of the year
	Labor force	Qualified workers, employees, fishermen	Others	Migrants
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Consolidation		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Restoration, fixing and expansion	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Consolidation	270 m ²	US\$ 150	US\$ 40,500
	Restoration	270m ²	US\$ 300	US\$ 81,000
	Fixing	270m ²	US\$ 50	US\$ 13,000
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	EVADO initially	Yes	Yes	Municipalities Own resources
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes - Chamber of commerce			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No - Neighborhood meetings			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No - PAKATNAMU Association			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2002	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Remodeling works		Complementary (see plans)	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Declared Historical Monument by the RS N 2900-72-EED See file Code 3011			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 23

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONVENTION AND EXHIBITS CENTER AND CASINO OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	27,000	Geography	Bay
	Mayor Industry	Cement	Climate	Mild
	Labor force	Commerce Agriculture Tourism	Others	Good Hotel supply
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
	Regional Convention Center (Business Tourism)		Convention Center, Exhibits, etc. (Cultural, recreational, sports and business tourism).	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	The geographic location of Pacasmayo in the region: Departments of La Libertad, Lambayeque y Cajamarca.			
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
				Municipality of Pacasmayo
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year	to Year	Total Years	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Urban Expansion Municipal Project : New Central Plaza of the City, Civic Center, etc. To the South area of the community.		This proposal is related to the municipal policy of urban and tourist development of Pacasmayo.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Nowadays, representatives of different companies stay in Hotels of pacasmayo to carry out business operations in the Jequetepeque Valley (Provinces of Pacasmayo and Chepen).			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 24

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD INTEGRATION OF THE CASONA MONUMENTAL: RECOVERY OF BUILDINGS AND URBAN AREAS OF THE HISTORICAL DOWNTOWN OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	35,000 (1999) Urban	Geography	Plain and uneven
	Major Industry	Cement Services Tourism	Climate	26 C in summer mild the rest of the year
	Labor force	Workers Employees Fishermen	Others	Migrants
1.4 Object of Project Integral study of the roads and construction of sidewalks to implement the monumental area for tourism/ Urban Real Estate	Short-term (Direct Target) Sidewalk to Junin Street and ancillary streets from Huascar Street to Leoncio Prado Street		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) The whole Monumental zone	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Study and reconstruction of sidewalks, pavement and urban houses			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Sidewalks	400 X 8.50 3,400 m ²	2	S/. 100,000
	Houses	Estimated	Estimated	S/. 60,000
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	FONCOMUN	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Neighbors Meetings			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality and Chamber of commerce			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes - Owners of the zone		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes - Owners		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2002	Total Years	Two years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Remodeling of other areas		Monumental Tourist Area	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Beautification of the area, reorganization and prioritization of pedestrians and automobile traffic			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 25

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	HISTORICAL PIER OF PACASMAYO: FIXING OF BUILDINGS AND URBAN AREAS OF HISTORICAL DOWNTOWN OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	35,000 / 1995 Urban	Geography	Plain and uneven
	Major Industry	Cement Services Artisanship	Climate	Mild 260C – Summer
	Labor force	Fishermen	Others	Migrants
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Consolidation		Fixing	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Pilework and timberwork			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost To be quantified	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Consolidation of the operation	500 ml 10m width	Estimated	US\$ 100,000
	Total			US\$ 100,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Yes, Initially ENAPU	Yes	Yes	Own resources (Municipal)
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	No		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2001	Total Years	One year
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Casa ENAFER Remodeling of Av. 28 de Julio Grau dike		Integral Tourist area	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Transfer of ENAPU to municipality			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 26

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	BEAUTIFICATION AND CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL CENTER OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Conservation of historical center, Improvement of townscape		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	There are many historical buildings in the historical center of Pacasmayo. Many of them require rehabilitation and conservation, such as ex-custom building.			
1.6 Contents of Project	- Beautification and conservation of historical center of Pacasmayo			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes/ No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years:	
	Preparation (2000), Implementation (2001-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 27

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF INTERSECTION AND ACCESS FROM PANAMERICANA TO TOURIST FACILITY OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of access to Pacasmayo town; Promotion of attracting visitors to Pacasmayo town		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	The planned tourist facility development of Pacasmayo has the function of roadside amenity. The access from Panamericana to the facility and the coast should be improved and facilitated.			
1.6 Contents of Project	- Improvement of intersection of Panamerican (sign boards, marking, planting). - Improvement of access road from the intersection to the coast.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2005	to Year 2007	Total Years	Three years
	Preparation (2005), Basic design and survey (2006), Detail design (2007), Construction (2007)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Other projects for Pacasmayo town			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 28

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE OF PACASMAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: Pacasmayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand for infrastructure		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Upgrading citizen's living condition, Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes The number of (tourists and) hotel rooms is expected to increase by --% from 2000 to 2005 and by --% from 2000 to 2015. The direct and indirect employment will grow accordingly. The level of consumption of water and power will also rise. In order to cope with the increasing demand, improvement and strengthening of infrastructure is indispensable. It is also part of general urban requirement not only for tourism but also for the public and industry.	
1.6 Contents of Project	Water supply: Improvement / expansion of water intake, water treatment plants, reservoir, pumps, piping, water meters, valves. Sewerage: Improvement / expansion of piping, sewage treatment plants, pumps. Electricity: Strengthening of sub-stations, feeder/distribution lines. Telephones: Improvement / expansion of telephone lines and cellular phone system. Solid waste: Improvement / expansion of collection system (collection vehicles), construction and proper operation of sanitary landfill site, strengthening recycling system.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: SEDALIB, Electricity: HIDRANDINA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: SEDALIB, Electricity: HIDRANDINA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes HIDRANDINA is private company. Private participation is expected in solid waste collection.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Citizen's cooperation is essential for waste collection and recycling. Water and power consumption should be optimized according to preparation of resources. (Control against wasting resources and conservation of environment).			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between NGOs etc.	(Yes / No) Yes NPO's cooperation is important for sanitation and recycling.			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other project	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 29

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF "EL CANONCILLO" FOREST			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: San Pedro de Lloc	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	1,000	Geography	Coast plain
	Major Industry	Agriculture Rice	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Farmers Cattle	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	If the forest is not protected, one of the most important natural resources of the northern area of Peru will be destroyed. Algarrobo is a plant widely used in the Mochica and Chimu cultures			
1.6 Contents of Project	1. Studies (Biology, conservation, anthropology, archeology, education, tourism, legal, planning) 2. Report 3. Execution of the activities proposed			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Studies		US\$ 11,000	
	Report	08	US\$ 2,000	
	Execution	01	US\$ 135,500	
	Total			US\$ 148,500
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
			Yes	Organized Community
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2010	Total Years	Ten years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Its execution is essential for the protection and tourist management of the forest since nowadays it is being rapidly destroyed. It represents a tourist attraction alternative to Trujillo-Chiclayo circuit because it is located between both cities.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 30

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY (PUESTA EN VALOR) OF TECAPA SECTOR			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: San Pedro de Lloc	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	11,000	Geography	Coast valley
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm/mild
	Labor force	Commerce animal breeding	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Conservation, conditioning, tourism infrastructure habilitation of natural and cultural components.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To promote and to project El Cañoncillo Complex and it's natural surroundings (forest, lagoons), to national and international tourism.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low It will make possible to stop the factors of damage; and to conserve and incorporate natural surroundings to tourism together with monumental zone.	
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost
	Studies		25,000.00	
	Execution		500,000.00	
	Technical Report		5,000.00	
	Total			\$ 530,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Government Municipality INC/MITINCI	Yes	Yes	International Cooperation
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes. Partial financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes. Labor force for execution of works.		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes, through technical assistance		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
	Tourism adaptation of Huaca Dos Cabezas: conditioning of Huaca Dos Cabezas.		To complete each other in order to enhance the tourism circuit of Pacasmayo province.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It's implementation will make possible to conserve the intervened sector, and to start tourism conditioning integrating it's natural components (lagoons, forest, fauna), to the cultural components.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 31

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS FROM PANAMERICANA (NEAR SAN PEDRO DE LLOC) TO PUEMAPE			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Pacasmayo	District: San Pedro de Lloc	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of time and amenity for access to Puemape		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes The present condition of existing access road is bad (narrow and unpaved).	
1.6 Contents of Project	Improvement (construction) of road (about 10 km); Width of pavement: 6 m, total width 7.5m			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road improvement Land acquisition	10 km		
	Total	10 km		
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) ✓			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years:	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 32

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST INVENTORY			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Ascope	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	9850	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Farmers	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Diagnosis of the situation of the tourist resources		Utilization of the most important tourist resources	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It has potential tourist resources			
1.6 Contents of Project	Study and equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 10,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 25,000	
	Execution		US\$ 400,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 35,000	
	Total			US\$ 470,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Tourism, University			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor Tourist Development plan of Ascope		To keep the flow of tourism in this area	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	The tourist inventory is the prime component for any other proposals for the tourist development of any zones			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 33

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ADAPTATION FOR TOURISM OF THE LA LAGUNA COMPLEX			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Ascope	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	9,850	Geography	Coast and plain territory
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Animal raising Commerce	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Recovery and fixing of the basic infrastructure		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Projection of the complex for the national and international tourism	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	Immediate execution of activities to preserve and recover a resource with diverse supply (natural and cultural) to promote the social and economical development of the province			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Studies		US\$ 25,000	
	Execution		US\$ 450,000	
	Technical report		US\$ 1,500	
	Total			US\$ 476,500
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government Municipality	Yes	Yes	Own resources
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes - Financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes - Personnel for programmed activities in the project (Labor force)		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Urgent execution to stop the destruction of this important archeological center so that its installations and equipment could be used for tourism and for the social and economical development of the province of Ascope.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 34

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST EDUCATION PROGRAM			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District:	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	108,976	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Small traders Farmers	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Design programs to create tourist consciousness in the community		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Identify and know the importance of the tourist activity for local development	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies and equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Studies		US\$ 40,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 30,000	
	Execution		US\$ 4'000,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 50,000	
Total				US\$ 4,120,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central government	Yes	Yes	Municipalities
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2001	to Year 2010	Total Years	Ten years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo – Chiclayo corridor Tourist development plan for Ascope			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Community is the fundamental base for the development of tourism			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 35

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST ACCESSIBILITY			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District:	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	108,976	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Traders and Farmers	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) To implement the access roads to tourist resources		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To improve the transportation services to tourist attractions	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	Most of the tourist attractions are not so visited because they do not have adequate access roads			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies and equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 30,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 40,000	
	Execution		US\$ 3,000,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 40,000	
	Total			US\$ 3,110,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2010	Total Years	Ten years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor		To integrate Ascope and to increase the tourist supply in this corridor.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	To have access to tourist attractions is a priority for an area to be developed. For that reason, this project is considered to be one of the most important projects.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 36

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE PROVINCE OF ASCOPE			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District:	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	108,976	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Traders Farmers	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) To implement the adequate conditions Ascope to become a tourist attraction		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Integrate the province of Ascope to the Trujillo-Chiclayo tourist corridor.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Infrastructure, education, recovery of tourist attractions.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 120,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 60,000	
	Execution		US\$ 15,500,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 112,000	
	Total			US\$ 15,792,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2006	Total Years	Six years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor		The relation will be established depending on the outlines	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	The tourist development plan of Ascope is a long-term proposal where all the actors of development are involved: industry, agriculture, trade, institutions, State and the neighborhood.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 37

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND HABILITATION FOR TOURISM OF FACALA (ASCOPE)			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Ascope	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Coast middle valley
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	6,000	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Investigation and conservation of the monument		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To adequate it for tourism purposes	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low Conservation, development and to increase jobs on tourism.	
1.6 Contents of Project	Its conservation and the importance of the site as a ceremonial center.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
	Human resources		50,000.00	
	Materials		30,000.00	
	Total			80,000.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	From JICA			
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Municipality of Ascope, National University of Trujillo			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, National University of Trujillo, INC-La Libertad.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes (with an organized population)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2001	Total Years	One year
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 38

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CANAL DE LA CUMBRE RECOVERY AND PROMOTION			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Chicama	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2,000	Geography	Plain
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Agriculture	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Make the necessary repairs to be used as a tourism attraction and clean the channel		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Utilization of the channel as a tourist resource	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies (Archeology, tourism, planning, etc) Report Execution			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
			Yes	
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2005	Total Years	Five years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	This is a unique tourist attraction in America. It is close to the Panamericana Highway on the route of Trujillo to Chiclayo.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 39

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS FROM HUANCHACO TO MAGDALENA DE CAO VIA SAN PEDRO DE CAO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Chocope	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Improvement of time and amenity for access to El Brujo site		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	There is no road between Huanchaco and San Pedro De Cao along the coast. This road will provide faster access from Huanchaco and southern part of Trujillo city and will form circuit route Trujillo – El Brujo – Pacasmayo.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Road construction: Huanchaco – San Pedro De Cao. Road improvement: San Pedro De Cao – Magdalena De Cao including improvement of the bridge over Chicama river.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road construction	25 km	100	2,500
	Road improvement	15 km	100	2,500
	Land acquisition			
	Total	40 km		5,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR-LL			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR-LL			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Coordination of bordering houses along the road is required.			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2006	to Year 2010	Total Years	Five years
	Preparation (2006), Basic design and survey (2007), Detail design (2008), Construction (2008-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	Improvement of Chocope – El Brujo road; Other El Brujo projects			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 40

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST MICROENTERPRISES: GASTRONOMY AND HANDICRAFTS FOR TOURISM IN MAGDALENA DE CAO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2,138	Geography	Plain Coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Semitropical
	Labor force	Farmers Fishermen	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Organize and implement tourist microenterprises satisfying the needs of tourists		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Improve the local tourist supply: facilities and to revalue cultural activities	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low Cultural heritage must be used to directly benefit the inhabitants of those specific areas.	
1.6 Contents of Project	Study and Equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 15,000	
	Plan Design		US\$ 20,000	
	Execution		US\$ 1,700,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 30,000	
	Total			US\$ 1,765,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipalities
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Directorate of Tourism and the University			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo corridor Tourist Development Plan for Ascope		To consolidate the tourist supply of this corridor	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It is necessary to take advantage of the own resources of a place with potential for tourism to benefit the community.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 41

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	MUSEUM			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2,318	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Small scale fishing Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Farmers Fishermen Cattle breeders	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Implement the tourist attractions		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Improve the tourist supply integrally	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low Lack of private investment to finance this type of project	
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Studies		US\$ 10,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 15,000	
	Execution		US\$ 50,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 35,000	
	Total			US\$ 110,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Mochica Corridor			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Provide better services. There is no private investment in this field.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 42

1. Outline of Project:				
1.1 Name of Project	TOURIST RECREATIONAL CENTER			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2,318	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Small scale fishing Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Agriculture Fishing Cattle	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	To design the proper implementation to evaluate the condition of the services provided		Improve the tourist supply of Magdalena de Cao	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	Due to the lack of an Institution that provides this type of service			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 8,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 15,000	
	Execution		US\$ 400,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 30,000	
	Total			US\$ 453,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality Own resources
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Due to the lack of these type of companies that provide good services concerning recreational activities.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 43

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RURAL TOURISM			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2,318	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Agriculture Fishing Cattle raising	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Planning of areas of development of rural tourism in the district		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Consolidate a rural attraction in the northern of Peru	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	Immediate utilization of natural and cultural resources of the district that otherwise would not be utilized in an inadequate way.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 22,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 30,000	
	Execution		US\$ 2,000,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 40,000	
	Total			US\$ 2,092,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Own resources
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2001	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor Tourist Development plan of Ascope		To improve the tourist supply in the area	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Rural tourism as a local development model. The inhabitants should take advantage of the resources they have to satisfy their own needs.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 44

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	COMPLEX FOR TOURISM AT MAGDALENA DE CAO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	5,000	Geography	Coast Plain
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Hot
	Labor force	1,200	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-Term (Direct Target) Develop tourism at Magdalena de Cao		Long-Term (Comprehensive Target) Increase the tourism frontier in the region.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes Middle: Yes Low: Yes			
	To increase the labor force. To elevate tourism potentiality. To create more economical resources.			
1.6 Contents of Project	The importance of El Brujo, the quality of the handicrafts and the tradition of the village.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
	Human resources		150,000.00	
	Materials		800,000.00	
	Others		50,000.00	
	Total			1,000,000.0
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	JICA			
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	The Municipality of Magdalena de Cao, National University of Trujillo, INC La Libertad			
2.2 Operating Bodies	INC-La Libertad, National University of Trujillo			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	To Year 2001	Total Years	One year
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects Archaeological Project El Brujo		Description of relativity Agreement of cooperation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 45

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ARTISAN FISHING AS A TOURISM ATTRACTION			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Magdalena de Cao	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	5,000	Geography	Coast plain
	Major Industry	Fishing and agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	1,200	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) To recover artisan fishing		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Self sustainable development; tourism attraction	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low	
To increase the labor force. To elevate tourism potentiality. To create more economical resources.				
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)
	Human resources	30 persons	500.00	15,000.00
	Materials			20,000.00
	Others			10,000.00
	Total			190,000.00 (per one year)
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	From JICA			
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Municipality of Magdalena de Cao			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Fishing Ministry and fishers.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) Yes (JICA - DETEC)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2,000	to Year 2,001	Total Years	One Year
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 46

1. Outline of Project (La, Asc, Razuri)				
1.1 Name of Project	PRESERVATION OF TOURIST RESOURCES			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Razuri	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	8,045	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Fishing	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Fishermen Farmers Commerce	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Evaluation of tourist resources identifying the causes of the damages		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To maintain the integrity of the resources	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	To preserve the tourist resources to promote the utilization of those attractions so they can maintain the resources with the money they generate.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 20,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 30,000	
	Execution		US\$ 2'000,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$40,000	
	Total			US\$ 2,090,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2001	to Year 2006	Total Years	Five years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor Tourist Development Plan of Ascope		Consolidation of the northern area through the diversification of the tourist supply	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	The tourist activity has to be planned taking as a basis the self-sustainability, which will allow the preservation and conservation of the natural and cultural resources that a determined area has.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 47

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	SUSTAINABLE TOURIST PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Ascope	District: Razuri (Villa Puerto Malabrigo)	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	8,045	Geography	Plain coast
	Major Industry	Industry Fishing	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Fishing Commerce Industry	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	To carry out tourist planning and its sustainable development from the inventory of tourist attractions and resources such as: the longest wave in the world.		To consolidate Puerto Malabrigo as a tourist attraction for natural excursions, adventures so that it can be integrated to the northern group.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
The tourist resources and attractions make possible the planning of the tourism and its sustainable development				
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Study		US\$ 25,000	
	Plan design		US\$ 30,000	
	Execution		US\$ 2,500,000	
	Evaluation / monitoring		US\$ 50,000	
	Total			US\$ 2,615,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	Central Government	Yes	Yes	Municipality
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies	Municipality, Regional Directorate of Industry and Tourism, University of Trujillo.			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2001	To Year 2005	Total Years	Five years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of the relation	
	Trujillo-Chiclayo Corridor Tourist Development Plan of Ascope		Consolidation of the northern group through the diversification of the tourist supply.	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	To accomplish the active participation of the community and public and private institutions for an adequate management of the planning of its main attraction "The longest wave in the world".			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 48

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	GUANAPE ISLANDS RECOVERY AND PROMOTION			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Vuru	District: Vuru	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	2	Geography	Guano Islands
	Major Industry	Guano	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Seasonal guano exploitation	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) To have a private ship for visits to the islands		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Make the islands become a tourist attraction with all the facilities required	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	The project is oriented to acquire a ship for tourism so a promotional campaign can be started. Later some watchtowers and docks can be built to be used for tourist purposes.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Equipment		US\$ 18,970	
	Maintenance		US\$ 12,000	
	Personnel and tour guides			
	4 Watchtowers		US\$ 20,000	
	Dock		US\$ 25,000	
	Brochures		US\$ 2,000	
	Total			US\$ 77,970
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
			Yes	
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	The Guanape Islands are unique in the northern coast and they could be a tourist attraction of first level			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 49

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY OF THE KENETO CASTLE AND MONOLITHS			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Viru	District: Viru	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	1,000	Geography	Plain Coast
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Warm
	Labor force	Farmers Cattle breeding	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Cleaning, signs, fixing, light house and brochures. Recovery of both monuments. Promotion of monuments.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Tourist exploitation	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies Report Execution			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	- Signs - Ground removal - Studies - Promotional material - Fixing of access roads		US\$ 6,500 US\$ 6,500 US\$ 6,000 US\$ 3,500 US\$ 2,500	
	Total			US\$ 25,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
			Yes	Organized communities
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Yes		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year 2000	to Year 2003	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Its execution is important because its potential as a tourist attraction (a castle and monoliths in conjunction with nature). It represents a complete attraction in the Trujillo-Chiclayo circuit.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 50

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ROAD IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS FROM PANAMERICANA (NEAR VIRU) TO QUENETO VIA CASTILLO TOMABAL			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Viru	District: Viru	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
	Improvement of time and amenity for access to Queneto		Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes The present condition of existing access road is bad (narrow and unpaved).	
1.6 Contents of Project	Improvement (construction) of road (about 12 km); Width of pavement: 6 m, total width 7.5m			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Road improvement	12 km		
	Land acquisition			
	Total	12 km		
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years:	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 51

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RECOVERY (PUESTA EN VALOR) OF CERRO DE LAS MONJAS			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: La Libertad	Province: Sánchez Carrión	District: Huamachuco	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	10,000	Geography	Inter Andean valley (sierra)
	Major Industry	Agriculture	Climate	Mild/cold
	Labor force	Commerce Mining	Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Execution of conservation, conditioning, tourism infrastructure habilitation and signals installation activities in Cerro de Las Monjas.		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) To promote and to project Marcahuamachuco Complex to national and international tourism.	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High: Yes	Middle	Low	
	It will make possible to assure conservation of an archeological complex constructed in stone with exceptional characteristics in the Northern Sierra, and to attract tourists visits.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Studies, infrastructure and equipment			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost (US\$)	Total Cost
	Studies		25,000.00	
	Execution		300,000.00	
	Technical Report		1,500.00	
	Total			\$ 326,500.00
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
	Government Municipality INC/MITINCI	Yes	Yes	International Cooperation
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	Partial financing		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)	As labor force (workers) for the execution of works.		
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)	Technical assistance		
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	Three years
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relativity	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	It is implementation will make possible integration of the Northern tourism circuit to the Andean part of La Libertad, offering a monumental archeological site with a natural surroundings of unique characteristics.			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 52

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	RELOCATION OF CHICLAYO'S AIRPORT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: -	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	1,029,199	Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Sugar Cane	Climate	
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			US\$ 30,000,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
	US\$30,000,000			
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	No		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	From Year	to Year	Total Years	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Airport located outside the urban limits. Proposal in "Pampas de Morrope"			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 53

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	BEAUTIFICATION OF HISTORICAL CENTER OF CHICLAYO (PLAZA DE ARMAS)			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Chiclayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Increase amenity of city center; Conservation of historical monument		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Plaza de Armas of Chiclayo is surrounded by historical buildings such as cathedral and municipality, and is the commercial and business center. There is no parking space. Electrical poles, overhead wiring and some buildings/sign-boards spoil the historical townscape. Convent de Santa Maria is under restoration and is closed.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)

	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes/ No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000	to Year 2010	Total Years	Ten years
	Preparation (2000), Implementation (2001-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 54

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF CHICLAYO AIRPORT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Chiclayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity and economy	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project	Expansion/improvement of terminal building Improvement of handling facility			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CORPAC			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CORPAC			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) No			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2006	to Year 2010	Total Years:5	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 55

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE OF CHICLAYO			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Chiclayo	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Coping with increasing demand for infrastructure		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Upgrading citizen's living condition, Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low: Yes	
	The number of (tourists and) hotel rooms is expected to increase by --% from 2000 to 2005 and by --% from 2000 to 2015. The direct and indirect employment will grow accordingly. The level of consumption of water and power will also rise. In order to cope with the increasing demand, improvement and strengthening of infrastructure is indispensable. It is also part of general urban requirement not only for tourism but also for the public and industry.			
1.6 Contents of Project	Water supply: Improvement / expansion of water intake, water treatment plants, reservoir, pumps, piping, water meters, valves. Sewerage: Improvement / expansion of piping, sewage treatment plants, pumps. Electricity: Strengthening of sub-stations, feeder/distribution lines, improvement of generators in remote areas. Telephones: Improvement / expansion of telephone lines and cellular phone system. Solid waste: Improvement / expansion of collection system (collection vehicles), construction and proper operation of sanitary landfill site, strengthening recycling system.			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: EPSEL SA, Electricity: Electro Norte SA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.2 Operating Bodies	Water supply/sewerage: EPSEL SA, Electricity: Electro Norte SA, Solid waste: municipality			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes Private participation is expected in solid waste collection.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) No Citizen's cooperation is essential for waste collection and recycling. Water and power consumption should be optimized according to preparation of resources. (Control against wasting resources and conservation of environment)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No NPO's cooperation is important for sanitation and recycling.			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years:	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile: No. 56

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	ETEN SEAPORT			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Etén	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population	1,029,199	Geography	Coast
	Major Industry	Sugar Cane	Climate	22° C
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target)		Long-term (Comprehensive Target)	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle	Low	
1.6 Contents of Project				
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity (length, area and etc.)	Unit cost	Total Cost
	Total			US\$ 200,000,000
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donations	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies				
2.2 Operating Bodies				
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No)	No		
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No)			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No)			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year	to Year	Total Years	
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.	Port necessary for the reinforcement of the CETICO (free trade zone) of Piura, alternate to Bayovar and Paita. Support of the mining, agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities. Project in development			

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 57

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	IMPROVEMENT OF MONSEFU HANDICRAFT TOWN			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Monsefú	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	Flat
	Major Industry	Commercial, business	Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Promotion of small local grassroots industry Promotion of sales of souvenir and local economy Promotion of handicraft production		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Conservation of historical center; invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	The present souvenir shop zone is rather monotonous and is not so much attractive. Improvement is necessary for invigoration and promotion.			
1.6 Contents of Project	- Landscaping of handicraft shopping zone (pavement, vegetation, lighting, parking space) - Provision of shading screen to form shopping arcade - Provision of workshops to show the process of production with direct sales corner			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)
	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes Those who are engaged in handicraft are mainly private.			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes / No) Yes Cooperation with those who are engaged in handicraft is essential.			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2005	to Year 2007	Total Years	Three years
	Preparation (2005), Design (2006), Construction (2007), Program and software (2006-2007)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

Trujillo-Chiclayo Tourism Corridor Project Profile No. 58

1. Outline of Project				
1.1 Name of Project	CONSERVATION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF IGLESIA SAN AUGUSTIN			
1.2 Location of Site	Department: Lambayeque	Province: Chiclayo	District: Zaña	
1.3 Socioeconomic and Natural Situation of Project Site	Population		Geography	
	Major Industry		Climate	Dry
	Labor force		Others	
1.4 Object of Project	Short-term (Direct Target) Increase amenity of city center; Conservation of historical monument		Long-term (Comprehensive Target) Invigorating tourism activity	
1.5 Priority (Reasons of Importance of Project)	High	Middle: Yes	Low	
	Iglesia San Augustin is valuable historical remain, but it is considerably damaged and the structure is not safe. There is no facility for visitors for presenting history and culture.			
1.6 Contents of Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of Iglesia San Augustin (Reinforcement of structure and partial reconstruction) - Construction of historical museum - Construction of open air theater - Preparation of parking space 			
1.7 Outline of Necessary Cost	Items	Quantity	Unit cost (1000 US\$)	Total Cost (1000 US\$)

	Total			
1.8 Assumed Way of Securing Budget (Name of Sources)	Government	Commercial Banks	Donation	Others
2. Implementation of Project				
2.1 Development Bodies	CTAR			
2.2 Operating Bodies	CTAR			
2.3 Participation of Private Sector	(Yes / No) Yes			
2.4 Involvement of Inhabitants / Local Communities	(Yes/ No) Yes			
2.5 Cooperative Relations between Nonprofit-making Organizations (NGOs etc.)	(Yes / No) No			
2.6 Implementation Schedule	from Year 2000		to Year 2010	Total Years:
	Preparation (2000), Implementation (2001-2010)			
3. Others				
3.1 Relations between other Projects	Name of related projects		Description of relation	
	The access road from Panamericana to Zaña is to be improved in 2000 by MTC.			
3.2 Other Comments, Special Conditions and etc.				

