Minority Health & Health Disparities International Research Training Program (MHIRT-Peru) was funded by NIH in 2002, since then the Perú Ethnomedical Project in Trujillo has been an ongoing research both in the ethno-botanical and biochemical field. The summer 2015 Ethnomedical Project completed by MHIRT and supported by Linfield College focused on the usage of medicinal plants in northern Peru. Interviews were conducted in the coastal city of Trujillo, which has a population of around 800,000. The city has six districts: the urban core (Moche), the rural sector of Miramar, the more rural sector of Alto Moche I and II, and the more recent Alto Moche III, both also designated Miramar. The research was done on the urban core of Moche and the more rural sector of Miramar. The data collection of the commonly used plants was used to restore the garden in the Chan Chan archaeological site museum (Fajardo, Sours, 2012).

- Preserve the knowledge of these practices
- Analyze the plant properties
- Publish the information
- Provide the community with a garden
- Bring back and apply this in the Linfield community

High cost of pharmaceuticals draws people toward using traditional use of medicinal plants. Recent migrants to peripheral areas are maintaining sierra traditions (Bussmann, Sharon, 2007).

The other part of the research project was restoration of the medicinal plant garden in the Chan Chan archaeological site museum. In the summer of 2010, the implementation of a medicinal plant garden in the Chan Chan archaeological site was established by two Linfield students for educational purposes on a previous summer faculty-student collaborative research project. Through a series of surveys conducted in the summer of 2015, the most commonly used medicinal plants in Moche were identified. The demonstration garden reflects that diversity of plants, and is meant to serve as an educational tool to teach people about the medicinal and cultural aspects of each garden.

No statistical significance between the preference in medicinal plants and location
Deeply rooted practice of plant medicine in Peru
In Moche, 49% of the participants preferred medicinal plants over pharmaceuticals, compared to 43.8% in Alto Moche.
90% or higher of the participating population for both communities believed in culturally bound illnesses.
81% in Alto Moche and 66% in Moche—Parents more knowledgeable about traditional medicine

A brochure was created to guide tourists and locals through the garden. The brochure includes the following information for each plant species in the garden: common name, scientific name, origin, and medicinal use.