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5.0 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Project Location

The proposed Project is located at 168 km south of Lima, on the west side of the Panamerican Highway, in the jurisdiction of the district of San Vicente de Cañete, province of Cañete, department of Lima.

Based on the geographical and political location of the proposed Project site, it is estimated that the influence of the construction and operation activities of the Project such as the use of goods and services, use of labor force, fishing and agricultural activities, tax payments, permitting and municipal approvals among others, will be distributed based on:

- A direct influence area, defined as the area comprised by the district of San Vicente de Cañete, province of Cañete (department of Lima) and the districts of Grocio Prado, Sunampe, Tambo de Mora, Pueblo Nuevo and Chinchá Alta in the province of Chinchá (department of Ica); and
- An indirect influence area, which comprises the remaining provinces of Cañete and Chinchá are part of the departments of Lima and Ica, respectively.

The location of the direct and indirect social-economic influence areas is shown in Figure 1-2 of Section 1 in this Chapter.

5.2 Land Use and Tenure

The area selected for the Project is comprised of uncultivated land property of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Peruvian State. The Project site is composed of a tract of land, located in the district of San Vicente de Cañete, with an approximate area of 521 hectares which will be purchased by Hunt Oil Company of Peru on behalf of Company through a direct purchase from the Superintendent of National Goods – “Superintendencia de Bienes Nacionales” (SBN) after approval of the transaction by the Ministry of Finance and Economics. The coastal and marine surface area will be requested for concession from the responsible authorities through appropriate procedures.

The proposed Project site is not occupied permanently. However, during the preparation of the baseline studies, it was observed that some inhabitants of neighboring localities used the site for

access or transit to fishing zones or during seasonal fishing. The artisanal fishing activity will be described further in the section 5.4.2.3.

The closest human settlements to the Project area of influence at “Pampa Melchorita” are the following:

- Thirteen (13) km north of the site is the area called “Pampa Clarita” at the beginning of the agricultural valley of the Cañete river, where the village of Herbay and the surrounding human settlements known as Néstor Cáceres, Nueva Esperanza and El Olivar are located. The population of this village is mostly composed of Andean migrants that had to move from their towns during the violence period caused by terrorism in the departments of Ayacucho and Huancavelica. North of the site at 24 km away, San Vicente de Cañete the capital of the Province is located.
- Four (4) km south of the site on the east side of the Panamerican Highway an informal settlement is located on property owned by the Ministry of Agriculture, which is composed of 15 groups or associations of “inhabitants without land”, which are called “Federación Regional de Asociaciones Agropecuarias Industriales Sur Medio” (FASUM) or “Nuevo Ayacucho”. This settlement currently consists on huts made of straw mats abandoned most of the time and guarded by one or two guards giving the appearance of a stable settlement.
- South of the site at km 179+200, at the beach area, there is an exclusive group of recreational houses known as “Wakama Eco Playa”. This group of houses is constructed of rustic materials and is seasonally occupied by their proprietors, particularly during holidays and during the summer. The community has 70 rustic houses of which 42 are two-stories homes (of which 39 are sold) and 20 are bungalows that comprise the Hotel (15 bungalows for 4 persons and 5 bungalows for 8 persons). This hotel can accommodate 100 people. The remaining 8 houses are for the use of the watch guards. The water service is brought through tanks transported from Chinchá which cost 120 soles per tank of 14 m³. Regarding the lighting service, Wakama has 3 power generators, 2 of them have 30 KW of capacity and 1 has 50 KW.
- Going further to the south, 24 km away, on the Panamerican Highway, is located Chinchá, the capital of the province.

5.3 Social Profile

The Project is located in the political province of Cañete, department of Lima. However, since the Project is so close to the provincial and departmental boundaries, the area of influence of the Project has to be extended towards the south, involving the province of Chincha, in the department of Ica.

5.3.1 Historic Features

The creation of the province of Cañete dates back to the declaration of independence of Peru in 1821, when General San Martín established the department of Lima, and founded the Province of Cañete with 8 districts.

From 1940, a massive population migration began from the country to the city, which caused growth of the urban population in Cañete. In addition, the districts of Imperial and Mala became very attractive for the migration of people from the central zones of Peru.

The city of Chincha was the first city founded in the department of Ica by Diego de Almagro in 1534, but it was officially created on October 30, 1868. Subsequently, the law enacted on October 13, 1900 divided the province and formed the province of Pisco, changing the capital of the province from Chincha to Chincha Alta, with title of city, and by law enacted on November 11, 1950, it obtained the title of “Meritorious for the Country”.

5.3.2 Population

Cañete is one of the 11 provinces of the department of Lima. The estimated population in the year 2002 (INEI) is 173,872, which corresponds to 2.1% of the total population of the department. The population density is 38 inhabitants per km² and the urban population reaches 73.4% (127,695 inhabitants) of the total while the remaining 26.6% (46,177 inhabitants) is distributed in the rural area. The breakdown of population by gender is 87,410 (50.3 %) men and 86,462 (49.7%) women.

The province of Cañete, with a total surface of 4,577 km², is divided into 16 districts, which population distribution in year 2002, is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Population per Districts of the Province of Cañete (year 2002)

Political-Administrative Division	Population (inhabitants)
Department: LIMA	8,23,9891
Province: CAÑETE	173,872
Districts:	
San Vicente de Cañete	38,057
Chilca	15,749
Asia	3,906
Quilmana	12,322
Cerro Azul	6,058
Coayllo	1,065
San Antonio	3,261
S.C. Flores	2,230
Calango	2,260
Mala	21,928
Lunahuana	4,466
Pacaran	1,542
Zúñiga	1,317
Nuevo Imperial	14,069
Imperial	34,039
San Luis	11,603

Source: INEI, 2002

The district of San Vicente de Cañete, the jurisdiction where the Project will be constructed, has a total estimated population of 38,057 inhabitants (22% of the population of the province of Cañete) distributed over a surface area of 513.15 km², which represents a population density of 74.2 habitants per km². The 68.3% (26,009 inhab.) of the population is concentrated in the urban area and 31.7 % is distributed in the rural area (12,048 inhab.). The urban population of the district represents 21% of the urban population of the province of Cañete and the rural population represents 26%. The male population of the district is 18,689, while the female population is 19,368. Within the province, the districts with large female population are San Vicente de Cañete with 51%, Imperial with 51% and Lunahuaná with 50%.

The province of Chincha, which is in the direct area of influence of the Project, is one of the 5 provinces of the department of Ica, together with Pisco, Ica, Palpa and Nazca. The population of Chincha estimated for year 2002 (INEI) is 176,732 inhabitants, representing 27% of the total population of the department. The total surface of the province is 2,988.27 km², with a population density of 59 inhabitants per km². The urban population makes up 82.3% (145,417 inhab.) of the total population, while the remaining 17.7% (31,315 inhab.) of the population are found in the rural area. The male population is 86,087 (49%) and the female population is 90,645 (51%).

The province of Chincha is divided into 11 districts, which population distribution, in year 2002, is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Population per Districts of the Province of Chincha (year 2002)

Political-Administrative Division	Population (inhab)
Department: ICA	655,000
Province: CHINCHA	176,732
Districts:	
Pueblo Nuevo	46,741
Grocio Prado	16,834
Chincha Alta	57,354
Sunampe	20,301
Tambo de Mora	4,612
Chincha Baja	30,890
Alto Larán	
Chapín	
El Carmen	
San Juan de Yanac	
San Pedro de Huacarpana	

Source: INEI, 2002

The province of Chincha contains 5 districts considered as part of the direct influence area of the Project. The district with the largest population is Chincha Alta that includes 32% of the total population of the province, followed by Pueblo Nuevo with 26%. The greatest population densities (inhabitants/km²), according to the data estimated by INEI for 2002, are in Chincha Alta with 241

inhabitants/km², Pueblo Nuevo with 223, Sunampe with 211 and Tambo de Mora with 210. The district with the lowest population density is Grocio Prado with 88 inhabitants/km².

The districts with the greatest urban population are: Chinchá Alta (100%), Grocio Prado (90%) and Tambo de Mora (79%). The district with the greatest rural population is Sunampe with 41%.

The coastal districts located in the littoral area have a female population distributed in the following manner (according to increasing order): Chinchá Alta with 52 % and Grocio Prado, Sunampe and Tambo de Mora with 51%.

The summary of the demographic component in the districts of direct influence area of the project is presented in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. Demographic Features of the Population in the Direct Influence Area

District		Population	Surface (km ²)	*Population Density (inhab./ km ²)	Population distribution		Distribution per gender	
					Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Province of Cañete	San Vicente de Cañete	38,057	513.15	74.2	68.3%	31.7%	49.1%	50.9%
Province of Chinchá	Pueblo Nuevo	46,741	209.5	223.1	100.0 %	0.0%	48.2%	51.8%
	Grocio Prado	16,834	190.5	88.4	89.6%	10.4%	49.3%	50.7%
	Chinchá Alta	57,354	238.3	240.7	100.0 %	0.0%	48.0%	52.0%
	Sunampe	20,301	16.76	1211.3	58.8%	41.2%	49.2%	50.8%
	Tambo de Mora	4,612	22	209.6	78.5%	21.5%	49.0%	51.0%

5.3.3 Poverty

The province of Cañete ranked 172nd place at national level regarding the level of unsatisfied basic needs, according to data obtained from the Development Strategic Plan (1998). The 65.8 % of its rural population and 37.4% of its urban population cannot satisfy their basic needs. Nearly 50% of the homes in the province of Cañete are ranked as poor, a situation that increases in the rural area

approaching 69%, due to the precariousness of their houses, the overcrowding, and deficient water and drainage utilities.

The districts of the province of Chincha, belonging to the direct influence area, which were ranked in fair conditions according to the ranking performed by FONCODES (National Fund of Cooperation and Development) in the Poverty Map of year 2000, are Tambo de Mora, Sunampe, Pueblo Nuevo and Chincha Alta, and the district ranked as in poor condition is Grocio Prado.

5.3.4 Infrastructure Services

5.3.4.1 Housing

The district of Cañete, according to data of the INEI census of 1993, had 7,278 private residences, of which 37% had water supply, 34% had drainage system, and 58% had electricity and 9.5% of the private residences did not have water, drainage and electricity. The construction materials of the houses were mainly adobe (40%) and bricks (29%) and the roofs were mainly constructed of straw mats (58%).

A particular type of residences observed in the “human settlements” are invasion communities such as “Nuevo Ayacucho” and “Pampas de Concon-Topará” (located 4 km south from the proposed plant on the Panamerican Highway) which have 15 associated invasion groups and whose main construction material for walls and roofs of their homes are mainly straw mats.

In the indirect area of influence at the province of Cañete, according to the field studies performed during March and April 2002, it was observed that the houses were in good condition and the main construction materials used were adobe. Districts of Cerro Azul, Asia and Bujama, used as beach resorts have great demand of tourism during the summer season (From December to March) and therefore the condition of the houses range from good to fair.

The districts of the province of Chincha that are part of the direct area of influence have a total of 29,343 private residences houses (which represents 96% of the houses of the province of Chincha), of which 53% had water, 67% drainage, and 34% electricity service. On average, 3.6% of the houses do not have water, drainage and electricity services. Almost 40% of the houses were built mainly of adobe and the roofs were built of straw mats (67%).

5.3.4.2 Education

The province of Cañete has 328 schools¹ of which 286 are state-owned and 42 are private. The province has an active school population of 55,013 students (Unit of Educational Services USE-08, 2001), of which 27,429 are males and 27,584 are females, and there are 27,429 teachers. The number of students registered in 2000 was 53,329. The USE estimated that the rate of students that leave school before completing was 19% (based on the total of students registered).

The 1993 (INEI) census indicated that 8,505 persons had non-university higher education, while 6,050 persons had university education which represented 8.4% of the population of the province.

According to the year 2000 data the illiteracy rate at province level was 5% (1,246) for male population, and 10% (2,491) for female population (USE-08, 2001).

According to data projected for year 2001 (USE-08, 2001), the district of San Vicente de Cañete had the following students registered: 1,538 students at kindergarten level, 6,012 students at elementary level and 5,632 students at high school level², distributed in 50 schools. In addition, the district has 5 agricultural-industrial technical school centers where 113 students receive education with a total of 11 teachers.

It is important to note that the district of San Vicente de Cañete has a total illiteracy rate of 7.6% (of the population at the age of 15 or older) a very low rate compared to the national rate of 22% (INEI, 1997-2001).

The 5 districts of the province of Chincha that are included in the direct area of influence have 277 establishments of basic and occupational education as well as higher technical levels. Chincha Alta, the capital of district, has 152 educational establishments³, the district of Tambo de Mora has

1 Educational establishments of kindergarten, elementary and high school as well as special education, schools for adults and occupational schools.

2 The kindergarten education will be given by 48 teachers belonging to 17 educational establishments, the elementary school level by 207 teachers in 25 educational establishments, while the high school level will be given by 293 teachers distributed in 8 educational establishments. all the educational establishments are state-owned.

3 Chincha Alta: kindergarten schools: 48, elementary school: 49, high school: 26, special education: 2, occupational education: 10, higher education: 11, pronoe (non-official accelerated education program): 6

only 7 educational establishments, Grocio Prado has 26, Sunampe: 34 and Pueblo Nuevo: 58 (District Municipalities, 2001).

At the department level in the year 2001, the number of registered students as a percentage of the overall student population was 44% for the province of Ica and 27% for the province of Chincha, which represents the greatest percentage of students registered in that year. The same statistics were recorded with the number of teachers contracted, at 44% and 28%, for Ica and Chincha, respectively (Department Statistics Compendium - INEI, 2001).

Within the 5 districts located in the direct area influence the registration of students in the province of Chincha is 19,378 students in high school or 30.8% of the total of students of the province of Chincha, and 5,505 students of higher education (both university and non-university studies) which represents 8.7% of the total of students of the province of Chincha (2002 Basic Statistics, Ministry of Education). The classification of higher education includes technical-industrial education and services-related instruction.

The illiteracy rates of the population of 15 years of age or older in the 5 districts within the area influence in the province of Chincha, are: Pueblo Nuevo: 5.7%, Grocio Prado: 7%, Chincha Alta: 4%, Sunampe: 5.6% and Tambo de Mora: 5%. All these illiteracy rates are lower than the national level (INEI-1993).

5.3.4.3 Health

According to the Poverty Map (FONCODES, 2000), the province of Cañete has an undernourishment rate of 22.2%. At district level, the higher rates of undernourishment are found in Pacarán with 38%, Zúñiga - 31%, Nuevo Imperial - 27% and Quilmaná - 26%. The district of San Vicente de Cañete has a rate of 20%. According to information provided by personnel of medical centers of the area, the villages do not have a nutritional education program on the use of food resources of the zone. The inhabitants of these areas do not consume the vegetables they produce and prefer to sell them in the local market.

Other health indicators in the province of Cañete are (MINSA, 2000):

Total Population Assigned	144,436 inhabitants
Global Rate of Pregnancy	2.45% of the total of females at ages from 15 to 49
Total Gross Birthrate	0.69% of the total population assigned
Gross Mortality Rate	1.39% of the total population assigned
Infant Mortality Rate	7.25% of the total population of babies born (3.448)

A health concern observed in this province is the increase of teenage pregnancy between the ages of 13 and 19. By 19 years of age, 25% of the females are mothers and 6% of them have at least two children. Four contributing factors to the increase in teenage pregnancy in Cañete are: 1) the lack of a reproductive health program for females and pregnant mothers, 2) the lack of a direct attention program for females at reproductive age, 3) family planning, and 4) risks associated with the frequency of wanted and unwanted pregnancies.

According to the data of MINSA (2000), the main causes of mortality in the province of Cañete between the age group of 20 and 49 years old are the diseases of the respiratory system, the digestive system, and skin (mycosis) and buccal diseases.

The distribution of the basic health services in the province of Cañete is provided through the micro-network of San Vicente that comprises of 2 health centers and 8 medical posts to service a population of 30.385 persons, under the responsibility of 80 health professionals (MINSA, 2002).

The available medical services are insufficient for the existing population, and there is a high demand for health personnel and a scarce supply of health professionals. The Ministry of Health has estimated one doctor per one thousand of inhabitants (MINSA, 2000). In addition, there are a series of problems concerning the lack of education of the population with regards to available health services, preventative health measures when dealing with diseases, which deteriorate by the low quality of the health service, that according to the sector, is the result of lack of funds and the use of proper medical equipment.

The rate of malnutrition in the province of Chincha is 20%. At district level, the highest malnutrition rates are in: Tambo de Mora (29%), Grocio Prado (29%) and Sunampe (22%) and to lesser degree in Pueblo Nuevo (18%) and Chincha Alta (17%) (FONCODES, 2000). Malnutrition trends appear to be improving since in the year 2000 the rate of undernourishment of children less than 5 years of age in the district of Sunampe decreased from 10% to 7%.

The main causes of mortality in the poorest districts as Grocio Prado are the diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems as well as infectious and parasitic, genitourinary system, skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases. Most of the deaths were caused due pregnancy disorders, childbirth, and puerperium. (District Health Centers, 2002)

The health facilities providing the services to treat these ailments include Chincha Alta which has 3 hospitals and 1 health center, and Grocio Prado which has 2 health centers and Sunampe which has one health center (FONCODES, 2000).

Table 5-4 summarizes the characteristics of the most significant social services in the influence area of the project.

Table 5-4. Characteristics of the Social Services in the Direct Influence Area

District		Housing (1993)					Education (2001)				Health (2000)	
		Total of Private Houses	Houses with Water Service %	Houses with Drainage System %	Houses with Electric Lighting %	Houses without water , drainage and electric lighting systems%	Students Registered up to High School	Students Registered in Higher Education	Educational Establishments	Rate of Illiteracy %	Rate of Undernourishment %	Health Centres
Provincia de Cañete	San Vicente de Cañete	7278	37	34	58	9.5	13182	113 (*)	55	7,6	20	10
Provincia de Chincha	Pueblo Nuevo	9864	52	57	35	3.4	3022	970	58	5,7	18	-
	Grocio Prado	3274	47	65	11	2.0	575	0	26	7,0	29	2

District		Housing (1993)					Education (2001)				Health (2000)	
		Total of Private Houses	Houses with Water Service %	Houses with Drainage System %	Houses with Electric Lighting %	Houses without water , drainage and electric lighting systems%	Students Registered up to High School	Students Registered in Higher Education	Educational Establishments	Rate of Illiteracy %	Rate of Undernourishment %	Health Centres
	Chincha Alta	11539	63	75	47	4.3	15104	9535	152	4.1	17	3
	Sunampe	3778	33	70	14	3.9	555	0	34	5.6	22	1
	Tambo de Mora	888	35	67	30	4.5	122	0	7	5.0	20	-

(*) Technical-Agricultural Education

Source: various indicated in the text

5.3.4.4 Water and Drainage Service

Forty-five percent (45%) of the population of the province of Cañete does not have water service and 63% does not have drainage service (Poverty Map for Year 2000). The water supply problems in the province of Cañete are evident in the villages of Santa Cruz de Flores, Coayllo and Zúñiga (rural districts that do not water supply service), which are assisted by the municipality and the Ministry of Health. The water supply for irrigation is provided by groundwater wells (INEI - Sedapal Cañete, 2002). The aqueduct and sewer service is the responsibility of EMAPACSA (Empresa de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado S.A.).

In the district of San Vicente de Cañete, 46% of the population does not have water service and 44% does not have sewer service (FONCODES – Poverty Map for Year 2000).

In the province of Chincha, 45% of the population does not have water service and 49% does not have sewer service. Among the districts located in the direct area of influence that have the greatest percentage of the population without receiving water service are Sunampe with 61%, Tambo de Mora with 61% and Grocio Prado with 46%. Among the districts that do not have any access to sewer service is Chavin and among those that belong to the direct area of influence and that have a greater

percentage of population without sewer service are: Grocio Prado with 67%, Sunampe with 54% and Tambo de Mora with 50% (Poverty Map for Year 2000). The large number of population lacking drainage service is due to the lack of funding to provide sewage system infrastructure. According to the data provided by officials of the provincial municipality of Chinchipe, the municipality depends financially on the government and the amount of funds provided to Chinchipe is insufficient to furnish a sewer system to the population.

Although the province of Chinchipe has a slightly less number of its inhabitants lacking water service compared to Cañete, the potable water and drainage services provided only meet the minimum needs of all the population, since each district are provided approximately two hours of available potable water per day. The lack of potable water is attributed to only 2 of the 7 existing wells that distribute water to all the districts of the province currently being in operation.

Water is pumped from Matagente River (where the 7 wells are located) to an intake reservoir located in Alto Larán and then transported by pipeline to the Atarjea plant. In this plant, the water is treated and by distribution lines is transported to all the districts of Chinchipe.

5.3.4.5 Transportation Routes

The province of Cañete has a main communication route that is the north-south axis of the Panamerican Highway. The Panamerican Highway is an expressway through which all kinds of vehicles travel ranging from light cars to heavy trucks. The following presents a description of this route:

- The North Route: from LURIN to PAMPA MELCHORITA, section comprised from km 25 to km 169 of the Panamerican Highway.

In this section, the Panamerican Highway has three lanes to km 35, two lanes from km 35 to km 131.5, and a single lane from km 131.5 to km 169. The route has 12 overpasses, of which 4 are for vehicles and 8 are for pedestrians, with a height ranging from 4.20 m to 4.70 m. Bridges throughout the route range, according to their weight capacity range from 30 tons to 36 tons, but in many of the bridges the weight limit is not indicated.

According to statistics of the year 2001, the toll plaza of Bujama (km 92) accounted for 1,204,178 light vehicles and 879,162 heavy vehicles. The allowable highway speed limits range from 55 km/h to 100 km/h.

From km 131.5 to km 154, the highway has one single lane in each direction that traverses through a semi-urban zone, which is the area comprised from Cañete to Pampa Clarita. From approximately km 154 to km 168, the highway traverses through a semi-under populated zone, which has a lower potential of accident and a very low volume of pedestrians crossing the highway.

- The South Route: from PISCO to PAMPA MELCHORITA, the section comprised from km 246 to km 169 of Panamerican Highway.

This section of the Panamerican Highway consists of a single lane to Pampa Melchorita. There are many sections along this segment where the presence of fog was noted such as in km 171 and little to no road signs.

This section has the following 4 bridges with a weight capacity of 36 tons:

- Jahuay Bridge in km 179.8
- Canyar Bridge in km 202.2
- Cañapay Bridge in km 207.2
- Huamany Bridge in km 228

According to statistics of 2001, the toll at Jahuay (km 180) accounted 468,365 light vehicles and the 703,626 heavy vehicles. The allowable highway speed limits in this section range from 55km/h to 90km/h.

From km 231 to km 225 the highway traverses through the urban zone of Pisco and San Clemente. From km 201 to km 192 the highway goes through the urban zone of Chincha.

Most of the villages located to the west of the highway are connected to this axis through non-paved gravel cross roads (Strategic Plan of Cañete, 1998) that are in poor conditions, making transportation of goods and services difficult. These roads include:

- The road of 46.30 km, comprising the sections of Mala – Calango – and the boundary with Yauyos connecting the provinces of Huarochirí and Yauyos.
- The road of 39.60 km, comprising the sections of Asia – Coayllo – and the corner of Omas connecting the Northeast of Cañete with the Northeast of Yauyos.
- The gravel road of 78.20 km comprises the sections of Imperial – Nuevo Imperial- Lunahuaná – Pacarán – Zúñiga.

The districts with large commercial urban population, such as San Vicente de Cañete, have certain sections of paved roads. The inter-district roads are 4x4 trails that are transitted by small buses, motorcycle taxis, rural pickup trucks, taxis and buses. Most of these transportation services are operated by individual owners (former employees of an estate/cooperative/public institution) who rent the vehicles to various individuals that work as the drivers.

About 72% of the provincial roadway network is not in adequate condition and their conservation is limited to the maintenance of the Panamerican Highway, which is the responsibility of the Sectorial Office of the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

In general, the roadway network of the province of Cañete consists of 521 km in length, of which 28% of the roads are paved, 33% are gravel roads and 39% are 4x4 trails (Strategic Plan of Cañete, 1998). The roadway network is comprised of various longitudinal, cross roads, inter-district/minor access trails. The San Vicente-Imperial axis has the best road infrastructure, with the condition of the roads ranked as good. The condition of this axis declines as it connects with other districts that are not important commercial and demographic centers.

Like Cañete, the province of Chincha has a main communication route that is the north-south axis of the Panamerican Highway. All the main access roads in the five districts within the direct area of influence are paved and are part of the Panamerican Highway, which is the axis that connects the department of Ica. Gravel roads extending from the highway form the connections that link these districts with the mountain districts. At department level, the data provided by the “Ministry of Transportation and Communication” indicate that the network of roads of the department of Ica has a total length of 2,201 km, of which 654 km are of paved roads, 144 km of gravel roads, 156 km unpaved roads and 1.246 km are trails.

In the province of Chincha, the most important way of transportation is the motorbike taxi (“mototaxi”), which has developed into a source of work for a sector of the population, and an alternative of generating income in times of local and national recession. The public transportation service is not enough to satisfy the needs of the population.

5.3.4.6 Communications and Telephone System

The province of Cañete has local radio stations such as “Imperial” and “Cañete”. Additionally, there is a newspaper called “la Voz de Cañete” that is sold along with the nationally circulated newspapers. These forms of media provide the vehicle to spread current issues to the community of the province and the district of San Vicente de Cañete.

In the year 1999, 5,900 users of basic phones were estimated and the centers that had the highest quantity of users (4,600) were San Vicente de Cañete, Imperial, Cerro Azul, Nuevo Imperial, San Luis, Quilmaná and Lunahuaná. For the same year, the users of cellular phones were 3,000 and there were 3 establishments that provided internet services (Strategic Plan of Cañete, 1998).

The main newspapers of the district of Chincha are “El Heraldito del Aire”, “El Chasqui”, “Sol de Oro” (Wednesday edition), “Diario La Verdad del Pueblo”, “Diario La Opinión”. Also, Chincha has a national association of journalists.

Chincha has more than 10 radio stations, 1 local TV channel and three private cable TV companies.

5.3.4.7 Electrical Power

Since 1970 ElectroPerú has installed two electrical transmission lines.

The 6 kilo volt (Kv) transmission line to the south of Cañete, commences at the “Independencia” substation, located in the province of Pisco, which provides electricity to the districts of San Vicente de Cañete, Imperial, Nuevo Imperial, Cerro Azul, San Luis, Quilmaná, Lunahuaná, Pacarán and Zúñiga. The company “EDE Cañete” provides electricity to 9 districts in the Cañete valley: San Vicente de Cañete, Imperial, Lunahuaná, Nuevo Imperial, Pacarán, Cerro Azul, San Luis, Quilmaná and Zúñiga.

Another 6 Kv transmission line north of Cañete commences at San Bartolo substation, which provides electricity to the districts of Mala, San Antonio, Asia, Calango, Coayllo and Omas. These lines are managed by the zonal offices of Cañete, which depend on Electroperú Regional Sur Medio with headquarters in the department of ICA and provide electricity service to 7 districts in the valley of Mala: Asia, Calango, Coayllo, Chilca, Santa Cruz de Flores, San Antonio and Mala. The San Vicente substation has a capacity of 60 - 10 Kv for transforming high tension into medium tension. It has a design capacity of 17.2 Mw. and an actual power of 13,8 Mw. (Strategic Plan of Cañete, 1998).

The distribution of electricity is provided through four main feeders, the first feeder providing service to the districts of Nuevo Imperial, Lunahuaná, Pacarán and Zúñiga; the second feeder servicing a part of Imperial and Quilmaná, the third feeder servicing San Vicente de Cañete, San Luis and Cerro Azul. The fourth feeder is providing service for the south zone of the district of San Vicente de Cañete.

The data for the province of Chincha, provided by the Map of Poverty (FONCODES, 2000), indicates that 80% of the population has electricity, a slight decrease in service exist in the districts of Tambo de Mora where the percentage of population with electric service is 76% such as in Sunampe while in the district of Grocio Prado, 82% of the population is connected to the electrical network.

According to the 1998 Strategic Plan, 56% of the population of the province of Cañete has electricity. In the district of San Vicente de Cañete, 69% of its population is connected to the electrical network (FONCODES, 2000).

5.4 Economic Profile

5.4.1 Employment

According to the 1993 census conducted for the Province of Cañete, the gainfully employed population (GOP) of the age of 6 and older was 50,048 of which 72% were males and 8% females. The rate of economic activity of the GOP for ages of 15 and older was 51.5% and distributed in agriculture (43%), services (43%) and wage earners (50%)⁴. The districts of Coayllo, Pacarán, Calango and Lunahuaná are predominantly employed in agriculture, while San Vicente de Cañete,

⁴ Percentage of occupied population at the age of 15 or older working in each economic activity.

Mala and Imperial are predominately employed in the service sector. The districts with the greatest percentage of wage earners were Quilmaná, Chilca and Asia.

Also, according to the census of 1993 (INEI), the district of San Vicente de Cañete reached a GOP of 10,403, which consist of 69% males and 31% female. The rate of economic activity of the district was 50% distributed in agriculture (36%), services (52%) and wage earners (57.5%).

According to this census, in the province of Chincha the GOP of age of 6 years and older reached 47,463 persons, of which 38,827 (82%) corresponds to the districts of direct area of influence of the Project with 69% corresponding to males and 31% to females.

The district of Chincha Alta has the highest percentage of GOP at 43%, as is shown in Table 5-5. The economic activity rate for Province of Chincha Alta ranges from 43 to 50%, which mainly corresponds to categories of population working in the service sector and wage earners with and average near 50%, with an exception of the population working in services in Chincha Alta and Pueblo Nuevo, which are more than 60%. The population working in agriculture ranges from 11% in Chincha Alta to 29% in Grocio Prado.

Table 5-5. Gainfully Occupied Population per Activity Type. Province of Chincha

Districts	GOP ⁵ (inhab)	% GOP in Study Area	GOP (inhab)		Rate of Economic Activity ⁶ %	Population Working in Agriculture %	Population Working in Services %	Population of Wage Earners %
			Male	Female				
Chincha Alta	16654	43	11055	5599	50	11	65	56
Pueblo Nuevo	11260	29	7521	3739	49	10	64	50
Sunampe	4979	13	3769	1210	43	23	50	53
Grocio Prado	4703	12	3423	1280	49	29	40	48
Tambo de Mora	1231	3	935	296	47	25	39	52
Total Area Estudio	38827		26703	12124				

Source: INEI, 1993

⁵ Population at the age of 6 or older.

⁶ GOP at the age of 15 or older.

5.4.2 Economic Activities

According to the 1999 data from the National Survey of the Social and Economic Infrastructure by Districts, 14 out of the 16 districts of the Province of Cañete had agricultural and animal husbandry activity as their main economic activity, and only two had fishing as their main activity.

The main economic activity of the Chíncha valley is based on agriculture with the production of basic food products such as beans, corn, cassava (yuca) and fruit trees such as orange, mandarin and vine. In addition, there are some agricultural industries related to the cultivation of asparagus for export and the manufacturing of products obtained from grape such as wine and pisco. Other non-agricultural economic activities of the area include fishing with an estimated 500 people working in that capacity. Fishing is conducted not only in the littoral of Chíncha; but along the littoral of Cañete depending on the needs and the season of the year. Fishermen are also engaged in agriculture activities (specially sowing vine plants) or commercial activities. In the district of Tambo de Mora, another important source of income is the fishing activity performed in vessels.

5.4.2.1 Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Activity

The province of Cañete has narrow valleys where the land is intensively farmed whereas the Andean zones have lands in hillsides with more or less pronounced slopes exposed to erosion by effect of rains and other factors that preclude farming. The province of Cañete has the greatest number of hectares of land dedicated to agricultural production and representing 20% of the agricultural surface area of the department of Lima. This area is not dependent on the rains and it has a mild and constant weather almost all year round.

The province of Cañete has in total 157,581 hectares of land surface used for agricultural and animal husbandry activities, as is shown in Table 5-6 which represents 34% of the total surface of the province. Of the total land 25% corresponds to agricultural land use (38,909 ha), with 98.8% under irrigation (38,425 ha) and 1.2 % non-irrigated (483 ha). The remaining 75% corresponds to non-agricultural lands (118,672 ha), of which only 0.7% are natural pasture and woodlands and the remaining 99.3% corresponds to other type of lands such as sands, salt marsh and rock outcrops (INEI, III National Census of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 1994).

Table 5-6. Agricultural Land of the Province of Cañete (has)

Place	Total of Surface Used for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Agricultural Surface			Non-Agricultural Surface			Others
		Subtotal	Irrigation	Non-irrigated	Sub-total	Natural Pasture	Woodlands	
Department of Lima	2115586	194427	183136	11291	1921159	1310491	45689	564979
Province of Cañete	157581	38909	38426	483	118672	583	222	117867

Source: INEI- III National Census of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 1994

The administration and management of the water resources of the Cañete valley are the responsibility of the Technical Administration of the District of Mala – Cañete – Omas and of the organizations of water users. The organizations of irrigation users link the farmers of the two valleys and are divided into 7 channels: Nuevo Imperial, Viejo Imperial, María Angola, San Miguel, Huanca, Pachacamilla, Palo Herbay. (Ministry of Agriculture – PETT Project 1997 – 2000).

The valley of Cañete produces in order of importance: hard yellow corn, sweet potato, potato and sugar cane. The Cañete valley also produces: apple, vine, mandarin, orange and avocado. Cotton and fruit trees are priority crops of agricultural-industrial development for export, and their production is dedicated to supply the metropolitan market of Lima and to a lower scale to the international markets.

A predominance of small fragmented agrarian property ranging from 0.5 to 5 hectares was noted used by farmers or country estate owners with very limited use of agricultural machinery. Of a total of 22,619 agricultural and animal husbandry units, 50% utilize human and animal energy in their operations, while 30% combine animal and mechanical energy and only 2% uses electrical power.

The lack of water due to the high cost of maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure has resulted in approximately half of the available hectares not been cultivated. The lack of loans for farmers (Ministry of Agriculture 2000) also makes it difficult to irrigate the total available agricultural surface areas.

As a result of the lack of water and funding the agricultural GOP has been decreasing from 50% 1981 to 37 % in 1993. This decreasing trend in farming has resulted in the increase in the tertiary or service sector, which during the same period increased from 32% to 37%.

Livestock management in the province of Cañete is provides supplemental income to farming. The management of livestock has several advantages due to the available agricultural resources, soil, forage, water, weather and proximity to the capital. Individual proprietors are generally responsible for maintaining livestock consisting of goats, cattle, sheep, pigs, and minor animals. The genetic purity of the livestock is not well maintained, since livestock generally consist of a mixed breed, with some cross breeding thus making the industrialization of this sector impossible.

Table 5-7 shows the population of farm animals (Ministry of Agriculture, 1999) within the study area, which is mainly composed of numerous poultry farms located in the sector of Pampa Clarita and Jahuay.

Table 5-7. Population of Farm Animals of the Province of Cañete (1999)

Species	Quantity of animals
Poultry	3,380,000
Goats	11,200
Sheep	4,300
Pigs	5,300
Cattle	11,300

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 1999.

According to the National Census of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, in the province of Chincha the total of the surface occupied by agricultural and animal husbandry activities were 81,333 hectares, which 38% corresponds to agricultural and the remaining 62% to non-agricultural.

Table 5-8 presents the 5 districts that comprise the area of influence of the project with a total of 8,637 hectares of surface area that is used for agricultural and animal husbandry activities. Ninety-two (92) percent of the land area is used for farming, which demonstrates the importance of agriculture in the area of influence. However, at province level agricultural land use represents only 26% of the province's surface area indicates that the province of Chincha has other significant agricultural districts.

Table 5-8. Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Surfaces of the Department of Ica

Place	Total of Surface Used for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (A+B) (has)	Total of Agricultural Surface (A)	Total of Non-Agricultural Surface (B)
Department of Ica	243,454	116,910	126,544
Province of Chincha	81,333	30,765	50,568
District of Influence Area	8,637	7,935	702
Pueblo Nuevo	405	289	116
Chincha Alta	919	822	98
Grocio Prado	5,378	4,955	423
Sunampe	1,193	1,159	34
Tambo de Mora	742	710	31

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2001

The number of farmers of the province of Chincha is 7,796 as is shown in Table 5-9, of which 50% are located in the districts of the direct area influence of the project indicating the predominance of small plot farmers or small country estate owners in the area.

Table 5-9. Agricultural Producers of the Department of Ica

Place	Number of Agricultural Producers
Department of Ica	28,245
Province of Chincha	7,796
Total of Districts of Direct Influence Area	3,885
Pueblo Nuevo	83
Chincha Alta	551
Grocio Prado	1,713
Sunampe	1,362
Tambo de Mora	176

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, 2001

The irrigation sectors in Chincha do not exceed 2.4 has and are divided into three sectors: Chincha Alta, Chincha Baja and la Pampa. The sector of Chincha Alta has 6 irrigation committees: Río Chico, Ñoco, Irrigación Pampas de Ñoco, Cauce principal, Acequia Grande and Pipa with 3,293 users in a total area of 7,528 m². The sector of Chincha Baja has 4 irrigation committees: Chincha Baja, Chillen, Río Viejo and Matagente with 1,431 users in a total area of 8,773 m². The third sector of La

Pampa has 3 irrigation committees: Chochocota, Belén and San Regis with 1,191 users in a total area of 7,964m². (Irrigation Board of Chinchá, 2002).

5.4.2.2 Commercial Activity

The district of San Vicente de Cañete had 1,200 commercial establishments in 1994, consisting of a formal market with 320 of its inhabitants dedicated to the informal street sales. Currently, the largest main commercial activity of the province is retail sales. There are 657 establishments including markets, small street markets and commercial stores, apart from retail street sellers.

Six gas stations for supplying fuel to the public service (buses, motorbike taxis and taxis) as well as for freight and passenger transport are also present in the district of Cañete. In addition, Cañete has 52 establishments comprising hotels, small inns and restaurants. (Municipalidad de Cañete, 2002).

Chinchá, historically, was known as for its significant commercial role and maritime operations. Nowadays, the commerce exchange produced in the domestic field is still very active especially in the urban sector of the province. As it is shown in Table 5-10, the district of Chinchá Alta has the largest number of commercial establishments (without considering the grocery stores), which demonstrates its importance as a local commercial zone (District Municipalities, 2002).

The district of Chinchá has the largest number of establishments of lodging and restaurants that benefits the tourist industry due to the attractions offered in its surroundings.

Table 5-10. Number of Commercial Establishments

Place	Commercial Centers	Grocery Stores	Gas Stations	Lodging	Restaurants	Bank Offices
Pueblo Nuevo	2	600	3	2	-	-
Grocio Prado	-	400	3	4	5	-
Chinchá Alta	4	i/n	6	22	15	7
Sunampe	-	80	3	5	4	-
Tambo de Mora	-	80	-	2	-	-

Source: District Municipalities , 2002

i/n: information not available

5.4.2.3 Fishing Activity

Fishing in the Province of Cañete is conducted at artisanal level and unlike the industrial fishermen, is considered as subsistence fishing carried out by individual fisherman with very low technology (mechanized). These fishermen have low production volumes, low level of work specialization and

low-tonnage vessels. Some artisanal fishermen have small vessels mainly with oars and a few have motorized vessels, and others do not have any vessel and for that reason they have to fish from the shores with fishing lines or riggings while others fish in the rocky areas for mussels.

Among the main social-economic characteristics of this artisanal subsistence fishing are:

- Fishing is the basic means of family support;
- Fishermen supplement their economy, specially during the winter, with other economic activities such as agriculture, commerce, carpentry, masonry, among the most important ones;
- Artisanal fishing is mainly dedicated to human consumption of fresh fish, however, they have conservation systems (cold storage) and resources that allow them to have some good performance in the commercialization;
- They travel to different places seeking the species most preferred by tourists and thus are more profitable;
- They have a family-community production and sale system where the men fish and the women sell the fish; and
- They utilize a system through associations that are responsible for the distribution and the sale to non-local markets.

The baseline studies performed in the area of influence of the project, from April to September 2002 established that the district of Cerro Azul has the largest fishing activity of the province of Cañete, with 150 artisanal vessel fishermen and 250 shoreline fishermen. The area is considered as a small cove and its production is lower than 2 tons of fish per year. All the loading and unloading activities are reported to the harbormaster's office of Pisco. Other districts of the province that perform fishing activities are Herbay Bajo, Santa Bárbara, Asia, Mala and Bujama with a total of about 400 artisanal shoreline fishermen.

The artisanal fishermen that use small vessels travel from Cañete to the north zone, up to the area of Pucusana (south of Lima), aided by the main current running south to north.

According to the surveys conducted during the baseline studies, there are fishermen that do not live near the Project area, and travel from very distant places such as Huacho (north of Lima) to fish up to

the zone of Pisco, when there is a lack of time. These fishermen have small motorized vessels reaching up to 300 nautical miles (despite the currents) during the summer season thus affecting the shoreline fishermen.

The artisanal shoreline fishing at the Project area is conducted mainly by fisherman from Chincha and to a lesser extent from Cañete. At least 20 of the artisanal fishermen noted at the Project area are from Cañete and live mainly at Herbay Bajo, and fish along the shoreline south of Boca de Río (the mouth of the Cañete river), Mulato, Cinco Cruces, and Pampa Melchorita where they interact with other fishermen coming from Chincha.

Most of the artisanal shoreline fishermen from the district of Cerro Azul go towards the north, following the route from Herbay Bajo to Sarapampa. Approximately 6 of these fishermen from the district of Cerro Azul were noted traveling towards the south to the area of Jaguay to fish specifically for “toyo” and skate using boulder and fishing lines, during the high season or summer.

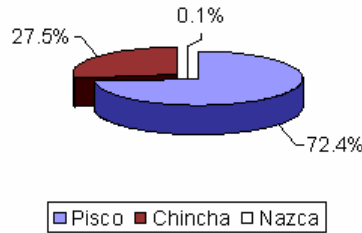
In the province of Chincha, unlike Cañete, the fishing activity is performed at an industrial level.

Artisanal fishing is mainly performed around 3 ports: Pisco, Tambo de Mora and San Juan de Marcona, from where species such as anchovy and sardine are extracted during the peak fishing season. Other fishing areas include beaches, coves and piers such as Tambo de Mora (Jaguay and Cruz Verde).

Between 1966 and 1968, Tambo de Mora was considered as the first fishmeal producer port of the world. Nowadays it is a minor port since it does not have a Harbormaster’s Office but a Control Office. There are 5 private fishery companies that transform anchovies in oil and fishmeal for export and for the use in the domestic market as animal feed.

Figure 5-1 shows the relative importance of Chincha (Tambo de Mora) for the total fishing disembarking for the year 2000 (both industrial and artisanal) of all the department of Ica.

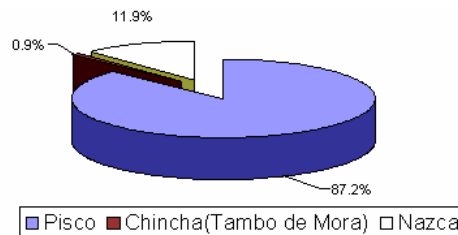
Figure 5-1. Total Fishing Disembarking per Province – Department of Ica (2000)



Source: Ministry of Fishery - Regional Direction, 2001.

Of the total disembarking of Tambo de Mora, 99.97% corresponds to industrial fishing. Figure 5-2 shows the low volume of artisanal fishing in Tambo de Mora (<1%) with regard to the total of artisanal fishing of the department of Ica.

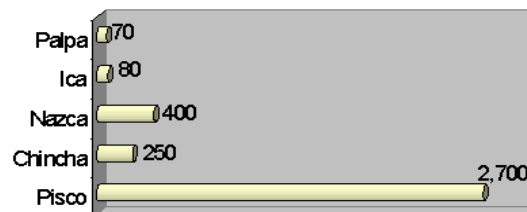
Figure 5-2. Disembarking of Artisanal Fishing per Province – Department of Ica (2000)



Source: Ministry of Fishery - Regional Direction, 2001.

In 2000 the number of formal or registered artisanal fishing of the department of Ica was 3,500, of which only 250 (7%) corresponds to the province of Chíncha, as it is shown in Figure 5-3.

Figure 5-3. Artisanal Fishermen per Province - Department of Ica (2000)



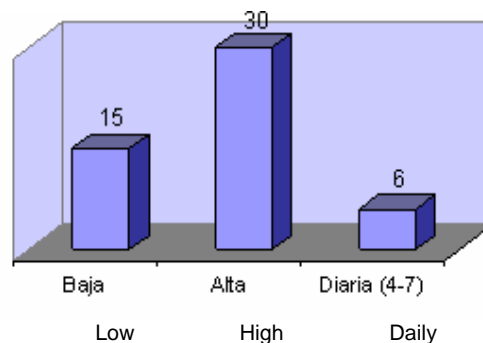
Source: Ministry of Fishery – Regional Direction, 2001.

One hundred (100) small fishing vessels that comprise of the formal artisanal fishermen are registered and operate at the port of Tambo de Mora near the jetty or generally travel north to the mouth of the Cañete River and to the south to the mouth of Cáucato River.

The informal artisanal fishing consists of approximately 400 fishermen at the port of Tambo de Mora with small vessels of less than 2 tons and using fishing riggings (such as nets, lines and boulders) for catching species such as skate, “tembladera” and “arranque”.

Based on the information obtained during the baseline studies within the area of influence of the Project (Pampa Melchorita), most of the fishermen use the beach to fish and as a means to transit to optimal fishing areas since the fish populations tends to migrate depending on the season. During the baseline studies an average of 4 to 7 fishermen were noted fishing in the area (5 or 6 were from Chincha and 1 from Cañete), with a weekly maximum of 15 fishermen during the low season (winter) and about 20 to 30 during the high season (summer). As a transit corridor, the beach area provides access to a number of fishermen transiting to other beaches that provide better fishing conditions. Figure 5-4 presents a graphic of the transit frequency in Playa Melchorita.

Figure 5-4. Frequency of Transit in Playa Melchorita per Season



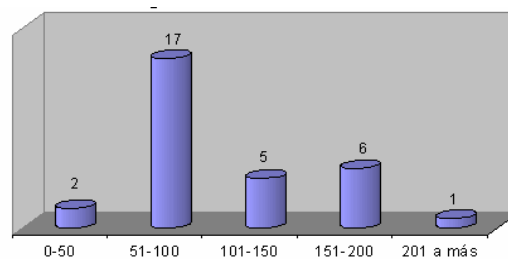
Source: Golder, 2002.

Fishermen identify the beaches in the area of influence of the Project according to the abundance of species and to the ability to access the beach. Thus, the beaches mostly mentioned because of their accessibility are those located south from Melchorita, Huacama, Jaguay and Pampa Larga. There are other beaches used by the fisherman, but as they are located in areas of rough surf or in areas where rock outcrops (north of Melchorita, 5 Cruces) restrict their access especially in the ascent when

carrying the fish by hand. Other areas with abundance of fish are the areas north of Melchorita, Auque, Mulato and Mulatito.

Fishing conducted in the area is mainly for sale in the local establishments and street market. A significant group of the wives of fishermen are involved in the retail sale of fish, which provides their families supplemental income in the range of 50 - 100 soles per week, as it is shown in Figure 5-5.

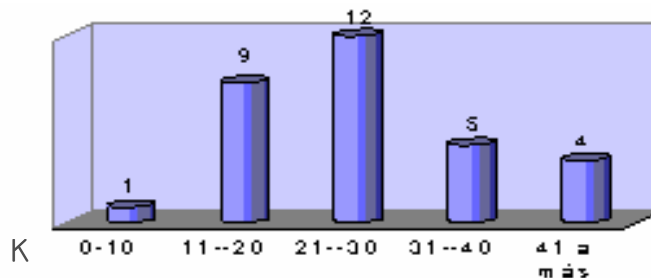
Figure 5-5. Average Week Income (in Nuevos Soles)



Source: Golder, 2002.

The actual fish catch ranges from 10 to 30 kg per week, as shown in Figure 5-6. The species in most demand are flatfish, “chita”, “tembladera”/skate, striped mullet and “toyo”. The market demand establishes the type of species most sought after by the fisherman, which generally provide a better price. Factors such as access to the beach where these species are concentrated and on the type of rigging used by fishermen factor in the time and cost associated to meet this demand.

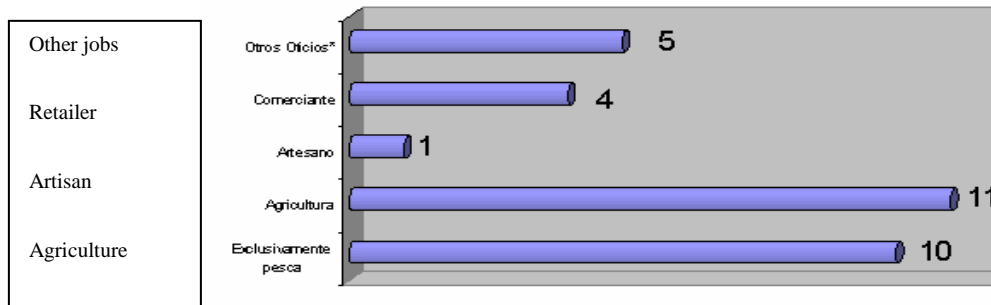
Figure 5-6. Fishing Volume per Week (Kg.)



Source: Golder, 2002.

The weekly income associated from fishing is not enough for satisfying the basic needs of an average family (4-7 members). As shown in Figure 5-17, the artisanal fishermen have to supplement their income from fishing with other activities in such sectors as agriculture, commerce, service industry and other jobs.

Figure 5-7. Supplementary Economic Activities



Source: Golder, 2002.

More than half of the fishermen practice their trade all year, but not exclusively. Almost 75% of the fishermen fish on a daily basis when climatic conditions allow without exposing themselves to accidents or exposing their work tools to loss or damage.

According to the data collected during the interviews, the main concerns among the fisherman are the presence of sea lions, the variability of the fish productivity, the dependence on the climatic conditions (such as the rough sea, the effect of the Niño current, etc), illegal fishing using explosives deteriorating the life cycle of the resource, the presence of debris in the fishing areas and the difficulty to transit.

5.5 Cultural Profile

5.5.1 Cultural Features

The province of Cañete lies in a productive agricultural belt with a regional culture that has rural characteristics with the presence of some urbanized culture resulting from the influx of people to the area. Officially, the region pretends to be promoted as the cradle of arts by people of African descent that has a regional history dating back to the time when black people were used for labor in country estates that operated in the zone. The integration and mixed marriages of races that incorporating the Afro-Peruvian population also integrated many Chinese and Japanese laborers from the second half of 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

The influence in culture from the population of Asiatic origin can be observed in the numerous Chinese restaurants present in the city of San Vicente and in stores with Japanese names and the addition of “Sakuras” or cherry trees planted in the country.

Apart from the cultural groups mentioned above, the presence of the Andean elements in the province of Cañete is added to the region. Both Afro-Peruvian and Andean folklores are taught subjects in the different schools, however, there are no cultural restaurants (peñas) or shows of Creole music that would identify Cañete as the official capital of the Afro-Peruvian art, as it pretends.

An important cultural element is the presence of the country estate houses such as Unanue, Montalbán and Arona, symbols of the ancient estate systems of the zone.

The most important festivities in the area are the ones linked to the agriculture cycle, that have become integrated with some urban features, such as the dance of “festejo” (Afro-Peruvian music) followed by musical bands and artists of the popular “chicha” rhythm (this phenomenon is not unique, it also occurs in the marginal-urban zones of Metropolitan Lima). In addition, there are also components of Andean music such as Dina Páucar, whose influence can be appreciated during the celebration of the “Día de las Cruces” (Day of the Crosses) in May.

An important festivity is the one devoted to the “Señor de Cachuy” (Lord of Cachuy), of Andean origin, which peregrinations convoke to all the population of the region. Regarding the communal festivities, the day of the creation of the “human settlements” or cooperatives is celebrated.

The province of Chincha is one of the most visited of the department of Ica, especially during summer time, when the Festival of the Black Summer is celebrated (February). Other traditional holidays are the Touristic Week of Chincha and the Crucified Lord of Chincha (October). The most popular tourist places are the cathedral and the museum.

In addition, Chincha is one of the provinces where large numbers of archaeological remains were found. It was once the cradle of important pre-incan cultures. Thus, it has the greatest number of archaeological tombs (huacas) of the department of Ica, such as “Huaca La Centinela”, that is part of an extensive group of ruins, located at the north of Tambo de Mora such as “Huaca La Cumbre” and “Huaca de Tambo de Mora”.

Among the most important districts of the province of Chinchipe is “el Carmen”, where the former country estate “San José” is located. This property formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and it was recognized historically by its beauty and by being constructed at the end of the 18th century. This building is now a hotel that attracts tourists all year round.

Another historical district is Grocio Prado, the birthplace of the lay sister Melchorita Saravia, woman that was born in the zone and who was known by her religious qualities, her high devotion to her catholic religion, that now inspires a religious fervor that extends beyond the regional limits of her birthplace and receiving the traditional peregrinations and religious cult in December and June.

The most popular tourist sites are Jaguay, Topará and Totorita.

5.5.2 Organization Features

5.5.2.1 Municipal, Province and District Organizations

The local government is represented by the Provincial Municipality of Cañete and each district of the province is represented in turn by the District Municipalities. The municipalities through the Assembly of Mayors hold a monthly meeting with the assistance of the 16 mayors. The municipality of the province of Cañete forms part of this assembly.

The political representative authorities of the district are responsible for outlining medium and long-term development plans and for promoting the participation of neighboring leaders and development agents; even though not all the local governments have long-term Development Strategic Plans.

The local government of the province of Cañete has prepared the strategic plan for its district to year 2005 through an agreement with the “Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina” (Lima) in December 1998. The strategy includes the creation of a Provincial Committee of Negotiation for arranging the organized participation of the population in the environmental impact planning and monitoring.

The District Municipalities, except San Vicente de Cañete and Imperial, manage the transfers of funds from the Municipal Compensation Fund, for amounts ranging from 16,000 to 40,000 nuevos soles and also receive the municipal revenues, contributions and taxes. Presently the municipality concern for having their own revenues has been limited to discussions of the sale of beach lots, which are in high demand for urbanizing beach zones and to turn them into exclusive resorts.

The revenues of the Provincial Municipality of Cañete is 20,71 millions of soles corresponding to 1,4% of the total revenue of the Department of Lima (INEI “Conociendo Lima”, 1999).

The local government in Chincha is represented by the Provincial Municipality of Chincha and each district of the province is represented in turn by the District Municipalities. There is a meeting among the municipalities through an Assembly of Majors held monthly with the assistance of the 11 mayors. The municipality of the province of Chincha forms part of this assembly.

Although the political representative authorities of the district are responsible of outlining the development of medium and long term plans and of promoting the participation of the leaders and agents from neighboring communities at present there is no strategic development plan for the medium and long term.

The municipal revenues of the Chincha province is 250,000 soles per month apart from incomes associated from licenses, taxes and others.

5.5.2.2 Grass Roots Organizations

a) Dining Halls and Associations

The grass roots organizations in the province of Cañete are composed mainly of committees of “vaso de leche” (programs in poor zones that provide breakfasts to children), dining hall for school students, children and, mothers’ organization, which provide nutritional service in charge of women organized of popular sectors, which receive support of the State. At provincial level, 74 popular dining halls are present that benefit 4,430 poor people with “San Vicente” the largest hall accommodating 1,200 persons. There are 79 committees of “vaso de leche” for 3,612 users, which depend of the local government. There are dining hall for children in the districts of San Vicente de Cañete, Imperial, Nuevo Imperial and Mala serving a total of 300 children, as well as 6 school dining halls at provincial level providing service to 300 children (PRONAA. San Vicente de Cañete, 2002).

In the district of Chincha Alta, province of Chincha, there are 95 committees of “vaso de leche”, which provide benefits to 12,000 people in the district. In Pueblo Nuevo, there are 51 committees of “vaso de leche”, in Sunampe 44, in Grocio Prado 27 and in Tambo de Mora 15. In the district of

Pueblo Nuevo there are 23 popular dining halls, while in Sunampe there are 3, in Grocio Prado 5 and in Tambo de Mora 6.

b) Board of Users

The Board of Users is composed of small groups of agricultural producers with the objective to control the irrigation channels.

In the province of Cañete the boards of users and committees of irrigation channels are: Nuevo Imperial, Viejo Imperial, María Angola, San Miguel, Huanca, Pachacamilla and Palo Herbay, which jointly cover an area of 23,865 m² (Ministry of Agriculture, 2000).

In the Chincha valley, province of Chincha, there are 14 irrigation committees for 5,942 users, in an area of action of 24,265 m².

c) Association of Fishermen

In the province of Cañete, the artisanal fishermen formed unions under 2 large national fronts:

- The “Labor Union of Artisanal Fishermen of Cerro Azul” (SIPACA) with 150 associates, integrant in turn of the “Federation of Integration and Unification of Artisanal Fishermen” (FIUPAP), having 140 coves affiliated at national level and about 500 associates, among which are the districts of Asia, Mala, Chilca and Bujama; and
- The “Unified Front of Defense of Artisanal Shore Fishermen” (Base of FETPCHAP) at national level, incorporates the “Independent Labor Union of Shoreline Fishermen of Cerro Azul” (SIPICA) with 200 members and organize the work of all the Associations of Shoreline Fishermen of Herbay Bajo, Santa Bárbara, Cerro Azul, Bujama Baja and Mala, having the following principles:
 - Artisanal fishing within the 5 miles
 - The preservation of the spawning zone
 - Respect fishing closed season
 - Against trawler fishing
 - Against the vessels that prejudice shoreline fishing.

In the department of Ica, artisanal fishermen are grouped into 72 Unions of Artisanal Fishermen, of which 3 corresponds to associations of formalized fishermen.

In the district of Tambo de Mora, province of Chincha, there is an Association of Artisanal Fishermen recognized and with legal status, which is affiliated to FIUPAP. This association has 400 fishermen and about 100 vessels. Artisanal shoreline fishermen are not organized as a union, association or organization, except the mussels fishermen of the district of Grocio Prado, who recently organized.

Some of the shoreline artisanal fishermen are registered with the Association of Artisanal Fishermen at the Harbormaster's Office of Pisco, where they received a membership card for control purposes of the maritime authorities. Currently, most of the artisanal fishermen are not registered. The experience of fisherman unions of Cerro Azul and Tambo de Mora has served as model to artisanal fishermen of smaller coves such Herbay Bajo, who want to form an independent legal organization.

d) Sports and Cultural Complexes

Sports and recreational complexes have been constructed in the districts of Cerro Azul, Asia and Bujama, province of Cañete. In the most popular seaside resorts such as Mala, there are 4 beach clubs, while in Asia there are 10 beach clubs, apart from 3 discotheques that in summer season attract young people from 13 to 25 years of age from the city of Lima. In the summer, the population increases considerably in many of the littoral districts.

The 5 districts of the province of Chincha which are in the direct area of influence of the Project have 11 cultural associations, 7 cultural facilities (museums, libraries), 2 sports associations (clubs) and 37 sports facilities (stadiums, complexes and sport fields).

Since the year 2000, a special sport project has been developing in Chincha Alta, the creation of a sport academy sponsored by the soccer club "Alianza Lima" that belongs to the national league. The club is orientated to young people with no financial support of Chincha and intends to create a training ground for promoting new athletes for playing on its team.

e) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)

The Province of Cañete has the following NGOs that work at the provincial level, especially in the agrarian sector:

- The “Instituto Rural Valle Grande”, involved in the promotion and integral formation of the farmers of Cañete and Yauyos through training programs, technical assistance and loan support to the agrarian sector. It is located in the km 144 of the Panamerican Highway.
- El “Centro de Formación Profesional para la Mujer CONDORAY” - (Center of Professional Formation for Women CONDORAY) oriented to assist women for obtaining qualification in technical crafts, integral literacy and work training. It is located in Av. Condoray No. 140

There are other non- religious NGOs such as:

- “IPID”, a NGO involved in the paving of irrigation channels, is located in Km86 of the Former Panamericana Sur highway (Cerro Colorado), in Mala; and
- “Instituto Huayunay”, which supports farmers with technical assistance and soil analysis, is located in Mala (GAPSA 2002).

In the province of Chincha, we found the following NGOs:

- “CIDE SUR”, Research Center of the Mid-South Zone, which is in charge of the organic management of vines, their pruning and biological control;
- “CIDEPORP”, Research and Development Center of Peruvian Rural Populations, institution involved in the study of the Peruvian rural population activities (Afro-Peruvian Culture); and
- “CEDECH”: Technical Training Center for the valley, which provides training in agrarian topics, with courses for Promoters, Counselors, Advisors, Appraisal Experts, Evaluator of Land Appraisal and Legal Issues.

5.5.2.3 Religious Organizations

The predominant religion of the area is Catholicism. Within the province, there are 12 parish churches and 3 chapels. The province of Cañete has the following religious organizations: the sisters

“Carmelitas Descalzas” of the San José Convent (enclosed convent), the sisters of Santa Ana and the Missionary Mothers of Jesús Verbo and Víctima, who perform pastoral and education activities.

Another Catholic movement involved in the pastoral activity is the “OPUS DEI”, which sponsors two organizations in charge of the promotion of education and agriculture. Apart from this pastoral work, the province has the assistance of “CARITAS”, a Catholic group that provides food and medical assistance to the population.

Other religious organizations in the area include the Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, “Israelitas del Nuevo Pacto Universal” (a new religion) and Evangelists, which in the last years have gained new followers especially within the migrant population from the Central Andean region.

In the province of Chincha, the district of Pueblo Nuevo has 12 Catholic churches while Grocio Prado has 4 chapels and 1 church. The district of Chincha Alta and Tambo de Mora have 2 Catholic churches each.