The Inca Trail in the Historic Sanctuary of Machupicchu

It’s role in promoting trekking in the Andes
COAST
Dpto: Cusco.
Provincia: Urubamba
Distrito: Machupicchu.

Extensión: 37,302.58 ha.

Límites:
Norte: Dist. de Huayopata
Sur: Distritos de Limatambo y Mollepata
Este: Distrito de Ollantaytambo
Oeste: Dist. de Sta. Teresa

(Master plan 2015-2019)
The ecosystems present from humid mountain forms to Yungas from 1,725 masl to 6,264 masl allowing for a pronounced biodiversity.

The MPHS includes the following percentage of species found in Perú.

- **Birds** 22%
- **Mammals** 10%
- **Reptiles** 8%
- **Plants** 12%
### Visitor Statistics of the MPHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Año</th>
<th>Turista Nacional</th>
<th>Turista Extranjero</th>
<th>Totales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>227,089.00</td>
<td>472,742.00</td>
<td>699,831.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>300,683.00</td>
<td>670,959.00</td>
<td>971,642.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>351,965.00</td>
<td>762,469.00</td>
<td>1,114,434.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>372,960.00</td>
<td>804,348.00</td>
<td>1,177,308.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>398,986.00</td>
<td>892,191.00</td>
<td>1,291,177.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td>301,060.00</td>
<td>702,516.00</td>
<td>1,003,576.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Mincetur
Visitor statistics on the Inca Trail

Registro del total de visitantes en la Red de Caminos Inka - SHM (2010-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total visitors</th>
<th>Average per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>149507</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>163334</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>164862</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>162735</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>163718</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>165014</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 337 days per year (February closed)

Registro de visitantes por número de cada Ruta (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rutas</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>% del total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruta N 01</td>
<td>146891</td>
<td>88,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruta N 05</td>
<td>14499</td>
<td>8,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruta N 03</td>
<td>11705</td>
<td>1,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruta N 02</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>1,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruta N 04</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>165014</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For 2016 on the Inca Trail SERNANP has authorized the following to render tourist services and licensed: 196 Travel agents/tour operators, 1453 official guides and 6445 support staff which in total are 8094 persons (individuals and companies)
The Inca Trail...
Welcome to the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu
**FIRST IMPROVEMENTS: THEMATIC ROUTES**

**Chachabamba – Wiñay wayna - Llaqta de Machupicchu (1 Day)**

10.4 km, combines cultural and natural interpretation with environmental services (hydroelectric) and observation of fauna and flora, moderate hike uphill at lower elevations.

**Interpretative Trail on the Amazonian Access to the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu**

**12 km, a relatively easy hike along the valley floor and the Urubamba River enables a combination of hiking and observation of nature as we follow the cloud forest on the way to Machu Picchu**
Santa Teresa
Quillabamba
Mollepata
Lucmabamba
Ollantaytambo

AMAZONIAN ACCESS

ANDEAN ACCESS

CLIMATE CHANGE ROUTES

MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS TO THE INCA TRAIL
INSTRUMENTS OF THE MACHU PICCHU HISTORIC SANCTUARY

- MASTER PLAN – APPROVED IN JANUARY 2015 (Third Revision)

- PUBLIC USE PLAN – Ready in March 2016, 2nd Version (SERNANP - For validation with Stakeholders)

- CARRYING CAPACITY OF MACHU PICCHU CITADEL – (LAC/Carrying Capacity) (MINIST. OF CULTURE) Under discussion

- REGULATIONS OF THE INCA TRAIL NETWORK OF TRAILS (2006) (SERNANP) - 2nd Revision March 2016, Coordination with Stakeholders
UNESCO
Recent Mission January 2016

- **OBSERVATIONS**
- Coordination with main Stakeholders
- Master Plan (Unified)
- Management Model Identified
- Carrying Capacity – study in progress, alternative access
- Urban Plan for Machu Picchu Pueblo
- Governmental Attribution of Functions to institutions
Conclusions

• Trails or Mountain Ranges with a high number of Visitors, should have some sort of protection status.

• Public Use Plans should include carrying capacity and LAC (Limits of Acceptable Change)

• Institutional Governance – one authority over all

• WORLD HERITAGE SITE (cultural and natural) UNESCO – International Monitoring Helps

• Private sector and investors in Tourism infrastructure should participate in all planning

• Initial inventory of local population as baseline to curb immigration and land encroachment.

• Municipal Governments (Local) or Indigenous communities should be given participation from the beginning including responsibilities
Thank you...