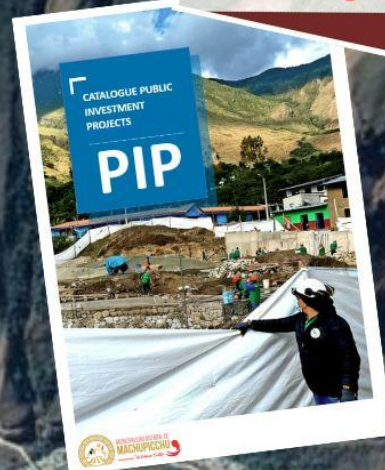
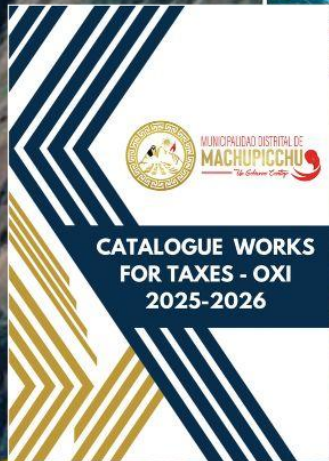


MACHUPICCHU
The perfect overnight destination



DISTRICT PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION MACHUPICCHU 2025-2030

INDEX

Foreword	4
Presentation	6
1. Introduction	7
2. Legal Framework	8
3. Vision	9
4. Mission	9
5. Diagnosis	10
5.1. Contextual Analysis.....	10
5.2. External Analysis.....	11
5.3. Social Gap Analysis	14
5.4. Previous Experiences	20
5.5. Dependence on Tourism and Lack of Economic Diversification	21
5.6. Integrated Development Approach	21
5.7. Identification of Resources and Needs	21
5. Objectives	22
6.1. General Objective	22
6.2. Specific Objectives.....	22
7. Plan Components	23
7.1. IDEA PROJECTS FOR CLOSING SOCIAL GAPS (CBS)	25
7.2. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS.....	36
7.3. ASSET-BASED PROJECTS (AP)	39
7.4. WORKS FOR TAXES.....	41
7.5. PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS (PIP)	43
8. Implementation Strategies	49
8.1. Coordination Committee	49
8.2. Technical Project Formulation	49
8.3. Management of Framework and Specific Agreements with Foreign and Multilateral Entities	50
8.4. Creation of a “Cooperation Project Bank” with Prioritized Initiatives	51

8.5.	Promotional and Training Events.....	52
8.6.	Implementation of the Trust Fund for Projects Addressing Social Gaps	53
9.	Identification of Development Partners and investors	53
9.1.	Research and Identification	53
9.2.	Promoting Investor Relations	54
9.3.	Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).....	54
9.4.	Mapping of the International Technical Cooperation Market.....	55
10.	Promotional Activities	56
10.1.	Technical Roundtables and Multisectoral Management Meetings	56
10.2.	Project Fairs and Events	57
10.3.	Promotional Materials	58
10.4.	Digital Management and Outreach Platform	58
11.	Resources and Budget	59
11.1.	Consultancies and Technical Personnel	59
11.2.	Required Materials	60
11.3.	General Budget Estimation	61
12.	Strategic Framework of the Technical Cooperation Plan	62
12.1.	Strategic Areas and Strategic Objectives	67
12.2.	Schedule	73
13.	Monitoring and Follow-up	78
14.	Financing and Sustainability	79
14.1.	Funding Sources.....	79
14.2.	Maintenance Plan	81
14.3.	Strengthening of Local Capacities	83
14.	Conclusion	85
15.	Annex	87



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FOREWORD

The District of Machupicchu, internationally renowned for its invaluable historical, cultural, and natural heritage, faces unique challenges and opportunities on its path toward truly sustainable development. In this context, International Technical Cooperation emerges as a key instrument to strengthen our institutional capacities, generate strategic synergies, and promote innovative initiatives that contribute to the well-being of our population and the preservation of our environment.

The District Plan for International Technical Cooperation 2025–2030 aims to establish a clear, coordinated, and effective roadmap to channel international cooperation resources, knowledge, and experiences toward the comprehensive development of the district. This document includes diagnostics, defines priorities, and proposes lines of action focused on reducing social gaps, strengthening infrastructure, improving public services, and promoting sustainable initiatives in key areas such as tourism, education, health, the environment, and heritage management.

Through this Plan, we aspire to position Machupicchu as a model of cooperation and territorial development, where the exchange of knowledge, technologies, and resources helps build a more inclusive, resilient, and prosperous future. The implementation of this instrument will require the active commitment of all stakeholders, fostering strategic partnerships that ensure its long-term effectiveness and sustainability.

We invite the community, public and private institutions, and our international partners to join us in this shared vision for development. We are convinced that, through cooperation, we can amplify the impact of our actions and build together a Machupicchu with greater opportunities for all.

BAÑARSE ANTES DE
INGRESAR A LAS POZAS
TAKE A SHOWER BEFORE
ENTERING THE POOLS

PRESENTATION

This plan is presented as a comprehensive and visionary strategy to address the challenges and seize the opportunities that the region faces on its path toward sustainable and equitable development. The objective of this plan is to establish a framework for collaboration among local, national, and international actors to promote innovative projects that respond to the needs and priorities of the district, ensuring its economic, social, and environmental progress in the coming decades.

Over the years, Machupicchu has been recognized worldwide for its extraordinary cultural and natural wealth, particularly due to the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu. However, this global recognition also brings significant challenges, such as the management of natural resources, improvement of basic services, social inclusion, and adaptation to climate change. Despite previous efforts, there are still considerable issues that require a comprehensive and sustained response.

This plan is based on the need to strengthen local capacities and foster strategic partnerships to achieve harmonious development that respects and preserves the district's cultural and natural heritage. It also seeks to reduce inequalities, create new economic opportunities, improve the quality of life for residents, and ensure the territory's resilience in the face of natural phenomena and climate change.

The vision of this plan by 2030 is to position the District of Machupicchu as a model of sustainable development, based on international technical cooperation and the active participation of local communities, aligning its actions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with respect for its identity and environment. In doing so, the District of Machupicchu is expected to become a global example of how cooperation can transform territories and ensure a better future for their inhabitants.

INTRODUCTION

This plan is presented as a comprehensive and visionary strategy to address the challenges and leverage the opportunities facing the region on its path toward sustainable and equitable development. Its main objective is to establish a collaborative framework among local, national, and international stakeholders to promote innovative projects that respond to the needs and priorities of the district, ensuring its economic, social, and environmental progress over the coming decades.

Over the years, Machupicchu has gained global recognition for its rich cultural and natural heritage, especially through the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu. However, this recognition also brings significant challenges, such as the management of natural resources, improvement of basic services, social inclusion, and adaptation to climate change. Despite various efforts, major issues persist that require a comprehensive and sustained response.

This plan is grounded in the need to strengthen local capacities and foster strategic partnerships to achieve harmonious development that respects and preserves the district's cultural and natural heritage. Furthermore, it aims to reduce inequalities, create new economic opportunities, improve the quality of life of residents, and ensure the territory's resilience to natural events and climate change.

The vision of this plan for 2030 is to position Machupicchu as a model of sustainable development, grounded in international technical cooperation and the active participation of local communities, aligning its actions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with full respect for its identity and environment. In doing so, the District of Machupicchu is expected to become a global example of how cooperation can transform territories and secure a better future for their people.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Political Constitution of Peru.
- Legislative Decree No. 719 – Law on International Technical Cooperation, and its amendments.
- Law No. 28875 – Law that creates the National Decentralized System for Non-Reimbursable International Cooperation (SINDCINR), and its amendments.
- Law No. 29357 – Law on the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and its amendments.
- Law No. 27692 – Law on the Creation of the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI), and its amendments.
- Supreme Decree No. 015-92-PCM – Regulation of the Law on International Technical Cooperation, and its amendments.
- Supreme Decree No. 027-2019-RE – Regulation of the National Decentralized System for Non-Reimbursable International Cooperation.
- Supreme Decree No. 029-2018-PCM – Regulation governing National Policies, and its amendments.
- Supreme Decree No. 028-2007-RE – Regulation of the Organization and Functions of APCI, and its amendments.
- Supreme Decree No. 095-2022-PCM – National Strategic Development Plan to 2050.
- Law No. 29332 – National System of Strategic Planning and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN).
- Resolution of the Presidency of the Board of Directors No. 0055-2024-CEPLAN/PCD – Guide for Institutional Planning.

VISION

By the year 2030, the District of Machupicchu will be a global benchmark in sustainable management and international technical cooperation, recognized for its commitment to comprehensive, inclusive, and equitable development. We will have consolidated a resilient territory, where the preservation of cultural and natural heritage coexists harmoniously with economic, social, and environmental progress, ensuring a high quality of life for its inhabitants.

Through effective strategic partnerships and the utilization of international resources and knowledge, Machupicchu will position itself as a leader in the implementation of innovative projects that close development gaps, strengthen local capacities, and promote a diversified and sustainable economy. The communities and population centers of the district will be active agents of change, working in a participatory and transparent manner to build a future in harmony with the environment.

Machupicchu will be a model of global and local integration, aligning its actions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and establishing standards of excellence in both public and private management, consolidating its identity as a sanctuary of biodiversity, culture, and sustainable innovation.

MISSION

To lead the articulation of national and international strategic partnerships through technical cooperation to drive the comprehensive and sustainable development of the District of Machupicchu. This includes the implementation of innovative projects that respect and promote the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, the strengthening of institutional and community capacities, the improvement of the quality of life of its inhabitants, and the promotion of social inclusion and equity.

It also seeks to close social, economic, and environmental gaps through the transfer of knowledge, technologies, and resources that generate lasting positive impacts, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and local priorities. All of this is guided by a participatory and transparent vision, in harmony with the environment that characterizes the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu.

DIAGNOSIS

The District of Machupicchu faces a series of structural challenges that affect the well-being of its population and the development of its local economy. This diagnosis specifically addresses social, economic, and infrastructure-related issues, with an emphasis on poverty, dependence on tourism, and the social gaps that persist throughout the territory.

5.1. Contextual Analysis

International Context:

Globally, countries face common challenges such as climate change, food insecurity, migration crises, post-pandemic effects, and economic slowdown. Within this framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promote international cooperation as a key tool to address inequalities, protect the environment, and foster inclusive economies.

In this context, international technical cooperation is increasingly focused on strengthening local capacities, technology transfer, social innovation, and territorial resilience—especially in territories of high cultural and environmental value, such as Machupicchu.

National Context:

Peru has formalized its commitment to the 2030 Agenda by incorporating the SDGs into its planning through the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) and the National Strategic Development Plan to 2050. However, it faces significant structural challenges, such as:

- High levels of economic informality.
- Territorial inequality in access to basic services.
- Low levels of public investment in rural and environmentally fragile areas.
- Weak coordination among levels of government for closing social gaps.

International cooperation in the country has evolved toward non-reimbursable financing mechanisms, bilateral and multilateral agreements, and partnerships with civil society, businesses, and subnational governments. Machupicchu can position itself as a priority territory given its touristic, environmental, and cultural significance, but also due to its vulnerability to natural phenomena and tourism pressure.

Local Context:

The district faces a high dependence on international tourism as its main source of income, making it vulnerable to external crises, such as pandemics or international conflicts that reduce tourist flows. This vulnerability adds to the following challenges:

- Gaps in basic services (water, health, education) in peasant and rural communities.
- Limited economic and productive diversification.
- Lack of digital and technological connectivity in remote communities.
- Environmental threats (landslides, deforestation, pollution) in sensitive areas of the Historic Sanctuary.
- Lack of local technical capacities to formulate, manage, and evaluate international cooperation or public-private investment projects.

Despite these limitations, the district holds strategic opportunities: partnerships with sister countries, a catalog of PPP projects and social gap-closing initiatives, and a valuable cultural and historical capital that can be better leveraged within a sustainable territorial development model.

5.2. External Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
International Sister City Network: The existence of agreements with various nations and cities strengthens the capacity for cooperation in critical areas such as culture and tourism, enabling the exchange of resources, knowledge, and best practices that enrich local development. Diverse Project Portfolio: The availability of structured project catalogs: • IDEA PROJECTS FOR CLOSING SOCIAL GAPS (CBS) • PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS (PPP) • ASSET-BASED PROJECTS (PA) • WORKS FOR TAXES (OXI) • PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS (PIP)	Lack of International Technical Cooperation Presence: The district of Machupicchu has never received support from international technical cooperation, severely limiting development and equity opportunities. This absence has left communities with few opportunities to improve their quality of life, with no access to resources, knowledge, and technologies that could significantly enhance the well-being of its inhabitants. Limited Technical Skills: While there are some local skills, they have not been sufficiently developed or leveraged. The lack of training programs and continuous education prevents residents from maximizing their potential and contributing effectively to development projects. Lack of Political Will: The absence of strong political backing to promote and facilitate the

Ensures strategic and coordinated planning. This diversity allows for addressing the different needs and priorities of the territory, optimizing resource allocation and facilitating the implementation of initiatives. Focus on Sustainability: The focus on sustainable development projects not only meets the current demands of international cooperation but also ensures the long-term viability of initiatives. This promotes a balance between economic growth and the preservation of natural and cultural resources. Impact on Rural Communities: The implementation of projects aimed at improving the quality of life for rural communities helps reduce social and economic gaps. Furthermore, by increasing tourist flows, economic opportunities are generated that benefit the local population, fostering inclusive and equitable development.	implementation of projects is a critical weakness. Without the commitment and action from local authorities, it is difficult to attract investments and external resources, perpetuating the stagnation of the district's development. Slow Administrative Processes: The lack of an agile and efficient institutional framework exacerbates the situation, as administrative processes become an additional barrier for project management, further limiting opportunities for collaboration and growth. Lack of Trust in Rural Communities: Although there are skills within the communities, the lack of support from the central government and insufficient understanding and trust in cooperation projects results in limited access to the benefits of any initiative that is attempted. Insufficient Basic Infrastructure: The lack of investment in basic infrastructure limits the residents' ability to participate in projects and access essential services, perpetuating vulnerability and isolation.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Access to Technical Cooperation Funds: The availability of funding through international programs such as those from UNESCO, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Union, and others represents a strategic opportunity to support priority projects in the district of Machupicchu, facilitating the implementation of initiatives that promote sustainable development and the conservation of cultural heritage. Exchange of Best Practices: The possibility of establishing internships and exchange programs with national and international institutions allows for the strengthening of local capacities. This exchange of knowledge and experiences could	Natural Disasters and Climate Change: The increasing incidence of natural disasters and the effects of climate change represent significant risks for the implementation and viability of projects in Machupicchu. International Competition for Funds: The competition with other countries and regions for technical cooperation resources is intense. This requires Machupicchu to develop well-structured and competitive project proposals, as a lack of differentiation and solidity in proposals could result in the loss of funding opportunities. Outdated Study on Overload of the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu (SHM): The lack of an updated study on the carrying capacity of the

lead to the adoption of innovative methodologies and best practices in project and service management. Innovation and Digitalization: The "Digital Transformation of the District" provides a platform to integrate cooperation projects focused on technology and innovation. This can not only improve operational efficiency but also enrich the visitor experience through digital solutions that optimize access to information and services. Strategic Infrastructure Projects: The growing international interest in improving infrastructure access to key tourist sites can facilitate the mobilization of investments in transportation, signage, and public-private services. These improvements are essential to increase the capacity to receive visitors and enhance the quality of the tourism offering. Inclusive Community Development: Initiatives aimed at creating productive chains and empowering local communities can attract the interest and support of cooperation programs. This will promote social and economic development that is equitable, ensuring that the benefits of tourism become the real lever for economic development. Tourism Positioning Potential: Designing a tourism offer that promotes overnight stays in Machupicchu, incorporating cultural, ecological, and gastronomic activities, represents an opportunity to diversify the tourism offering. This can not only increase the length of visitors' stays but also have a positive impact on the local economy, strengthening the sustainability of the destination.	SHM may discourage international partners interested in sustainability projects. Without effective measures to balance heritage conservation and tourism, there is a risk of affecting the viability of future collaborations. Seizure of Inca Terraces for the Construction of the Interpretation Center: The planning of the interpretation center in Puente Ruinas could involve the seizure of Inca terraces, which would negatively impact the tourism flow by relocating it 1.4 km away from the town. This situation would not only affect the local economic dynamics but also result in the loss of invaluable archaeological heritage. Inclusion of the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu as a Critical National Asset: The inclusion of the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu as a critical national asset could limit tourism and lead to social unrest. Need to Improve the Tourism Offer: The insufficient diversification and improvement of Machupicchu's tourism offering could limit its ability to attract a growing number of visitors and meet their expectations. Without renewal and expansion of the offering, the destination may lose competitiveness against other emerging tourist destinations.
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5.3. Social Gap Analysis

Machupicchu, despite being a cultural heritage of grade IV recognized by UNESCO as a world-renowned attraction, faces high levels of poverty and extreme poverty, especially in rural communities. Despite the substantial income generated by tourism, social disparities persist, directly affecting the quality of life of its inhabitants, particularly those living in rural areas outside the more tourist-centric zones.

Territory Characterization

a) Geographic Location

Machupicchu, one of the wonders of the world and a World Heritage site, is located in the Cusco region, in the province of Urubamba, Machupicchu district, in the northwestern part of Peru. Its geographical location directly influences its climatic conditions, accessibility, natural risks, and socio-economic development.

Location and Accessibility

The Machupicchu Sanctuary is situated in the eastern Andes mountain range, in a transitional area between the highlands and the Amazon rainforest. It is located at an approximate altitude of 2,430 meters above sea level, surrounded by steep mountains and the Vilcanota river canyon. The primary access to Machupicchu is by train from Cusco or through the Inca Trail hiking route, with an Amazonian access route, which limits the options for direct land transportation.

Territorial Extension

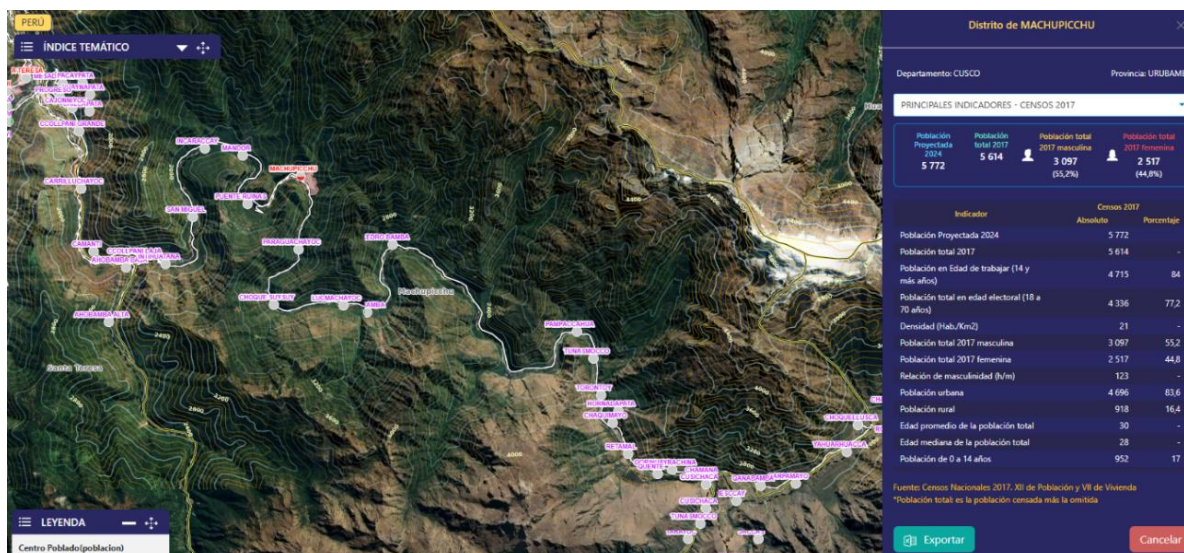
The Machupicchu district covers an approximate area of 376.63 km², encompassing both the Inca city of Machupicchu and various rural communities and protected natural areas.

Geographical Boundaries

The Machupicchu district is located in the province of Urubamba, Cusco region, in the southeastern part of Peru. Its boundaries are as follows:

- **North:** Santa Teresa district (La Convención province)
- **South:** Ollantaytambo district (Urubamba province)
- **East:** Mollepata district (Anta province)
- **West:** Ollantaytambo district (Urubamba province)

The district encompasses a rugged geography, characterized by mountains, deep valleys, and significant biodiversity due to its location in the transition zone between the Andes and the Amazon. It also houses the Machupicchu Historic Sanctuary, with an area of 32,520 hectares registered in public records and 37,000 hectares in expanded non-registered areas.



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
District Information System for Public Management Population

b) Population

The total projected population for the year 2024 in the Machupicchu district is estimated at 13,125 inhabitants. Additionally, the floating population in the district reaches 3,200 people, which is justified by the presence of temporary workers due to infrastructure projects and tourism-related activities, as well as the constant visits by tourists to the Historic Sanctuary and other local attractions.

Demographic Composition:

- Total population (2024 projection): 13,125 inhabitants
- Urban population: 7,525 people (57.3% of the total)
- Rural population: 2,400 people (18.3% of the total)
- Floating population: 3,200 people (24.37% of the total)

Gender distribution (2017 Census):

- Women: 2,517 (44.8%)
- Men: 3,097 (55.2%)

Age group distribution:

- Young adults (20 to 34 years): 22.9% of the population
- Adults (35 to 39 years): 9.7% of the population

This analysis reveals that the largest proportion of inhabitants resides in the urban area, which may be influenced by the concentration of tourism-related activities and services in Machupicchu Pueblo. On the other hand, rural areas have significantly fewer inhabitants, highlighting a disparity between urban and rural areas.

	Total	Área	
		Urbana	Rural
DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU	5347	4525	822
Hombres	2942	2470	472
Mujeres	2405	2055	350

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
Population Census conducted in 2017

Health

The total number of people enrolled in any type of health insurance in the District of Machupicchu is 5,410. Of these, the majority are enrolled in the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS) with 1,208 affiliates, followed by ESSALUD with 1,924 affiliates, other private insurance providers with 180 affiliates, and military or police forces with 85 affiliates. A total of 1,953 people do not have any health insurance, which represents approximately 36% of the total population.

In general, a significant percentage of the population (approximately 36%) lacks any form of health insurance, indicating a gap in coverage within the district. This is particularly critical for younger groups (15-29 years) and older adults (65 years and above).

The coverage of the SIS is notably high among younger groups (1-14 years) and infants under 1 year old, suggesting that public health policies may be more effective in these age ranges. However, there is a notable lack of coverage among young adults and middle-aged individuals.

	Total	Afiliado a algún tipo de seguro de salud					
		Seguro Integral de Salud(SIS)	ESSALUD	Seguro de fuerzas armadas o policiales	Seguro Privado de Salud	Otro seguro	Ninguno
DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU	5410	1208	1924	85	180	60	1953
Menores de 1 año	88	34	27	0	2	0	25
De 1 a 14 años	815	268	267	2	10	4	264
De 15 a 29 años	1991	491	617	31	77	16	759
De 30 a 44 años	1494	229	627	19	61	21	537
De 45 a 64 años	826	142	330	30	26	18	280
De 65 y más años	196	44	56	3	4	1	88

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
Population Census conducted in 2017

Education

In the District of Machupicchu, the educational distribution shows a clear concentration in urban areas, with 84.6% of the total population residing in these areas, compared to 15.4% in rural areas. In terms of educational levels, the majority of the population without any education (59.3%) and at the levels of early childhood education (85.6%), primary (74.8%), secondary (85.5%), and higher education (over 85%) reside in urban areas. On the other hand, rural areas have a significantly lower representation, especially at higher education levels, where only 12.2% of the population has incomplete non-university higher education, and 11.3% has completed non-university higher education. In university education, rural areas represent only 11.5% of people with a completed degree, while in master's and doctoral studies, this figure decreases further to 6.8%. These percentages reflect a significant inequality in access to education between urban and rural areas, highlighting the urgent need to improve educational opportunities in rural areas, especially at higher levels.

	Total	Área	
		Urbana	Rural
DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU	5097	4312	785
Sin nivel	145	86	59
Inicial	174	149	25
Primaria	762	570	192
Secundaria	1936	1656	280
Básica especial	5	4	1
Sup. no univ. incompleta	360	316	44
Sup. no univ. completa	853	757	96
Sup, unv. incompleta	277	254	23
Sup. univ. completa	541	479	62
Maestría / Doctorado	44	41	3

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
Population Census conducted in 2017

Housing

In the District of Machupicchu, 70.9% of the houses are independent homes (805), which predominate in both urban areas (454) and rural areas (351). This type of housing is the most common, as the majority of families in the district opt to live in independent homes. This preference is due to the geographical and social characteristics of the area, where the expansion of individual houses is more accessible and allows for greater privacy and autonomy. In urban areas, these homes are more frequent due to the availability of land, while in rural areas, the construction of independent homes meets the needs of inhabitants involved in agricultural activities and the way community life is organized.

Houses in shared accommodations (190), which represent 16.7% and are exclusively in urban areas, reflect a denser living arrangement typical of areas with higher population concentrations. This type of housing is characteristic of urban areas experiencing accelerated population growth, as is the case in Machupicchu due to the temporary migration of workers and the impact of tourism. Shared accommodation homes make efficient use of small spaces, fostering closer living arrangements among multiple families.

On the other hand, houses in gated communities (74) and apartment buildings (35), which account for 9.6% of the total, are also mostly urban. These housing types respond to a more vertical occupancy model, common in urban areas experiencing higher demand for residential spaces due to the growth of the floating population and the infrastructure associated with tourism.

Huts or cabins (25), present only in rural areas and accounting for 2.2%, represent a traditional form of housing that still persists in certain rural areas of the district. These homes are typically built with local materials and adapted to the natural surroundings, used mostly by people engaged in agricultural activities or families who prefer to live in a simpler and more autonomous way.

Finally, improvised homes (2) and buildings not intended for human habitation (4), which account for 0.6%, reflect precarious housing situations. Although these types of housing have low representation, they could be linked to the presence of temporary migrants or workers in more vulnerable situations, who lack sufficient resources to access stable housing. These conditions are more evident in areas where the demand for housing is increased due to the influx of floating populations caused by tourism or construction activities.

	Total	Área	
		Urbana	Rural
DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU	1135	758	377
Casa independiente	805	454	351
Departamento en edificio	35	35	0
Vivienda en quinta	74	74	0
Vivienda en casa de vecindad	190	190	0
Chozas o cabanas	25	0	25
Vivienda improvisada	2	2	0
Local no dest. para hab. humana	4	3	1

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
Population Census conducted in 2017

Water (Source of Water)

In the District of Machupicchu, access to water shows a clear disparity between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, 98.5% of households have access to the public water network within the home (2,759 out of 2,800), while only 1.5% in rural areas have this access (41 out of 2,800). In rural areas, a large portion of the population relies on water sources such as public taps or wells (362 out of 417), wells (189 out of 195), and springs (54 out of 54), whereas these sources are much less common in urban areas. In terms of natural sources, rivers, ditches, and lagoons are used only in rural areas (50 out of 50), reflecting a significant dependence on untreated water sources in these zones.

	Total	Área	
		Urbana	Rural
DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU	4898	4080	818
Red publica dentro de la vivienda	2800	2759	41
Red publica fuera de la vivienda, pero dentro de la edificacion	1380	1258	122
Pilon o pileta de uso publico	417	55	362
Camion- cisterna u otro similar	0	0	0
Pozo	195	6	189
Manantial o puquio	54	0	54
Rio, acequia, lago, laguna	50	0	50
Otro	2	2	0

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)
Population Census conducted in 2017

5.4. Previous Experiences

The district of Machupicchu has had significant previous experiences related to international technical cooperation, which have contributed to the strengthening of local capacities, the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, and the promotion of sustainable development. These experiences have mainly been managed with the support of international agencies, cooperating governments, NGOs, and through twinning agreements.

International Twinning Agreements:

Machupicchu has established relationships with local governments from other countries. Through these twinning agreements, cultural exchanges, training activities, and cooperation in heritage conservation and sustainable tourism management have been promoted.

Participation in International Networks:

Machupicchu has been part of networks such as UNESCO and other multilateral entities for the preservation of world heritage. This has facilitated the arrival of technical assistance and evaluations on the state of heritage conservation, as well as recommendations for sustainable tourism management.

Cultural Revaluation Initiatives Funded by International Organizations:

Some communities in the district have participated in projects funded by international foundations aimed at recovering ancestral knowledge, traditional weaving, herbal medicine, and local cuisine. These initiatives have contributed to the strengthening of cultural identity and experiential tourism.

5.5. Dependence on Tourism and Lack of Economic Diversification

The economy of Machupicchu heavily relies on tourism, especially from visitors who come to explore the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu. However, this strong dependence on tourism as the primary source of income has led to a lack of diversification in economic activities, exposing the community to vulnerability during global crises.

- **Tourism Dependency:**

The concentration of economic activity in tourism leaves many rural communities without access to sustainable or alternative sources of income. Moreover, the lack of a diversified tourism product and the inconsistent quality of tourism services limit the sector's potential for growth and sustainability.

- **Need for Diversification:**

An approach is needed to promote complementary activities to tourism, such as sustainable agriculture, livestock farming, local handicrafts, and the strengthening of productive infrastructure, in order to reduce economic vulnerability.

5.6. Integrated Development Approach

The current situation calls for an integrated approach to address the social and economic challenges of the Machupicchu district. It is essential to combine private initiative with the public sector, which can provide investment and create employment opportunities. This must be supported by effective public policies, adequate resources, and appropriate legal frameworks to meet the needs of the population.

5.7. Identification of Resources and Needs

To advance the implementation of development projects, it is essential to carry out a clear diagnosis of the existing resources and the needs of the populations in the District of Machupicchu. Identifying these elements is key to making strategic decisions that can improve the living conditions of the population and ensure the district's sustainability in the medium term.

- **Available Resources:**

Machupicchu has a number of valuable resources, both natural and cultural, that must be efficiently managed. These include natural heritage such as forests and ecosystems, and cultural heritage represented by the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu.

- Population Needs:

The main needs identified include the improvement of basic infrastructure (drinking water, sanitation, energy), strengthening of health and education services, the creation of sustainable employment, and the diversification of economic activities. Additionally, rural communities require greater investment in technology, training, and access to markets.

OBJECTIVES

6.1. General Objective

To strengthen the technical, financial, and institutional capacities of the district of Machupicchu through non-reimbursable international cooperation and global collaboration mechanisms, with an emphasis on reducing social gaps, promoting tourism sustainability, public innovation, and territorial development with identity.

6.2. Specific Objectives

To manage non-reimbursable technical and financial cooperation by channeling resources from international organizations, governments, and private entities, aimed at priority projects in health, education, decent housing, access to safe water, sustainable tourism, heritage conservation, and environmental protection.

To develop and promote concept projects for closing social gaps (CBS), including initiatives such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), Works for Taxes (OXI), asset-based projects (PA), and public investment projects (PIP) registered in the multiannual programming.

To promote sustainability and technological innovation by facilitating access to experiences, digital tools, and innovative solutions through international technical cooperation.

To strengthen the institutional capacities of the Municipality of Machupicchu through technical assistance, professional training, and management improvement programs to optimize project execution and monitoring.

To promote social inclusion and democratic governance by ensuring citizen participation, territorial equity, and coordination with rural and high-Andean communities in the design and implementation of cooperation initiatives.

To facilitate mechanisms that attract responsible private investment through local regulatory frameworks, international technical assistance, and simplified processes for the formulation of private public investment initiatives.

To enhance the district's human capital by promoting scholarships, internships, academic exchanges, and technical and professional training in partnership with international cooperation organizations and foreign academic institutions.

To strengthen the international projection of the district of Machupicchu by consolidating agreements, twinning arrangements, and participation in networks of heritage, sustainable, and tourist cities at the global level.

To institutionalize international cooperation as a cross-cutting public policy by incorporating it into municipal management instruments, generating specific regulations, appointing technical personnel, and ensuring sustainable logistical and human resources for its implementation.

PLAN COMPONENTS

The implementation of the International Technical Cooperation Plan of the District of Machupicchu to 2030 is structured into five strategic components, represented through catalogs of prioritized projects. These components constitute the operational core of the plan, enabling the organization, classification, and activation of the district's development initiatives based on its social, economic, cultural, and environmental needs.

The formulation of these catalogs responds to an integrated and articulated vision that considers both national and international public policy guidelines, as well as the opportunities offered by non-reimbursable technical cooperation and sustainable-focused private investment.

This approach not only improves the efficiency in resource management and funding opportunities but also strengthens interinstitutional and multisectoral coordination, facilitating joint efforts among local government, the private sector, international cooperation, and organized civil society.

In this way, the district of Machupicchu will be able to strategically promote and channel viable and sustainable initiatives framed within a shared local-international agenda, enabling it to scale its public management capacities and territorial impact.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF MACHUPICCHU

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION OFFICE

PROJECTS OFFER CATALOG

**SOCIAL
GAPS
CLOSURE**

**MACHUPICCHU
DISTRICT
2025-2026**

7.1. IDEA PROJECTS FOR CLOSING SOCIAL GAPS (CBS)

The Investment Idea Projects for Closing Social Gaps (CBS) are initiatives designed to address and reduce inequalities in access to basic services and opportunities among different population groups. These projects focus on improving the quality of life for individuals, particularly in areas such as education, tourism, health, housing, drinking water, sanitation, infrastructure, and capacity building.

MODULE 1:

SOCIAL GAPS:

MUNICIPAL MODERNIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

OFFER No. 01:

Strengthening the capacities of public employees of the District Municipality of Machupicchu through in-situ internships

OFFER No. 02:

Strengthening governance and management in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 03:

Local Concerted Development Plan of the Machupicchu District

OFFER No. 04:

Development and strengthening of human capacities for disaster and risk management

MODULE 2:

SOCIAL GAPS:

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

OFFER No. 05:

Physical-virtual library project specialized in the Machupicchu Historic Sanctuary

OFFER No. 06:

Reading comprehension and mathematical development competitions

OFFER No. 07:

Internships and exchange of educational experiences at the High-Performance School COAR

OFFER No. 08:

High-performance pre-university academy in Machupicchu (After-school program)

OFFER No. 09:

Reengineering and educational transformation of the Inka Pachacutec school

MODULE 3:

SOCIAL GAPS:

HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE

OFFER No. 10:

Improving the quality of life for children in vulnerable populations

OFFER No. 11:

Equipment for the health centers in Ccorihuayrachina, Ccollpani Grande, and Huayllabamba

OFFER No. 12:

Improving quality of life by eradicating anemia in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 13:

Senior citizen care center

MODULE 4:

SOCIAL GAPS:

INFRASTRUCTURE

OFFER No. 14:

Implementation of the "Ruta del Sol" project in the Ccollpani Grande community, including signage, restrooms, trail clearing, and construction of a viewpoint

OFFER No. 15:

Local transportation of solid waste in Machupicchu district's capital

OFFER No. 16:

Improvement of educational infrastructure in the communities of Huayllabamba, Ccoriwayrachina, and Ccollpani Grande

OFFER No. 17:

Improvement of the Inca Trail route, valley floor of Choquellusca Ccorihuayrachina

MODULE 5:

SOCIAL GAPS:

HOUSING

OFFER No. 18:

Urban development plan and updating of the urban cadastre for the Machupicchu district

MODULE 6:

SOCIAL GAPS:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OFFER No. 19:

Capacity building for employment, entrepreneurship, and human development in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 20:

Workshop schools program for traditional crafts and trades in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 21:

Technical certification for the "Machupicchu to the world" quality seal

OFFER No. 22:

Professional certification for the "Cultural Ambassador Guide" seal

OFFER No. 23:

Creation of livestock, dairy, and artisanal production chains in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 24:

Marketing strategies for the district's tourism offerings (short and long-distance markets)

MODULE 7:**SOCIAL GAPS:****SOCIAL INCLUSION****OFFER No. 25:**

Scholarships for recent graduates in areas such as tourism, environment, cultural and natural heritage, public management, and agrarian-agricultural management

OFFER No. 26:

Implementation of the first political training school in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 27:

Internet (WiFi) in communities and public areas of Machupicchu Pueblo

OFFER No. 28:

Maternal and child care for vulnerable working mothers in Machupicchu Pueblo and communities

OFFER No. 29:

Physical and legal sanitation of rural and urban property in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 30:

Capacity development and recovery of the stone art craft in white granite

OFFER No. 31:

Strengthening sustainable tourism, Andean cuisine, and rural lodging capacities for the upper and lower Machupicchu district communities

MODULE 8:

SOCIAL GAPS:

CITIZEN SECURITY

OFFER No. 32:

Equipment and capacity building for the citizen security team

OFFER No. 33:

Internships and tourism school for the municipal security service

MODULE 9:

SOCIAL GAPS:

CULTURAL TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL STRENGTHENING

OFFER No. 34:

Capacity strengthening for cultural identity in Machupicchu Pueblo and its communities through the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

OFFER No. 35:

Social and labor inclusion for youth through training in traditional crafts linked to cultural and natural heritage

OFFER No. 36:

Solid waste compaction as a transportation method

OFFER No. 37:

Exchange of experiences with national and international institutions related to cultural heritage and public management on best practices in heritage conservation

OFFER No. 38:

Themed camping park

OFFER No. 39:

Children's park in the Palomar populated center

OFFER No. 40:

Children's park in the Cedrobamba populated center

OFFER No. 41:

Multiloza in the Pampacahua populated center

OFFER No. 42:

Ecological beautification of streets and public spaces in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 43:

Environmental innovation project: reforestation in the district

OFFER No. 44:

Categorization and inventory of cultural and natural attractions in the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 45:

Improvement of the pedestrian path in the Amazon Access Route, recovering ancestral paths, promoting minimal traffic after the railway zone, and implementing sanitation, signage, and pergola construction along the route

OFFER No. 46:

Construction of the Tarayoc-Hatun Chaca pedestrian bridge (right margin going up to Hatun Chaca)

OFFER No. 47:

Implementation of signage and pergolas in the Choquellusca-Ccoriwayrachina circuit

OFFER No. 48:

Implementation of signage and pergolas in the Cusichaca-Llaqta Pata-Chamana Mesccay-Choquellusca pedestrian trail

OFFER No. 49:

Implementation of signage and pergolas in the Ccoriwayrachina-Torontoy-Llamacancha circuit

OFFER No. 50:

Agricultural improvement in the Choquellusca community (soil removal)

OFFER No. 51:

Promotion and marketing of the Choquellusca tourist circuit, Isla Chico, Inca hydraulic channels of Ccanabamba, and Salapunco

OFFER No. 52:

Flora and birdwatching on the Cloud Forest route, Aguas Calientes River-Mandor circuit

OFFER No. 53:

Improvement of rural lodging for the Machupicchu district communities

OFFER No. 54:

Creation of a promotional fund and management of the Machupicchu district's tourism offerings

OFFER No. 55:

Comprehensive management of the tourist destination and digital transformation of the Machupicchu district's tourism offerings

OFFER No. 56:

Interpretation and induction center for the Machupicchu Historic Sanctuary, highlighting visits to the Machupicchu Inca site in the Municipal Theater

OFFER No. 57:

New Tourism Management Model for the Access Area to the Machupicchu Sanctuary, the Inca Llaqta, and the World Wonder

OFFER No 58:

Machupicchu Pueblo “Smart City”

OFFER No 59:

Arborization In communities in the upper parts and valley floor of the Machupicchu District (Wayllabamba, Wilkar)

OFFER No 60:

Machu Picchu, the circular green route, the perfect place to spend the night.

MODULE 10:

SOCIAL GAPS:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITIES

OFFER No. 61:

Recovery of ancestral agriculture as food security and development basis in communities

OFFER No. 62:

Recovery of coffee and fruit agriculture in the lower communities

OFFER No. 63:

Implementation of avocado and quality fruit cultivation in the Pampacahua populated center

OFFER No. 64:

Maintenance of the drinking water service in the Machupicchu district and its communities

OFFER No. 65:

Implementation and execution of the black water treatment plan

OFFER No. 66:

Eco-colonial architectural treatment of the main plaza and streets of Huayllabamba and Tarayoc

OFFER No. 67:

Construction and implementation of the Andean dining hall in the upper communities of the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 68:

Repopulation of alpacas in the upper community of Huayllabamba (Matara) and Llulluchapata

OFFER No. 69:

Construction of the Ccorihuayrachina Chamana pedestrian bridge

OFFER No. 70:

Construction of the Llamacancha-Pampacahua-Paccaymayu pedestrian bridge

OFFER No. 71:

Construction of the Tarayoc upper pedestrian bridge (Inca Trail - average length 60 meters)

OFFER No. 72:

Construction of the Huilcar-Cocalmayo pedestrian bridge

OFFER No. 73:

Launching of the Ccollpani Grande Santa Teresa pedestrian bridge "second-use bridge"

OFFER No. 74:

Clean agriculture, zero hunger in the Collpani Grande community (upper area)

OFFER No. 75:

Clean agriculture, zero hunger in the upper Huayllabamba community and populated centers of Cedrobamba, Palomar, and Pampacahua

OFFER No. 76:

Seismic evaluation project in Machupicchu Pueblo

OFFER No. 77:

Riverbank defense in the Ccollpani Grande community

MODULE 11:

SOCIAL GAPS:

TRADITIONAL TESTIMONIES AND COLLECTIONS

OFFER No. 78:

Recovery processes for social-cultural memory of the Machupicchu district

OFFER No. 79:

Construction and basic implementation of the local Gastronomy

MODULE 12:

SOCIAL GAPS

LEGAL

OFFER No. 80:

Approval of the law for the creation of a special regime of 4% of the VAT generated in the district for the District Municipality of Machupicchu



MUNICIPALIDAD DISTRITAL DE
MACHUPICCHU
Un Gobierno Contigo

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
OFFICE

INVESTMENT CATALOG PPP – 2025



7.2. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are agreements in which the government and private companies join forces to carry out infrastructure and public service projects. These projects are governed by Legislative Decree No. 1362, which establishes PPPs as a way to involve private investment in public initiatives. In this model, the government, through a public entity, collaborates with one or more private investors. Depending on the type of project and the terms of the agreement, the investment made may remain in the hands of the investors, be reimbursed by the State, or be transferred to it.

PROJECT No. 01:

Cable Car: Ccollpani Grande Mesada / Vizcachani Mountain – San Gabriel Mountain ("Route of the Sun")

PROJECT No. 02:

Cable Car Access: Machupicchu Town – Yananti – Huiro (Huayopata)

PROJECT No. 03:

Funicular Ascent: Thermal Baths – Cloud Forest, Pu'tucusi Route, Mandor – Machupicchu Town

PROJECT No. 04:

Funicular Ascent: Machupicchu Town – Selva Alegre Mountain

PROJECT No. 05:

Mini Hydroelectric Plant 4 MW – Machupicchu Town

PROJECT No. 06:

Mini Hydroelectric Plant 4 MW – Cedrobamba – Pampacchahua

PROJECT No. 07:

Astronomical Observatory and Planetarium – Machupicchu Town (Allccamayo River)

PROJECT No. 08:

Water Bottling Plant – Ccollpani Grande, Machupicchu

PROJECT No. 09:

Zip Line: San Gabriel Mountain – Mandor Mountain

PROJECT No. 10:

Compost and Humus Plant – Collpani Grande Community

PROJECT No. 11:

Electric Stairway to the Pútucusi Viewpoint

PROJECT No. 12:

Cable Car: Machupicchu Pueblo-Machupicchu Sanctuary

CATALOGUE ASSET-BASED PROJECTS



MUNICIPALIDAD DISTRITAL DE
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7.3. ASSET-BASED PROJECTS (AP)

Asset Projects are a way to promote private investment by using government owned properties whether national, regional, or municipal such as buildings, land, or other assets. The goal of these projects is to generate community benefits, and they often require partial investment from the State. These projects may originate in two ways: either through initiatives from regional or municipal governments seeking private investment, or from proposals by private companies wishing to use a public asset.

PROJECT No. 01:

Industrial Agricultural Innovation – Lower Part of Intiwatana Communities

PROJECT No. 02:

Agricultural Entrepreneurship Center – Upper Area Communities of Chachabamba



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Un Gobierno Contigo

CATALOGUE WORKS FOR TAXES - OXI 2025-2026

7.4. WORKS FOR TAXES

"Works for Taxes" (OXI) is a mechanism that enables collaboration between the public and private sectors to improve infrastructure and services through an investment agreement. Private companies are allowed to advance their income tax payments. These advances are used to finance public works and maintenance activities, allowing companies to meet their tax obligations while also significantly contributing to the development of public infrastructure. This creates a win-win situation, as companies actively participate in the community's progress. Regional and local governments finance these projects without interest, using their own budgetary resources, which may come from official loans, directly collected revenues, or ordinary resources.

PROJECT No. 1:

Paving of the rural road (carrozable) Ccolpani Grande – Carrilluchayoc

PROJECT No. 2:

Paving of the rural road Ccolpani Grande – Wilkar

PROJECT No. 3:

Paving of the rural road Ccolpani Grande – Pampon Mesada

PROJECT No. 4:

Solid Waste Treatment Plant – Ccolpani Grande Motelon

PROJECT No. 5:

Construction of 1 km of rural road in Ccolpani Grande, at the Urubamba River height – Apurímac River Waterfall

PROJECT No. 6:

Agro-industrial processing of Andean tomato in Pampacchahua

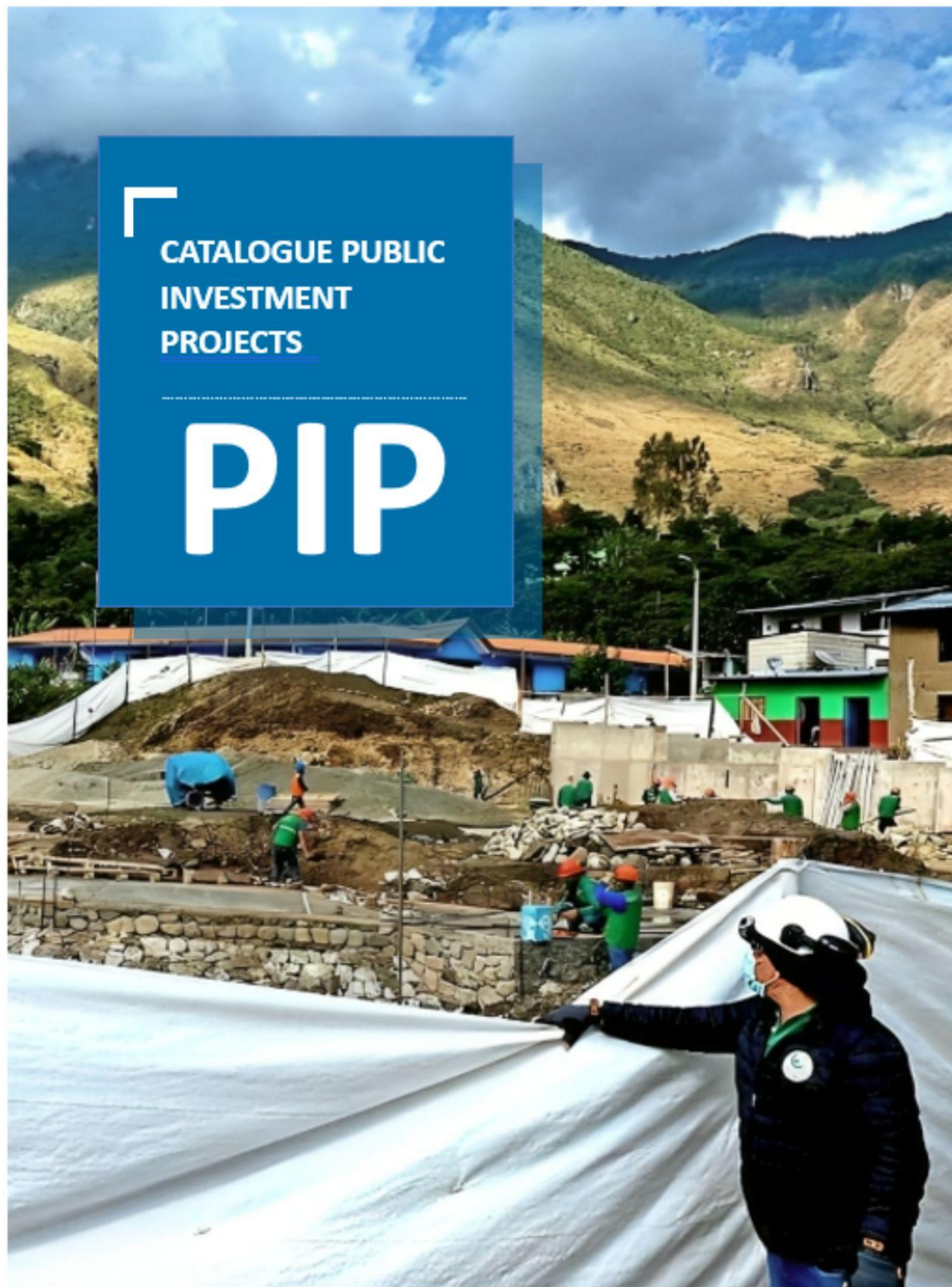
PROJECT No. 7:

Implementation of solar panels in Cedrobamba and Pampacchahua



**CATALOGUE PUBLIC
INVESTMENT
PROJECTS**

PIP



7.5. PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS (PIP)

Public Investment Projects (PIP) are initiatives led by local, regional, or national governments aimed at creating infrastructure and services that benefit society as a whole. The main objective of PIPs is to promote economic, social, and cultural development, improve the population's quality of life, and reduce inequalities. These projects are financed with public budget resources, and their planning and execution follow procedures and regulations established by the national government. In essence, PIPs are essential for the progress and well-being of the population.

PROYECTOS EN EJECUCIÓN								FECHA DE VIABILIDAD/APROBACIÓN	REGISTRO 08-A	OBSERVACIONES
Nº	CUI	NOMBRE DEL PROYECTO	ESTADO	COSTO DE INVERSIÓN VIABLE/APROBADO (S/.)	COSTO DE INVERSIÓN DEL E.T	OFICINA ENCARGADA	CADENA FUNCIONAL			
No se encuentra el físico en oficina	2513558	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DE LA PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS DEL NIVEL PRIMARIO DE LA I.E. Nº 50624 DE LA COMUNIDAD DE HUAYLLABAMBA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 2,440,307.24	S/ 2,440,307.24	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	EDUCACIÓN - EDUCACIÓN BÁSICA - EDUCACIÓN PRIMARIA	10/03/2021		Faltan 53 días para desactivar la inversión de manera permanente por pérdida de vigencia de la declaratoria de viabilidad
No se encuentra el físico en oficina	2530918	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS TURISTICOS PUBLICOS EN LA RUTA DE LA MONTAÑA DE PUTUCUSI, DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 4,415,211.42	S/ 4,415,211.42	SUB GERENCIA DE TURISMO Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	TURISMO - TURISMO - PROMOCIÓN DEL TURISMO	4/10/2021		Faltan 261 días para desactivar la inversión de manera permanente por pérdida de vigencia de la declaratoria de viabilidad
1	2569988	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CAPACIDADES PARA LA PREVENCIÓN DE LA DESNUTRICIÓN CRÓNICA Y ANEMIA EN NIÑOS MENORES DE 5 AÑOS Y MADRES GESTANTES EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 2,019,716.40	S/ 2,796,400.86	SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURAL Y DEPORTIVO	PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL - ASISTENCIA SOCIAL - DESARROLLO DE CAPACIDADES SOCIALES Y ECONÓMICAS	16/12/2022	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A	
2	2569996	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CAPACIDADES LÓGICO MATEMÁTICAS, COMPRENSIÓN LECTORA Y DOTACIÓN CON RECURSOS TECNOLÓGICOS EN LOS NIVELES DE INICIAL, PRIMARIA Y SECUNDARIA EN MACHUPICCHU DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 2,146,257.50	S/ 4,873,989.85	SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURA Y DEPORTE	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - GESTIÓN - INFRAESTRUCTURA Y EQUIPAMIENTO	16/12/2022		
No se encuentra el físico en oficina	2570790	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA DE LA SUB GERENCIA DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA Y TURISMO DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 3,196,016.69	S/ 4,875,676.95	SUB GERENCIA DE SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA	ORDEN PÚBLICO Y SEGURIDAD - ORDEN INTERNO - SEGURIDAD VECINAL Y COMUNAL	21/12/2022		
3	2573616	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE LIMPIEZA PÚBLICA EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 3,848,846.54	S/ 4,655,653.37	SUB GERENCIA DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL	AMBIENTE - GESTIÓN INTEGRAL DE LA CALIDAD AMBIENTAL -	15/02/2023		
4	2575486	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PRÁCTICA DEPORTIVA Y/O RECREATIVA EN LA SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURA Y DEPORTE EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 2,949,610.73	S/ 3,974,016.74	SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURA Y DEPORTE	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - DEPORTES - INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA Y RECREATIVA	21/02/2023		
5	2573607	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INTERCAMBIO INTERCULTURAL EN LA SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURA Y DEPORTE DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCIÓN	S/ 2,125,682.77	S/ 3,762,418.54	SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO, CULTURA Y DEPORTE	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - CULTURA - PROMOCIÓN Y DESARROLLO	21/02/2023		

6	2597273	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO PRODUCTIVO EN LA PROMOCION Y COMERCIALIZACION DE LOS PRODUCTOS AGROPECUARIOS Y AGROINDUSTRIALES DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 1,574,997.63	S/ 1,574,997.63	SUB GERENCIA DE TURISMO Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA - TRANSFERENCIA DE CONOCIMIENTOS Y	7/06/2023
7	2597609	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE ATENCIÓN Y PROMOCIÓN DE LAS FAMILIAS EN COMPETENCIAS PSICOSOCIALES PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO EMOCIONAL DE NIÑOS (AS), ADOLESCENTES Y DOCENTES EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 2,126,375.11	S/ 2,571,224.61	SUB GERENCIA DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL	PROTECCIÓN SOCIAL - ASISTENCIA SOCIAL - PROTECCIÓN DE POBLACIONES EN RIESGO	12/06/2023
8	2600269	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO PRODUCTIVO EN LA CADENA PRODUCTIVA DE CAFÉ EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCION	S/ 1,740,812.16	S/ 3,797,096.31	DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA - TRANSFERENCIA DE	26/06/2023
9	2600818	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO AL DESARROLLO PRODUCTIVO EN LA CADENA PRODUCTIVA DE HORTOFRUTICOLA EN EL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,980,358.84	S/ 1,980,358.84	DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA - TRANSFERENCIA DE	29/06/2023
10	2620013	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS TURÍSTICOS PÚBLICOS EN RECURSOS TURÍSTICOS EN LOS BAÑOS TERMALES DE AGUAS CALIENTES DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 11,356,059.34	S/ 11,583,180.53	SU GERENCIA DE TURISMO Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	TURISMO - TURISMO - PROMOCIÓN DEL TURISMO	9/11/2023
11	2621741	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PRÁCTICA DEPORTIVA Y/O RECREATIVA EN LA COMUNIDAD DE COLLPANI DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,467,933.64	S/ 1,467,933.64	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - DEPORTES - INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA Y RECREATIVA	20/11/2023
12	2622572	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIOS DE ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS URBANOS EN LOS PARQUES, JARDINES Y PLAZOLETAS DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 3,106,907.64	S/ 3,106,907.64	SUB GERENCIA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE - GESTION INTEGRAL DE LA CALIDAD AMBIENTAL - CONSERVACION Y AMPLIACION DE LAS	23/11/2023
13	2622257	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISIÓN DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE HATUNCHACA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 818,346.00	S/ 818,346.00	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - INFRAESTRUCTURA DE RIEGO	23/11/2023
14	2622729	CREACION DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISIÓN DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LOS SECTORES DE RETAMAL, JORNADAPATA, CHAQUIMAYO, TORONTOY, TUNASMOCCO, PAMPACAHUA Y LLAMAQCANCHA DE LA COMUNIDA DE PAMPACAHUA, DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 3,464,920.92	S/ 3,464,920.92	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - RIEGO TECNIFICADO	23/11/2023

15	2622793	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE AGUA POTABLE RURAL Y MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE ALCANTARILLADO U OTRAS FORMAS DE DISPOSICIÓN SANITARIA DE EXCRETAS EN LA COMUNIDAD DE CHOQUELLUSCA DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCION	S/ 1,357,755.72	S/ 2,823,269.05	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO RURAL	27/11/2023	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
16	2622818	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE AGUA POTABLE RURAL Y MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE ALCANTARILLADO U OTRAS FORMAS DE DISPOSICIÓN SANITARIA DE EXCRETAS EN LA COMUNIDAD DE QORIHUAYRACHINA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 1,589,929.70	S/ 1,589,929.70	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO RURAL	27/11/2023	
17	2624176	CREACION DEL SERVICIO DE PRÁCTICA DEPORTIVA Y/O RECREATIVA EN EL SECTOR DE MESADA DE LA COMUNIDAD DE COLLPANI DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,469,361.82	S/ 1,469,361.82	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - DEPORTES - INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA Y RECREATIVA	4/12/2023	
18	2624062	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE TRANSITABILIDAD VIAL INTERURBANA EN LA EMP. PE-28 B (DV. SANTA TERESA) - SANTA TERESA - PTE. CARRILLUCHAYOC - PTE. HIDROELÉCTRICA (SECTOR CAMNATI) DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 2,864,210.04	S/ 2,864,210.04	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	TRANSPORTE - TRANSPORTE TERRESTRE - VIAS VECINALES	5/12/2023	
19	2620998	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS DE ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS URBANOS EN EL PARQUE LA FAMILIA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU - PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA -DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 6,410,688.52	S/ 6,506,848.85	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	VIVIENDA Y DESARROLLO URBANO - DESARROLLO URBANO Y RURAL -	20/12/2023	
20	2626599	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE TRANSITABILIDAD VIAL INTERURBANA EN LA ALAMEDA DE LAS 7 MARAVILLAS DE MACHUPICCHU PUEBLO DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 51,609,978.04	S/ 52,384,127.69	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	TRANSPORTE - TRANSPORTE TERRESTRE - VÍAS VECINALES	20/12/2023	
21	2627268	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISION DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE HUAYLLABAMBA DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL	EJECUCION	S/ 1,439,463.89	S/ 1,883,180.34	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - RIEGO TECNIFICADO	21/12/2023	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
22	2642532	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS OPERATIVOS O MISIONALES INSTITUCIONALES EN SUB GERENCIA DE TURISMO Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 3,610,134.49	S/ 3,610,134.49	SUB GERENCIA DE TURISMO Y DESARROLLO ECONOMICO	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - GESTIÓN - INFRAESTRUCTURA Y	1/04/2024	
23	2645230	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE AGUA POTABLE RURAL Y MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE ALCANTARILLADO U OTRAS FORMAS DE DISPOSICIÓN SANITARIA DE EXCRETAS EN EL SECTOR DE TARAYOC DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,360,211.93	S/ 1,360,211.93	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO RURAL	4/05/2024	

24	2646323	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISIÓN DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE HUILLCAR DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCION	S/ 1,192,217.85	S/ 2,406,542.15	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - INFRAESTRUCTURA DE RIEGO	13/05/2024	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
25	2647855	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISIÓN DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE COLLANI SECTOR MESADA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCION	S/ 1,621,272.24	S/ 3,131,611.78	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - INFRAESTRUCTURA DE RIEGO	13/05/2024	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
26	2647843	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE PROVISIÓN DE AGUA PARA RIEGO EN LA COMUNIDAD DE COLLANI SECTOR COLLANI BAJA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EJECUCION	S/ 3,547,234.51	S/ 3,815,993.62	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	AGROPECUARIA - RIEGO - INFRAESTRUCTURA DE RIEGO	14/05/2024	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
27	2647322	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DE LOS SERVICIOS OPERATIVOS O MISIONALES INSTITUCIONALES EN LA UNIDAD DE CATASTRO Y DESARROLLO URBANO – RURAL PARA LA GESTIÓN TERRITORIAL DE MACHUPICCHU PUEBLO DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,891,814.83	S/ 1,891,814.83	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - GESTIÓN - INFRAESTRUCTURA Y EQUIPAMIENTO	10/06/2024	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A
28	2654847	RENOVACION DE ESPACIO DEPORTIVO CON COBERTURA; EN EL(LA) I.E. INKA PACHACUTEC DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU, PROVINCIA URUBAMBA, DEPARTAMENTO CUSCO	APROBADO	S/ 313,120.44	S/ 299,774.72	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	EDUCACIÓN - EDUCACIÓN BÁSICA - EDUCACIÓN PRIMARIA	15/07/2024	
29	2641747	CREACION DEL SERVICIO DE SUMINISTRO ELÉCTRICO DOMICILIARIO EN ZONAS RURALES EN LOS SECTORES DE CEDROBAMBA, SANTA RITA DE QUENTE Y CHOQUESUYUY DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 2,657,279.38	S/ 2,657,279.38	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	ENERGÍA - ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA - DISTRIBUCIÓN DE ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA	24/07/2024	
30	2656563	CONSTRUCCION DE COBERTURA DE INSTALACIONES DEPORTIVAS; EN EL(LA) I.E. 50622 SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE LA SALLE DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU, PROVINCIA URUBAMBA, DEPARTAMENTO CUSCO	APROBADO	S/ 289,111.07	S/ 289,111.07	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	EDUCACIÓN - EDUCACIÓN BÁSICA - EDUCACIÓN PRIMARIA	31/07/2024	
31	2654020	CREACION DE LOS SERVICIOS CULTURALES PARA LA PARTICIPACION DE LA POBLACIÓN EN LAS INDUSTRIAS CULTURALES Y LAS ARTES EN EL CENTRO CULTURAL MACHUPICCHU DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 8,021,322.55	S/ 8,141,642.39	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - CULTURA - PROMOCIÓN Y DESARROLLO CULTURAL	12/08/2024	
32	2654630	MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE AGUA POTABLE RURAL Y MEJORAMIENTO Y AMPLIACION DEL SERVICIO DE ALCANTARILLADO U OTRAS FORMAS DE DISPOSICION SANITARIA DE EXCRETAS EN LA COMUNIDAD DE HUAYLLABAMBA DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 4,370,513.45	S/ 4,370,513.45	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO - SANEAMIENTO RURAL	14/08/2024	
33	2658588	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PRÁCTICA DEPORTIVA Y/O RECREATIVA EN EL ESTADIO MUNICIPAL "JOSÉ NOUCHI PORTILLO" DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL CUSCO	ELABORACION DEL E.T	S/ 1,736,192.74	S/ 3,147,619.00	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - DEPORTES - INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA Y RECREATIVA	11/09/2024	INFORME DE CONSISTENCIA Y REGISTRO 08-A

35	2672410	MEJORAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE PRÁCTICA DEPORTIVA Y/O RECREATIVA EN EL COMPLEJO DEPORTIVO CULTURAL MACHUPICCHU DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	PERFIL VIABLE	S/ 1,874,664.38	S/ 1,874,664.38	SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	CULTURA Y DEPORTE - DEPORTES - INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA Y RECREATIVA	18/12/2024
36	2663378	MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS SERVICIOS OPERATIVOS O MISIONALES INSTITUCIONALES EN CAPACIDAD OPERATIVA DEL SERVICIO DE EQUIPO MECANICO DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DISTRITAL DE MACHUPICCHU DEL DISTRITO DE MACHUPICCHU DE LA PROVINCIA DE URUBAMBA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CUSCO	EN REGISTRO	S/ 6,474,165.66		SUB GERENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA	PLANEAMIENTO, GESTIÓN Y RESERVA DE CONTINGENCIA - GESTIÓN - INFRAESTRUCTURA Y EQUIPAMIENTO	

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

8.1. Coordination Committee

As the idea projects progress, it is essential for the Coordination Committee to not only oversee implementation but also optimize and expedite the execution of already identified projects. This committee must coordinate the refinement and definition of projects in greater detail, focusing on prioritization to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently.

Specific actions:

- Conduct technical review sessions of idea projects to identify those with the highest feasibility and impact, and prioritize them.
- Establish more detailed execution schedules for ongoing projects, ensuring that the necessary resources (financial, human, material) are in place to move forward without delays.
- Ensure that the projects align with local regulations and the objectives of the National Strategic Plan, especially regarding international cooperation.

8.2. Technical Project Formulation

Given the existing progress in the identification and design of idea projects, efforts must now focus on consolidating and optimizing these projects, enhancing their presentation to potential investors and international partners.

Specific actions:

- Review and Adjustment of the Project Catalog: Conduct a thorough evaluation of existing idea projects, analyzing the technical, economic, and social feasibility of each. This will allow for adjustments in project conceptualization and the creation of a solid and attractive proposal package.
- Preparation of Technical Documents: Develop more detailed projects with clear technical specifications, timelines, budgets, environmental impact studies, and sustainability analyses to facilitate presentation to potential funding sources and international cooperation agencies.
- Definition of Priority Projects: Based on feasibility assessments and the urgency of local needs, select the projects that will be implemented first, establishing realistic deadlines and achievable goals for each.

Spheres of Action:

- Social: Preventive health, urban-rural educational inclusion, youth-related challenges, responsible and sustainable social development, digital connectivity, decent housing.
- Territorial: Urban planning, ecological zoning, disaster risk management.
- Tourism: Professionalization of the sector, minor tourism infrastructure, governance.
- Cultural: Revitalization of living heritage, cultural digitization, tourist circuits, cultural identity, carrying capacity, visitor limits, acceptable change thresholds, alternative routes.
- Environmental: Solid waste management, biodiversity protection, Andean reforestation.
- Local Governance: Public innovation, planning, participatory monitoring.

8.3. Management of Framework and Specific Agreements with Foreign and Multilateral Entities

The management of framework and specific agreements with foreign entities and multilateral organizations aims to strengthen the institutional capacities of the district of Machupicchu through strategic partnerships that promote sustainable development projects, heritage conservation, social innovation, environmental management, and human capital development. This process involves the signing of framework agreements that establish the general basis for cooperation, and specific agreements that define the operational and technical execution of concrete actions under those accords.

Specific actions:

- Identification of international strategic partners aligned with the district's priorities and its catalog of gaps and projects.
- Negotiation and legal drafting of framework agreements in line with Peru's foreign policy and national legal framework.
- Design and implementation of specific agreements related to prioritized projects such as the conservation of the Historic Sanctuary, risk mitigation, clean energy, social development, educational innovation, sustainable tourism, among others.
- Coordination with competent national sectors (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PCM, MEF, MINCUL, SERNANP, etc.) for regulatory and technical validation and feasibility.
- Monitoring and follow-up of bilateral or multilateral commitments, ensuring effective execution, accountability, and sustainability.

- Technical exchange of experiences and best practices through internships, technical visits, joint publications, and virtual cooperation platforms.

8.4. Creation of a “Cooperation Project Bank” with Prioritized Initiatives

The **Cooperation Project Bank** is a strategic tool that will allow the district of Machupicchu to systematize, prioritize, and present viable initiatives to international technical cooperation entities. These initiatives will be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and territorial priorities. Its purpose is to facilitate the management, funding, and implementation of high-impact projects across six key areas: social, territorial, tourism, cultural, environmental, and local governance. This bank will serve as a structured proposal portfolio ready to be implemented in partnership with international allies.

Key Areas and Specific Actions:

Social

- Design of community-based preventive health programs.
- Intercultural rural and urban educational inclusion projects.
- Comprehensive development programs for youth (education, employment, participation).
- Initiatives for responsible and sustainable social development (with gender and human rights approaches).
- Digital connectivity projects for rural communities.
- Pilot plans for decent housing for vulnerable populations.

Territorial

- Participatory formulation of sustainable urban development plans.
- Implementation of an ecological territorial zoning system.
- Disaster risk reduction and management projects (resilient infrastructure, drills, training).

Tourism

- Technical training and certification for local tourism sector actors.
- Development of minor tourism infrastructure (viewpoints, signage, basic services).
- Projects to strengthen local and community-based tourism governance.

Cultural

- Revitalization of living heritage (traditions, knowledge, festivities).
- Digitization of cultural assets and intangible heritage.
- Design and promotion of alternative cultural tourism circuits.
- Studies on carrying capacity, visitor limits, and acceptable change thresholds in tourist sites.
- Projects to strengthen local cultural identity.

Environmental

- Comprehensive solid waste management and recovery programs.
- Projects for biodiversity protection and monitoring in sensitive areas.
- Campaigns and actions for reforestation with native Andean species.

Local Governance

- Implementation of public innovation systems (digital platforms, open data).
- Projects for participatory territorial planning with a multi-stakeholder approach.
- Design of citizen monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

8.5. Promotional and Training Events

As idea projects are consolidated, it becomes important to organize more specific promotional and training events focused on projects ready for execution. These events should attract suitable investors and educate the community on how to actively participate in project implementation.

Specific actions:

- **Project Launch Events:** Organize launch events where finalized projects are presented, highlighting their objectives, benefits, and expected impact on the Machupicchu community. These events should include detailed project presentations and networking sessions with potential investors.
- **Targeted Training for Project Execution:** Provide training workshops for communities and local entrepreneurs focused on project management, the execution of sustainable investments, and team building for development project implementation.
- **International Promotion of Investment Opportunities:** Host fairs and events with an international focus to promote the participation of foreign investors and international organizations interested in the sustainable development of Machupicchu.

8.6. Implementation of the Trust Fund for Projects Addressing Social Gaps

This strategy aims to identify and prioritize the most critical social gaps by seeking partnerships and external funding sources. A legal framework will be established for fund management, with clear objectives and a responsible team for execution. Priority projects will be implemented with constant monitoring, ensuring community participation. Periodic evaluations of project impact will be conducted, with adjustments made as necessary. To ensure sustainability, investments will be made in local training and the formation of long-term strategic alliances.

Specific actions:

- Initial Diagnosis and Planning: Identify the most significant gaps in the district and define criteria for the trust fund.
- Trust Fund Design: Structure the fund based on the district's specific needs.
- Implementation and Execution: Implement specific projects aimed at closing social gaps.
- Evaluation and Adjustment: Ensure the trust fund's effectiveness and make adjustments as needed.
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IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND INVESTORS

Identifying development partners and investors is a crucial step to ensure the successful implementation of the International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030. Below are the key strategies to achieve this:

9.1. Research and Identification

Identify donor countries, foundations, NGOs, international organizations, and public and private sector actors with a social responsibility focus who may be interested in contributing to the development of Machupicchu. This stage involves thorough research to detect entities working in key areas such as social, cultural, and economic development.

Specific actions:

- Mapping International Organizations: Research and create a database including donor countries, international cooperation agencies (such as USAID, JICA, GIZ, among others), foundations, and NGOs aligned with

the plan's objectives, such as sustainable infrastructure development, promotion of ecotourism, and improving quality of life.

- Initial Contact Establishment: Reach out to these organizations to present Machupicchu's development plan, highlighting cooperation opportunities, investment areas, and existing development gaps.
- Research Available Programs and Funds: Conduct an analysis of financial and cooperation opportunities offered by these entities for specific projects, such as non-reimbursable funds, public-private partnerships, technical cooperation funds, among others.

9.2. Promoting Investor Relations

Establish a strong network of investors interested in sustainable and profitable projects in Machupicchu. These investors may come from both the national and international private sectors as well as organizations focused on corporate social responsibility.

Specific actions:

- Create an Investor Database: Develop a list of potential investors interested in sustainable projects in areas such as tourism, public infrastructure, environmental conservation, and initiatives aimed at improving the population's living conditions.
- Promote Investment Projects: Present the most attractive projects from the project idea catalog to these investors through formal presentations, site visits, and promotional events. It is important to emphasize both the economic and social benefits that investments in Machupicchu can generate.
- Establish Open Communication Channels: Develop platforms for continuous contact and follow-up programs to maintain investor interest, providing regular updates on project progress and new investment opportunities.
- Organize Investment Rounds: Host investment events where key projects are presented and collaboration between investors and public entities is encouraged. These events can include roundtables, bilateral meetings, and exhibitions of viable projects.

9.3. Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Promote strategic alliances between the public and private sectors to maximize available resources and ensure effective implementation of the projects outlined in the plan.

Specific actions:

- **Develop Joint Projects with Private Sector Initiatives:** Identify areas where development projects can benefit from private investment, especially in tourism, infrastructure, and sustainability sectors.
- **Encourage Private Sector Participation:** Create tax, financial, or regulatory incentives to attract private investors to actively participate in the projects, highlighting the positive social and economic impact in the region.
- **Strengthen Medium-Term Collaboration:** Ensure that partnerships with the private sector are sustainable in the medium term by establishing agreements that benefit both businesses and local communities, guaranteeing the continuity of the projects beyond their initial execution.

9.4. Mapping of the International Technical Cooperation Market

Market Type	Countries/Regions	Characteristics	Recommended Approach
Short-distance markets	Latin America: Peru, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Brazil	Latin America: Peru, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Brazil	Latin America: Peru, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Brazil
Emerging strategic markets	China, South Korea, India, Turkey	Interest in tourism investment and technology transfer	Public-private partnerships (PPP), scholarship programs, tourism infrastructure projects
Established long-distance markets	European Union, Japan, Canada, Switzerland	Strong non-reimbursable cooperation and technical training	Social, environmental, and educational projects
Multilateral organizations	IDB, CAF, World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO	Global funds and technical assistance	Alignment of projects with SDGs, integrated initiatives with verifiable indicators
Global foundations and NGOs	Rockefeller, Ford, Bill & Melinda Gates, Acciona, Avina	Focus on social innovation, climate change, and indigenous peoples	High community-impact projects with strong territorial narratives

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Effectively promoting the projects is key to attracting investors, generating partnerships, and ensuring the necessary support for the implementation of development plans. Below are the key activities for promoting the International Technical Cooperation Plan in Machupicchu.

10.1. Technical Roundtables and Multisectoral Management Meetings

As part of the implementation strategy for the International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030, it is proposed to institutionalize spaces for multisectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination through territorial technical roundtables and specialized meetings. These platforms aim to consolidate a collaborative, technical, and participatory governance model around the formulation, structuring, and implementation of priority development projects for the district of Machupicchu.

The following table outlines the main activities and their specific objectives:

Activity	Objective
Territorial Technical Roundtables for Cooperation Projects	Review, validate, and prioritize projects included in the plan's catalogs, with the participation of municipal departments, civil society representatives, rural communities, tourism sector actors, and strategic partners. The goal is to ensure territorial relevance, intercultural focus, and alignment with local development plans.
Binational Working Table with Regional Cooperating Entities	Promote dialogue with embassies, international cooperation agencies, and commercial and technical attachés in Peru to foster collaboration agreements and technical assistance for prioritized projects, especially those related to sustainable tourism, heritage conservation, and climate change.
Technical Dialogues with National and International Universities	Establish academic alliances aimed at applied research, knowledge transfer, and technical assistance. This activity seeks to connect projects from the plan with university networks, research centers, and programs for internships, fellowships, or local development scholarships.

PPP Roundtable with Business Sector, ProInversión, and Development Partners	Encourage the technical, legal, and financial structuring of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects and works for taxes. The aim is to engage companies committed to responsible social investment, technical teams from ProInversión, and development agencies that can support project formulation, structuring, and promotion under existing project catalogs.
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These actions will help strengthen institutional capacities, diversify funding sources, and raise the technical standard of projects, ensuring their long-term viability and sustainability.

10.2. Project Fairs and Events

Organize a series of socio-cultural fairs and events where current initiatives and projects are presented, aiming to attract the attention of both the local community and potential national and international investors. These events will also raise awareness about the district's needs and generate interest in cooperation.

- **Investment Forums:** Invite investors and showcase available opportunities through discussion panels.
- **Project Fairs:** Host fairs to exhibit projects in their different stages and modalities.
- **Business Rounds:** Facilitate direct meetings between investors and local entrepreneurs.
- **International Conferences:** Invite experts and opinion leaders in sustainable development and tourism to discuss trends and opportunities in the region—this can draw international attention.
- **Cultural and Tourism Events:** Combine project promotion with cultural events showcasing Machupicchu's rich heritage, such as food festivals, traditional dances, and music.
- **Innovation Hackathons:** Organize hackathons to find innovative solutions to local challenges, inviting entrepreneurs, students, and professionals to participate.
- **Virtual Platforms:** Create an online platform to showcase projects and investment opportunities, allowing donors and investors from various locations to engage.
- **Training Workshops:** Organize workshops on specific topics such as project financing, tourism marketing, or sustainability.
- **Innovation Workshops:** Invite experts to facilitate sessions on innovation in technical cooperation.

- **Networking Workshops:** Create spaces for participants to interact, share ideas, and form connections.
- **Road Shows in Key Cities:** Organize road shows in cities with high investment potential to present key projects, opportunities, and the benefits of investing in Machupicchu.

10.3. Promotional Materials

Develop and distribute detailed promotional materials summarizing the objectives, idea projects, and key investment areas. These materials will be essential for clearly and attractively sharing information and facilitating connections with potential donors and investors.

- **Online Information Platforms:** Develop a website and social media presence to promote the International Technical Cooperation Plan. This platform will present detailed project information, including objectives, benefits, investment opportunities, and expected community impact. It will also offer regular updates on project progress.
- **Brochures and Printed Materials:** Design and distribute brochures, pamphlets, posters, and other printed materials summarizing the projects and investment opportunities. These materials should be visually appealing, clear, and include all key information to attract the interest of investors, cooperation agencies, and the general community.
- **Institutional Stationery and Templates:** Develop official stationery such as letters, reports, presentations, and other documents to be used by the Coordination Committee members and other stakeholders involved in implementing the Plan. These documents should include official information, statistics, and relevant data about the Plan and its objectives to support formal meetings with partners, donors, and investors.
- **Media Campaigns:** Use both traditional and digital media to promote the International Technical Cooperation Plan. This includes advertisements in newspapers, radio, television, and digital platforms, as well as the creation of videos and multimedia content that highlight key projects and their expected impact.

10.4. Digital Management and Outreach Platform

To strengthen transparency, traceability, and stakeholder coordination within the framework of the International Technical Cooperation Plan, the implementation of a comprehensive digital platform is proposed. This platform will serve as a management, outreach, monitoring, and accountability tool for all involved actors.

Below are the key components of the platform and their respective functions:

- **Web Platform:** Official space for the dissemination of the International Technical Cooperation Plan. It will be used to publish calls for proposals,

results, technical reports, newsletters, videos, project catalogs, and international agreements. It will also function as a public transparency repository.

- **Microsites for Internship and Scholarship Applications:** A sub-platform to promote international calls open to students, young professionals, and local government officials. It will allow for the management of registrations, requirements, results, and beneficiary follow-up. Its aim is to guarantee equal opportunities and facilitate citizen access.
- **Database of Cooperation Partners and Technical Allies:** An internal, up-to-date registry system of allied organizations, public and private institutions, NGOs, universities, cooperation agencies, and companies with CSR commitments. This tool will allow the monitoring of institutional relationships, recording of agreements, timelines, contacts, and shared commitments.
- **Interactive Map of Externally Funded Projects:** A geo-referenced viewer displaying projects funded through technical cooperation, works for taxes, PPPs, and other mechanisms. It will enable citizens and cooperation partners to easily identify the location, type of intervention, funding source, and progress level of each project.

RESOURCES AND BUDGET

11.1. Consultancies and Technical Personnel

Allocate a budget to hire specialized consultants and technical personnel to carry out demand studies, diagnostics, and prepare the technical data sheets necessary for project implementation. This staff will be key in assessing community needs, project feasibility, and the most suitable development strategies.

- **Hiring Specialized Consultants:** Invest in hiring consultants with experience in areas such as social development, ecotourism, infrastructure, and public-private partnerships. These consultants will conduct demand studies to better understand the community's real needs and identify investment opportunities in each area.
- **Preparation of Technical Data Sheets and Project Profiles:** Allocate resources for the development of detailed technical data sheets and profiles for each project included in the project idea catalog. These documents should provide a clear project description, estimated budget,

timelines, required resources, expected impact, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

- **Demand and Feasibility Studies:** Allocate a budget to conduct feasibility studies analyzing current market conditions, opportunities for tourism project development, existing infrastructure capacity, and population needs in key areas such as education, health, and basic services.

11.2. Required Materials

Budget for the acquisition of necessary materials to promote the projects and distribute information among development partners, investors, and the general community. This includes stationery, resources for promotional events, and any other needed visual materials.

- **Institutional Stationery:** Allocate part of the budget for the creation and production of institutional materials such as brochures, pamphlets, reports, and official documents presenting the Plan. These materials will be used during promotional events, meetings with partners and investors, and distribution within the community.
- **Promotional Material for Events:** Include in the budget the costs associated with the production of materials for fairs, business roundtables, and promotional events, such as banners, posters, videos, and other visual elements. These materials should be attractive, professional, and consistent with the branding of the International Technical Cooperation Plan.
- **Digital Resources and Online Platforms:** Invest in the development and maintenance of digital platforms (websites, social media, etc.) that promote the projects and provide updated information on the Plan's progress. This may also include the creation of multimedia content such as videos and digital presentations.

11.3. General Budget Estimation

RESOURCES	CONSULTING AND TECHNICAL STAFF	PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS AND EVENTS	OTHER RESOURCES AND CONTINGENCIES
DESCRIPTION	Hiring specialized consultants and technical staff. This percentage should consider both consultant fees and costs associated with demand studies and the development of technical project sheets.	Should be allocated to the production and distribution of promotional materials, including institutional stationery, event resources, and digital content creation.	To cover unforeseen expenses and contingencies that may arise during the implementation of the plan.
ESTIMATED BUDGET PERCENTAGE	30-40%	20-25%	10-15%

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN

AGENDA 2030	NATIONAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2050	NATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION POLICY 2030	INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2030		
Sustainable Development Goals	National Objectives	Priority Objectives	Strategic Areas	Strategic Objectives	Strategic Actions
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	ON 2: Manage the territory sustainably to prevent and reduce risks and threats affecting people and their livelihoods, using knowledge and communications intensively, recognizing geographical and cultural diversity in the context of climate change.	PO 1: Consolidate the contribution of ICT towards development priorities.	Axis 1. Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage	SOE 1. Protect and restore the cultural and natural heritage of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.	Implement environmental and cultural monitoring plans for the protection of the sanctuary.
SDG 13: Climate Action					Design educational campaigns about the importance of heritage for local communities.
SDG 15: Life on Land					Promote international cooperation agreements for the conservation of ecosystems and historical monuments.

SDG 1: No Poverty	ON 1: Achieve the full development of people's capabilities, leaving no one behind.	PO 2: Generate new cooperation opportunities between the Decentralized National ICT System and development actors.	Axis 2. Capacity Development and Social Welfare	SOE 2. Reduce social inequalities by ensuring equitable access to education, health, and basic services.	Execute technical and professional training programs for youth and women.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being					Strengthen educational and health infrastructure in vulnerable communities.
SDG 4: Quality Education					Implement support programs for vulnerable groups to reduce extreme poverty.
SDG 5: Gender Equality					Access to basic services for all communities.
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	ON 1: Achieve the full development of people's capabilities, leaving no one behind.	PO 3: Position Peru as a provider of technical cooperation in Latin America and other regions.	Axis 3. Food Security and Resilient Production Systems	SOE 3. Ensure resilient production systems that guarantee food security.	Promote good agricultural practices and sustainable agroforestry systems.
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth					Develop value chains for local products,

	ON 2: Manage the territory sustainably to prevent and reduce risks and threats affecting people and their livelihoods, using knowledge and communications intensively, recognizing geographical and cultural diversity in the context of climate change.				prioritizing sustainable markets.
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production					Strengthen farmers' capacity to adapt to climate change through technology and training.
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	ON 2: Manage the territory sustainably to prevent and reduce risks and threats affecting people and their livelihoods, using knowledge and communications intensively, recognizing geographical and cultural diversity in the context of climate change.	PO 4: Strengthen Peru's projection as a reference for international cooperation for development.	Axis 4. Integrated Water, Energy, and Waste Management	SOE 4. Implement clean technologies for efficient management of water, energy, and waste.	Develop water treatment plants and solid waste recycling systems.
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy					Design programs for the collection and integrated management of solid waste with community participation.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	ON 3: Raise competitiveness and productivity levels with decent employment, based on sustainable resource use, human capital, intensive use of science and technology, and the digital transformation of the country. ON 4: Guarantee a just, democratic, peaceful society, and an effective State serving people, based on dialogue, national consensus, and institutional strengthening.	PO 1: Consolidate the contribution of ICT towards development priorities.	Axis 5. Technological Innovation for Governance and Citizen Participation	SOE 5. Strengthen local governance through digitalization and technological innovation.	Implement digital platforms for public service management and citizen participation.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities					Improve digital connectivity in rural communities for access to global knowledge.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions					Foster public-private partnerships to promote technological innovation in the district.
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	ON 3: Raise competitiveness and productivity levels with decent employment, based on sustainable	PO 2: Generate new cooperation opportunities between the	Axis 6. Sustainable Tourism and Route Diversification	SOE 6. Diversify tourist routes with a sustainable and community-based approach.	Create new tourist routes that include lesser-known natural and cultural attractions.

	resource use, human capital, intensive use of science and technology, and the digital transformation of the country.	Decentralized National ICT System and development actors.			Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure in collaboration with local communities.
					Promote the training of qualified tour guides in sustainability and conservation.

12.1. Strategic Areas and Strategic Objectives

The strategic areas of this international technical cooperation plan of the Machupicchu District Municipality are aligned based on the following documents:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- National Strategic Development Plan 2050.
- National Policy on International Technical Cooperation 2030.
- SWOT Analysis of the Machupicchu District.

STRATEGIC AREA 1:

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Strategic Objective 1:

Protect and restore the cultural and natural heritage of the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu.

Strategic Action 1:

Implement environmental and cultural monitoring plans for the protection of the sanctuary.

- Install monitoring stations in vulnerable areas of the sanctuary and surrounding areas of the district to measure water quality (Vilcanota River), air, and soil.
- Use drones and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to identify deforestation or erosion risks in surrounding areas, such as the Inca Trail and the urban area of Aguas Calientes.
- Promote community cultural patrols to prevent vandalism or trafficking of cultural goods around the sanctuary.
- Conduct participatory inventories of intangible cultural heritage (customs, local traditions) with the communities of Machupicchu.
- Implement an early warning system for natural events, such as landslides, that may affect the district or the sanctuary.

Strategic Action 2:

Design educational campaigns about the importance of heritage for local communities.

- Create school clubs in the district focused on the conservation of the sanctuary, with activities such as ecological walks and local history workshops.

- Conduct workshops in the district's communities to teach sustainable practices.
- Design educational materials in Quechua and Spanish, such as brochures, videos, and community murals, with messages about the importance of heritage.
- Organize annual cultural festivals in the district that include typical dances, local gastronomy, and exhibitions on the care of the sanctuary.
- Form a network of local environmental and cultural promoters, selected from youth and community leaders, to multiply the message.

Strategic Action 3:

Promote international cooperation agreements for conservation in the district.

- Sign agreements with international organizations such as UNESCO or the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) for sustainable tourism management projects.
- Develop joint research projects between Peruvian and foreign universities to study biodiversity and restore the architectural heritage of the sanctuary.
- Implement financing programs with global institutions (e.g., the Green Climate Fund) to support the sustainable management of the district's resources.
- Establish cultural exchanges with other communities that manage World Heritage sites.
- Promote the creation of a local conservation fund, financed by a mix of tourism revenues and international cooperation, to support the district's communities.

STRATEGIC AXIS 2:

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITIES AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Strategic Objective 2:

Reduce social inequalities by ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare, and basic services.

Strategic Action 1:

Implement technical and professional training programs for youth and women.

- Offer specialized workshops focused on technical skills to enhance employability.

- Establish agreements with educational institutions and businesses to facilitate job placement.

Strategic Action 2:

Strengthen educational and healthcare infrastructure in vulnerable communities.

- Build and equip schools with modern technology and appropriate materials.
- Improve healthcare centers with medical equipment and trained human resources.

Strategic Action 3:

Implement support programs for vulnerable groups to reduce extreme poverty.

- Provide direct financial assistance to families living in poverty.
- Establish nutrition and health programs for mothers, children, and elderly individuals.

Strategic Action 4:

Ensure access to basic services for all communities.

- Expand the drinking water and sanitation network in rural areas.
- Implement rural electrification projects using renewable energy.
- Ensure digital connectivity for all communities in the district.

STRATEGIC AXIS 3:

FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENT PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS

Strategic Objective 3:

Ensure resilient productive systems that guarantee food security.

Strategic Action 1:

Promote sustainable agricultural practices and agroforestry systems.

- Implement training programs on sustainable farming techniques such as crop rotation, integrated pest management, and soil conservation.
- Encourage agroforestry systems that integrate trees, crops, and livestock to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Provide incentives for adopting sustainable agricultural practices.

Strategic Action 2:

Develop value chains for local products, prioritizing sustainable markets.

- Identify and promote high-value agricultural products for local and regional markets (zero hunger).

- Establish partnerships with the private sector and cooperatives for the direct and fair commercialization of local products.
- Implement storage and transportation infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses.

Strategic Action 3:

Strengthen farmers' adaptive capacity to climate change through technology and training.

- Introduce technologies such as drip irrigation systems, precision agriculture, and climate-resilient crop varieties.
- Offer periodic training on adaptive agricultural practices in response to climate change.
- Establish early warning systems to manage climate risks and ensure food security.

STRATEGIC AXIS 4:

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER, ENERGY, AND WASTE

Strategic Objective 4:

Implement clean technologies for the efficient management of water, energy, and waste.

Strategic Action 1:

Develop wastewater treatment plants and solid waste recycling.

- Build and operate wastewater treatment plants to improve water quality in the district.
- Promote energy generation from organic waste using biogas technologies.

Strategic Action 2:

Design programs for solid waste collection and integrated management with community participation.

- Establish waste separation systems (organic, recyclable, and non-recyclable) in all communities.
- Encourage community participation in awareness campaigns on waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Train communities in composting techniques to utilize organic waste in agriculture.

STRATEGIC AXIS 5:

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR GOVERNANCE AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Strategic Objective 5:

Strengthen local governance through digitalization and technological innovation.

Strategic Action 1:

Implement digital platforms for public service management and citizen participation.

- Develop an integrated platform for online procedures, inquiries, and service requests.
- Establish an online voting and citizen participation system for community decisions.

Strategic Action 2:

Improve digital connectivity in rural communities for access to global knowledge.

- Install high-speed internet infrastructure in rural and remote communities.
- Set up community digital centers to provide access to technology and training.
- Promote equitable access to technology for students, farmers, and local entrepreneurs.

Strategic Action 3:

Foster public-private partnerships to promote technological innovation in the district.

- Establish agreements with technology companies to develop digital solutions tailored to local needs.
- Encourage private investments in digital transformation projects and process automation.

STRATEGIC AXIS 6:

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND DIVERSIFICATION OF ROUTES

Strategic Objective 6:

Diversify tourist routes with a sustainable and community-based approach.

Strategic Action 1:

Create new tourist routes that include lesser-known natural and cultural attractions.

- Identify and promote underexplored destinations within the Machupicchu district.

- Design tourist itineraries that highlight the district's cultural, historical, and natural wealth.
- Implement awareness campaigns to protect the newly identified tourist resources.

Strategic Action 2:

Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure in collaboration with local communities.

- Build basic infrastructure such as ecological trails, viewpoints, and rest areas using sustainable materials.
- Establish eco-friendly sanitation services at strategic points along the tourist routes.
- Promote the use of renewable energy and clean technologies in tourist infrastructure.

Strategic Action 3:

Encourage the formation of trained tour guides with a focus on sustainability and conservation under the slogan *Let's Teach Guiding*.

- Implement certification programs for tourist guides with an emphasis on sustainability, conservation, and local culture.
- Encourage the inclusion of foreign language skills in training programs to broaden the reach of tourism services.
- Promote the participation of youth and women from local communities in guide training programs.

12.2. Schedule

ACTIVITIES	2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Creation of the Management and Coordination Committee for International Technical Cooperation (CTI) in Machupicchu.	✓																	
Conduct workshops and meetings with key stakeholders (local government, communities, NGOs, educational institutions).	✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		
Sign initial cooperation agreements with international agencies.		✓			✓				✓									
Conduct a needs diagnosis (water, sanitation, health, education).		✓		✓														
Establish the Legal and Regulatory Framework for the Trust Fund.			✓							✓								
Analyze local capacities in human and technical resources to implement projects.			✓			✓												
Start formulating the Implementation Plan for projects with specific objectives for each strategic axis.				✓														
Develop pilot projects in priority areas: sustainable tourism and sustainable agriculture.		✓						✓					✓					
Identify the rural communities most vulnerable to implement development actions.			✓			✓			✓			✓						
Design Investment Projects for the Trust Fund.	✓	✓																
Conduct technical studies and assess the need for basic services (water, energy, health).			✓					✓					✓					

Review and validate the diagnosis with local and national authorities.			✓			✓				✓			✓			✓	
Provide training and capacity building for Trust Fund management.		✓					✓					✓				✓	
Hold follow-up meetings with partners to adjust initial plans.		✓			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
Present a detailed Action Plan with the implementation phases for the next year.			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		✓
Define monitoring indicators for the pilot projects.	✓				✓				✓				✓				✓
Launch awareness campaigns on the SDGs and the importance of international cooperation.			✓				✓				✓				✓		
Develop and launch the first pilot projects for sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism.		✓					✓					✓					✓
Strengthen the training of local staff for project execution.	✓				✓			✓			✓			✓			✓
Establish a monitoring and evaluation system for pilot projects.			✓			✓			✓			✓			✓		✓
Sign cooperation agreements with universities and research centers for training in new technologies.		✓					✓				✓				✓		
Implement the first agricultural sustainability training program for local farmers.				✓								✓					
Begin construction of basic infrastructure (water treatment plant and waste collection systems).			✓					✓						✓			
Start the construction of the first sustainable tourist routes, including the design and signage of trails.			✓				✓				✓				✓		

Begin community awareness programs on climate change and sustainability.			✓				✓				✓			✓		
Evaluate the pilot projects implemented during the year.		✓					✓						✓			
Adjust strategies based on the results obtained.			✓			✓		✓			✓			✓		
Expand training to more rural communities.				✓						✓						
Start building sustainable tourism infrastructure (accommodations, recreational areas, interpretation centers).			✓				✓				✓					✓
Expand tourist routes to include more rural communities and ecological points of interest.			✓				✓		✓					✓		
Continue training in sustainable agricultural practices.			✓					✓					✓			
Establish support programs for local entrepreneurs in the tourism sector (crafts, local guides).					✓				✓					✓		
Launch the digital platform for public service management and citizen participation.		✓														
Continue construction of water treatment plants and renewable energy systems.				✓							✓					
Expand the number of microcredits for local sustainable business initiatives.			✓				✓			✓				✓		
Expand training for tourist guides, including a focus on sustainability and conservation.				✓				✓								
Expand health facilities in rural communities, especially in high-vulnerability areas.				✓							✓					

Conduct an interim evaluation of agricultural development initiatives and assess their impact on local food security.		✓				✓							✓			
Review and adjust strategic actions according to results obtained.			✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		
Hold a forum with local, national, and international stakeholders to share experiences and best practices.				✓				✓				✓				
Implement sustainability strategies for tourist routes with an emphasis on the conservation of natural and cultural heritage.			✓			✓				✓						
Conduct an impact assessment of the projects so far (infrastructure, tourism, agriculture).				✓								✓				
Launch new initiatives for the use of renewable energy in public services (public lighting, local transport).					✓											
Establish a long-term monitoring and follow-up program for the implementation of the SDGs in the region.			✓													
Form strategic alliances with international entities to ensure long-term financing for projects.			✓			✓										
Adjust plans for the next phase, incorporating new cooperation strategies and expansion.								✓				✓				
Conduct a global evaluation of all projects executed in previous phases.											✓			✓		
Adjust strategies and reorient projects that have not achieved the desired objectives.										✓						
Review and expand tourist routes with new community additions.											✓					
Review the economic impact of tourism and local production initiatives.										✓			✓			

Review public-private partnerships and their sustainability in the long term.														✓		✓		
Redesign the monitoring system to ensure the continuity of projects in the long term.								✓						✓			✓	
Ensure the proper functioning of water, energy, and waste infrastructures.								✓									✓	
Prepare the final report to present to international partners on the results obtained in terms of economic, social, and environmental development.						✓					✓							
Conduct a final evaluation of the results of all projects, focusing on sustainability and the international projection of the development model implemented in Machupicchu.									✓							✓		
Promote Machupicchu as an example of international technical cooperation and sustainability, both nationally and across Latin America.														✓				

MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

13.1. Success Indicators

Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships:

- Number of public-private partnerships (PPP) established.
- Number of international technical cooperation agreements signed.
- Social gap-closing project ideas that have moved to execution stages.

Investments and Financing:

- Total investment attracted through PPP projects.
- Resources secured from international cooperation for social and environmental projects.

Social and Economic Impact:

- Reduction in extreme poverty rates in the district's communities (%).
- Increase in basic service coverage: water, electricity, sanitation (%).
- Improvement in quality of life indicators such as health, education, and housing (%).

Environmental Management and Sustainability:

- Volume of solid waste treated and recycled (tons).
- Increase in reforested and restored areas (%).
- Reduction in environmental impact from tourism activities (%).

Access to Technology and Governance:

- Number of operational digital platforms for citizen participation and public management.
- Percentage of communities with digital connectivity (%).

13.2. Periodic Reports

Semi-annual Evaluations:

- Review of the progress of each strategic axis.
- Necessary adjustments to mitigate risks or overcome challenges.
- Presentation of intermediate results of key indicators.

Annual Reports:

- Consolidated report of progress, achievements, and pending challenges.

- Comparison of initial and current indicators.
- Strategic recommendations for the following year.

13.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Follow-up Meetings:

- Monthly: Technical committee (operational and logistical review).
- Quarterly: Community committee (local impact review).

Digital Management Systems:

- Use of online monitoring platforms to record real-time data.
- Interactive visualized indicators.

Citizen Participation:

- Semi-annual community surveys to assess perception and satisfaction.
- Working groups with local and international stakeholders.

Results Matrix:

- Comparison of projected goals with actual results.
- Prioritization of corrective actions in case of significant deviations.
- Priorización de acciones correctivas en caso de desvíos importantes.

FINANCING AND SUSTAINABILITY

14.1. Funding Sources

The financing for the implementation of the International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030 will be based on a diversified strategy that combines resources from multiple sectors, allowing for maximum impact and ensuring the sustainability of the proposed projects.

Government Initiative:

Local, regional, and national governments will play a crucial role in allocating resources to finance priority projects:

- **Municipal Funds:** Budgeted resources from the Municipality of Machupicchu aimed at reducing social gaps, improving basic infrastructure, and strengthening local capacities.
- **Regional and National Programs:** Access to resources from national and regional programs focused on territorial development, environmental sustainability, and the promotion of responsible tourism, such as those managed by CEPLAN, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Culture.

- State Transfers: Use of decentralized funds for the development of projects with social and economic impact.

Private Sector Initiative:

Active participation of the private sector will be encouraged to generate resources and establish strategic partnerships:

- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Collaboration with private companies interested in investing in tourism infrastructure, basic services, and cultural heritage conservation.
- Business Investments: Local, national, and international companies may contribute financially to projects that promote sustainable tourism and improve the population's quality of life.
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Encouraging the involvement of companies wishing to participate through socially impactful projects as part of their CSR policies.

International Organizations:

The plan will seek to take advantage of opportunities offered by international organizations and NGOs that promote sustainable development and technical cooperation:

- Bilateral and Multilateral Donors: Collaboration with foreign governments and international organizations such as the World Bank, IDB, UN, UNESCO, and the European Union.
- International Cooperation Funds: Access to financing through international programs that support social, environmental, and cultural development projects.
- Foundations and NGOs: Partnerships with nonprofit institutions that support local development through direct donations or technical assistance.

Crowdfunding and Donations:

Modern tools will be leveraged to engage a broader audience in project financing:

- Crowdfunding: Launch of collective funding campaigns for specific projects, using digital platforms to attract donations from individuals and organizations interested in supporting Machupicchu's development.
- Direct Donations: Reception of monetary or in-kind contributions from individuals, organizations, and companies interested in supporting causes related to population welfare and heritage conservation.

14.2. Maintenance Plan

This is a fundamental component to ensure the medium-term sustainability of the projects to be developed within the framework of the International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030. Proper maintenance ensures that projects continue to fulfill their objectives and provide lasting benefits to the community and to the natural and cultural environment of Machupicchu. This plan must be comprehensive and cover various aspects, from physical infrastructure to service management and the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

Maintenance of Tourism and Social Infrastructure

Maintaining infrastructure is essential for sustainable development projects to continue operating effectively. This includes both tourism infrastructure and infrastructure aimed at improving the quality of life for the local population.

Tourism Infrastructure: Construction of tourist trails, viewpoints, recreational areas, public restrooms, and other tourism-related facilities must be accompanied by a preventive and corrective maintenance plan. Specific activities include:

- Regular inspection of facilities to detect damage or wear (structures, trails, signage, furniture, etc.).
- Repair or replacement of damaged equipment such as benches, signs, resting areas, etc.
- Maintenance of energy systems such as solar panels and electrical systems in remote areas.
- Erosion control and environmental impact mitigation in high-traffic tourist areas to prevent degradation of natural landscapes.

Basic Services Infrastructure: Projects aimed at improving basic services in the district (e.g., potable water, sanitation, electricity) must include a specific maintenance plan. Key activities include:

- Supervision of water distribution and sanitation systems to prevent leaks and ensure consistent supply.
- Maintenance of solid waste collection and disposal infrastructure.
- Periodic cleaning and inspection of drainage systems to prevent flooding and blockages.

Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

As a district of high heritage and environmental value, Machupicchu must implement proper maintenance to preserve these assets for future generations.

- **Cultural Heritage Conservation**

Conservation projects for archaeological sites, monuments, and historic buildings must include a medium-term conservation plan. This includes:

- Regular inspections to identify damage such as erosion or impacts from tourism.
- Application of restoration techniques aligned with international standards, supported by heritage conservation experts.
- Formation of local brigades to carry out basic conservation tasks under professional supervision.

- **Environmental Conservation:**

Ecotourism and environmental protection initiatives must be supported by a maintenance plan that ensures ecosystem preservation. Key activities include:

- Constant monitoring of local flora and fauna, with emphasis on endemic and endangered species.
- Reforestation campaigns to restore degraded areas and preserve biodiversity.
- Implementation of waste control measures to ensure tourism activities do not pollute rivers, forests, and protected areas.

Maintenance of Training and Capacity-Building Projects

Local training and capacity-building programs are essential for the plan's success. Ongoing maintenance of these efforts is necessary through continuous support and updates:

- **Ongoing Training:**

Workshops and programs in business management, environmental conservation, and responsible tourism must be updated periodically. Maintenance activities include:

- Annual evaluation of training program effectiveness.
- Review of course content to ensure alignment with current market and community needs.
- Provision of continuous resources to participants, such as access to literature, tools, and digital platforms to support ongoing learning.
- Maintenance of Relations with Local Stakeholders and Partners

Maintaining relationships with all stakeholders—public and private—is vital to project success. Strategies include:

- **Regular Coordination Meetings:**

Organize periodic meetings with local authorities, communities, private companies, and international partners to assess project progress and discuss adjustments or new initiatives. These meetings should be documented and used as a platform for continuous feedback.

- **Strengthening Cooperation Networks:**

Maintain an active network of international contacts, NGOs, and multilateral organizations that can continue to provide financial, technical, or logistical support. This involves constantly updating the partners database and promoting new cooperation agreements.

Continuous Supervision and Evaluation

Maintenance is not only about repairs and upkeep—it also requires constant monitoring to ensure projects are executed according to established standards.

- **Monitoring of Social and Environmental Impact:** Conduct periodic evaluations of the social and environmental impact of implemented projects, including community surveys, environmental audits, and monitoring of natural resource use.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Implement early warning systems to detect potential failures before they escalate, using technologies like environmental sensors, mobile apps for incident reporting, and incident management systems.

14.3. Strengthening of Local Capacities

Strengthening local capacities is a key pillar to ensure that the projects implemented in the district of Machupicchu are sustainable in the long term. The local community must be equipped with the skills, knowledge, and resources necessary to manage and maintain the projects, as well as to take advantage of the economic and social opportunities that may arise. This capacity-building process must be comprehensive, addressing technical, organizational, leadership, and management aspects, with a clear focus on local autonomy and sustainable development.

Training for Rural and Urban Communities:

Develop training programs targeted at the local population—both rural and urban—on project management, infrastructure maintenance, and business management. This will strengthen the community's capacity to autonomously and efficiently administer the implemented projects.

Project Management Training:

Provide local leaders, community representatives, and entrepreneurs with the necessary knowledge on how to manage development projects, handle funding, and ensure long-term sustainability.

Development of Technical Skills:

Promote technical training in key areas such as responsible tourism, environmental conservation, cultural heritage management, and sustainable entrepreneurship, to ensure the community is well prepared to manage the initiatives emerging under the framework of international technical cooperation.

By strengthening local capacities, greater autonomy and resilience are achieved within the communities, facilitating the continuity of projects and the sustainability of the plan over time. This strategy seeks to empower the inhabitants of the district of Machupicchu, ensuring that the benefits of the projects are maintained and adapted to the changing needs of the social and economic environment.

CONCLUSION

The International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030 for the District of Machupicchu aims to transform the district and the region into a model of sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development, addressing the district's main challenges and harnessing opportunities for international cooperation. This plan seeks to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of Machupicchu, reduce social and economic inequalities, strengthen local capacities, and promote sustainable development across all sectors. Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the priorities of the National Policy for International Technical Cooperation, the plan establishes a comprehensive approach to addressing the issues faced by the district, with special emphasis on infrastructure improvement, access to basic services, protection of cultural and natural heritage, environmental conservation, and boosting the local economy.

One of the plan's main objectives is to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequalities by improving access to education, health, and basic services in rural communities. Additionally, the plan focuses on strengthening food security through the promotion of resilient productive systems, which includes the implementation of good agricultural practices and the use of clean technologies for natural resource management. The development of sustainable tourism infrastructure is also a priority, aiming to contribute to the local economy through responsible tourism, diversify tourist routes, and involve local communities in the management and conservation of their cultural and natural resources.

In terms of local governance, the plan proposes the digitalization of public services and the creation of digital platforms to foster greater citizen participation in decision-making processes regarding the territory. This is complemented by attracting investments and resources through public-private partnerships (PPPs), the implementation of asset-based projects, and the use of tax works mechanisms, with the goal of closing social gaps and improving the population's quality of life. These strategies will accelerate the execution of infrastructure projects, optimize the use of available resources, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the initiatives. Moreover, these actions aim to ensure that the communities of Machupicchu are key actors in the development process, improving their living conditions, expanding their economic opportunities, and strengthening their capacity to adapt to climate change.

The 2030 International Technical Cooperation Plan also focuses on addressing key local challenges, such as the lack of adequate infrastructure, poverty in some communities, and the pressure that tourism places on the region's natural and cultural resources. To address these issues, key solutions will be implemented, such as improving educational and healthcare infrastructure, strengthening local

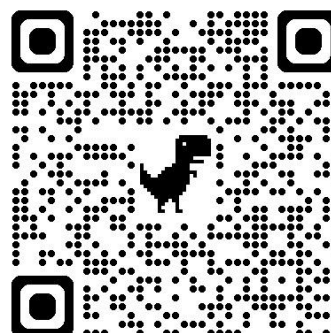
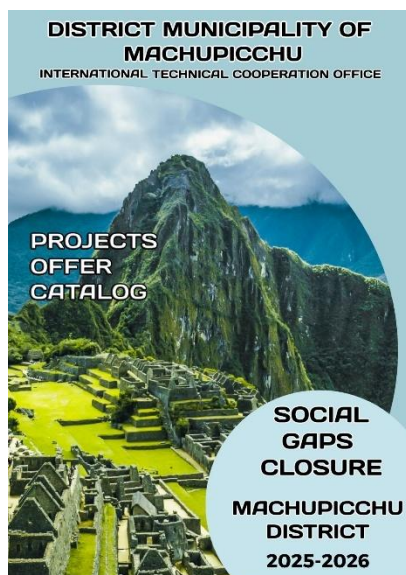
capacities in natural resource management, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. A sustainable tourism model will also be promoted, one that directly benefits local communities. Asset-based projects will help develop key infrastructure without burdening the public budget, while the tax works mechanism will facilitate the execution of priority projects with private sector participation. These initiatives will ensure that the district's development is inclusive, sustainable, and respectful of Machupicchu's cultural and natural heritage.

With a long-term vision, this plan seeks to lay the foundations for sustainable development that not only responds to the district's immediate needs but also prepares it for future challenges. Through continuous and effective cooperation between the public and private sectors and civil society, Machupicchu can become a global example of sustainable progress, where community well-being, heritage protection, and the creation of new economic opportunities are the cornerstones of development. The success of this plan will depend on strategic partnerships among all stakeholders, as well as a strong commitment to the principles of sustainability, transparency, and adaptability to global changes.

To ensure the successful implementation of this plan, a trust fund will be established as a financial mechanism to coordinate and manage resources from international technical cooperation, public-private partnerships, asset-based projects, tax works, and other funding sources. This fund will be key to ensuring the financial sustainability of the proposed initiatives, facilitating the execution of long-term projects, and maintaining alignment with sustainable development goals over time.

In conclusion, the District-Level International Technical Cooperation Plan to 2030 represents a key opportunity to transform Machupicchu into a global benchmark for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development. By addressing the district's main needs, improving citizens' quality of life, promoting environmental sustainability, and ensuring a prosperous future for local communities, this plan will not only contribute to the well-being of Machupicchu's residents but also serve as a model for other regions facing similar challenges. If successfully implemented, the district of Machupicchu will stand as an example of how district-level international technical cooperation can generate harmonious development between modernity, cultural heritage, and sustainability.

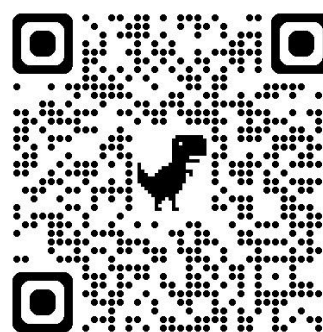
ANNEX 1: IDEA PROJECTS FOR CLOSING SOCIAL GAPS



LINK TO THE CATALOG:

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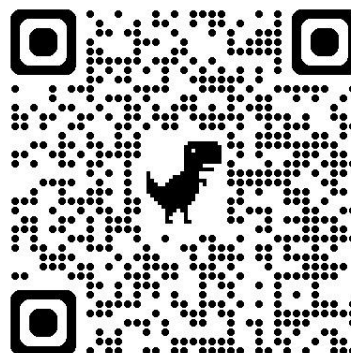
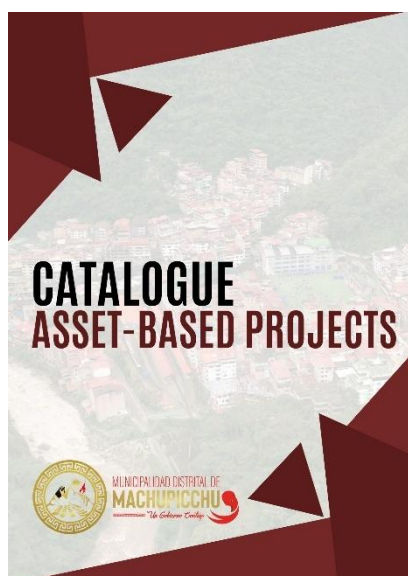
ANNEX 2: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS



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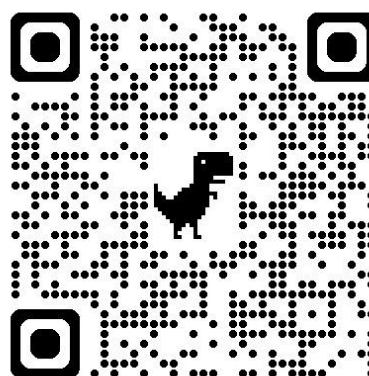
ANNEX 3: ASSET-BASED PROJECTS



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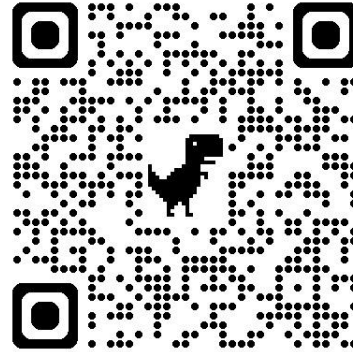
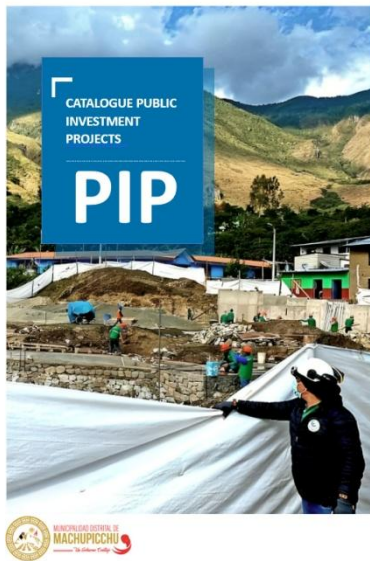
ANNEX 4: WORKS FOR TAXES



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ANNEX 5: PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS



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