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**World Heritage
Patrimoine mondial**

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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Thirty-first session / Trente et unième session

**Christchurch, New Zealand / Christchurch, Nouvelle Zélande
23 June - 2 July 2007 / 23 juin - 2 juillet 2007**

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION/INFORME DE MISION



Name of the property (SP) (ID Number) / Nom du bien (Etat partie) (ID)

Dates of the mission / Dates de la mission

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

- WHC-07/31.COM/7A WHC-07/31.COM/7A.Add
 WHC-07/31.COM/7B WHC-07/31.COM/7B.Add

**REPORT ON THE REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO THE HISTORIC
SANTUARY OF MACHU PICCHU (PERU)**

FROM April 22 to 30th April of 2007

The State of Conservation of the World Heritage site: The Historic Sanctuary of

Machu Picchu, Peru

Report of the UNESCO-IUCN-ICOMOS Mission to Machu

Picchu, Peru

22 April to 30 April 2007

(Final report, June 14, 2007)





La propuesta considera la ampliación de línea férrea desde la Central Hidroeléctrica hasta el puente Carrilluchayoc

**REPORT ON THE MISSION TO THE
HISTORIC SANCTUARY OF MACHU PICCHU (PERU)
22 April to 30 April 2007
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	page 6
2- BACKGROUND INFORMATION	page 6
-Examination of the state of conservation by the World Heritage Committee (1999-2005).	page 6
-Justification for the 2007 mission.	page 15
3- NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY	page 18
-Legal framework	page 18
-Institutional framework	page 18
4- SUMMING UP REVIEW TO THE RECOMMENDATION FORMULATED BY THE 2002 REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION	page 18
5- SOC 2007 AND UNESCO-IUCN-ICOMOS MISSION OF APRIL-MAY 2007	page 19
-Cultural Heritage	page 20
-Natural Heritage	page 21
-Additional issues before the mission	page 23
6- THE MISSION 23-30 APRIL 2007	page 24
-Cultural component	page 25
-Natural component	page 26
-Governance: Urban planning, social component, tourism	page 30
7- GENERAL CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS to be urgently taken	page 50

8- STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

page 52

- Discussion Paper (in Spanish)
- Achievements of the meeting and recommendations.
- Conclusions of the Working Groups and list of participants (in Spanish, attached separately)

page 52

page 52

page 52

ANNEXES

- I. Mission team
- II. Programmes of Visits and Meetings
- III. Photos
- IV. Results of the workshop (in a separate document)

page 59

page 61

page 74

1- Acknowledgements

The mission team expresses its appreciation for the full co-operation and support it received from the national, local and regional authorities. The members of the mission would like to thank the national, regional and local representatives of the Institutions of the Management Unit of Machu Picchu: INRENA, INC, Cusco Regional Government and MINCETUR. We very much appreciated the availability of the Mayors of the Urubamba Municipalities, EGEMSA and PERU RAIL representatives for discussing with the members of the mission the current situation of the core and buffer zone of the Sanctuary. The Mission team was deeply touched by the willingness of all the institutional representatives who participated in the Cusco workshop to work together towards improving the management of Machu Picchu. It also expresses its gratitude to the Representative of UNESCO in Peru and her staff for the logistic support provided in the preparation of the mission.

A comprehensive picture of such a complex site was possible thanks the hospitality, availability and friendliness with which the mission team was received.

14 June 2007

2- Background Information

-Examination of the state of conservation by the World Heritage Committee (1999-2005)

The Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1983 under both cultural and natural criteria.

The management arrangements and planning mechanisms for the preservation of the Sanctuary have been of serious concern to the World Heritage Committee for many years. Specific projects, such as a proposed cable car from Machu Picchu village to the Ciudadela and a hotel extension, were also brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee as having a potential negative impact on the conservation of the Sanctuary.

A first expert mission to assess the management and state of conservation of the site was undertaken by experts of IUCN and ICOMOS in October 1997. Following recommendations of the Committee and its Bureau, in October 1998, the Government of Peru adopted a Master Plan for the site and in June 1999 a Management Unit was created under the leadership of the directors of both the Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) and the National Institute for Culture (INC).

At the request of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-third session, a second mission of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, IUCN and ICOMOS was undertaken in October 1999 with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of the Master Plan and Management Unit for the Sanctuary, the status of the cable car and other projects, options for extension of the site and the overall state of conservation of the Sanctuary. The report of this mission was submitted to the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee and fully endorsed by it.

In June 2001, the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee deemed it necessary to request UNESCO, IUCN and ICOMOS to undertake a third mission to assess the implementation of the recommendations of the mission of 1999 and, in response to damage caused to the Intihuatana sundial, to look into the policy for the commercial use of the site. The mission was undertaken from 25 February to 1 March 2002.

The 2002 Mission found that only a few of the recommendations of the 1999 Mission had been fully implemented. Planning and management arrangements for the Sanctuary, which are fundamental requirements for effective site conservation, had improved only marginally. A variety of studies undertaken by the Machu Picchu Programme had provided sound information on, and analysis of, many of the critical problems confronting the Sanctuary. However, this information was used only rarely as the basis for concrete decisions and action. In effect, the planning and management arrangements for the Sanctuary remained inadequate. Most of the Sanctuary's many stakeholders continued to act in their own self-interest, with little regard for the guidelines established in the Master Plan or the effects of their actions on the conservation of the site, or the sustainable development of the region.

Access to the Sanctuary and to the Ciudadela remains as it has been for many years, except that the railway connection between Cusco and Machu Picchu village has been given out as a private concession. The result was a marginal improvement in service, hefty increases in passenger and freight rates, and decision-making on this vital transportation link totally independent of the Sanctuary Management Unit. No credible studies of the alternatives for transportation to the Sanctuary from Cusco, or within the Sanctuary were undertaken at that time.

The recommendations of the 1999 Mission regarding new infrastructure for visitor services around the Ciudadela were partially implemented. Permits for the construction of the proposed cable car and expansion of the hotel at the entrance to the Ciudadela were not issued. A study on carrying capacity of the Camino Inca was completed. Terms of reference for development of a Public Use Plan for the Sanctuary were developed in preparation for the out-sourcing of this critical work. Since tourism is the major driving force within the Sanctuary, the

Public Use Plan was considered pivotal in terms of determining carrying capacities, alternatives for access, and the safety of Machu Picchu village for visitor use. These were identified as critical factors that could have been used as the basis for planning visitor services and facilities, without negatively impacting the universal values of the site, or compromising visitor safety. While urban development and natural disaster mitigation plans were developed for Machu Picchu village, they were not implemented nor were their recommendations followed.

Studies were undertaken to determine how the critical natural and cultural resources surrounding the Sanctuary could be managed in ways that could complement the management objectives of the Sanctuary. This could be through expansion of the Sanctuary itself, or the establishment of complementary management units.

The overall state of conservation of the natural resources of the Sanctuary improved only marginally between the visits of the 1999 and 2002 Missions. A fire control plan was developed and was being implemented, and efforts were being made to limit use of the Camino Inca. Studies of the other major factors causing the deterioration of the natural environment were carried out, especially in reference to grazing, introduced species, land tenure, squatter families, and restoration of vegetation in critical areas, but almost no action was taken.

The overall state of the cultural resources of the Sanctuary was considered quite good. The Ciudadela and archaeological sites along the Camino Inca were well preserved and maintenance was regular. There were reports, however, that the Camino Inca itself is in disrepair in some sections, and that garbage removal and sanitation remained serious problems. Efforts to control the number of hikers using the Camino Inca during peak periods had apparently resulted in less crowding, though there was divided opinion on this.

The 2002 Mission identified additional issues that required immediate consideration. Planning, and the implementation of plans, remains an important issue. The terms of reference for development of the Public Use Plan were not completed at the time that the Team was in the field, but there was concern that the Plan be based on detailed studies of visitor carrying capacities, alternatives for access, and the very real vulnerability of Machu Picchu village to natural disasters. It was stated as important that the Public Use Plan provide sufficient detail to guide implementation, especially in terms of human and financial resource requirements, and physical planning of infrastructure. The Team also noted the need to link the Operational plans of the Management Unit to the strategies outlined in the Master Plan, and to a monitoring of results from implementation of the previous year's Operational Plan. The Team in 2002 was particularly concerned about the lack of implementation of the Natural Disaster Mitigation Plan, and the lack of an explicit policy decision regarding the continued use and development of Machu Picchu village as a tourist destination and distribution centre.

Scientific and financial support for management of the Sanctuary remained a critical issue. The Machu Picchu Programme, supported by the Government of Finland, provided interim solutions, but the Programme was finalized in 2002. It was recommended therefore, that urgent attention be given to the establishment of a permanent, independent, and international institution to provide scientific support to management of the Sanctuary and serve as an international advocate for conservation of the site's universal values. There was also a need to immediately establish, as indicated in the Master Plan, a Trust Fund for Machu Picchu, to facilitate the collection, transparent management, and distribution of revenues in accordance with the priorities and strategies outlined in the Master Plan.

An accident during filming of a commercial, that caused a portion of the Intihuatana sculpture at the centre of the Ciudadela to be split off, demonstrated that the existing regulation of commercial use of the site was inadequate. Efforts were underway to augment both regulation and supervision of such activities in the future. Studies that were undertaken indicate that restoration of the damage to the Intihuatana is feasible, but little could be done until the legal and administrative processes against the party causing the damage have been resolved. In the meantime, it was suggested to establish a technical commission to study the reports, and make a firm recommendation regarding the restoration.

2003

On 11 February 2003, the Government of Peru submitted a report in which it informed of the inclusion of the Ministry of Tourism and the Regional Government of Cusco in the directorate of the Management Unit and on progress made in the adoption of the Plan for Machu Picchu village and the undertaking of landslide studies. It also reported the official decision to revise the Master Plan, to evaluate the access to the Sanctuary and the implementation of the Urban Ordinance Plan for Machu Picchu village etc. IUCN noted that the report submitted by the State Party was not clear on the timeline for revision of the master plan in the planning process. At that time an emergency programme for evaluation and monitoring of the zone in co-operation with the National Institute of Civilian Defense (INDECI) was developed. IUCN noted that the site continued to be threatened by the spread of invasive species and that the problem urgently needed the implementation of control measures. ICOMOS reviewed the report of the Government of Peru and expressed the opinion that, in general terms, the report lacked supportive detail on a number of points, that certain responses were evasive with regard to the recommendations of the 2002 mission, and that it gave the impression of a lack of urgency in some respects.

No information was provided on the implementation of the 2002 Operational Plan of the Management Unit or the status of infrastructure works in Machu Picchu village. Concrete progress was achieved only in the management of the Inca Trail. The 2003 report does not make a convincing case that the state of conservation and the management of the site have been improved significantly as compared to the situation referred to in the 1999 and 2002 mission reports. In May 2002, as an exceptional measure, the Chairperson of the Committee addressed letters of concern to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Education urging the Government to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the recommendations of the missions and alerting the Ministers that in the absence of these measures, the Committee would be obliged to consider the inscription of Machu Picchu on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In line with this letter the Committee considered seriously to inscribe Machu Picchu on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2003.

2004

At its 27th session, the World Heritage Committee expressed, once again, its serious concerns about the management and planning arrangements of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu-Picchu and urged the State Party to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the 1999 and 2002 UNESCO-ICOMOS-IUCN Reactive Monitoring Missions, as well as submit a progress report. The Secretariat received a progress report from the State Party on 30 January 2004. The report on the state of conservation consisted of a guiding document, which addressed the 38 points raised by former Reactive Monitoring missions. This guiding document referred to 17 additional information documents, which specified some of the questions raised by the missions. These documents addressed Committee decision *WHC- 03/27.COM/7B.30* in the following way:

a) Timeframe for the revision of the Master Plan: A one page document stating that the updating of the Master Plan was begun in January 2004 and will be completed in June 2004. The Secretariat notes that this timeframe is very ambitious, taking into account the lengthy procedures and that no information so far has been received about the set up of a comprehensive consultation process involving all relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, in a meeting report of the Management Unit (UGM) dated 9 December 2003, the *Instituto Nacional de Cultura* (INC) suggested that international assistance be requested under the World Heritage Fund to assist in the finalization of the Master Plan. To date, the Secretariat has not received any such request.

b) Organization and functions regulations of the Management Unit (UGM): By resolution N° 001-2003- UGM-CD of 20 October 2003 a regulation of the Organization and Functions of the UGM was approved, as published by the Official Diary "El Peruano" in its edition of 23 January 2004. The Secretariat took note of the effort in formulating the regulations according to Committee decision

WHC-03/27.COM/7B.30. However, on 9 December 2004 the Members of the Executive Committee of UGM convened to transfer the management and coordination of the UGM to the Regional Government of Cuzco and to ask this government to elaborate a proposal. The proposal should include the modification of the distribution of revenues of ticket sales from the Inca Trail.

c) Evaluation of transport options: This item was not addressed in the progress report. d) Studies related to the carrying capacity of the Citadel and Camino Inca: The guiding document referred to a document of 1998 on the carrying capacity of the Machu-Picchu Sanctuary, which was neither received by the Secretariat nor consulted by the previous UNESCO/ICOMOS- IUCN missions. The execution of a study on "Operative Standards of Tourism Agencies and Guidelines for the Certification of the Inca Trail" was postponed for financial reasons. The process of actualization of the Master Plan included the realization of a Public Use Plan, but the Master Plan was still under revision and pending approval. The Ministry of External Commerce and Tourism is implementing infrastructure works in the framework of the Urban Plan, with cooperation from the *Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales* (INRENA) and the *Instituto Nacional de Cultura* (INC). By Local Law N° 802-2003-INC/DC of 23 June 2003. The Urban Plan for Machu Picchu village was approved by the Provincial Government of Urubamba. A new delimitation of the Urban Limit of the Centre of Machu Picchu village was defined. The State Party set up a multidisciplinary Advisory Body on landslides, undertaken by Kyoto University (Japan), Florence and Turin Universities (Italy), and Charles University (Czech Republic) to install different monitoring systems. Data checking for the risk of landslides that could affect the Citadel was pending verification. The Peruvian Government firmly expressed its willingness to request UNESCO to study setting up an international institution for scientific, technical and financial support to help the Management Unit (UGM) and related institutions in the integrated conservation of Machu- Picchu. The 2004 report lacked detail and supporting evidence on a number of essential points and did not reply explicitly to the recommendations made by the previous UNESCO/ICOMOS- IUCN missions. At that time the terms of reference to develop standards for travel agencies and guidelines for the Inca Trail were only at the stage of a proposal. The results of its application were unknown. Concerning the Management Unit (UGM), the State Party updated the by-laws of the UGM, but these continued to be a proposal without focusing on the main problems concerning the responsibilities and autonomy of the UGM to take decisions and to implement plans. The proposal for the revision of the Master Plan for Machu Picchu suggested a workshop for the review of the Plan, including the formulation of the terms of reference of the Plan of Public Use. The main problems at the World Heritage property continued to stem from a lack of proper management in 2004.

No information was provided on the implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 Reactive Monitoring mission in relation to the assessment of the carrying capacity of the Historic Sanctuary as a whole, as well as for the Citadel. The Master Plan proposed a zoning for the site based on its environmental, historical and urban features and values. Key management and planning regulations were clearly identified and proposed for each zone. However, there was no information on the enforcement mechanisms and resources that would be in place for the implementation of these regulations.

A UNESCO mission to the site took place on 23 October 2003. During the visit, the Secretariat observed that concrete progress had been made only in the management of the Inca Trail and in works undertaken at the Citadel (new itineraries for visits, excavations and landscaping operations). These positive developments, however, were overshadowed by the grave situation of Machu Picchu village, which is a squatter settlement alongside the railroad tracks, with uncontrolled construction activities, and the starting point to visit Machu Picchu. The mission met with the Deputy Mayor of Machu Picchu village and the representatives of civil society associations, who explained that there is no authority in place. The following day, representatives began a hunger strike at the doors of Machu-Picchu to demand among others provisions for water, electricity and transportation, as the minimum for better living conditions. Further to this, the World Heritage Centre mission attended a meeting at The World Bank in Washington DC on 18 March 2004 to discuss among others the Vilcanota Valley Rehabilitation Programme. The objective of this project was to develop the capacity of the Peruvian Government to ensure the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of the historical, ecological and cultural resources of the Vilcanota Valley (where Machu Picchu is located) through several actions: investments in tourism management capacity, urban infrastructure development, strategic planning and municipal capacity. However the project foresaw a resettlement plan for 60 families of Machu Picchu village in a high geological risk area close to Machu Picchu village. It was agreed that the World Bank and the World Heritage Centre should jointly collaborate with the Government of Peru in the implementation of this project to verify that none of the actions in progress would be incompatible with the conservation of the values for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Secretariat was informed on 12 April 2004 by The World Bank of their intention to reorient some of the priorities of the project, in light of the damages caused by the mudslides of 10 April 2004. The Secretariat notes that the sad events of 10 April 2004 underscore the vulnerability of the property, which has no operational plan for emergencies, nor has there been a research study to mitigate the effects of natural disasters. The Committee urged the State Party to immediately undertake a study on risk-preparedness and prevention in case of natural disaster for the core and buffer zones of the property, and noted with great concern that no studies have been undertaken on alternative transportation or on the carrying capacity of the property and requested the World Heritage Centre, working jointly with the

Government of Peru and the World Bank, to set up a programme and action plan for scientific, technical and financial support to assist and guide the Management Unit and related institutions in the integrated conservation of the property and to facilitate implementation of the 1999 and 2002 UNESCO-ICOMOS-IUCN recommendations.

2005

In the report submitted by the State Party in 2005, delays were registered in the revision of the Master Plan, including detailed yearly operational plans, supported by adequate budget provisions; No evaluation of transport options, including geological studies and the development of a study on the impacts of buses on landslides was undertaken; No studies related to the carrying capacity of the Citadel and Camino Inca, as well as delays in the development of a Public Use Plan and in the implementation of the urban planning and control measures for Machu Picchu village.

On 11 February 2005 the World Heritage Centre received the document "Propuesta General y Lineamientos para el Plan Maestro del Cultura del Cuzco, (November 2004), which is an outline for the new Master Plan for the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu. This proposal was conceived by the INC (Instituto Nacional de Cultura) in Cuzco, in cooperation with the INRENA (Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales) and MINCETUR (Ministerio de Comercio Exterior y Turismo), in December 2003, and it set out a first stage of 23 basic studies and diagnoses on the different themes related to the management and operation of the Sanctuary. These studies were done from July to December 2004, by a group of academics and technicians from the INC and specialized consultants. ICOMOS further pointed out that the legal clearance of the land tenure of the territory of the sanctuary was one of several issues to be solved, as well as the coordination between the different institutions like INC, INRENA, MINCETUR and Regional Government. Another issue poorly developed in the proposal is the access by road to the Citadel from the train station, which urgently needed a solution. The World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS conclude that the document provides the basic guidelines for the preparation of the new Master Plan for the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, but that it is not the Master Plan itself. The coming period should be devoted to write the final plan and have it institutionalized.

As requested by the Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004), the World Heritage Centre collaborated with the Government of Peru in organizing a meeting in Lima to discuss the way in which the Vilcanota Valley Rehabilitation and Management Project could improve the state of conservation of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu (HSPM). The meeting took place on 18 and 19 April 2005 between the World Bank, the World Heritage Centre and the responsible Peruvian authorities. The Vilcanota Project aims to assist the Government of Peru in its efforts to improve management of tourism in the HSMP and is mainly focused on tourism development that will foster sustainable development

initiatives in the Vilcanota Valley, which counts for around 100,000 inhabitants and covers a substantial territory inscribed on the World Heritage List. The project started implementation in partnership with the National Geographic Society, the World Monuments Fund, NGOs and bilateral donors. In principle, the Project would facilitate access to improved urban services and infrastructure throughout the Valley, through the development of a regional solid waste management system, resettlement of vulnerable households in Machu Picchu village, and detailed engineering, environmental impact assessments and investments in urban infrastructure.

During the meeting, the World Heritage Centre demonstrated concern with regard to a key component of the project, which refers to the resettlement of 60 families from Machu Picchu village, whose homes are highly vulnerable to landslides. The Project has begun to inform the residents of the possibilities to be relocated in the Aobamba river valley, close to the Machu Picchu citadel and Machu Picchu village, within the buffer zone of the HSMP, but in close proximity of the core of the property. 13.5 hectares would be needed to install a pilot village for the families of Machu Picchu village. This area is under jurisdiction of the Municipality of Machu Picchu village, and since it has not been able to stop the disorderly development of Machu Picchu village itself, there is concern that a similar process could happen in the new area. The Peruvian authorities were requested to establish clear terms of reference for an environmental assessment study that takes into account the entire impact of the plans, in particular the resettlement, and consider alternative properties for this resettlement.

According to the title of the Project and with a view to providing strategies for economic, social and cultural development, a wider institutional coordination would be needed for the efficient implementation of the activities. None of the proposed actions will be effective without the leadership of the Management Unit that should create mechanisms to reinforce its institutional capacity at national and regional levels to fulfill the foreseen interventions. The World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS acknowledge that some advances in the research of the landslide problems at Machu Picchu have been made, but that more research is needed to get more reassurance as regards the risks and ways to mitigate them. IUCN commented that it had not sufficiently reviewed the report by Kyoto University and that a detailed analysis and review of the report, together with IUCN's recommendations, will be made available at the 29th session of the Committee.

The Committee recommended the State Party to officially request technical support from UNESCO/ICOMOS/IUCN to assist in the task of national and regional authorities to engage in a participatory process to finalize the Master Plan, as well as the development of a Public Use Plan and urged the Management Unit of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu to send the Operative Plan for 2005 to the World Heritage Centre; expressed its concern over the construction of a pilot village in the buffer zone of the Historic Sanctuary

of Machu Picchu within the framework of the Vilcanota Project and requests the State Party to take the appropriate measures to analyze the potential impact of this intervention through an impact assessment study; strongly urged the State Party to formalize and enforce urban planning guidelines, as part of the new Master Plan, to control the development of Machu Picchu village; and urged the Government of Peru and the World Bank to re-orient the priorities of the Vilcanota Valley Project to provide a Tourism Operational Plan for the entire Valley; thanked Kyoto University and the International Consortium on Landslides for their support and encourages them and the State Party to continue their efforts to promote applied research to conservation, in association with other interested scientific institutions and countries, and to propose concrete actions to prevent and mitigate the risks of landslides at the Citadel and surrounding areas.

- Justification for the 2007 mission.

2006-2007

The Master Plan of the Sanctuary was completed and officially approved by both INC and INRENA on 1 June 2005. However, in the last few months the World Heritage Centre received a number of complaints, sent by the Local Government, on the lack of participatory processes in the preparation, approval and implementation of the Master Plan.

Nevertheless, this Master Plan addressed in theory some of the key concerns expressed by the World Heritage Committee in its previous sessions including:

- a mechanism to ensure proper planning and control of urban development in villages located within the property;
- a monitoring programme to resolve conflicts of land ownership. Note that the State Party reports that these problems have been already addressed and resolved;
- a revised structure for the Integrated Management Unit has been proposed to enhance cooperation between INC, INRENA and MINCETUR;
- options for solving issues associated with access to the property through implementation of a study on transportation system options. INRENA is already seeking expressions of interest from specialized companies to implement this study.

However, the reports do not respond to all the questions raised by the Committee at its 29th Session. No progress was made on the Public Use Plan, despite the disturbing speculations regarding the possible installation of a cable railway. No substantial progress was made on the Risk Preparedness Plan, on the work schedule of the Management Unit, or on the Urban Development Plans for the Machu Picchu village Site. IUCN believed that it should be essential to prepare a comprehensive sustainable financing strategy for the management of the

property to ensure the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the new Master Plan.

The State Party has shown interest in requesting the cooperation of the World Heritage Centre to organize a workshop to put forward a participatory methodology for the discussion of the Master Plan, which should in particular rely on the participation of the representatives of the organized civil society of the Sacred Valley, but didn't submit the official international assistance request for the World Heritage Fund.

The World Heritage Centre considers it essential to send a UNESCO/IUCN/ICOMOS mission to the Sanctuary to work with the State Party on a strategy for the cooperation of all the parties involved in the implementation of the Master Plan, in view of the disturbing lack of progress in implementing the activities scheduled in the Master Plan.

The Reactive monitoring mission was undertaken and organized to answer the question raised by the WH Committee in its Decision 30 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

Having examined Document WHC-06/30.COM/7B,

*Recalling Decision **29 COM 7B.33**, adopted at its 29th session (Durban, 2005),*

Commends the State Party for the completion and adoption of the new Master Plan for the property to address key issues of its conservation and management;

Also commends the State Party for its efforts to re-orient the priorities of the World Bank funded Vilcanota Valley Project to ensure its contribution to the development of a sustainable tourism programme for this area;

Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, the plans for restoration and intervention at the major archaeological sites scheduled for 2006 before executing them, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines of the Convention;

Also requests the State Party to give priority to preparing a comprehensive sustainable financing strategy for the management of the property, so as to ensure the necessary resources for the implementation of the new Master Plan;

Takes note of the results of the International Workshop on Landslides at the Historical Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, in September 2005, which indicate reduced risk of landslides at the citadel, and requests that investigations continue and that training of local professionals be ensured in order to undertake systematic monitoring of the citadel as well as other vulnerable areas;

*Urges the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report on the preparation of the Risk Preparedness Plan by **30 October 2006**, given that fires and landslides take place every year, with disastrous consequences both in environmental and human terms;*

Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN/ICOMOS mission to assess the state of conservation of the property and to work with the State Party on a strategy for the cooperation of all the parties involved in the implementation of the Master Plan;

*Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2007** a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property and the progress made in the implementation of the Technical Plans embodied in the Master Plan, for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007.*

The UNESCO-IUCN-ICOMOS mission was undertaken at the request of the Committee at its 30th Plenary Session. The dates of the mission (23 April to 30 April 2007) were defined in consultation with the Government of Peru. Detailed terms of reference for the mission were discussed and agreed upon from December 2006. Visits, meetings, expert's agendas and logistics for the Workshop were discussed with local, regional and national Authorities for the mission itself, and for the stakeholder workshop. The programme of the mission, the individual expert's visit and the programme for the Workshop is provided in the Annexes.

The mission met with relevant national, regional and local authorities and institutions involved in the management of the Sanctuary, as well as with owners of touristy services in Machu Picchu Village, with representatives of educative, civil servant, sanitary and police Authorities. Mayors, children, (see programme for the visits).

Preliminary observations and concerns of the Mission Team were discussed with representatives of the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) and the National Institute for Culture (INC), MINCETUR at a de-briefing session at the end of the mission and before the Workshop. The results of the meeting made it clear that there is a willingness to discuss the master plan with stakeholders from the public and private sectors.

3- National Policy for the Preservation and Management of the World Heritage Property (updated)

- Legal framework:

Cultural Heritage National Law
Natural Heritage Natural Law

- Institutional framework:

The composition of the Management Unit (from 2001):

Director of INRENA
Director of INC
Vice-Minister of Tourism
President of the Interim Cusco Regional Government (CTAR).

Over the last two years the World Heritage Centre did not receive the Work Plans of the Management Unit. Between 2005 and December 2006 the Unit did not function due to personal and political problems between the Regional Authority and representatives of INRENA and INC. Therefore, it was not possible to monitor and evaluate the management system to track progress in terms of the objectives and strategic guidelines outlined in the Master Plan, nor to identify lessons learned or insure accountability.

The Management Unit began functioning again in January 2007, after regional political elections. Meetings were called by the President of the Cusco Regional Authority.

4- Summing Up Review to the Recommendation Formulated by the 2002 Reactive Monitoring Mission

-The Master Plan was concluded and submitted officially to the World Heritage Centre in 2005 having been approved without the benefit of full participation by the relevant stakeholders. The World Heritage Centre received several complaints from the Regional Authority of Cusco concerning the planning process carried out by INRENA and INC, which did not take into account social concerns, the vision of the municipalities involved, or the concerns of the tourism sector.

-In spite of enhancing the involvement of the highest levels of Government, the Management Unit was non-functional from 2005 to 2007, as if the state of conservation of the Sanctuary was not a matter of national interest.

-No Carrying capacity studies were implemented nor alternatives for transportation or visitor access to the Sanctuary undertaken (Recommendation

pending from 1999). No measures to reduce the impact of busses on the Bingham access road to the Citadel have been undertaken.

-The Urban Plan for Machu Picchu Pueblo was officially approved in 2005 by the competent authority, the Urubamba Provincial Municipality, but the Mayor of Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) allowed construction in prohibited areas and emergency evacuation exits were blocked. Therefore, the unplanned growth and chaotic development of the Village is even more dramatic today.

-There has been no advance in developing the Public Use Plan in sufficient detail so as to guide investment of management effort and capital investment by establishing priorities, laying out an implementation schedule, estimating human and financial requirements, and providing physical planning guidelines. The Plan should include a tourist use Plan to provide adequate time and resources to identify zones that are vulnerable to natural disasters, and thoroughly evaluate the alternatives for access and the construction of visitor facilities.

-None of the preparedness measures outlined in the disaster mitigation plan for Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) were implemented and a high level Panel of Experts was not set up to review the vulnerability and disaster preparedness studies, and to make specific technical recommendations to Government as to the viability of Machu Picchu Village as a tourism destination and distribution point. No specific strategies were outlined to reduce its use as a tourism distribution Centre, something which is absolutely indispensable.

-The Peruvian Authorities have not chosen to enter into discussions with UNESCO to develop a feasibility study for establishing a permanent, independent, international, scientific and technical institution to support the protection of the universal values of the Machu Picchu World Heritage Site.

-No further discussions were undertaken related to the state of conservation of the Intihuatana to discuss restoration until the juridical process is finished

5- SOC 2007 and UNESCO-IUCN-ICOMOS MISSION of April-May 2007

On 30th January 2007, the World Heritage Centre received from the National Cultural Institute (INC) an annual report. Subsequently on 15th March, 2007, the Centre received from the National Natural Resources Institute (INRENA) a natural heritage annual report. This segmented approach to reporting of this mixed site is an indicator of the ongoing lack of integrated management of the Sanctuary. A single integrated report should be presented in one of the working languages of the Convention by the Sanctuary's Integrated Management Unit, with inputs of each of the participating institutions (INC, INRENA, Ministry of Tourism MINCETUR, and Regional Government).

Cultural Heritage

ICOMOS noted that the INC 2007 report outlined progress achieved in managing the Citadel archaeological site, the Inka trails in the buffer and core area of the Sanctuary, and detailed some of the interventions undertaken in several Valle Sagrado archeological sites. In terms of conservation, progress has been made in (i) demarcating Sanctuary boundaries using GPS equipment; (ii) archaeological explorations and conservation works at Wiñaywayna and Choquesuysuy; (iii) maintenance activities at six archaeological groups associated with the different Inka trails and the Machu Picchu Citadel. The INC report also notes that several proposed archaeological projects were not implemented last year due to the *Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública* (SNIP) budgeting procedures that have delayed approval of the funds. Unfortunately no mention was made in the report regarding the situation of Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes), implementation of the related Urban Planning project, or the construction of the Carrilluchayoc bridge and access road. ICOMOS is also concerned with the new road projects in the region that provide improved access to Santa Teresa, a town and a community that is not prepared for the increasing flow of tourism. The improvement of roads in this region will facilitate bus and auto access between Cusco and Santa Teresa, and result in uncontrolled tourism development and greater numbers of tourists visiting the Sanctuary.

The INC report also outlines progress achieved in managing the Sanctuary's cultural resources:

- Registration of 196 archaeological sites of different size and categories within the Sanctuary region.
- Archaeological explorations and conservation works at Wiñaywayna and Choquesuysuy.
- Archaeological emergency work at 6 different sites within the Sanctuary, sites that had some kind of damage and needed immediate intervention.
- Implementation of a new route in the Camino Inca, from Soraypampa to Intihuatanna.
- Continuation of the geological studies and registration of data by dilatometrics and extensometers, instruments for monitoring land slippage that could indicate future landslides in the Citadel.
- Improvement and maintenance of tourist infrastructure: campsites, and construction of visitor reststops and bridges.
- Improvement and maintenance of the Botanical Garden next to the site's museum.
- Cultivation of native plants at five different tree nurseries within the Sanctuary.
- Reforestation along the Inca trails.
- Improvement and maintenance of lawns in the Citadel.
- Substitution of exotic plants for native plants.

- Different activities at the Manuel Chávez Ballion Site Museum.
- Daily local radio program.
- Workshops for children.
- Guided visits for children to the Citadel.

INC's report also notes the following issues:

- The project for the pavement of the access road to the Sanctuary, from Abramalaga to Santa Teresa.
- The extension of the railroad to Santa Teresa.
- The building of a Heliport at Santa Teresa.
- The report also mentions the implementation 13 tourism programs under the Vilcanota Project.

The INC report notes that proposed archaeological projects were not implemented last year, due to the Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública (SNIP), financial procedures for the approval of funds.

ICOMOS is concerned with the new transportation projects, pointing to Santa Teresa as being a town and a community that is not prepared for the flow of tourism. This improvement of roads that connect Cusco with Machu Picchu, also entails an uncontrolled and greater input of tourists to the Sanctuary.

Natural Heritage

IUCN noted that the INRENA 2006 report covers the management of the Sanctuary's natural resources, and notes progress in conservation. In relation to Public Use, MINCETUR developed the terms of reference and a bidding process for developing a Tourism Plan as an input into a broader Public Use Plan. In addition, the report notes (i) the development of a draft Communication Plan; (ii) the establishment of tourism baseline statistics; (iii) development of an Information Centre in Cusco; and (iv) the development of plans for a Visitor Centre in Pisqacucho at the eastern entrance of the Sanctuary. In terms of management, the report further noted (i) the development, implementation, and monitoring of the 2006 Annual Operations Plan; (ii) the design of a proposal for alternatives for integrated management to replace the nonfunctioning General Management Unit; (iii) the implementation of a cadastral survey of land occupation in the rural areas within the Sanctuary, (iv) the development of a draft Sustainable Finance Plan; and (v) the establishment of a central library for the Sanctuary at the National University in Cusco.

The management of the Sanctuary is guided by the current Master Plan, which was approved in 2005. The Plan is more descriptive than prescriptive in content, and there is a void with regard to the policies that should guide the management activities. The Annual Operating Plans (AOP) lay down the management activities, assuming certain policies that are not specified.

The INRENA AOP for 2006 channels the management of the natural resources by way of three general programmes. The annual report for 2006 indicates that management activities were developed in accordance with the AOP with some delays caused by this year's local, regional and national elections and financial systems. The results stated can be summarized as follows:

1. Resources Conservation Programme
 - Building and implementation of 3 Control and Surveillance Posts (CSP)
 - Implementation of 6 CSPs
 - Four natural resources studies
 - Cadastral survey
 - Exotic species replacement project (cattle for camelids)
 - Reforestation plan
 - Monitoring of key species (cock of the rock, river otter, sihuayo, torrent duck, spectacled bear, tree fern)
 - Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan
 - Forest Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting Plan
2. Public Use Programme (under preparation)
 - Tourist Use Plan
 - Communication and Dissemination Plan
 - Preparation of a tourist activity baseline
 - Design and implementation of an information centre
3. Management Support Programme.
 - Financial Sustainability Plan
 - Central library project
 - Pisqacucho Interpretation Centre
 - SHM environmental management and support for the buffer zone

INRENA's report also notes the following unresolved issues:

1. Construction of the Carrilluchayoc access road and bridge on the western boundary of the Sanctuary without an environmental impact study or design approval, even in the face of strong opposition from the INC and INRENA, and a restraining order by the District Court of Urubamba. This was accomplished through mob intimidation of authorities, theft of equipment from the EGEMSA hydroelectric station, and flaunting of due process.
2. Expansion of Machu Picchu Village beyond the boundaries that had been set, construction of buildings on the banks of the Vilcanota River, and construction of buildings in excess of three stories without the requisite Construction Licenses.

This has caused grave concern over the lack of due process, the general failure of governance, increased flooding and landside risk.

The two reports do not provide answers to all the questions raised by the Committee at its 30th Session: No progress has been made on the Public Use Plan; no substantial progress has been on implementation of the Risk Preparedness Plan; there has been only selective implementation of the 2005 work plan; there has been no implementation and actual violation of the regulations related to the Urban Development Plan for Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes); no submission of the Management Unit's Annual Operations Plan over the last two years; and no detailed state of progress report on the Vilcanota Sustainable Tourism Project was submitted by the State Party.

Additional Issues (before the Mission)

The World Heritage Committee received on 26 September, 2006, a draft Risk Preparedness Plan. The Plan focused on implementation by INRENA and related institutions of the updated fire suppression plan, which came into force in 2000. With respect to landslides, technical studies have only been undertaken at the citadel. The Plan included background information on technical cooperation agreements signed with research institutions from the Czech Republic, Slovenia (extensometry), Japan (digital and analogical extensometry), Italy (interferometry) and Canada (geophysics). Capacity building was undertaken on vertical progression, which was developed by the Ukupacha, project being implemented by the University of Jaime I of Castellon (Spain) and INC. No mention is made of the risk of landslides on the Hiram Bingham Road, the only vehicular access to the citadel, which has registered more than five landslides over the last months; nor has the carrying capacity of the road been evaluated.

No studies have been undertaken in the high risk area that includes the slopes and river beds, (Verónica, Wayllabamba, Alcamayo, Machu Picchu village and Aobamba) that converge on the Machu Picchu village, and which have produced serious damage, that has been increasing over the past five years. Unfortunately no risk mapping of the protected area has been undertaken either, and no analysis has been made of existing satellite photos to detect ongoing geological processes or monitor the impact of the landslide phenomenon, which has increased since glacial regression began to accelerate in 1998. The continued trend towards a higher maximum water line has produced few compacted platforms and terraces and the increasing pluvial-glacial discharge continues provoking slope instability. No actions have been undertaken to clean the Alcamayo Riverbed, reinforce the river contention walls throughout Machu Picchu Village and environs, or to develop geological risk cartography at a proper scale. The population living in the core and buffer area have little notion of the risks they face, little cultural inclination to appreciate risk, and no respect for the application of norms and rules. While the Master Plan included activities on participatory risk management, this has never been taken seriously.

Unfortunately, the existing Risk Preparedness Plan has not been used either as a tool to avoid uncontrolled construction in Machu Picchu village.

In May, 2006, the World Heritage Centre requested information on the construction of the Carrilluchayoc bridge in the buffer zone of the Sanctuary, located only a few kilometres from the core zone of the property. The bridge and road are located in a geologically unstable area that is subject to landslides, and have now opened up an unplanned and uncontrolled vehicular access route to this very vulnerable area of the Sanctuary. The media announced the decision of the Municipal Government of Santa Teresa to build the bridge and access road last December, 2006. The World Heritage Centre sent an official letter to the Council of Ministers of Peru, and all the related Ministries and national institutions related to the preservation of the property. No official answer was received. In spite of the recommendation of the World Heritage Centre to stop the construction until the reactive monitoring mission took place, the Centre was informed by press reports that the Regional Government of Cusco and the Representatives of the Municipalities celebrated an official opening ceremony for the bridge on 19 March, 2007.

6. The mission 22-30th April 2007

As suggested by the World Heritage Committee, Decision 30 COM 7B.35, a mission was undertaken by representatives of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and IUCN between 23 and 30 April 2007 to assess the state of conservation of the property. A stakeholder workshop was organized by the World Heritage Centre with the collaboration of the institutions responsible of the conservation of the Sanctuary: INRENA, INC, MINCETUR and the Regional Government of Cusco.

During the mission, meetings (see Annex of visits and meetings) were held with the mayors of the Urubamba District, and field visits were conducted to various key sites in the Sanctuary. These visits were complemented by several workshops in Machu Picchu Village and attended by representatives from the tourist sector, police, medical services, teachers, local tourist agencies and Peru Rail staff. The workshops provided a better understanding of the socio-economic situation of the Village. The continuous and chaotic population growth of Machu Picchu Village (264 % between 1993 and 2005 - the highest in Peru) has transformed the Village into the main threat to the World Heritage property, accentuated by new pedestrian and vehicular access points in the western part of the Sanctuary.

Cultural component

During the Mission visits were made to the Machu Picchu Citadel, the Waynapicchu, part of the Camino Inca, the Site Museum, Puente Carrilluchayoq, Santa Teresa, and Machu Picchu village.

The buildings and spaces of the ancient city are in a good state of conservation; Constant maintenance and restoration of the architectural elements is evident. The site's appearance is good, it is clean, the signs and walkways are clear, and the lawn on the plazas and open spaces is well cut.

Since the 2002 Mission, there have been new archaeological explorations:

The terraces on the western slope were explored and restored; these constructions support the buildings on the upper part of the Citadel. The architecture of these terraces has a nice volumetric appearance and is well integrated with the Citadel structures.

At Waynapichu, on top of this high mountain that crowns the Citadel, the different archaeological groups, which include terraces, platforms, and temples, were explored and restored. The Templo de la Luna and La Gran Caverna, below the mountain were also explored and restored and are ready for public visits.

The group of terraces on the eastern slope of the Citadel, known as Las Cataratas, have been cleared and explored, these terraces will be restored this year and they will be part of a new walk-in access route to the Citadel. The function of these terraces probably was agricultural, and served to support the constructions on the upper urban sector.

At the entrance to the main Camino Inca, the procedures for registering porters and visitors at the INC and INRENA control stations were reviewed. A portion of the Camino along the left bank of the Vilcanots hiked, and observations made of the ruins of Piscacucho-Salapunku, Kanabamba and Patallaqta.

Comments:

1. There has been an improvement in the conservation and in the management of the Sanctuary,
2. The current situation of Machu Picchu Village is of great concern, since there is a high risk of landslides covering the town. In addition, there are a series of unresolved issues related to solid waste disposal, health risks, education, and social coherence.
3. There are two sets of archaeological projects in the Master Plan, and it is necessary to define which the good ones are, and let UNESCO review them before their operation. The meaning of this sentence is unclear.

4. The archaeological explorations from the lower terraces to upper parts are a good strategy for conservation and understanding the development of the Citadel.
5. It is necessary to carry out geological studies and monitoring of the Hiram Bingham Road, in order to prevent accidents.
6. The paving of roads from Cusco to Santa Teresa require a closer analysis of probable risks and impacts.
7. The new western access to Macho Picchu facilitated by the paving of the road from Cusco to Santa Teresa, and the new road and bridge from Santa Teresa to the terminus of the rail line to Machu Picchu Village, has opened up Santa Teresa as an important new development area. Thus, planning for proper management of this new access and related community development, and its immediate implementation is urgent.

Since the last Monitoring Mission in 2002, ICOMOS is concerned with the following issues:

1. The sacred values of the SHM have not been explicitly incorporated in the Master Plan.
2. The General Management Unit (UGM) has not functioned in the past two years, and formal inter-institutional coordination has lapsed.
3. There are no visitor carrying capacity studies available to guide decisions for management of the Sanctuary and the Citadel.
4. A Public Use Plan has not been completed.
5. The municipal authorities of Machu Picchu Village have not enforced the Urban Plan in order to stop irregular constructions and unplanned growth.
6. The geological studies at the Citadel concluded that there is no landslide possibility in the short term, but the Hiram Bingham access road should be monitored, necessitating further studies.
7. No studies have been undertaken to define alternatives for the improvement of the access to the Citadel.
8. The Camino Inca has improved its services, and a control of the number of visitors is taking place. Use is well regulated, but the porters working conditions are still deplorable
9. The Intihuatana conservation issue has not been resolved, as the legal and administrative processes have not yet run their course.
10. Financial support for research, conservation and maintenance projects for the operation of the HSMP has improved through increased visitor fees.

Natural Component

IUCN considers that management of the natural resources has improved considerably since the last mission in 2002. However, as there have been no formal assessments of management effectiveness, it is impossible to specify the degree of improvement.

Main Threats

In its 2006 annual report INRENA identifies two major threats for the management of the Sanctuary:

1. Carrilluchayoc Road-Bridge

A new road and bridge have been built linking the village of Santa Teresa with EGEMSA , the Hydroelectric Station, located at the end of the railway that links Cusco with EGEMSA and which passes through Machu Picchu village. It was built without a Technical Dossier or Environmental Impact Studies, without the approval of the relevant authorities, and despite the measures ordered by the Urubama Magistrate's Court to bring the whole project to a halt. The result is a new access to SHMP from the western side, which was opened in February 2007, jeopardizing the orderly development of this access and the surrounding area.

2. Demarcation and buildings in Town Centre of Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) has undergone expansion outside the limits authorized by INRENA; including the erection of buildings in the bed of the River Vilcanota, and the construction of buildings with more than three storeys without the necessary permits. These facts have caused concern on the part of INRENA regarding the absence of proper procedures, a lapse in governance, the increased risk of flooding and landslides, and the rise in environmental and landscape damage.

The experts consider that there are other threats that would have to be taken into account:

1. Delay in the Development of the Public Use Plan

The lack of progress in the development of the Public Use Plan has caused significant delays in the identification and analysis of alternatives for transport and access to SHMP, the diversification of visitor activities, and the decongestion of Machu Picchu (Village and Ciudadela). These delays have given rise to the independent and illegal action of a series of actors who have lost patience with the bureaucratic planning and decision-making processes.

2. Failure in the Working of the General Management Unit

The General Management Unit has ceased to function, making integrated management of SHMP and the participation of all interested and concerned parties in the review and analysis of the Master Plan very complicated. This lack of coordination is jeopardizing the planning and decision-making processes,

opening the door to chaos and conflict, with every institution, pursuing individual interests with no reference to the whole, and without taking into account the essential management aims.

3. Health, Landslide and Fire Risks in the Town of Machu Picchu

The threats of catastrophic disasters on account of landslides, diseases and/or fire are always present in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes). The mitigation plans are partial, inadequate and obsolete, and the visiting public has no information on the matter.

4. Loss of Control over the Western Access Point of the Sanctuary

Events regarding the situation of Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) and of the Carrilluchayoc road and bridge, indicate that the national authorities are losing control over local processes. There is therefore a strong threat that the chaotic and uncontrolled situation of Machu Picchu Village may spread all along the lower valley of the River Vilcanota to Santa Teresa, with the resultant loss of natural and landscape values and the exponential increase in risks and ad hoc and unplanned development of all types.

Two of the threats stated require immediate emergency action. These are (a) the new western access from Santa Teresa made possible by the illegal building of the Carrilluchayoc road and bridge, and (b) official information for visitors on the risks associated with overnight stays in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes). It is therefore urgent to develop and implement an Emergency Strategy of Control of the Western Access to SHMP so as to:

1. Maintain options for a well-designed western access that takes into account the risks of landslides, visitor safety, landscape integrity, functional capability, and the justifiable economic aspirations of the local townships.
2. Prevent backpackers hiking along the railway line between EGEMSA and Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes).
3. Control the proliferation of shanties and vendors' stalls selling food and drinks to backpackers.
4. Prevent the EGEMSA train terminus from becoming an informal market and parking area for vehicles transporting backpackers between EGEMSA and Santa Teresa.
5. Change the location of the INRENA Control Post so that it is not sited in the vicinity of the EGEMSA explosives magazine.

6. Prevent the expansion of infrastructure for tourism (markets, restaurants, hotels, hostels, shops, stalls, peddlers) between Machu Picchu Villageo (Aguas Calientes) and Santa Teresa through the lower valley of the Vilcanota.

The weakness of governmental arrangements and regular analysis and decision-making processes, demonstrated by the illegal building of the Carilluchayoc road and bridge show the urgency of taking decisive action to prevent the occupation of lands along the new road from Santa Teresa and the EGEMSA rail terminal. Once new stalls or constructions become established, it will be practically impossible to remove them and the chance of organizing the use of the western access to the Sanctuary will be lost forever. The worst possibility, which would have to be avoided at all cost, is the conversion of the railway line between EGEMSA and Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) into an asphalted road, which would allow Machu Picchu Village to be reached by car and would inevitably lead to urban expansion along the side of the road.

The other urgent measure required is the development and implementation as soon as possible of an official public information programme in a number of languages to warn visitors of the risks associated with spending the night in Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes). This programme will enable visitors to make an informed decision on the basis of accurate information whether they want to assume these risks or not.

5. Changes in the Conservation of the Property since the Last Report to the World Heritage Committee

Experts consider that there has been a significant improvement in the management of the natural resources of the Sanctuary, especially as regards to the following:

- The management of the Main Inca Trail,
- Fire prevention and fire fighting,
- Cadastral studies and the establishment of a data base on the rural population of the Sanctuary,
- Sustainable financing,
- Information and communications,
- Research and monitoring.

In addition, a new willingness may be observed amongst stakeholders to work together to find solutions to the problems of the Sanctuary. This willingness was very evident during the workshop held as a part of the appraisal mission.

6. Threats that could compromise universal values, the integrity or authenticity of the Property

The threats mentioned in section 3.2 mainly have to do with the public use of the Property. However, they affect not only the visitor's safety and experience, but also the integrity and authenticity of the Sanctuary. In addition, the threat of the extension of the urban area of the lower valley of the Vilcanota (Machu Picchu Village to Santa Teresa) would have the effect of converting a significant part of the remaining rain forests of the subtropical low upland formation of the Sanctuary into an urban area. This would indeed be a loss of one of the natural values for which the Sanctuary was placed on the World Heritage Site List.

Governance: Urban planning, social component and tourism

The Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu was created by a Supreme Decree of the Government of Peru, N° 021-81-AA, of 8 January 1981, on an area of 32,592 Hectares. It was registered as a "Mixed" site on the UNESCO World Heritage List on 9 December 1983. The core is located in the District of Machu Picchu, province of Urubamba, in the Cusco Region, while the buffer zone is shared with the District of La Convención.

The World Heritage Committee has constantly monitored the programs and actions for the conservation and management of this site over recent years, particularly given its classification as a mixed site, and because of growing pressure from tourism. This report returns to the points analysed in the 1989 and 1991 mission reports, and the decisions of the 29th and 30th Committee meetings.

The centre of the protected site is a narrow canyon of the Vilcanota River, at elevations between 2,000 and 6,000 m, which has until now limited road access. The rail link to Cusco, opened in 1931, has since then permitted access to the monument. The company Peru Rail holds the concession, limiting access to the site, while providing an essential tool to control visitor numbers.

A narrow wedge of alluvial deposits from the Machu Picchu village gorge and the Alcamayo gorge was used for the early rail line backup installations. Originally called Maquinachayoq and then Machu Picchu village with reference to the thermal spring, it is now known officially as Machu Picchu Village, transformed in less than twenty years from a hamlet with a few subsistence farming families who looked after the railway into the main focus of tourist services for the Sanctuary.

The continual and disorganised growth of the population of Machu Picchu Village, by 264% between 1993 and 2005¹, now makes it the main focus of threat to the sustainability of the heritage site. Added to this is the pressure for new pedestrian and vehicular accesses in the western sector of the Sanctuary.

Machu Picchu Village requires immediate reorganization. The failure to apply the urban and civic planning proposals drawn up in 2002, the limited space for urban growth, the high risk of the effects of slips and landslides, several-storied construction without structural calculation, the limited capacity of the existing health infrastructure for locals and tourists, increasing solid waste and limits on their eventual disposal, and sewage discharge into the river, are all factors making the adequate and secure management of the area difficult. Added to this is a social situation with high levels of illiteracy, poverty and conflicts of political and private interests.

A similar process tends to be repeated in Santa Teresa, a town within the Sanctuary's buffer zone and, to a lesser extent in other nearby centres like Santa Maria and Chaullay.

Machu Picchu Village's uncontrolled growth was already referred to by the 1989 evaluation mission, then stating the risk represented by uncontrolled increases in tourism and, as a direct consequence, the pressure to provide services in the town. The report recommended that it was "very necessary to avoid uncontrolled growth of Machu Picchu village (Machu Picchu Village), particularly because of the risk of landslides in the zone".²

The report of the Advisory Mission for the Master Plan in 1991, headed by Craig MacFarland and Lautaro Núñez, enlarged the assessment of the problems of the town's urban growth, highlighting the socioeconomic facets for the townspeople.³ They pointed among other things to growing migration, the replacement of farming activity with tourism-related tertiary activities, rising solid waste and lack of disposal areas, and the fact that the water provided was untreated. Mention was also made of the lack of functional and aesthetic planning of the town, and the "absence of interest in a political and cultural vocation in the Municipality of Machu Picchu in adhering to the high objectives of the Master Plan".⁴

In April 2004, there was a slip at the head of the Alcamayo gorge, not just resulting in loss of life, but also the destruction of 10 homes, and affecting another 13. The urban sectors of impact have been re-occupied, but there have been no changes of risk from other similar events.

¹ .-Machu Picchu village Machu Picchu village population (urban and rural) according to the VIII Population Census, 1993: 1,303 inhab.; IX census, 2005: 3,436 inhab.

² .- J.F. Bouchard. Evaluation and Diagnostic Mission. September 1989.

³ .- J. Valenzuela in Report of the Advisory Mission on the Master Plan for the Sanctuary. May 1991. Pp.13-14.

⁴ .- Idem p.11.

The western region of the Sanctuary was opened as an alternative visitor access route, from 1978, following the extension of the rail line to the town of Chaullay, and then to Quillabamba at the beginning of the nineties. This aroused the interest of the people of the region in participating in the provision of tourist services. The Aobamba River landslide in 1998 destroyed the existing rail connection, the productive capacity of the hydroelectric station, and the town of Santa Teresa.

From then on, projects and pressure to improve the connection between La Convención and Ollantaytambo increased. Road access created by the hydroelectric station for the construction of an alternative water outlet now provides access to the train station at the end of the line, on hydroelectric station land and within the Sanctuary's area of maximum protection. This access has not until now been significant in numerical terms, given the absence of paved routes linking Quillabamba the capital of the Municipal District of La Convención, with Ollantaytambo and Cusco, but that is tending to change rapidly.

The routes between La Convención and Ollantaytambo are currently being completed and paved, and improvements are being made to those between Santa Teresa, Santa María and Quillabamaba. It must be noted that these Municipalities draw on significant financial resources from the payment of route rights for the Camisea gas pipeline. When these roads are completed, access will be possible from the west of the Sanctuary, just some five hours from Ollantaytambo. Crowning this process, and exceeding all the related legal limits and permits, in March 2007 the Carrilluchayoc bridge was opened over the Vilcanota, thereby enhancing the possibility for Santa Teresa to become a new focus of tourist services, and alternative access to the Sanctuary.

1. Reviewing the decisions and recommendations of the 30th World Heritage Committee Meeting, Vilnius 2006

Among other points analysed, the World Heritage Committee's thirtieth Meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania, welcomed the culmination and adoption of the conservation and management Master Plan, and called for its application, along with the reorientation of some of the programmes in the World Bank's "Vilcanota" project toward the territory's tourist sustainability.

After learning of the partial results of risk of land-slips, particularly in relation to the citadel, a recommendation was made, as at previous meetings, to extend the studies to other parts of the core area, including points of risk in the area of influence.

-Natural risks: Landslides and fires.

The site's topographical and climatic characteristics make it susceptible to landslides. The presence of anthropic dynamics, substantially related to farming practices slash and burn agriculture, and the carelessness of visitors, and occasional acts of vandalism make forest fires a permanent risk during the dry season, potentially increasing the landslide risk.

Both the rail line linking the site with Ollantaytambo and the Hiram Bingham road, allowing vehicle access to the citadel, are sometimes cut by slips during the rainy season.⁵ The same thing happens with the narrow vehicle route today connecting Santa Teresa with the hydroelectric station, the train's final destination.

In April 2004, the landslide which affected the town also left 1,500 visitors isolated, because the railway was affected. In May 2005, 1,400 people were isolated by a landslide 78 kilometres along the rail line. And on 2 February 2007, a further landslide once more cut the railway.

The risk of loss of life and property from landslides at the heads of the Machu Picchu village and Acolmayo gorges is increased by high population density in the area: 2,444 Inhab. (155 Inhab. x Ha), and the daily 50% increase with temporary population and a further 50% from visitors arriving each day. The towns of Cedrobamba, Intiwantana and Ahobamba are also subject to natural risks.

Scientific studies carried out so far by the International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) have not covered the almost vertical slopes around Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) or the heads of the gorges converging there. The conclusions of the international workshop on landslides included a proposal to extend the investigations into the various archaeological sites and human settlements throughout the geographical area making up the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.

The Master Plan also provides for the development of a Plan for the prevention and mitigation of disasters, with outlay of 500,000 soles, and the relocation of settlers in the Sanctuary's critical and disaster areas, especially in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes), but for which there is no budget estimate or schedule.

⁵. (Source www.univisión.com 18.04.2004; www.elcomercio.com 02.02.2007)

INRENA has released a Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan for the Machu Picchu village Town Centre, and has drawn up evacuation, diffusion and drill maps. Its real application is limited by the following:

- The population's limited credibility in awareness of the plan. On the one hand, they argue that tradition allows them to "know" the time of risk of landslides (when the river suddenly dries up), while others say that they are aware of the risk but have not choice but to remain there;⁶
- Scant participation in drills;
- The daily presence of hundreds of tourists and workers completely unaware of the risk and the emergency procedures. It is calculated that 1,500 spend the night on the site including tourists and temporary workers, and a further 1,500 who come through on a daily basis at the time of the train's arrival and departure;
- Vendors or tourist service areas blocking and occupying the escape routes, and blockage and enclosure of meeting areas (sports field). (See photos 8 and 9 attached);

There is specific reference in the large rocks which have fallen from the northern slope, many of them used by builders for new homes, and some of which remain intact, revealing their size, in the area of the cemetery. (See photos 10 and 11 attached). The route from the town toward Puente Ruinas, precisely where a large hotel is being built, and the neighbourhood of Las Orquídeas, particularly new settlements right at the foot of the cliff, are particularly vulnerable to rock falls (See photos 12 and 13 attached).

Recent landslides have affected the zone. In April 2007, there were two major landslides. The first, a mountain slip, cut the western sector off from access to the hydroelectric station (See photo attached); the second was a landslide in the Machu Picchu village gorge, and partly affected the town's water catchments facilities and caused anxiety amongst residents and visitors. (See photos 14 - 22 attached. Supplied by the INRENA).

In forest fire prevention and control, a significant change can be seen in prevention and monitoring.⁷ Full registers are kept in all cases, in files designed for the purposes, allowing for recurrent and causal detection. Local schools have incorporated elements of environmental education enabling children to learn of the risks of forest clearing and fires, although not of the risk of landslides and slips.⁸

⁶ According to at least three interviews with dwellers, one an INC employee.

⁷ There was a major forest fire in July 2005, 93 kilometres along the rail line. (Source: www.cooperativa.c. 17.07.2005). There was another fire in 2006 which affected 25 Ha 124 kilometres along the line. (<http://www.tnews.com.pe/noticias>. 07.08.2006).

⁸ Results of the Workshop held on 24 April with 30 primary school children between 7 and 14.

2. The social situation of the Machu Picchu village District and other towns in the buffer zone and area of influence.

To learn more exactly about the social situation in Machu Picchu Village (Agua Calientes), in addition to interviews with key players (INC, INRENA, MINCETUR, MAYOR, Heads of District public order, Health Facilities), three workshops were held, making it possible to enlarge the perception of the local reality:

- Children's workshop: 30 children, aged between 7 and 14, jointly with INC and INRENA education staff. The workshop provided data of interest in terms of heritage values, identification of threats, and the children's origins. (See photos 1 - 5 attached)
- A workshop for the representatives and owners of tourist enterprises: 40 locals, linked to accommodation and food, which revealed data on the main problems affecting them (the unreliability of trade, transport costs), and a lack in practice of functional associations for those providing tourist services.
- A workshop for the District security officials, made up of 44 persons. El Serenazgo is a security corps attached to the municipality, for maintaining urban order and visitor security. This revealed data on the type of offence, and conflict trends. (See photo 6 attached).

3. Machu Picchu Village.

The population of Machu Picchu District is 3,436 according to the 2005 census, 2,444 urban (Machu Picchu Village) and 239 rural; Huayllabamba is the largest rural settlement. Machu Picchu Village is one of the most densely-populated urban areas in Peru, with explosive growth because of the demand for tourism services in an area limited by a river and two mountain gorges, between sharp slopes.

The population is growing much faster than in the rest of the country. Annual average growth in Peru is 1.7 %, that in the Department of Cusco is 1.2 %, while Machu Picchu District is growing at 3.5%.⁹

The town is growing exponentially. In the 1993 census, the district figure was 2,228 inhabitants. This is 1,208 more now in 2007. It is verified by the growth of the population in primary education. In 2002, 64 children were studying in the 6 local schools. There are 92 in 2007, 43% more in just 5 years.

⁹ INEI. 2005 Census.

This growth runs parallel to that in the number of tourists visiting the heritage site. Peru has enjoyed sustained economic growth in recent years and, as one of its economic pillars, has committed to international tourism. In the last two years, the number of arrivals has risen faster than the world average. The rise in 2006 was 15%, and the estimate for 2007 is 10% growth, and between 13 and 15% for 2008 (MINCETUR figures).

Machu Picchu remains the country's most important tourist attraction, and at least 60% of international visitors to Cusco spend at least a day in Machu Picchu. There were 691,623 visitors in 2006, national (25%) and international (75%). This number is not stable year round and drops significantly in the rainy months (November–April), growing exponentially in July and August during the northern summer. MINCETUR estimates that, in 2008, the number of arrivals in the country may rise by 20 - 25%, to 800,000 visitors a year.¹⁰

Machu Picchu Village is the only service centre. Currently the nearest is Ollantaytambo, approximately an hour away by train. Because of its reduced dimensions, there is a guaranteed captive market for openings for traders' sales and for services. That generates a jumbled concentration of premises and accommodation, and public vendors.

4. Urban Planning.

The urban area, including the sector occupied by the Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel, covers approximately 16.02 Ha.¹¹ Counting just the resident urban population, of 2,444 according to the 2005 census, the mean density is 155 inhab./Ha.

Two factors refine this figure: the first is an estimated 1,000 inhabitants per day, non-resident, who spend the night in the town, tourists and temporary workers not registered in the census figure. If the Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel is assumed to take up 25% of the urban area, that gives a mean estimated density of close to 280 Inhab./ha in the population core, excluding tourists and workers who do not spend the night, some further 1,500.

This population reality creates strong social pressure and conflicts in a centre with limited public space, dependent on the train for mobility and all supplies, with precarious healthcare services, and lacking in recreational facilities for residents.

¹⁰ Visitor arrivals, 2006 data from INC. Estimates of the Vice-Minister of Tourism, Eduardo Arrarte.

¹¹ Figure provided by INRENA.

-Construction:

The tendency continues to be one of growth. More than most towns in the region, Machu Picchu Village promises work opportunities. The pressure on new spaces leads to occupation on the steep slopes to the north and west of the town, in areas destined to protect the urban area from slips. (See photos)

Occupation and chaotic urban development increase risks to inhabitants and visitors. The pressure for greater space for supply of goods and services also leads owners in the central area to sub-divide premises, in a first stage into a ground floor, and then to grow upwards because of the limitations on the space available. Growth is progressive, and there is no requisite for clearance or application for plans and calculations, as most inhabitants have no ownership documents. Urban growth pressure moves into functional and open spaces, as in the case of the cemetery, half of whose original area has been taken over for homes (See photo 23 attached).

The current average height is three floors, five in some cases, where the original structure is not designed or calculated for that vertical growth, in practice in most cases creating a structural risk (See photos 24 - 29 attached).

Such uncontrolled vertical growth leads to loss of courtyards and ventilation in spaces: some accommodation is even windowless, including letting rooms to tourists in units.

Urban density also increases the fire risk. Increasing numbers of premises using wood-firing for heating and cooking, and the many domestic gas cylinders and their connections, make fire a matter of risk which is not much analysed. There are no fire-fighters or personnel trained to respond to fire contingencies. There are no controls on the presence and state of extinguishers in premises at risk (See photo 30 attached).

Jointly with MINCETUR, INC, INRENA and COPESCO, the previous municipal management (2002-2005) spent significantly to improve the urban image, particularly with paving, piping for waste water which continues to be discharged into the river, water defences and gardens. Measures were not however put in place to restrict construction of more than three floors, the limit set in the urban plan drafted by the "Machu Picchu Project".

Construction has become denser along the edge of the Vilcanota River, and the marginal strip has not been respected. Buildings in Machu Picchu Village are now visible from the INC employee dining-room at the entrance to the citadel (See photo 31 attached).¹²

¹² EVALUATION OF PROGRESS ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE HISTORIC SANCTUARY OF MACHU PICCHU, 2005-2010. Vladimir Ramírez Prada Cusco, Engineer, January 2007

5. Tourist service and craft establishments:

As part of the process of urban improvements published, the “Plaza de los artesanos” (artisans’ square) was built, a space with public access to the town from the rail station. The kiosks had design problems related to rain. A large cover for the square was built in 2006, without building or design grading, so transforming the initial concept of an open space. This led to an invasion of the space, driven by mayoral political elections. This area is now an example of urban chaos which is damaging to the population, generating risks to residents and visitors, with the occupation of pedestrian spaces which would provide escapes routes from slips or urban fires (See photo 32 attached).

There can be little reliance on the registration of tourist service establishments and their personnel. MINCETUR keeps a register of accommodation and food sources, while operating licences are issued by the municipal authorities.

MINCETUR has 10 establishments registered for accommodation, with between one and three stars, with 273 rooms, and a further 26 of no applicable category, with 288 rooms,¹³ a total of 561 rooms. It has also 16 registered food establishments. According to international standards, for 1 star hostels and hotels, the mean minimum for employees is around 0.5 per room. That would give a total of 280 direct employees. According to the register, these establishments directly employ 269. It is possible that, in some cases, it does not count the owner and his family.¹⁴

A five-storey hotel is currently being completed at the exit to Puente Ruinas, over a sharp bend in the Vilcanota, representing a high risk of course washout during flash floods. Added to that is the vertical stone wall, where rocks have previously been seen to come away.

The register records 61 employees for food establishments. There are also 23 local Internet and telephone services, with an estimated two service persons each, a total of 46. Another category which might be included in the population directly related to tourism is that of craft vendors, for which there are 250 stands at present.¹⁵

¹³ Source, MINCETUR, Restaurants and establishments registered in the Region of Cusco. March 2007.

¹⁴ For example, 15 premises are registered run by just two persons, while the lowest international average for 1 star hotels or hostels is 0.5 employees per room.

¹⁵ Data supplied by the crafts association’s leaders Héctor Alegría and Graciela Zúñiga.

No register has been drawn on to learn of the number of inhabitants providing services in shops, massage centres, as tourist guides, musicians and singers, and other tourism-related trades. Based just on registered data, it can be assumed that at least 30% of the population has work directly related with accommodation and food. If indirect labour is added to that, it is seen that tourism is in practice the area's only economic vocation, where returns are high thanks to the concentration of travellers with resources.

This suggests that it might be very difficult with existing legal tools to limit the number of inhabitants in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) short term, much less to implement arranged relocation to other places like Ollantaytambo, Piscacucho, or somewhere away from this centre.

Although SHM Head Office presented a project to limit the Town Centre of Machu Picchu to the Municipal District, the mayor modified it in 2002-2005, going even as far as to change the demarcation markers of what was considered the urban area.¹⁶

6. Education and healthcare.

Education:

According to the 2005 census, the country's average illiteracy rate is 8.1%. In Machu Picchu District it reaches 18%, more than twice the national mean. It is unquestionably the District's rural population which receives the least attention in education.

Also according to the census, a third of the population is involved in some level of studies, meaning a total of 1,030 inhabitants are being trained. There are 6 primary schools and a secondary school with 200 pupils.

Trainers point to a low level of use of studies, for a variety of reasons:

- Teachers do not stay long because of very low wages and the high local cost of living (room-hire and food). The municipality has put some teachers directly onto its payroll.
- The workshop on the 24th found that half the children had not been born in Machu Picchu and, on average, had lived there 4 years or less. 25 % came from departments other than Cusco, such as Puno or Lima, creating a space with a social and cultural diversity making social cohesion difficult (See photos attached).

¹⁶ Data supplied by the administrators of the INC park and INRENA.

- A good number of parents see the future of their children related to tourism activities, so that many do not complete their studies, and get jobs in the sales outlets. Few of the young reach university level.
- The results of the workshop suggest that boys and girls are unfamiliar with the heritage values of the site, ignorant of both natural and cultural values. Because of the recent cultural mosaic of the inhabitants, there is no living traditional culture there.
- The INC has installed a virtual library service in its local facility, backed by an IT instructor and a significant number of computers. This helps to connect the student population with Internet use.

Health services:

Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) has a system for making spring waters drinkable, located at the head of the Machu Picchu village gorge. This water is chlorinated. There is however a second deposit in the area of Las Orquídeas which supplies part of the town but which lacks adequate sanitary control.¹⁷

The water supplied is discharged, untreated, into the Vilcanota River, already highly polluted by discharge from Cusco, Urubamba and Ollantaytambo. The accumulation of plastics along the route has led to an annual cleanup programme in the Ollantaytambo sector, Puente Ruinas, by the porters. On this day in 2006, more than 26 tons of plastic waste was removed.¹⁸

Collection of solid waste is perhaps one of the most complex problems. Machu Picchu District produces some five tons of solid waste a day, generated in the urban centre of Machu Picchu Village (3 tons collected by the municipality), in Machu Picchu citadel (1 ton, collected by INC) and along the Inca way (1 ton whose handling is the responsibility of INRENA).¹⁹ The deposit is at Puente Ruinas, with removal by train to Urubamba Valley. The temporary deposit creates strong smells in the proximities of the vehicle access to the citadel.

There is a programme to separate organic waste in the town, and which is used to make compost, at installations located in the zone of Collpani. That brings with it problems of smells and flies in the town of Santa Teresa, on the other side of the river. This site is being evaluated for alternatives, to move somewhere it else. Closure of the sanitary landfill used until now in the area of the Urubamba valley has placed the previous system in a situation of crisis. The authorities in the Municipality of Urubamba and the district mayors are analysing the possibility of opening a new sanitary landfill for the whole municipality.

¹⁷ Information supplied by Dr. Yony Cárdenas, head of the ESSALUD health post.

¹⁸ Information supplied by the representative of the association of porters at the Workshop, Freddy Núñez Huiñapi.

¹⁹ <http://www.parkswatch.org>

Health services are precarious and insufficient for the population. The town has two official healthcare offices, an ESSALUD and another belonging to the Health Ministry, a type 1 establishment (1 doctor, 1 obstetrician, 1 nurse and 4 technicians). There are no X-ray facilities, echo-sonogram equipment or other diagnostic instruments. Treatment is preventive, or in the form of first aid. Patients are moved by train to Urubamba or Cusco.

There is a private clinic with a doctor and three technicians and a facility for private emergency care in the citadel, with one doctor.

Dependency on the train for emergency transfers means that any condition may complicate in a short time, thereby increasing the high levels of life and health risks in the area.

Vaccination levels are high. However, the high rotation of workers prevents better preventive control. The main conditions are *Ascaris* and *Gardia* contamination, common even in food establishment employees. There are also numerous cases of asthma and allergies because of problems of damp, scant room ventilation, and promiscuity. There is a high rate of alcoholism among men.²⁰

While prenatal control for most pregnant women is satisfactory, the presence of sexual disease, particularly vulvovaginitis, is noted among women.

Tourists suffer from diarrhoea, dislocations and fractures. Among young backpackers reaching the town from Santa Teresa dehydration, dermatitis and colitis are common. Between January and April 2007, the health post attended more than 40 cases with such symptoms.

Children and Young People:

There are few opportunities for leisure and use of free time. The most frequent problems originate in an unhealthy social environment. Infant obesity is seen among urban inhabitants and malnutrition in rural areas.

Notable among the young is early alcohol and drug abuse, and teenage pregnancy (4 cases in 2006).

Inter- and intra-family violence:

The population concentration, absence of social networks, promiscuity and the scant privacy of homes create conditions which increase violence within families. Although few complaints are filed, the situation is known to everyone.

²⁰ .- Information supplied by Dra. Yony Cárdenas, head of the health post.

7. Security, cohesion and social commitment.

At least 50% of the population of Machu Picchu District is in a situation of extreme poverty, while 32% live in poverty. Just 18% can be considered not to be poor, according to the municipal strategic Plan.²¹

Despite the poverty, there are few personal or property crimes in Machu Picchu Village. Offences reported are basically disputes among locals arising from alcohol consumption at weekends. Petty drug trafficking is unknown.

Tourists' most common complaints are for fraud and scams in tourism packages bought in Cusco, offering services and conditions which are superior to those available in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes).

Most locals in Machu Picchu Village have come in from the region of Cusco, in less than twenty years. There are sharp socioeconomic and cultural differences, and a lack of complex family networks. Commercial interest dominates any other collective interest. Commercial competition ends up in open conflict.

There is little or no capacity in the population to form associations, and this is used by politicians at elections, with promises which often violate urban land-use provisions. There are seven craft associations, at loggerheads over the limited public space. There is no association for accommodation or food services. This makes it difficult to construct spaces for consensus and commitment.

There is little understanding of the heritage values of the site, so that the guidance a visitor can seek is at most generic and imprecise.

8. Governance.

Machu Picchu District was created in October 1941, attached to the municipality of Urubamba. It depends fundamentally on resources it receives from redistribution of Sanctuary revenues²² (40.62% of its budget), which it complements with its participation in services for tourist transport to the citadel (26.62% of the total). Its annual budget to 2006 averaged 3 million dollars.²³

By Law, 10% of park revenues must go to improving visitor reception and to making the site's cultural wealth known.

²¹ Machu Picchu District Strategic Development Plan, 2003-2013.

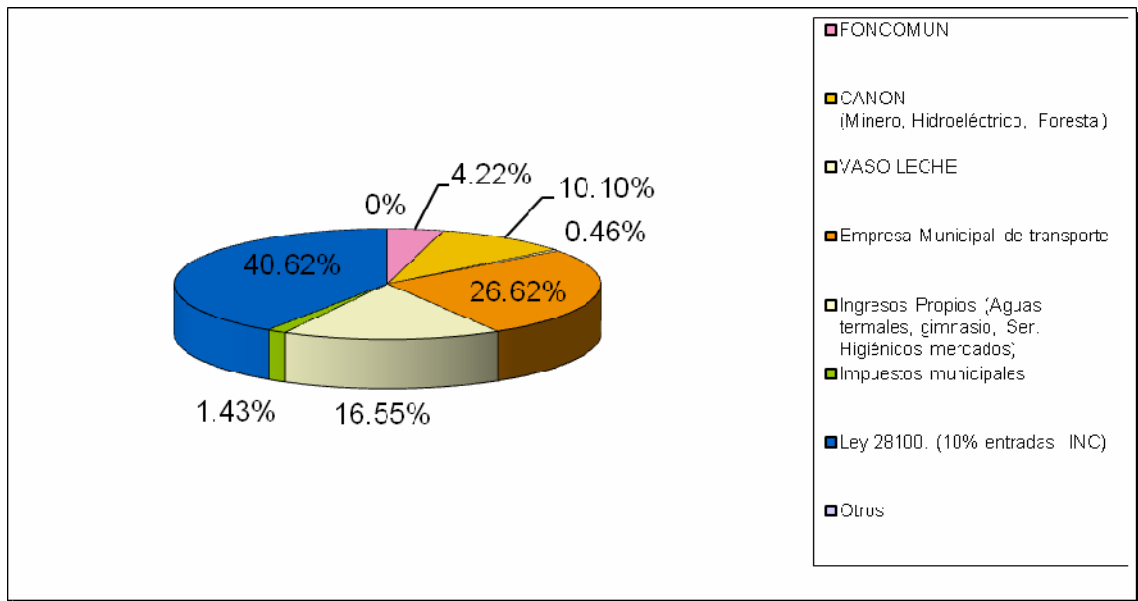
²² Act No. 28100 of 11 November 2003. Under Article 1, 10% of park revenues are assigned to Machu Picchu Municipality.

²³ Data supplied by the Machu Picchu District budget office.

Confrontation between the municipality and the bodies administering the Sanctuary, INC and INRENA, has meant that, in recent years, technical proposals for managing the urban impact on the Sanctuary have in practice not been applied.

A fresh remit began in December, with the commitment to create new mechanisms to allow the cleanup needed in Machu Picchu Village to begin. An example along these lines is the decree to prevent illegal occupation of sectors adjacent to the railway between Machu Picchu Village and Collpani, the upshot of increased population and visitor access from that sector following opening of the Carrilluchayoc bridge.²⁴

A good part of the municipality's administrative personnel comes from other towns in the region. The possibility of response to difficult urban conditions will depend upon the way of relating to the established population. Political, social and economic conflicts encountered in the area may make it hard to secure understandings, at least in the short term.



ROYALTY

(Mining, hydroelectric, forestry)

GLASS OF MILK

Municipal Transport Company

Own revenues (thermal waters, gymnasium, health services, markets)

Municipal taxes

Act 28100 (10% tickets INC)

²⁴ Municipal Ordinance No. 003-MDM. This declares the area between Puente Ruinas (Km. 112), San Miguel, Mandor, Inkaraqay and Intihuantana (Km. 122), Ahobamba, Mesada, Collpani and Huillcar, restricted for occupation, itinerant or permanent trade on land adjacent to the vehicle path.

9. Santa Teresa

The growth of farming in the Quillabamba northern sector (La Convención Province), growing tourism to Machu Picchu and the new financial resources received by the municipalities in transfers for mining and gas rights, raise the pressure to complete vehicle access routes. Communication between Quillabamba and Ollantaytambo, 143 km. While the complexity of the geography makes it difficult to pave this route in just a few years²⁵, when finished it will generate a relatively uncontrolled flow of lower-income visitors into the western part of the heritage site.

Such pressure is especially felt in the town of Santa Teresa which, still under reconstruction following its destruction in the 1998 landslide, is oriented toward a tourism-dependent economy. (See photo 33 attached)

The difficulty and cost of rebuilding the rail line destroyed by the landslide have increased the pressure for access to the last train station, in the hydroelectric station sector. The Carrilluchayoc bridge is the outcome of this process, in violation of the provisions of the government offices responsible for the site's conservation. (See photos 34 and 35 attached)

At present, an average of 50 visitors a day enter the park through this sector, either taking the train at the hydroelectric station, or travelling the 10 km that separate this site from Machu Picchu Village.

The District of Santa Teresa, in the Sanctuary's buffer zone, has a population of 14,000, predominantly rural (75%). Santa Teresa town still has no paved thoroughfares, and the administrative structures are recently-built, the centre and service infrastructure (market) on a plateau not far from its original placement. The site has committed its future to tourist development. Incipient accommodation and food facilities begin to grow and there are 15 of these for accommodation, with one or two rooms each, and 20 eating establishments. There is still no organisational plan for the growth and development of tourism-oriented sectors, nor is their personnel trained in questions of tourist products or services.

As preliminary recommendations:

Given the above assessment, the following conclusions and resulting recommendations are the upshot of the results of the discussions in the participative workshop held on 28 and 29 April in Cusco city.

²⁵ It is estimated that it will be completely asphalted in 2011.

-Geological risk.

Landslides are and will continue to be a permanent risk factor for the site. Although greater risk of slips has been discarded at the citadel, there are risks along the whole of the rail line, on the vehicle sector between the hydroelectric station and Collpani, on the Hiram Bingham road and most particularly in the sector of Machu Picchu Village.

- Monitoring and support is recommended for specific studies from the International Landslides Consortium.
- It is suggested that study of landslide and associated slip risks which might affect Machu Picchu Village be prioritised, because of the high population concentration, which increases the risk of loss of human lives. Initial studies of the Alcamayo gorge basin (INRENA 2004) point to the importance of the question. There are indications there which might be put into practice shortly.
- Analysis is recommended, as quickly as possible, of the level of risk of buildings located along the edge of the Vilcanota.
- It is suggested that the existing draft evacuation plan be reviewed, along with operational procedures with the local population.
- It is recommended that areas of high hazard be defined, so as to advise inhabitants of the risk.
- The populations' commitment must be raised, to participate and to respond adequately to evacuation drills in areas of danger.
- Tourists must be warned of the risks on the site before arriving, along with existing mitigation plans and procedures. There must be clear documentation, in several languages, in train carriages and hotel rooms.

Forest Fire Risk.

The work of INRENA is acknowledged in reducing forest fire risks, and the mechanisms to register and monitor incidents. The advance labour is also acknowledged in schools in raising awareness of environmental protection among the infant population.

- Regular training and instruction is recommended in this field for Serenazgo personal, and Peru Rail, INRENA and INC employees. Volunteer emergency brigades also need to be created, with young workers from the population. Permanent trafficking is seen in wood for fires

and ovens. As well as polluting the air, this process calls into doubt the controls on illegal felling in the park and its environs.

- Greater control is recommended on wood marketing and consumption and, mid-term, its prohibition.

Tourist and population growth.

These two developments run in parallel.

- A Plan is necessary for urban development and the public use of the whole Sanctuary and its area of influence, to create sustainable poles of tourist development both in the Valle de Urubamba and in the northwest sector of the park, to act as a counterweight and at least check the urban growth of Machu Picchu Village.
- Legal mechanisms have to be evaluated which facilitate population control in the area. Job and housing facilities in new developments in the valley or northwest sector might be explored. Such action should be programmed with the existing inventory of properties and occupancies.

Urban and territorial planning.

It is essential that a Plan for Public Use of the Sanctuary be drawn up, which must go hand in hand with a territorial plan covering not just the core area and buffer zone, but also the area of influence. The Master Plan is oriented in this direction, but requires a more committed participation from other areas of government. The current urban anarchy in Machu Picchu Village (Aguas Calientes) affects the security of locals and of visitors, and the instruments of urban control must be taken on, and updated.

- A high-priority recommendation is made to revise and update the Urban Plan drawn up by the technical team of the architect Ortiz de Zeballos in 2000 so that, with the necessary adjustments, it is made a legal instrument, which must be complied with by the population, the municipality and the other authorities on the site.
- It is recommended that a legal cleanup be begun in relation to the ownership of the urban land. This must be the first step in regulating building permits, and land-use control.
- A structural risk study of existing buildings of three and more floors on the site is recommended, and which must extend to demolition orders so as to meet minimum structural safety conditions.

Tourist establishments and craft sales.

Increased tourist flows act as triggers to Machu Picchu Village's population growth. Nearby areas need to be stimulated with better standards of service and security, as a counterweight, at the same time as promoting a normalisation of existing tourist services in Machu Picchu Village.

No craftwork is made in Machu Picchu; there is just the sale of items made in other mountain centres. This is a marginal activity which, due to high competition, leaves tenants little margin for profit. Families have several sales outlets, by which they seek to balance their incomes. Training alternatives need to be examined, to diversify the sources of work and services, and which will allow better-paid jobs and work opportunities to be created.

It is recommended that no new permits for use or operating licences be issued until the Plan for development and urban use is approved.

- The immediate development of a detailed inventory of tourist service establishments is recommended, setting out the details of ownership, any leases, employees, and safety and health conditions. This will reveal the true situation of tourist services, and control fraud currently committed against some tourists.
- Establishments not complying with minimum national standards of security and health conditions should be closed.
- It is recommended that the state of trade in craftwork be studied, in a search for an alternative response to the current chaos in the Craftsmen's Square, to ensure recovery of open spaces and movement.
- To promote and foment the creation of associations for tourist service providers, enhancing coordination and negotiation capacities.
- It is necessary to identify and apply mechanisms to promote the involvement of the tourist sectors, and for the site's heritage values to be taken on, along with an understanding and grasp of the policies for the management of the site.

Education and health.

The development of education and health are two of the basic conditions for raising the population's quality of life. The third is the fight against critical poverty.

- It is recommended that the content and quality of education imparted in local schools be evaluated. The municipality can strengthen the terms of teachers, and educational facilities, availing itself of the budgetary input under Act 28100.
- A training workshop is recommended on heritage values and sustainable tourism, for all teachers from schools in the Machu Picchu District and from Santa Teresa.
- It is essential to enhance student training in relation to the site's heritage values, their protection and dissemination. This makes it necessary to seek spaces for coordination between the INC and INRENA educational spheres, and to prepare written and digital study material which is within everybody's reach.
- Improvements to and enlargement of healthcare facilities and personnel and equipment are extremely urgent. The public and private installations must ensure at least minimum diagnostic and patient stabilisation facilities.
- Recovery and enclosure of the Health Unit spaces, now partly occupied by craft vendors, calls for urgent action.
- It is suggested that an information and health campaign be published, referring to hygiene and parasite control for all inhabitants, particularly those providing tourism services, parallel to proposed action for the sanitary supervision of service premises.
- Space must be made for information and training campaigns on gender and domestic violence, targeting conflict-resolution, and the reporting of actions, and protection and support for victims.

Children and youth.

- Programmes must be designed to take up the free time of children and youths. This could at the same time include games activities and sports related to the heritage and local opportunities.
- Support is suggested for the proposal drawn up by Machu Picchu Municipality, for the development of risk sports activities and awareness, targeting the young. That may then make it possible to organise civic support groups for emergency actions.
- Youth-oriented workshops are recommended, on the prevention of drug abuse, responsible parenthood, venereal disease and HIV/AIDS.

Security, cohesion and social commitment.

- It is recommended that workshops be created for conflict-resolution and settlement, targeting personnel from the INC, INRENA, the Municipality and the inhabitants.
- Job-training plans must be designed, to raise the readiness of local personnel, encouraging the service provider companies to hire them to avoid as far as possible taking on personnel from other regions. This will make it possible to raise the earnings and quality of life of a significant part of the population.
- It is necessary to examine options to facilitate drinking water services, disposal of waste water and solid waste, and electricity for rural inhabitants, reducing environmental impact as much as possible and creating measures to control population growth through immigration from outside these towns.

Santa Teresa, and the northwest sector of the Sanctuary.

The western and northern part of the Sanctuary will undergo marked shifts in population and activities as a result of the opening of paved roads. Santa Teresa is the town closest to the core area and to other sites of interest such as Choquekirao. It is imperative to deal with the urban and regional planning of the sector, to protect natural areas of Spectacled Bear habitat, and to provide sustainable responses to the demands of tourist services.

- An extremely urgent analysis of the situation of access from the western sector is recommended, organising controls on access to the railway in the hydroelectric station sector, and completely prohibiting visitors from walking along the lines. The extension of the railway to Carrilluchayoc may be one of the mid-term control measures.
- Support is recommended for Santa Teresa in drafting the Urban Development Plan, including areas slated for new hotels and security zones (Heliport) to avoid the sort of urban anarchy seen in Machu Picchu Village.
- Training courses are recommended in tourist services and the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage for the inhabitants of Santa Teresa already involved in tourism service activities.

7. General Conclusions and Recommendations to be Urgently Undertaken.

Machu Picchu Village requires implementation of an **immediate action plan** so that the following issues are addressed in practical ways as a matter of urgency:

- the limited space in the village which is constrained by a dramatic geography,
- the high risk due to landslides,
- the uncontrolled number and height of buildings,
- the absence of controls on properties and the quality of the construction of the buildings,
- the very limited capacity of medical and fire services for the local population and visitors,
- the increment of solid and liquid waste without adequate disposal systems,
- the level of poverty and problems of conflict of interest.

The mission representatives share the INC, INRENA's, and MINCETUR's concern about the construction of the Carrilluchayoc road and bridge and the uncontrolled growth of Machu Picchu Village; Of particular concern is the growing crisis in governance and due process, and increasing risk to visitors and residents.

The mission noticed with concern:

1. the lack of progress in developing a Public Use Plan and the consequent delays in the identification and analysis of alternatives for transport and access, diversification of visitor attractions and activities, and decongestion of Machu Picchu Village and the Machu Picchu Citadel;
2. the failure of the General Management Unit governance mechanism in achieving integrated management of the Sanctuary and the participation of all stakeholders in the development and review of the Sanctuary Master Plan;
3. the lack of effective measures to mitigate landslides, the danger of building collapse, unsanitary conditions, fire potential, and social dysfunction at Machu Picchu Village; and
4. the diminishing control of access to the Sanctuary, and the absence of authoritative information for visitors and tourism operators regarding
 - (a) the severity of risks associated with overnight stays in Machu Picchu village, and
 - (b) the level of difficulty and risks associated with use of the alternative trails and access points to the Sanctuary.

Of the several concerns outlined above, two are particularly time sensitive and require immediate emergency action. These are (a) the new western access from Santa Teresa made possible by the illegally constructed Carrilluchayoc road and bridge, and (b) authoritative information for visitors regarding the considerable risks associated with overnight stays at Machu Picchu Village. Therefore, a **Participatory Emergency Strategy for Control of the Western Access** must be developed and implemented to address the following:

1. The maintenance of options for a properly designed western access to the Sanctuary that takes into account landslide risks, safety concerns, landscape integrity, functionality, and the legitimate interests of associated communities.
2. The hiking of backpackers along the railroad line connecting the EGEMSA Hydroelectrical Station with Machu Picchu Village, in the immediate proximity of the core zone of the Sanctuary,
3. The proliferation of makeshift shanties for the sale of food and beverages to backpackers.
4. The conversion of the train terminus at EGEMSA into a marketplace and parking lot for vehicles transporting backpackers to and from Santa Teresa.
5. The location of the INRENA Entrance Station next to the EGEMSA powder magazine and the official security measures that should be applied.
6. The extension of tourism developments from Machu Picchu Village along the rail line to EGEMSA.
7. The installation of makeshift residences, restaurants, hotels, campgrounds, and mini stores along the road from Santa Teresa to the EGEMSA train terminal.
8. The national and regional road development plans (Ollantaytambo, Abra Málaga, Quillabamba, Santa Teresa, Vilcabamba, Choquequirao) that could affect negatively the integrity and authenticity of the Sanctuary.

The instability of governance arrangements and due process demonstrated by the successful completion and use of the illegal Carrilluchayoc road and bridge make it absolutely essential to prevent squatting along the new road, and at the EGEMSA train terminal. Once it occurs it will most likely be impossible to revert, and all prospects for an orderly development process for this access route will have been lost forever. The prospect of conversion of the current rail bed from EGEMSA to Machu Picchu village into a vehicular access road is the worst possible scenario of all, and must be avoided at all costs.

National plans to develop new road systems, and pave existing routes in the buffer zone of the Sanctuary, increasing vehicular transportation registered between Santa Teresa and EGEMSA/Machu Picchu Village, the increasing number of visitors and the lack of controlled access could make it impossible, in a very short time, to achieve proper management of the property, thereby endangering the Outstanding Universal Values of the property. Should there be a lack of immediate progress in establishing and carrying out the **Participatory Emergency Strategy for Control of the Western Access** to monitor and mitigate the quickly developing pressures on the Sanctuary, the World Heritage Committee may be compelled to consider the inclusion of the site on the List of World Heritage in danger. The other emergency measure required is to develop and implement in the shortest time possible a public information program in several languages to advise visitors and tourism operators of the very real landslide, fire, building failure, and health risks associated with overnight stays at Machu Picchu Village.

-Additional recommendations were suggested by the participatory workshop (see below).

-Specific recommendations were suggested in the chapter devoted to **Governance: Urban planning, social component and tourism**

8- Stakeholder Workshop.

-Discussion Document, April 2007.

-Achievements of the meeting and recommendations.

-Conclusions of the Working Tables and list of participants (in Spanish, attached separately, Annex IV).

The World Heritage Centre organized a workshop to facilitate a discussion of the Master Plan among all major stakeholders. The workshop was well attended by representatives of civil society of the Sacred Valley, the INC, INRENA, MINCETUR and the Regional Authority of Cusco on 28 and 29 April 2007. Some 82 institutions took part in the event. Four specific working groups were set up to discuss the following subjects: (1) Governance and Management of the Sanctuary; (2) Public Use and Regional Planning; (3) Participation of

Stakeholders and Risk Management; and (4) Conservation of OUV and Monitoring. Consensus was reached on the immediate need to redesign and reinvigorate the Integrated Management Unit for the Sanctuary; the need to revise and complete the Master Plan integrating the concerns of civil society, the private sector, and municipalities of the Sacred Valley, and the need to include the sacred values of the site in the Master Plan as an essential tool for management. There was agreement on the urgency of undertaking the Public Use Plan through a participatory process with the stakeholders of the core and buffer zones of the Sanctuary. Risk assessment and preparedness is one of the most immediate concerns.

NOTE: The results were formalized in terms of technical recommendations to be submitted to the Government of Peru. The Government of Peru could formalize them in due time and submit the official national decision to the World Heritage Committee.

Discussion Paper, April 2007 (in Spanish)

Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu, 1983, (i) (iii) (vii) (ix)

Misión del Centro de Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO Talleres de Diagnóstico Participativo

**Temas: (I) Gobernabilidad
(II) Planeación territorial y uso Público
(II) Riesgos y participación comunitaria
(III) Gestión y monitoreo de valores**

Presentación

La convocatoria a estos talleres tiene como una de sus metas abrir espacios de participación de los actores sociales/institucionales relacionados con el sitio, en la identificación y definición de propuestas y acciones que permitan facilitar la consecución de los objetivos del Plan Maestro del Santuario de Machu Picchu.

El Centro de Patrimonio Mundial de UNESCO ha programado estos talleres de acuerdo a la Decisión Oficial del Comité de Patrimonio Mundial 30COM 7B.33, adoptada en Vilnius en Julio de 2007, y enmarcan estos talleres en una semana completa de trabajo de expertos internacionales en participación social, desarrollo local, patrimonio natural y cultural y uso público de los sitios de patrimonio mundial. Se busca colaborar con las instancias oficiales responsables del sitio, mediante la realización un conjunto de reuniones, entrevistas y talleres que permitan identificar acciones conjuntas de colaboración entre las instancias públicas, los empresarios, prestadores de servicios y sociedad civil a través de sus representantes, orientadas a la puesta en marcha y monitoreo de las propuestas del Plan.

Una de las prioridades del momento en el Santuario de Machu Picchu es equilibrar el flujo de visitantes nacionales y extranjeros, a través de la diversificación de la oferta de productos turísticos alternativos, así como asegurar la mejor accesibilidad y seguridad del visitante.

Metodología de los talleres:

Los talleres se conciben como un espacio de sistematización de experiencias y conocimientos en la construcción de propuestas específicas. Ello se logra a través de un intercambio fluido de ideas, a través de la participación, la vivencia y la reflexión, estableciendo etapas y tiempos precisos para poder avanzar con la definición de conclusiones. Constituye una experiencia social en la medida en que los participantes interactúan en torno a tareas específicas que los convocan

e involucran. Esta técnica ha demostrado ser eficiente para detectar problemas y jerarquizar necesidades en forma participativa.

De acuerdo con esta definición los talleres de diagnóstico participativo tienen como sujeto central de su dinámica a los propios pobladores o beneficiarios de los programas. En ese sentido, el diseño del taller atiende a las características de los participantes, considerando su nivel de experiencia, conocimientos, opiniones, percepciones y compromisos potenciales en torno al manejo del sitio. Por otro lado, es conveniente que los participantes ajusten sus propuestas a la viabilidad política e institucional. Los talleres también son un espacio donde identificar los recursos políticos, legales y financieros de que se disponen para construir la viabilidad de las propuestas que se formulen.

Se han diseñado cuatro mesas de trabajo con actores sociales e institucionales locales, regionales y nacionales. Cada participante formará parte de las mesas de trabajo en forma personal, facilitando información técnica/institucional con la que cuentan para la realización de sus tareas cotidianas en relación al Santuario.

Etapas del taller:

Plenaria de apertura	SANTUARIO HISTÓRICO MACHU PICCHU VALOR EXCEPCIONAL UNIVERSAL GOBERNABILIDAD/GESTION Y MONITOREO DE VALORES/USO PÚBLICO
Primera etapa 3 Mesas	IDENTIFICACIÓN DE OBSTÁCULOS Y OPORTUNIDADES
Segunda etapa 3 Mesas	IDENTIFICACIÓN Y SELECCIÓN DE LÍNEAS DE ACCIÓN
Tercera etapa 3 Mesas	CONTENIDO DE LÍNEAS DE ACCIÓN, RESPONSABLES; TIEMPOS E INDICADORES
Plenaria de cierre	RECOMENDACIONES Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN CONSENSUADO

Los resultados recabados en estos talleres requieren de un trabajo posterior de sistematización y análisis por parte de los coordinadores. Una vez concluido el informe oficial, los resultados serán entregados a los las instituciones y a los actores sociales participantes, a fin de que se comprometan a colaborar en la ejecución y seguimiento de las acciones acordadas y/o en la realización de nuevas reuniones de retroalimentación nacionales.

Proceso operativo del taller

El taller tendrá una duración de dos días. Se realizará una sesión plenaria de apertura, en donde se hará una introducción sobre el valor universal excepcional del Santuario, y sobre la responsabilidad compartida de su conservación. Los asistentes contarán con fichas de trabajo que permitirán ir sistematizando la información.

Se organizarán cuatro mesas de trabajo con los temas definidos. En cada mesa todos los participantes actúan con la misma jerarquía, participan como individuos, aportando su experiencia y conocimiento y no como líderes o representantes del sector o institución a la que pertenecen. Sólo existen dos roles: el de los participantes y el de facilitador del evento. Este último, sólo guía a los primeros en el desempeño de las tareas correspondientes y en el respeto a los tiempos previstos en las diferentes etapas, pero no participa en la generación de ideas.

En cada una de las cuatro mesas se desarrollarán tres secciones de discusión, con las líneas de trabajo que vayan surgiendo, identificando los problemas específicos relacionados con cada mesa, las acciones posibles para minimizar su impacto o auspiciar su mejora o aplicación, así como el señalamiento de las instancias públicas, privadas y comunitarias que podrían ser responsables de poner en marcha estos cambios. De igual manera harán sugerencia de posibles tiempos, etapas e indicadores de control. Se contará con formatos genéricos de referencia para recoger las propuestas en forma sintética.

Para finalizar el primer día de taller se realizará una sesión plenaria en la cual cada mesa expondrá su trabajo, permitiendo ampliar la reflexión a propuestas complementarias, ajustes o precisiones por parte de los participantes de las otras mesas de trabajo.

El segundo día se realizará una discusión abierta entre todos los participantes. Se revisarán los programas y acciones concensuadas, así como los tiempos y actores sociales previstos.

Este conjunto de acciones orientadas a recabar información y propuestas de los actores sociales/institucionales que interactúan en el sitio permitirá tener un marco de actuación más completo y realista sobre las presiones y riesgos que impactan el valor universal excepcional del sitio.

-Achievements of the meeting (summing up in English)

Four working groups were set up to deal with the following subjects (the detailed conclusions are included in the Annex, in Spanish language), **main issues raised:**

l) **Governance:** Institutionalization and completion of the Master Plan

Main concerns: overlapping of responsibilities between institutions, no clear distinctions of roles, no coordination, therefore a lack of authority in the Sanctuary's management. Absence of coordination between the local and regional levels to produce laws, non implementation of law in terms of uncontrolled urban development and uncontrolled expansion of communication infrastructures and tourist facilities; problems derived from the illicit traffic of natural species and cultural objects; need to respect the law, especially Art 21 of the Cultural Heritage Law and Art 68 of the Natural Heritage Law.

-The group stated the urgent need to revise the Master Plan through a social participation process to include the vision of communities (urban or rural communities of the core zone and buffer zone) the private sector and the Municipalities in the process; It was decided that it was pertinent not to create a new system of management but to re-activate the Management Unit, redefining its competences and working methods and to clarify the role of each institution and the overall decision making process.

-The team recommended that the highest level representatives of the 4 institutions (INC, INRENA, Regional Authority of Cusco and MINCETUR) take the initiative to call for a meeting at the national level to re-design working methods (executive and operational) and to establish the mechanism of coordination between the national and regional level within 30 days following the submission of this report. This meeting should clarify the role of the Management Unit *ad interim*, in the framework of the institutional decentralization process in Peru. It is urgent to define the human, technical and financial resources for the proper functioning of the Management Unit. The compilation of the entire international, national, regional and local background information has been requested, relating to the conservation and management of the Sanctuary and within the framework of the revitalization of the Management Unit.

- The need to develop and publish a communication and awareness-raising strategy for the sanctuary was also raised.

-One of the main priorities is the revision of the normative framework at local, regional, national level as to enhance governance in the Sanctuary.

- The importance of re-invigorating the Management Unit and to revise, update and complete the Master Plan has been underlined. To fulfill this task successfully it is essential to start with a social participation workshop. The Government of Peru could request technical international assistance to start the process in Machu Picchu Village to assure opportunities for *consultation* between technical and social actors until the final completion of the updated Master Plan and to define the formulas to enforce respect for technical and juridical and institutional decisions.

- The interest of setting up a workshop working team was discussed (with representatives of all the four working groups) to follow the recommendations formulated in the Cusco workshop.
-The actualization process of the Master Plan will be finalized in one year's time, as well as officialized and in place.

The group suggested the organization of a second phase Cusco Workshop, before the submission of the State of Conservation report in January 2008.

II) **Territorial Planning and Public use Plan.** Priorities: compulsory nature for implementation of the Urban Plan for Machu Pucchi Village as a legally binding process, starting at local/municipal level. Try to establish coordination between the management plans of several areas: Piquillajta, Valle Sagrado, Chhoquequirao,

In the forthcoming 6 months it is expected that the terms of reference for the Public Use Plan of the Sanctuary will be revised and a tender process initiated. Technical support by the World Heritage Committee should be sought. In the meantime, the formulation of a more limited Regional Plan of Tourism Development must be started.

Within 6 months time, it is essential to develop a diagnosis of the regional and local transport plans for the core and buffer zone of the Sanctuary, as well as all the initiatives undertaken in the surrounding area of influence which could impact the values or integrity of the protected area. This should include alternative physical scenarios, pre-inversion systems, and the correspondent technical reports (mainly EIA).

Within 6 months time the group urges the related institutions to initiate a Regional Plan for the entire Sanctuary's zone of influence to evaluate the pertinence of implementing an integrated biodiversity protection strategy in coherence with the protected cultural corridors already established, as is the case for the Sacred Valley, and explore the feasibility of this initiative specifically in the Vilcabamba Valley and the Area of Choquequirao.

III) Citizen participation and community development

-To develop a capacity building programme for porters and a social campaign for a better implementation for their legal code of ethics and safe working conditions to improve the quality of life of porters of the Camino Inca.

-To develop working groups as recommended by the stakeholders workshops foreseen for the Sanctuary.

-To finalize and put into practice a solid waste plan for the Sanctuary.

IV) Managing and monitoring values

-To set up a unit of inter-sectorial research to continue learning about the values related to the Sanctuary: Andean cosmology and sacred values; social and economic values; archaeological and ethnographic values; etc

-To compile a list of ongoing projects (international, national, regional, local) in the Sanctuary;

- To define an interdisciplinary strategy to avoid overlapping, repetition or damage which could affect the authenticity or integrity of the Sanctuary.

-To research and monitor endemic species on a permanent basis in the Sanctuary.

-To continue the landslides research activities with a special focus on improving the state of conservation of the protected area of the Sanctuary.

ANNEX I: MISSION TEAM

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Nuria Sanz (Team Leader) Programme Specialist for World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, coordinator of the Spanish Funds-in Trust to World Heritage Convention

OFICINA UNESCO MEXICO

Ciro Caraballo
Architect and Historian. General Coordinator of the Social Participation's Project for the World Heritage Site of Xochimilco (Mexico).

ICOMOS

Alejandro Martínez Muriel (México)
Archaeologist, Researcher, National Institute for Anthropology and History of México

IUCN

Allen D. Putney (United States)
Independent Consultant on Protected Areas
Vice Chair for World Heritage
IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

ANNEX II PROGRAMMES of VISITS and MEETINGS

Nuria Sanz

Monitoreo Reactivo al Santuario Histórico Machu Picchu (20 Abril-2 de Mayo, 2007)

Programa de visitas/entrevistas/reuniones

Jueves 19 de Abril : Llegada a Lima. Entrevista con Katherine Muller-Marín, Directora de la Oficina UNESCO Lima y su colaborador Fernando Berrios, en el Hotel José Antonio Executive. Temas: coordinación al inicio de la misión. Temas de presupuesto, reorganización de la agenda en Lima al final de la misión. Temas de prensa y coordinación con la Oficina del Primer Ministro, Exclmo. Sr. Jorge del Castillo.

Viernes 20 de Abril : Llegada a Cusco. Reunión en la Casa Garcilaso, sede de la Oficina del Director INC Cusco, Sr. Jorge Zegarra. En presencia de Fernando Astete, Director del Sitio Arqueológico Santuario Histórico Machu Picchu y arquitectos y geólogos responsables de la conservación del Santuario.

Almuerzo con los representantes de INC. Reunión vespertina con el coordinador del Proyecto de nominación QÑ Cusco a fin de discutir los avances nacionales respecto a los acuerdos de Pasto (Colombia).

Supervisión con los responsables de la Cadena de Hoteles Casa Andina de los locales y disposición de los espacios de trabajo durante el Taller de participación previsto para los días 29 y 29 de Mayo.

Sábado 21 de Abril : Reunión con todo el equipo de nominación de Cusco. Presentación de la dinámica de trabajo nacional/regional QÑ. Presentación de los documentos oficiales de coordinación institucional. Presentación y justificación de la selección definitiva de tramos susceptibles de ser nominados. Discusión sobre la escala de la cartografía.

Regreso a Cusco. Reunión con el equipo de antropólogos responsables del registro etnográfico. Selección de materiales para la presentación del QÑ en la Sesión Plenaria del Comité de Patrimonio Mundial.

Discusión con etnohistoriadores del proyecto QÑ sobre el periodo de investigación previsto en el archivo de Indias (Sevilla).

Domingo 22 de Abril : Reunión con el Congresista APRA, Sr. Wilson Ugarte, a solicitud del Congresista. Presentación de la justificación de la construcción del puente Carriyuchallo. Análisis de los avances del desarrollo de las vías de comunicación terrestres y ferroviarias en el sector occidental del Santuario.

Reunión con los Miembros de la misión : Alejandro Martínez y Ciro Caraballo. Intercambio de opiniones preliminares.

Reunión con los integrantes de la Misión UNESCO y los representantes de las instituciones nacionales: coordinación de salida hacia el Santuario ; coordinación de visitas en Aguascalientes, distribución de tareas entre expertos internacionales y equipos nacionales.

Lunes 23 de Abril : Salida en tren para Mahu Picchu Pueblo. Instalación en el hotel. Almuerzo con visita del Vice-Ministro de Turismo, Sr. Fernando Arrarte y representantes de Paru Rail.

Reunión en el sede INC Machu Picchu con los representantes de EGEMSA (Central Hidroeléctrica).

Reunión en la Sede de INC Aguascalientes con el Alcalde de Machu Picchu Pueblo, Alcalde Distrital de Urubamba, representantes de la Alcaldía de Ollantaytambo y representante del la Cooperativa de Autos de acceso a la Ciudadela.

Martes 24 de Abril

Visita a las instalaciones de EGEMSA, Kilómetro 122 de la Vía Férrea, entrevista con las Autoridades de la Hidroeléctrica.

Visita al Puesto de Control ICN/INRENA, recorrido de las zonas afectadas por el último huaico.

Reunión con el Alcalde de Santa Teresa. Vista del Puente de Carriyuchallo con el Alcalde y sus representantes.

Visita a Santa Teresa. Recorrido del Camino Inca y visita de las nuevas construcciones de hoteles en la zona de amortiguamiento del Santuario.

Inicio de recorrido hacia Vilcabamba. Análisis del desarrollo turístico en el Valle.

Visita a yacimientos arqueológicos y a las intervenciones de los Caminos Incaicos de la zona, Vista a la Ñusta Hispana.

Viaje de regreso a Machu Picchu Pueblo.

Miercoles 25 de Abril

Visita a la acrópolis. Inspección de la Ruta H. Bigham de acceso. Recorrido con Fernando Astete y representantes de MINCETUR. Recorrido de terrazas laterales y nuevos accesos al Santuario desde los distintos Caminos Incaicos. Visita a las nuevas excavaciones arqueológicas de la necropolis del Santuario.

Entrevista con los responsables del registro de visitantes. Evaluación del crecimiento turístico y revisión de los sistemas de acceso y estacionalidad de la visita.

Visita al nuevo museo de sitio del Santuario Machu Picchu con Ciro Caraballo.

Regreso a Machu Picchu pueblo y preparación del Taller de Participación Sector operadores turísticos locales y prestadores de servicios hoteleros y de restauración.

Realización del Taller junto con Ciro Caraballo. Asistencia de 40 representantes.

Jueves 26 de Abril

Salida de Aguascalientes para dirigirnos con el tren al Km 82 de la línea ferrea, lugar de inicio de una de las rutas mas transitadas del Camino Incaico de acceso al Santuario.

Reunión con los responsables INC/INRENA del acceso.

Entrevistas con guías, porteadores, policía local, turistas.

Recorrido por el Camino Incaico y recorrido de sitios arqueológicos hasta llegar al yacimiento incaico de Patallacta. Visita en compañía de miembros de INC, MINCETUR e INRENA.

Regreso al Km 82. Regreso a Cusco.

Viernes 27 de Abril

Salida hacia el Aeropuerto de Cusco. Realización de sobrevuelo sobre la zona de amortiguamiento del Santuario. Visita coordinada por Miembros de INRENA.

Reunión con los representantes de INC, INRENA, MINCETUR y Gobierno Regional. Revisión de la Lista de Participantes. Preselección de candidatos para conformar los grupos de trabajo.

Inspección definitiva de las salas de reunión; Reunión logística con los responsables de Casa Andina Central Plaza.

Sabado 28 y Domingo 29

Taller de Participación (programa adjunto). Asistencia de 80 participantes. Cóctel de despedida.

Lunes 30

Reunión para la preparación del Informe final oficial de UNESCO, con Ciro Caraballo, Allen Putney y Alejandro Martinez. Intercambio de opiniones. Distribución de tareas para la elaboración de los informes oficiales.

Reunión con los miembros de QÑ Cusco. Entrega de materiales definitivos Cusco para la Sesión Plenaria del Comité.

Visita a representantes del Centro de Investigaciones Bartolomé de las Casas.

Martes 1 de Mayo

Salida de Cusco. Llegada a Lima y visita de Tambo Colorado con miembros de INRENA e INC en el marco del proyecto de nominación del QÑ a la Lista de Patrimonio Mundial de UNESCO.

Visita al Santuario Paracas, en el marco de la planificación de las Listas Tentativas de Patrimonio Mundial para América Latina, dentro de una posible nominación de culturas de momificación prehispánicas, y de sus posibles relaciones con la Cultura Valdivia de Chile. Visita al Museo de sitio.

Miercoles 2 de Mayo

Reunión en la Oficina UNESCO Lima. Reunión de trabajo con la Sra. Muller-Marín. Información sobre la misión y sobre las recomendaciones preliminares.

Intercambio de opiniones sobre Arequipa, Chan Chan, así como sobre la necesidad urgente de atender a una conservación adecuada de los restos arqueológicos del Museo de sitio de Paracas.

Reunión con Cecilia Bákula, Directora de INC, Ana Maria Hoyle, Guadalupe Martínez. Discusión preliminar de los resultados del Taller y entrega de los documentos oficiales nacionales peruanos sobre los avances del proceso de nominación del QÑ a la Lista de Patrimonio Mundial de UNESCO.

Fin de misión. Regreso a París.

Ciro Caraballo

Sábado 21 de Abril:

Salida de México. Llegada a Lima (23:00 hrs.). Pernocta.

Domingo 22 de Abril:

09:00 hrs. Salida de Lima a Cusco.
11:00 hrs. Reunión con los integrantes de la Misión UNESCO, Nuria Sanz, Alan Putney y Alejandro Martínez.
12:00 hrs. Reunión con representantes de las instituciones nacionales (INRENA, INC): coordinación de salida hacia el Santuario; coordinación de visitas en Machu Picchu Village;
17:00 hrs. Reunión equipo para distribución de tareas entre expertos internacionales y equipos nacionales acompañantes.

Lunes 23 de Abril:

06:30 hrs. Salida en tren para Machu Picchu Village en conjunto con representantes de INRENA, INC y MINCETUR. Instalación en el hotel.
11:00 hrs. Almuerzo con el Vice-Ministro de Turismo, Sr. Fernando Arrarte y representantes de Perú Raíl.
15:00-19:00hrs Reunión en la sede INC Machu Picchu con los representantes institucionales y privados. Sede de INC Machu Picchu Village (Aguascalientes).

EGEMSA. (Central Hidroeléctrica).
Sr. Edgar Miranda. Alcalde de Machu Picchu Village.

Julián Quispe Anchaya. Alcalde Distrital de Urubamba,
Ronald Baras Cobo. Representantes de la Alcaldía de
Ollantaytambo,
Fermín Bernales. Representante CONSSETUR. Cooperativa
de transporte de acceso a la Ciudadela.

Martes 24 de Abril

- 08:30 hrs. Reunión con artesanos- comerciantes de Machu Picchu.
- 09:30-11:00hrs. Taller con niños de las escuelas locales
- 11:00-13:00hrs. Visita al Puesto de Control ICN/INRENA, recorrido de las zonas afectadas por el último huayco y zonas de invasión recientes. Visita a instalaciones de los baños termales.

Miércoles 25 de Abril

- 08:30-15:00 hrs. Visita al santuario. Entrevistas con anfitriones del INC y guardaparques.
- 15:00 hrs. Reunión con el médico en posta privada del Santuario
- 15:30 hrs. Visita al museo y al jardín botánico de Machu Picchu.
- 16:30-17:00hrs. Reunión M. Salud.
- 17:00-18:30hrs. Taller con personal de serenazgo de Machu Picchu Village.
- 19:00-21:00hrs. Taller con empresarios turismo locales. Asistencia de 40 representantes.

Jueves 26 de Abril

- 07:00 hrs. Salida a Hidroeléctrica y puente Carrilluchayoc.
- 09:00-10:30hrs. Santa Teresa. Entrevistas con Teniente Alcalde y Regidora del municipio.
- 10:30 -14:0 hrs. Sta. Teresa-Quillabamba
- 14:00 -21:00hrs. Quillabmba- Santa Maria - Cusco

Viernes 27 de Abril

- 09:00 -10:00hrs. Reunión con representantes del INC e INRENA.
- 11:00-12:00hrs. Sobrevuelo.
- 15:00-17:00hrs. Reunión con instituciones participantes para discusión programa del taller. Organización del material y logística del taller.
- 19:00-20:30hrs. Coordinación del taller participativo con equipo técnico de la Misión.

Sábado 28 de Abril

- 07:00-08:30hrs. Sobrevuelo
- 10:00-19:00hrs. Taller Participativo (programa adjunto). Asistencia de 80 participantes.

Domingo 29 de Abril

8:30 hrs. Visita a Cusicancha. INC- Cusco.

10:00-19:00hrs. Taller participativo. 2ª parte,

Lunes 30 de Abril

8:00-12:00hrs. Reunión para coordinación de documento: "State of Conservation"

3:35 hrs. Retorno a Lima

Miércoles 2 de Mayo

10:00 hrs. Reunión Cecilia Bakula. Directora del INC.

15:00 hrs. Retorno a México.

Fin de misión.

7.- Directorio.

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- Fuentes nacionales consultadas.

- Expedientes del Centro de Patrimonio Mundial y Resoluciones del Comité del Patrimonio Mundial referidos al Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu.
- Plan Maestro de Machu Picchu. (2005). Instituto Nacional de Cultura. Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales.
- Municipalidad de Machu Picchu. (2003) Plan Estratégico de desarrollo del Distrito Machu Picchu. (2003-2013). Cusco. Perú.
- Memoria Gestión Municipal 2003-2006. Machu Picchu Village ciudad sol del Perú. (2006).

Evaluación del avance del Plan Maestro de Santuario Histórico de Machu Picchu. (2005.2010). Ministerio de Agricultura- INRENA. (2007)

24 de Abril

Visitas de la Mañana:

- viaje por ferrocarril a Km. 102;
- plantaciones forestales y explicación sobre el programa de reforestación y el programa de prevención y combate de incendios;
- entrada y Puesto de Control y Vigilancia del Camino Inca No. 4 en Cachabamba;
- grupo arqueológico y vivero local de Cochabamba; caminata por el sendero de la margen sur del Río Vilcanota en el bosque húmedo hasta Choq'esuysuy, y observación de la flora y fauna;
- instalaciones para porteadores y el Grupo Arqueológico de Choq'esuysuy; caminata por la vía férrea a Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes) observando la flora y fauna.

Tarde

- presentación sobre la biodiversidad por Washington Galiano;
- presentación sobre la glaciología por Marco Zapata; y
- discusión sobre las fortalezas y debilidades de manejo de los recursos naturales del SHMP.

25 de Abril

- viaje por carrocarril a Km. 82, Pisqacucho; observación del sitio del futuro Centro de Visitantes;
- proyectos de ganadería intensiva familiar y módulos para la crianza de cuyes;
- observación de la entrada principal, estación para pesar la carga de los porteadores, y Caseta de Control y Vigilancia de la Ruta 1, Camino Inca;
- caminata por la parte inicial del Camino Inca;
- desvío hacia Q'orihuarachina;
- observación de las llamas del sector, producto del programa de reemplazo de vacuno por camélidos;
- visita a la Caseta de Vigilancia y Control, vivero, y módulo para la crianza de cuyes del Km. 82;
- regreso a Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes) por carrocarril.

26 de Abril

- viaje por carrocarril desde Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes) hasta las instalaciones hidroelectricas de EGEMSA, el terminal actual del ferrocarril
- observación del terminal del tren con los puestos informales de venta a los mochileros y área informal de parqueo de buses en las instalaciones de EGEMSA;
- observación de la llegada de mochileros a pie y en buses para tomar el tren a Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes);
- observación de los efectos del huayco en las instalaciones de EGEMSA;
- visita al Puesto de Vigilancia y Control de INRENA en el costado norte de la puente sobre el Río Vilcanota de EGEMSA que se encuentra al lado del depósito de explosivos de EGEMSA;
- caminata por el huayco reciente en el camino de EGEMSA río abajo de la puente;
- viaje por camioneta observando la carretera y puente de Carrilluchayoc, hoy día en pleno uso;
- visita a Santa Teresa nueva, observación del sitio original del pueblo que fue cubierto por un aluvión, y reconocimiento de su creciente infraestructura para el turismo;
- viaje a Quillabamba;
- regreso a Cusco por la carretera siendo pavimentado entre Santa María y Ollantaytambo y que sigue la ruta por Urubamba.

Alejandro Martínez Muriel

19 de Abril, vuelo de México a Lima.

20 y 21 de Abril, visitas a museos y zonas arqueológicas alrededor de Lima

22 de Abril, vuelo a Cusco por la mañana reunión con los integrantes de la Misión UNESCO, Nuria Sanz, Allen Putney y Ciro Caraballo. Por la tarde reunión de trabajo con integrantes de la misión y el INC e INRENA.

23 de Abril, viaje a Machu Picchu (Aguas Calientes) por la mañana acompañados de representantes del INC, INRENA y MINCETUR. Almuerzo con el Vice-Ministro de Turismo Eduardo Arrarte y representante de Peru Rail Yasmine Martín.

Por la tarde visita a la comunidad, instalaciones de Centro Cultural del INC. Por la tarde entrevista con la Administradora de Peru Orient Express Experiences. El encargado de la Hidroeléctrica, Viceministro de turismo, y Alcalde y regidores de Machu Picchu, Ollantaytambo, Urubamba, CONSSETUR Y El gerente del Hotel Machu Picchu Lodge.

24 de Abril, visita a la zona arqueológica, al Waynapucchu, el Templo de La Luna y La Gran Caverna. Posteriormente se visitó la Ciudadela.

25 de Abril, Visita a la zona arqueológica, a los andenes en la parte baja oriental conocidos como Las Cataratas, posteriormente se viajó a Santa Teresa, por la vía férrea hasta la hidroeléctrica, el puente Carrilluchayoc y el poblado de Santa Teresa. Por la noche se visitó el Museo de Sitio Manuel Chávez Ballón y el Jardín Botánico.

26 de Abril, se viajó al kilómetro 82, Piscacucho en donde se observó la entrada de turistas y porteadores, y el procedimiento de registro pesar las cargas revisión de documentos, etc. Posteriormente caminamos por la Ruta Inca hasta Patallaqta, visitando los sitios de Piscacucho (Salapunku), Q'anabamba, y Patallaqta. Por la tarde regresamos a Cusco.

27 de Abril, por la mañana se realizó un sobrevuelo de reconocimiento sobre el área de amortiguamiento del SHM. Por la tarde trabajé en el informe y por la noche tuvimos una reunión de trabajo con el equipo de la Misión para la organización del Taller.

28 de Abril, Sobrevuelo y 1ª parte de Taller Participativo.

29 de Abril, Visita a Cusicancha y 2ª parte del Taller Participativo.

30 de Abril, reunión de trabajo de evaluación de la misión y por la preparación de los Informes de la misma.

1 de Mayo, regreso a Lima.

2 y 3 de Mayo, Regreso a México.

Lista de participantes durante las visitas a lugares arqueológicos.

Antr. Fernando Astete Victoria, Director del Parque Nacional Machu Picchu, INC Cusco.

Arql. Ana María Hoyle Montalva, Directora de Sitios Patrimonio de la Humanidad, INC Lima

Arql. Piedad Champi Monterroso, INC Cusco.

Ing. Geólogo Carlos Rodríguez, INC Cusco.

Arq. Vladimir Velarde, INC Cusco.

Arql. Julio Córdova Valer, INC Cusco

Biólogo Julio Gustavo Ochoa, INC Cusco.

Arql. Richard Alegria Sánchez, INC Cusco.

Arql. Antonio Cruz, INC Cusco.

Camarógrafo Nilton Torres, INC Cusco.

Lista de otras personas entrevistadas:

Eduardo Arrerte Fiedler, Viceministro de Turismo MINCETUR.

Milton Guerrero Rodríguez, Director Nacional de Turismo. MINCETUR.

Jorge Chávez Rodríguez, Director Nacional de Desarrollo Turístico, MINCETUR.

Yasmine Martín General Manager, Peru Orient-Express Experiences.

Edgar Miranda Quiñónez, Alcalde de Machu Picchu Village.

Julián Quispe Anchaya, Alcalde Distrital de Urubamba.

Ronald Baras Cobo, Representante de la Alcaldía de Ollantaytambo.

Fermín Bernales, Representante de CONSSETUR (Cooperativa de transporte de acceso a la Ciudadela).

Wilbert Huaca, representante de EGEMSA (Central hidroeléctrica).

Annex III. Photos



1. Taller de Niños



2. Taller de Niños



3. Taller de Niños



4. Taller de Niños



5. Taller de Niños



6. Taller Serenazgo



7. Taller Cusco



8. Mapa de Escape



9. Ruta de escape



10. Rocas en Cementerio



11. Picapedrero



12. Nuevo Hotel



13. Hotel y talud



14. Deslave



15. Deslave



16. Deslave



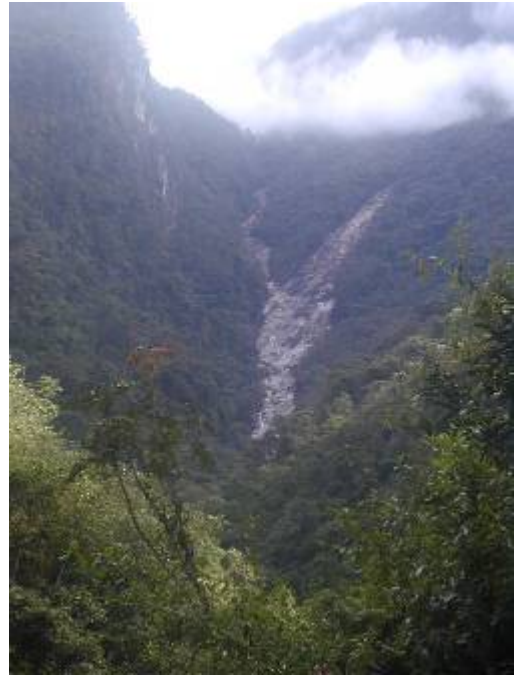
17. Deslizamiento acceso



18. Deslave



19. Deslave en área urbana
26.04.07



20. Deslave

Emergencia en Aguas Calientes - Machu Picchu



Rio se embalsa 500 metros aguas arriba de la localidad provocando temor en la población. De inmediato se activó sistema de defensa civil para evacuar la zona.

Alrededor de las 4 y 40 de la tarde de ayer una masa de piedras y lodo cayó sobre el cauce del río Aguas Calientes, la población de la capital del distrito de Machu Picchu se alarmó porque de pronto el caudal del afluente disminuyó considerablemente, se temía lo peor, felizmente una hora después el espejo de agua formado a consecuencia de la emergencia empezó a desahogarse lentamente.

21. Nota de prensa 27.04.07

1-mar@diariococcaguera.com.pe

Río se embalsó por caída de huayco

Emergencia en Aguas Calientes - Machu Picchu

Ayer alrededor de las cuatro de la tarde el río Aguas Calientes en cuyas orillas se encuentra la localidad del mismo nombre, capital del distrito de Machu Picchu, a 500 metros aguas arriba se embalsó a consecuencia de un huayco de rocas y lodo que cayó de uno de los lados de la accidentada quebrada tras una torrencial lluvia que cayó en la zona. El fenómeno ocasionó que el caudal del afluente se redujera al mínimo, formándose en el lugar un espejo de agua que empezó a crecer rápidamente.

La población al observar el hecho se alarmó, hubo histeria colectiva y rápidamente se fueron cuadrillas de trabajadores de la municipalidad así como de la empresa Perú Rail, los cuales de inmediato enviaron presurosos a la zona de emergencia. De inmediato tras tomar conocimiento de la situación se procedió a trabajar con personas para desahogar el río.

Mientras tanto en la localidad, con la participación del comité de Defensa Civil, se ordenó la evacuación de las personas que habitan en los diversos inmuebles ubicados a los costados del río, además con severidad las fuerzas de seguridad ordenaron a los turistas extranjeros y nacionales que se encontraban en los balcones cercanos ordenaron que regresen al poblado.

Se vivió momentos dramáticos. A pesar de las advertencias muchas demostraron salida a fin de recoger sus pertenencias de valor. Mientras tanto, la policía implementó en toda la zona medidas especiales de seguridad para evitar que ocurran de mal esos lugares de las aguas.

Muchos esperaban lo peor, con terror aguardaban la parte alta de la quebrada, hubo un momento

tipo, se habla inclusive de que la masa de agua en cualquier momento iba a estallar. Felizmente la emergencia fue conjurada alrededor de las 5 y 30 de la tarde.

"Acabamos de recibir la comunicación desde Machu Picchu, ya empezó a desahogar el embalse en forma controlada. Podemos afirmar que la emergencia ha pasado. Felizmente no se han registrado daños personales ni materiales. Estamos dispuestos que mañana a primera hora un equipo de geólogos y funcionarios de Defensa Civil viajen a la zona para efectuar una inspección a la zona de emergencia a fin de adoptar las acciones que sean necesarias", precisó el vicepresidente regional Mario Ochoa Vargas que desde el inicio de la emergencia monitoreó todo lo ocurrido.

La autoridad agregó que el problema ocasionó problemas en el sistema de captación de agua potable, así como en los muros de contención del puente ubicado al ingreso de los balcones terminales.

En horas de la noche se reunió el comité distrital de Defensa Civil, se determinó que en medida de precaución que los pobladores que viven en la cuenca del río permanezcan en zonas seguras como medida de prevención. Además los efectivos del Serenazgo Municipal monitorearon y brindaron seguridad a las viviendas de los legados durante toda la noche.

El Distrito
Perú Rail ha dispuesto para recuperar normalidad que dos camiones de tanque, de 4 y 5 cisternas, pertenecientes a una del poblado, en caso sea necesario una evacuación. La empresa está en permanente coordinación con las autoridades, agencias de viaje y operadores de turismo para mantener informados a todos.

Colapsan en Hospital Regional Servicios de agua y desagüe

Aunque parecía inestable, los trabajos hechos en el Hospital Regional del Cusco, durante la gestión de Carlos Ricardo Cuatrecasas Sánchez, el mismo que determinó remodelar todo el sistema de agua y desagüe en sus instalaciones.

Otro piso que empezó a verse afectado es el tercer, donde en el área de cirugía II, el desprendimiento de algún tubo de agua hace que los pacientes se quejen por dicho problema.

Disminuye recaudación

22. Nota de Prensa



23. Invasión área cementerio



24. Crecimiento



25. Crecimiento en taludes



26. Crecimiento vertical



27. Limitado espacio



28. Perfil urbano



29. Material de construcción



30. Chimeneas
río



31. Edificio sobre el



32. Acceso de la estación



33. Santa Teresa



34. Turista en el puente Carrilluchayok



35. Venta informal hidroeléctrica

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