TEN YEARS OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CITIES OF CHINON AND LUANG PRABANG SPONSORED BY UNESCO
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SPONSORED BY UNESCO
This publication is a collective work produced by the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency, under the coordination of Ms. Cathy Savourey, assisted by Ms. Aude Sivigny.

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cover
Meeting of the Nam Khan and Mekong rivers in Luang Prabang during the dry season, aerial photo taken by kite
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Karine Amarine, Michel Brodovitch, Philippe Colucci, Felipe Delmont, Francis Engelmann, Pierre Guédant, Cathy Savourey, Aude Sivigny, Anne-Gaëlle Verdier,
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Laurent Bruel et Nicolas Frühauf
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Koichiro Matsuura
Director-General of UNESCO

Education, the sciences, culture and communications – rooted in the value of local heritage, respect for cultural diversity and international understanding – hold the key to human progress. This publication describes the cooperation between nations, between cities, and between people committed to the safeguarding and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage of Luang Prabang for the benefit of the people of Laos. The achievement of the past ten years is truly remarkable, extending far beyond the domain of heritage conservation by giving impetus to job creation, regional development, improved health care and educational facilities, and scientific exchange. It is a success-story that all involved can be proud of.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the inscription of the Town of Luang Prabang on the UNESCO World Heritage List, I thank the governments of Lao DPR and France, the cities of Luang Prabang and Chinon, and the many individuals who have tangibly demonstrated the role of culture in development. My appreciation also goes to the European Commission, which from the onset supported this decentralised cooperation forged by UNESCO, as well as to the many other governments and institutions which have shown their solidarity with this important endeavour.

Paris, October 2005
Laos is a country with a magnificent natural and cultural heritage of which its people are justly proud. The city of Luang Prabang is a perfect illustration of this rich heritage, which with its inscription on the World Heritage List, has been internationally recognised. Launched under an accord between UNESCO and the Laotian government, an important safeguarding and preservation programme has been underway for the past ten years. Today the positive effects are clear, and we have witnessed the population truly take charge of its own heritage. The Laotian government especially would like to thank UNESCO for making it possible for Laos to receive the support of the international community, and in particular, that of France, the European Union, the French Development Agency (AFD) and the Chinon–Luang Prabang Decentralised Cooperation Programme.

FOREWORD

His Excellency Soutasakhone Pathammavong
Ambassador of Lao PDR in France

Paris, October 2005

His Excellency Maurice Portiche
Ambassador of France in Lao PDR

On the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Luang Prabang’s inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, I am particularly proud to have the honor of saluting the exceptional cooperation programme that with a true spirit of partnership, the French Development Agency and the City of Chinon have undertaken to help preserve the historic center of Laos’s former royal capital. During the last ten years, the work accomplished under the auspices of UNESCO has been able to marry a respect for the soul of Luang Prabang to urban and tourism development efforts. The city’s cultural, natural and built heritage have been preserved, conferring upon Luang Prabang a charm and a specificity unequalled in the region. This challenge, for it was indeed a challenge, was met thanks to:
• an economic and social approach to the heritage restoration;
• valorization of heritage capital to create ongoing financial resources;
• integration and improvement of the urban fabric in the safeguarded sector.
France is pleased to respond to the request of the Laotian government and UNESCO and contribute to this remarkable project through the activities of the French Development Agency. This remarkable project has also enjoyed the support of many other foreign actors, which included, notably, Japan, Germany, Norway and the European Commission.

Vientiane, October 2005
The work accomplished in Luang Prabang since 1995 at the request of UNESCO has consisted in preparing a complete Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) that will be implemented with the active participation of the population. This will not be easy. In Chinon, the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan has been in place for a number of years. Here, too, the goal was to ensure that the plan was actually put into practice, something that turned out to be a day-to-day struggle.

In both cities we find:
- a highly complex and varied heritage,
- a technical tool, the Preservation Plan, which serves as a day-to-day guide for the various projects,
- an administrative staff to provide information and counsel,
- the force of law, which can be applied as needed.

Luang Prabang is:
- a religious city with many monasteries,
- an “old city” of residential neighbourhoods and wooden architecture,
- a colonial city of public buildings, houses, and street grid,
- a city of magnificent trees, flowers, gardens, and hedges,
- a city of water with streams, watercress crops, and fish, all of which play an elemental role in maintaining the ecological equilibrium of the area,
- a city with a powerful river, cultivated banks and water traffic, as well as fishing, bathing, and river tourism.

The Preservation Plan must take all of this into account, analyse it, protect it, and try to preserve it. The plan contains a regulatory component and a set of illustrated recommendations to assist the inhabitants and local administration on a daily basis.

In Chinon we find:
- a historic city and citadel,
- a prehistoric city,
- a medieval city and neighbourhoods from the nineteenth century. This is an essentially dense urban heritage with a medieval street pattern that was extended during the nineteenth century with commercial thoroughfares.

Chinon, too, is distinguished by its river, the Vienne, with its uninhabited islands, natural banks and docks, and active river traffic and the protection that the water, wooded areas, prairies, and flood plains provide. It celebrates the land and the vines that reach the gates of the city, based on land use that resists urban sprawl, with the landscape of the valley and hillsides that surround and help preserve it.

These two examples show how broad is the notion of heritage can be, a blend of man-made and natural, physical, and immaterial elements. Taken together, these elements establish what can be called the heritage values of a site, a city, a territory. These are the values that create harmonious landscapes, cities, villages, and ways of life. Using these
assets as a starting point, we can protect, construct, and develop. Without this deep and broad knowledge of a place and the life of its inhabitants, we cannot claim to be part of a process of sustainable development.

Nonetheless, we must be realistic and acknowledge the difficulties facing us. Although many acknowledge the importance of heritage and development, there are only a handful of participants and they face powerful, intervening forces. These forces also have a vision of city planning, urban construction, and the “exploitation” of natural spaces, which is often the dominant model, and which systematically and blindly destroys things with heritage value. It is often through the efforts of minorities, working on the margins of society, that the signs of national heritage are preserved for others to admire. However, global opinion is changing and countries, especially in the third world, want to defend their cultural uniqueness. They are right to do so. And it is up to us to assist them, it is our responsibility to legitimise the desire to promote the identity of places and ways of life against a standardised development model that eliminates peoples and their cultures. The evidence is there for all to see, the battle is one-sided nearly everywhere we look.

To succeed in spite of these difficulties, we need the strength of nations and the force of law. We need them if we are to preserve national heritage and culture just as we need them to promote the human rights of men, women, and children. That is why progress begins with protective laws. But these represent only the first step — the second is the ability to enforce them.

In Chinon, the law is observed. Laws that have been in place for a century, and especially the 1962 Malraux law (loi Malraux) concerning Protected Sectors. Without these laws, the majority of the historic centres of France would have been destroyed. There are also protective laws for rural areas, and these have had significant results that have been especially beneficial for our nature parks.

At the request of UNESCO, a legislative framework has also been proposed for Luang Prabang. This has led to the creation of a Local Heritage Committee and a national committee to administer decisions, manage conflicts, and monitor the application of the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV), which has the force of law.

Day-to-day work is based on the presence of a motivated and competent professional staff on site. It is here where decentralised cooperation plays the greatest role. But none of this is without a cost. The price of sustainable development always calls for a human investment that cannot be so easily financed. The preference has been to invest in construction and public works.

In the end, intelligence is the rarest of commodities. We must work alongside those whose vocation is to promote it within the highest ranks of our cultural, national, and international institutions such as UNESCO.

Chinon, August 2005
One of the goals of the project conducted by the City of Chinon under the auspices of UNESCO was to make Laos more visible to the regional population, in terms of both its cultural identity and its potential for economic development. Since the inception of the program, France’s Région Centre has worked with the City of Chinon in this unique process of decentralized cooperation undertaken in a country that has been closely connected to France throughout its history.

As with every form of cooperation that France’s Région Centre has initiated with other foreign communities, culture and economic development are closely intertwined. The similarity of the challenges facing both countries — harmoniously reconciling national heritage and strengthening the potential for economic development — has led to the creation of a close bond between them.

The program undertaken by the City of Chinon is also unique in terms of the specific challenges presented by decentralized cooperation. Based on the exchange of know-how and experience in managing local heritage, this programme will enable Luang Prabang to develop the tools needed to manage, protect, and develop a site that is unlike any other. In other words, to control its own development to the greatest extent possible. Decentralised cooperation is most pertinent, most appropriate, when, through the process of exchange, it leads to the strengthening of the local government’s intervention capacity.

In continuing to support one of its communities through the project for decentralised cooperation in Luang Prabang, and by encouraging its initiatives, the Région Centre now combines its competencies with those of UNESCO in a forthcoming agreement and convention.

The Région Centre is deeply involved in the management of an important natural site that is inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List, namely, the Loire River valley. One of its key interests in terms of international relations has been to promote a policy of networking information about the world’s great rivers, such as the Mekong. Since they began working together in 1996, our countries have developed close ties with one another. At present the Province of Luang Prabang, France’s Région Centre, and the City of Chinon, with the help of UNESCO, are laying the groundwork for a vast international network designed to exchange information on the world’s great river corridors.

France’s Région Centre takes great pride in supporting this programme and intends to increase its involvement in the near future.

Orléans, October 2005
I would first like to express my admiration for the bold vision of the Laotian government, which, with the support of UNESCO and the decentralised cooperation program of the Région Centre and the City of Chinon, made a decision ten years ago to combine the preservation of Luang Prabang’s heritage with its economic and social development.

Inscribing Luang Prabang on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995 was the foundation of this visionary policy. In 1998, the French Development Agency agreed to provide support for a safeguarding and preservation plan that was already underway.

The Agency’s first round of financing (€1.6 million) was used to support the Luang Prabang Heritage House and promote pilot operations to rehabilitate buildings and develop public spaces in cooperation with local partners. These efforts demonstrated that the protection of national heritage could lead to development efforts that were directly profitable to the local population.

In 2001, the French Development Agency contributed an additional €5.5 million to the Luang Prabang Conservation Area Development Project.

The project, in synergy with activities supported by the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, UNESCO, and the decentralised cooperation with France (Chinon), builds on a strategy developed by the Laotian government based on the following three principles:

- “the village is the heart of the city”
- “the city is a canvas”
- “living memory”

**The village is the heart of the city**
This signifies the importance of the local population and village leaders. Lasting improvement of public spaces is inseparable from the development of private spaces and the contribution of local participants in maintaining and enhancing a shared heritage. “Village contracts” were enacted to bring about a mutually beneficial partnership between public activity and private commitment.

**The city is a canvas**
This reflects the need for coordinated improvement of roadway, drainage, sanitation, lighting, traffic, and pedestrian networks. It is important to ensure that the city operates smoothly in all weather and at all times of the day and that it is capable of receiving visitors throughout the year. It is also important to expand the areas scheduled for improvement, dilute the flow of visitors, increase the duration of their visits, and allow the greatest number to share in the economic benefits that result.

The improvement of villages located on the opposite bank of the Mekong, where per-capita income is especially low, is part of this plan. Likewise, a traffic and pedestrian pathways plan (by foot, bicycle, or boat) is underway and is designed to meet the area’s economic and social needs while promoting local heritage.

**Living memory**
Living memory expresses Luang Prabang’s prime advantage, this being the fact that its heritage is not buried in a museum but enhanced by day-to-day urban activities. The buildings and sites promoted by the French Development Agency-financed project will house various activities, each...
having in common the promotion of Laotian culture: music, dance, theatre, crafts, and food. The improvement of city markets, the installation of an all-night market, and the integration of the scenic lookout on the Nam Khane into the landscape, are all part of this approach, which integrates the richness of local environmental and architectural heritage with that of the national cultural heritage.

An exemplary partnership with the national, provincial, and municipal Laotian authorities as well as the international community is critical for the success of a project (which was begun ten years ago) that seeks to combine heritage preservation and development. To accomplish this, the French Development Agency and the project for decentralised cooperation have combined their efforts. The FDA, consistent with its mission, is providing financial assistance to the programme, which has received the approval of the Laotian authorities. The city of Chinon provides invaluable support as the contracting authority for the programme conducted by the city of Luang Prabang and the Heritage House.

Not only does this city-to-city partnership serve as a model, but Chinon’s decentralised cooperation program also provides Laos and the French Development Agency with a guarantee of professional experience that ensures the success of the programme.

The French Development Agency is honoured to work with the Laotian government, UNESCO, and the city of Chinon in the development of Luang Prabang. The success of the program now extends far beyond the country’s borders — proof of Luang Prabang’s significance for Laos, Southeast Asia, and humanity’s world heritage.

Paris, November 2004
From a sleepy town in ruin with a glorious past, vulnerable to forces of destruction, Luang Prabang has flourished into one of the most well conserved cultural cities in Southeast Asia since its inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List ten years ago, in 1995. The silhouette of the venerated temple of Phousi stand atop the lush vegetation of the hills of the peninsula forming the confluence of the Mekong and the Khan Rivers, marking the town below. Streets perpendicular to the river cross over those parallel to the flow to form the grid pattern of the town of the late 19th-early 20th century. Along these tree-lined avenues stand the colonial administrative buildings that lay witness to the nine decades of French Indochina and the unassumingly beautiful Royal Palace and the residences of the aristocracy of the former capital of a Thousand Elephants. Inside the grid are the villages of the Lao people that have existed at least as far back as the XIVth century as part of the royal town that was undoubtedly built over much earlier human settlements. Traditional timber houses form the urban villages that have been rebuilt many times over, each time in respect of the time-tested variants of architecture that the inhabitants have built to withstand the sun, the wind and the rain of this upland river valley site. The town’s many ponds, 183 to be exact, have been registered as part of the World Heritage site, as witness to the traditional knowledge in water management.

The harmony between the natural and built environment of Luang Prabang, is what makes this town a very special place, as well as the juxtaposition of the urban patterns of two distant civilizations which have provided the setting for the Lao and French architectural symphony. The safeguarding and development of these characteristics constituting the “outstanding universal value” of the town as a World Heritage site, have been the objective of the decentralized cooperation between Luang Prabang and Chinon established in 1996 under the aegis of UNESCO.

Over the past decade, Yves Dauge, Mayor of Chinon and many technical experts of his town have shared their skills and experience in cultural and natural heritage protection to Luang Prabang, and through this, built the capacities of not only the local but the national experts of Laos. Given the huge shortage in national expertise, caused by decades of war followed by a massive exodus of educated and skilled people, Luang Prabang and Laos in general, required a long-term commitment towards both institutional and human resource capacity-building that financial resources alone could not meet. UNESCO, with the daunting task of supporting the Government of Laos, was fortuitous in finding a partner willing to engage in a long-term cooperation.

Chinon’s experience in urban heritage management was already renown in France, piloted by its mayor, a former Director of Urban Planning and Landscapes at the national level (1982-1985), and onetime President of the Grand Projects of Architecture (1985-1988), as well as of the Interministerial Commission on Cities (1988-1991). Yves Dauge’s passion for Luang Prabang drew many individuals to this far away place. Under the supervision of Michel Brodovitch, State Architect and Urban Planner, General Inspector of the conseil general des Ponts et Chaussée, who has been serving as the
Scientific Advisor to UNESCO throughout this ten year period, many young professionals both Laos and international were formed. On site, at the Maison du Patrimoine, a heritage service established within the Luang Prabang local government, young Lao, French, Canadian, Japanese, Belgian and German planners, conservation architects, ecological engineers, urban managers, ethnologists, botanists and designers threw their ideas and devotion into Luang Prabang, working days and nights, weekends included. Numerous project proposals were drafted by Maison du Patrimoine, UNESCO and ADUC, the urban planning agency of Chinon, to solicit donor support for many tasks needing urgent attention. Support came from France and the European Commission to enable the team to advance in many areas: the recording and documentation of cultural and natural heritage for the site inventories, to architectural conservation and urban wetlands protection and rehabilitation, to urban conservation planning and actions through housing improvement and infrastructural works, and to improving the outdoor market to enable the ethnic minorities to have direct access to clients... Then followed an ambitious town expansion planning and proactive search for investors willing, as it were, to “bank” on heritage. With support from the Région Centre of France, and its Natural Regional Park Loire, Anjou and Touraine, the current quest is to establish a regional park covering the Khan River Basin aiming to bring development opportunities to the province’s numerous ethnic minorities inhabiting the rural areas, as an alternative to their migration into town. Along with these varied activities, the technical competence of the Lao team grew, desperately slow at first, but rapidly after, as their confidence grew. On-the-job training, a priority in all our activities has given great results. The Maison du Patrimoine is today a solid technical team. Some have moved on to the private sector, others to public functions elsewhere but what they have learned will never be lost and will undoubtedly be useful in the safeguarding and development of other towns in Laos.

Good governance remains a major challenge. From feudal regime to colonial control, and straight into centralized planning, the leaders of today who are still not directly elected, have the task of governing without a popular mandate. The opening of Laos to the free-market economy, allowed for many new economic, social and cultural opportunities for the people of Laos. But it has also engulfed many in the fast-track from rags to riches. Fighting against the tremendous forces of land speculation, and making all understand that the future of their poor mountainous province in a land-locked country depends on their ability to preserve their cultural and natural heritage, and to protect and develop their cultural diversity, have not been easy. In the forefront of this battle of long endurance, have been Ouane Sirisack and Manivone Thoummabouth, respectively, Director and Deputy Director of the Maison du Patrimoine, who have made it their professional and personal vocation to mediate between the expectations of UNESCO in the application of the World Heritage Convention and international standards of heritage conservation, and the operational and administrative exigencies of the donors, particularly the Agence française de développement (AFD) and the European Commission, and the national and provincial authorities of Laos pressured by investors, and the population eager to seize new opportunities.

Mediation in one conflict of interest after another over the past ten years, have been possible on real time, thanks to the internet. Not one week has passed without news from Luang Prabang. Transnational consultations, increasingly supported by photos, maps and technical drawings beamed across mountains and oceans to the other end of the world have made this programme a truly intersectoral one covering all domains of competence of UNESCO, from education, social, ecological and hydrological sciences, to new information communications technology in serving a culture-based development strategy. Souvanouvong University in Luang Prabang which we have been pushing for years to establish, has at last opened in 2004 to serve as the centre for higher education for the northern provinces of Laos. It will also anchor development of the new section of the town, with their students and related businesses. The establishment of a full-fledged Fine Arts University is also a hope, in addition to a higher institute of Buddhist teaching, both very necessary for Laos and vital for Luang Prabang to grow as a place of culture, nature and knowledge.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Inscription of the Town of Luang Prabang on the World
Heritage List is above all, an opportunity to celebrate the efforts of the Laotian government and people who have shown to the world in their thirty years of peace that “culture counts”, as the motto of UNESCO states.

Our thanks go to the Government of France, notably its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing, Transport and Tourism, and the Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, as well as the European Commission for their exemplary support to the many individuals who have demonstrated the value of “building peace in the minds of people through education, science, culture and communications” through decentralized cooperation between the local authorities of Luang Prabang, Chinon and the Région Centre.

This publication recounts the making of this international solidarity for Luang Prabang, in the hope that it will continue and also give impetus to similar actions in other World Heritage sites.

Paris, July 2005
INTRODUCTION
A country of 236,000 square kilometres, Laos is located in the heart of the Indochinese peninsula. Criss-crossed by rivers, but with no access to the sea, it shares borders with Vietnam (from which it is separated by the Annamitic Chain), Thailand (1,730 kilometres of shared border), Cambodia, China, and Burma. It occupies a good third of the basin of the Mekong, which crosses the entire country from north to south (1,850 kilometres).

The country is lightly populated (roughly 5.2 million inhabitants, or 22 inhabitants per square kilometre, one of the lowest population densities in Asia). The population is largely rural (17% lives in cities) and, aside from Vientiane, the capital, urbanisation has not yet led to the rapid growth that has been seen in the majority of developing countries, despite the country’s naturally high demographic growth (2.6%). Since the 1975 revolution, Laos has been governed by the Lao Communist Party and continues to have a centralised political and administrative structure. The process of decentralisation has been gradual.

Average per-capita revenue is one of the lowest in the world (US$ 280 per inhabitant in 1999 according to OCDE sources). The marked deterioration of the economy that has been recorded in the past years can be largely explained by the Asian financial crisis, which had a significant impact on Laos. There has been high inflation for several years and the local currency has been considerably devalued, which make any analysis or forecasting difficult. However, there has been real progress during the past few years as a result of international aid programs.

The current configuration of the region corresponds, more or less, to the three territories formed in the sixteenth century (the kingdom of Luang Prabang was extended to the south by two territories in the Mekong valley), which became separate kingdoms in the eighteenth century. These three regional entities (North, Centre, and South) are not officially recognised but are usually distinguished economically and geographically.

In the Northern Region, the province of Luang Prabang corresponds to a natural geographic area marked by the Mekong, Nam Ou, Nam Xuang and Nam Khan rivers. The city, which is the capital of the province, is situated on the left bank of the Mekong River, where it meets the Nam Khan, at an average altitude of 300 metres, on a site surrounded by mountains and high plateaux. It lies upstream of the other large cities on the Mekong, namely Vientiane, Thakhek, Savannakhet, and Pakse.

There are approximately 40,000 inhabitants in Luang Prabang, which makes it the fourth largest city in Laos, after Vientiane, Savannakhet, and Pakse. It is unique in that it is the only city in Laos to have experienced negative population migration between 1985 and 1995 (9% according to the 1995 census). This situation has since been reversed and the city is now confronted with an increased growth rate that must be controlled. Its past as a royal capital and its inscription in 1995 onto the UNESCO World Heritage List have made it a well-known city abroad. Tourism, which has been on the rise for the past five years, accounts for a significant increase in the hotel and service industries.
STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION

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I. ESTABLISHING CONTRACTUAL TIES BETWEEN PARTNERS

A. Initiating cooperation: UNESCO’s key role
When the Town of Luang Prabang was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in December 1995 in Berlin (see callout below), the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee asked the Laotian Government to establish a management mechanism and a comprehensive plan to ensure the protection and development of the site. The Laotian Government requested assistance from the international community to enable them to meet this international treaty obligation (see annex 1).
In response to this request, UNESCO suggested the development of a decentralised cooperation project between the cities of Chinon and Luang Prabang. Both parties accepted this and an initial agreement was prepared. The partners agreed to develop and implement a comprehensive protection and development programme for the city valourizing the “world heritage value” of the site based on the close link between nature and culture; the juxtaposition of the traditional Lao village and the late 19th-early 20th century European urban morphologies, and the harmonious coexistence of Lao and French architecture. Restoration of the built environment and public spaces and support for local initiatives for housing improvement and rehabilitation constituted the initial framework for cooperation.

B. Key aspects of the partnership
Several factors led UNESCO to propose this association.
Similarities between the two cities
The existence of important similarities between Chinon and Luang Prabang was a decisive factor: the size, history, and geographic location of the two cities. In both cases, urbanisation is framed by the natural setting of the river (the Vienne in Chinon and the Mekong and Nam Khan in Luang Prabang) and the hills (hills around Chinon, Mount Phousi and the hillsides along the right bank of the Mekong in Luang Prabang).
Another important element common to both cities is the vegetation in the urban centre, which punctuates the built environment of the two sites and forming the basis of the area’s overall heritage. In both cases, the quality of the urban infrastructure is based not only on the presence of monumental elements of significant architectural, historic, or aesthetic value (the Vats at Luang Prabang, the churches and private residences in Chinon) but also on the complex of the built environment, or “minor heritage”, which adds to

Criteria for the World Heritage inscription of the Town of Luang Prabang

Criteria ii: exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time within a specific a cultural area of the world on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscape design;
Criteria iv: an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape illustrating a significant stage in human history
Criteria v: an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use representative of a culture

World Heritage Committee, 19th session
the integrity and authenticity of the site (timber houses in Luang Prabang, traditional residential architecture in Chinon).

**Technical competence developed by Chinon**
The city of Chinon has been implementing a policy of heritage protection and enhancement for many years as one of France’s nationally-protected urban conservation areas. The various management tools it has developed and the valuable skills acquired made Chinon an ideal partner to support Luang Prabang in meeting the challenges of its future as a World Heritage City.

“The importance of the human factor in establishing this programme should not be underestimated. Before speaking of techniques, tools, procedures, laws, etc... Shouldn’t we, above all, attempt to create a strong relationship between the parties who are to share their ambitions, by promoting interaction, dialogue, and discoveries together? Friendship, above all, brought together the UNESCO staff, French and Laotian government employees, experts, and elected officials.” Chansy Phosikham

**Importance of the human factor**
Cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang, established under the aegis of UNESCO was founded on a shared desire to work together and nurtured over the years through personal ties (see annex 2).

From the beginning, the programme in Luang Prabang was initiated within the framework of an international partnership in which the UNESCO World Heritage Centre played a key role. First supported by the European Commission and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, followed by the Ministry of Culture and Communications, and with valuable expertise made available by the Ministry of Infrastructure of France, support grew year after year.

**C. Formalising ties: a political decision**
The initiation of a cooperation procedure is legitimised and made possible primarily by political decisions at the international, national, and local level.

**Approval by the governments of the two countries**
The decentralised cooperation project was approved on 10 May 1996 by the Lao PDR Government. In Laos, the deliberation by the relevant national bodies and local organisations led to:
- Decision of the main ministries involved (Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Approval by the Council of Ministers resulting in a decree issued the Prime Minister
- Endorsement of the cooperation agreement by the cooperation and Investment Committee (CIC)

Thus creating the legal basis of an interministerial framework.

In France, the decentralised cooperation agreement signed by the two partners was examined for its legality by the prefect.

It is important to note in this regard, that the commitment by the city of Chinon vis-à-vis UNESCO and the Lao Government was made possible thanks to the financial grant from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was provided from the outset of the decentralised cooperation programme. Funding covered a period of three years 1996, 1997, and 1998. In addition, support from the European Commission enabled activities in the field to begin, while expertise provided by the French Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ministry of Culture and Communications ensured strong scientific backstopping.
Decentralised cooperation began in Luang Prabang with the meeting of officials from Chinon and Luang Prabang. This was followed by a political decision to jointly initiate a programme for the protection, preservation and development of the site which served to clarify the general objectives of the cooperation programme between the partners. The Laotian authorities, UNESCO, French partner institutions, and experts formed a steering committee.

A. General objectives of cooperation: principles

The development of a cooperation programme requires prior consideration of the precise goals of the operation and the implementation modalities. Three guiding principles were fundamental to the work between Chinon and Luang Prabang:
- adoption of an integrated development approach based on a common vision,
- development of local institutional capabilities,
- ensuring the participation of the local population in the projects.

Adoption of an integrated development approach and common vision

The programme for the safeguarding and enhancement of Luang Prabang was based on a specific conception of the city, namely to develop the city but not alter its structure. The programme adopted a comprehensive approach, taking into account the various aspects of the city — architectural, economic, social, regulatory, etc., and the various principles and concepts of heritage preservation.

II. DEVELOPING A COOPERATION STRATEGY

Decentralised cooperation began in Luang Prabang with the meeting of officials from Chinon and Luang Prabang. This was followed by a political decision to jointly initiate a programme for the protection, preservation and development of the site which served to clarify the general objectives of the cooperation programme between the partners. The Laotian authorities, UNESCO, French partner institutions, and experts formed a steering committee.

Signing of a cooperation agreement between the two partner cities

The first cooperation agreement was established for a period of three years between Chinon and Luang Prabang on 4 August 1997. This was renewed on 12 November 2001 and on 12 February 2004 for a period of two years each time. These agreements specify the objective of this cooperation, entailing the preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang. Any decentralised cooperation must take place within a legal framework that formalises the two communities’ commitment to work together (see annexes 3, 4, 5).

Event marking the completion of restoration of the Ban Xieng Mouane house, December 1998

Left to right: Mr. Yves Dauge, Mr. Renaud Lévy, French Ambassador to Lao PDR, Ms. Minja Yang, Assistant Director of the World Heritage Centre, Mr. Anousith, Director of the Sithivong company, Mr. Chansy Phosikham, Governor of Luang Prabang Province, Mr. Seune Phetsanghane, former Vice-Minister at the MCTPC, and Mr. Bounngang Phongphichitt, Vice-President of the Local Heritage Committee

“Art 1-3: The goal of the project is the appropriation by the authorities and the people of Laos of their heritage, and the ability to protect and enhance that heritage. Aside from the regulatory aspects of the project, an apprenticeship will also be needed... in the various principles and concepts of heritage preservation, means for safeguarding and preserving that heritage.”

1997 Agreement (see annex 3)

“Art 2: The cities of Luang Prabang and Chinon shall jointly ensure the establishment of the programme, development of the budget, and the administrative and financial management of the operation.”

1997 Agreement

“The Agreement serves as a declaration of a reciprocal commitment to collaborate and the contractual framework in which any cooperative actions initiated between the parties will take place.”

2001 Agreement (see annex 4)
cultural, and environmental — that focused on
the need to preserve its heritage while looking
toward the future.

The importance of respecting Lao urban traditions
In Southeast Asia, and particularly Laos, a city is
a collection of villages. Each village has a temple
and is responsible for its maintenance and the
subsistence of the monks. Buddhism imbibes daily
life in Luang Prabang marked by the numerous
lunar festivals. The city generally consists of a
collection of large, densely planted spaces, similar
to public parks, in which the monasteries are
located. Residences erected on wooded terrain
that is integrated into the urban or “village”
network, surround these places of worship.
This urban village network consists of paths and
roads bordered by bamboo or wood enclosures,
which frequently have a row of flowers along the
road and a hedge on the garden side.
These roads and paths constitute the so-called
tertiary roads of towns and villages. They serve
as conduits for transportation and meeting places
that are essential to Laotian daily life.
The principal Laotian cities have been subject to
various influences, especially in terms of urban
development. In the major cities of Laos, it is easy
to recognise, through the presence of primary and
secondary roads, the recent urban morphology
known as the “grid pattern” (see map next page).
Any new urban development should respect the
concept of the Lao village urban life or a blend of
the modern and traditional (grid and village
patterns). The embodiment of a conception
respectful of the urban village culture may be the
best guarantee for the socio-cultural well-being of
the local populations. Urban development that
fails to respect these historic and traditional
characteristics may result in destructuring the
city and disturbing its social and cultural
equilibrium.

Definition of an integrated
development plan for the city
Promoting the protection of the heritage and
development of the city of Luang Prabang is not
without its contradictions. A city that is opening
itself to the outside world is in the process
of developing and transforming itself. Its
population as well, and with it, its habits and
aspirations. It is not a question of arresting or
even slowing growth for the sake of respecting
and preserving what exists, but simply of
enabling the inhabitants of Luang Prabang to
examine their culture and encouraging them to
re-evaluate their city and their traditional
architecture in terms of its constructive and
functional qualities.
“It is hardly our intention to offer a groundless apology for wood architecture and tradition, rather we wish to observe the work that has recently been accomplished from a distance and with as much objectivity as possible — assuming one can speak of objectivity after five years of involvement, working on site, and the appropriation — in the emotional sense of the term — of such a captivating country. Over the years, choices have been made. Confronted by a society undergoing rapid change and in some ways threatened with acculturation, we decided, together, to promote ways of life that seemed the most relevant and the most successful.”

Yves Dauge

Although Luang Prabang’s traditional architecture reflects a strict adherence to traditional ways of life and beliefs, the layout of the city addresses urban history as a whole. Examining these factors and constraints can help us evaluate those aspects that are essential to understanding a society that is currently undergoing rapid change. Luang Prabang is not a “finite” city as the term is understood by architects and city planners; all the systems that were once at work continue to coexist. It is this cohabitation that must be preserved, and this can only be accomplished through the protection of elements that are characteristic of these various arrangements. It is with this in mind that a plan for comprehensive territorial coherence outside the protected sector has been developed at the request of the governor.

Economic protection and development

The establishment of a policy of preservation and promotion, although limiting, is not necessarily an obstacle to the urban and economic development of a site. On the contrary, these two components are complementary. The success of site management depends on the adoption of the appropriate balance of protection and development. The administration of urban and heritage assets in a community must entail, from the outset, in-depth examination of historical, sociological, economic, and urban elements.

The objectives of site management have led to the introduction of an effective protection policy while promoting economic development and controlling the influence of tourism activities. This should provide for the maintenance of the local
population, especially the most disadvantaged, and help avoid the pitfalls of turning the city into an open-air museum. Far from preventing development of the city, the cultural and heritage-based approach should promote it, within the framework of a well-administered and comprehensive plan and with the ongoing participation of the population.

**Developing local institutional capabilities**

The potential transfer of local management, planning and development skills between communities serves as a valuable resource in decentralised cooperation. This exchange of practices can take place between local political leaders on the one hand and technicians on the other. There is also the possibility of expanding the project to include various socio-professional groups for the implementation of particular projects, for example, with the assistance of the Local Chambers of Artisans, Commerce, and Agriculture. Skills transfer require regular contacts among the participants through reciprocal visits between political leaders and between technicians. The local presence of an international team to support the Laotian teams will naturally contribute greatly to this effort.

“The first months of our cooperation were characterised by exchanges and personal visits. Three Laotian administrators came to Chinon early in the process to spend three weeks with their project leader. They explored our city; they evaluated, and got a better idea than they could have through theoretical and technical discussions of the associated problems and approaches. They saw the results. In six months, mutual understanding was established, a complicity, genuine confidence was created. Based on this shared background, which we continue to expand upon, we were then able to put together a project. This ‘human’ aspect is essential since it is present at every step of the project and, to a large extent, determines its success and the ease of implementation.” M. Brodovitch

**Focus on the local population**

The intended cooperation only has meaning if it contributes to the well-being of the local population. Considerable attention therefore needs to be focused on the local culture and the involvement of the population in projects, which will guarantee their success.

**Awareness of local culture**

Daily life in Laos is often “contained” in the village, which contains a monastery, a school, and a market. These three principal public places are at the heart of Laotian daily life. The other community facilities such as the post office, hospital, and so on, are frequently shared by several villages in the district, a Laotian territorial unit that comprises several villages. It is important, therefore, to monitor the maintenance, if not the reinforcement, of small local facilities. In this sense it would be desirable to emphasize, in an urban rehabilitation project, several small markets rather than one large market, several small schools, and so on, in order to reproduce as closely as possible the cultural reality of the Laotian way of life.

**A rich popular culture**

Laotian cultural life has remained faithful to age-old values, both religious and historical. This is reflected primarily in the strong attachment to Buddhism and extensive popular participation in all the associated lunar festivals: the Laotian New Year (Pee Mai), the Water Festival, the Rocket Festival, the Candle Festival. Also, it is still commonplace in Laos for women and girls to...
wear the *phaa sin*, a traditional garment, and it is obligatory in government and in the monasteries. One other noteworthy feature of Laotian life are Bacci ceremonies. These are frequent and of varying importance, and are organised in the home for any of a number of reasons (birth, death, marriage, arrival or departure of a guest or family member, official events).

“During these first years of working together, several sensitive questions were raised by all of the participants in the programme: What legitimacy does the international community have in imposing its value criteria, its aesthetic canons, its priorities and methods? What effects would the programme have on the city and its inhabitants? What would be the viability of the project over the long term? Clearly, the manifest desire to preserve the identity of the city for the benefit of future generations and to ensure equilibrium at this unique site is a justification in itself, but what about the population, its aspirations, its choices? For it is the population that is most central in such a project. It was never a question of preserving the city’s buildings or natural spaces to the detriment of its inhabitants but of respecting the continuous exchange that occurs among these three elements. An ambitious but absorbing gamble.” Minja Yang

Given the mild and frequently sunny weather, most festivals take place outside, in the open spaces around temples, on the shore of rivers, and in the streets. Laotian cultural facilities are most often temples or outside areas that have been more or less planned for this type of use. This supports the notion of building urban structures that are respectful of tradition and that promote their use as public space.

Some cultural facilities do exist, however. In Luang Prabang these include the museum (a former royal palace), the governor’s conference hall, and the children’s cultural centre, which is part of the provincial Information and Cultural Service.

**Inclusion of the local population in projects**

Generally speaking, the older houses in Luang Prabang of architectural or historic interest are inhabited by the most disadvantaged members of the population. Living amenities are minimal if not non-existent (lack of ventilation, baths, toilets, running water, electricity). The same can be said of the monasteries. The oldest of the koutis, the traditional dwellings of the bonzes, are often on the verge of collapse. Projects based on heritage preservation must strive, therefore, to restore these structures while keeping the current population in place. Assistance to the population must be based on a consensus built around a principle of egalitarianism.
Moreover, the protection and management of a site cannot take place without the active participation of the population. It is essential that the population endorse the cultural values associated with the specificity of the city. On the local level decisions must be made by the governor, local government (departments of the provincial ministries), the bonzes, the village leaders, and the population. It is essential to keep the population informed through the village leaders. It is in fact the management of decision-making that validates the process of implementing the project. Consequently, an awareness and consensus developed in conjunction with the population must occupy an important status in these projects.

Finally, the protection of the site and its development can be secured over time by taking account of the aspirations of the population and through an ongoing discussion with it. What’s more, the implementation of participatory procedures gradually promotes the emergence of civil society. These various considerations of the principles framing cooperation serve to ensure the quality of the cooperation programme established between the partner communities.

**B. Defining an action programme**

Once general objectives have been defined, needs assessment serve to prepare a strategy and methodology of intervention.

**Identifying needs and preparing a methodology of intervention**

In May 1996, Michel Brodovitch, State Architect and Urban Planner of France (*Architecte des Bâtiments de France, ABF*) was requested to make an analyse of the site and to prepare a methodology of intervention in cooperation with all the partners.

The proposed methodology is based on the following:

- the realisation of preliminary analytical studies providing information about the site (development of thematic plans) in all its aspects,
- the development of specific guidelines for protection of the site together with a Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) that can be used as a guide to making decisions.
A. An institutional framework appropriate for Laos

The creation of a structure to advance the project is a necessary first step in implementing a programme of decentralised cooperation. It translates political objectives into concrete actions and provides visibility for the programme at the local level. As part of the programme of decentralised cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang, the two parties made use of the appropriate institutional tools. To ensure the long-term success of the project, Laotian leaders, at the request of UNESCO, agreed to work toward establishing a complete political and regulatory structure comprising:

- the organisation of workshops to revive local skills in construction and the manufacture of traditional materials, together with an emphasis on the use of local materials,
- demonstrations of how to restore historic buildings and traditional homes, and urban infrastructure development and remediation,
- establishment of a fund to assist the poorest inhabitants in restoring and modernising their homes,
- creation of a local advisory structure, the “Heritage House”, and a permanent team of trained Laotian technicians to provide long-term oversight and to carry out the aforementioned tasks (especially by providing guidance to the inhabitants in carrying out their rehabilitation and restoration projects),
- technical and organisational assistance provided by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Chinon Development and Urban Planning Agency (ADUC) to the Luang Prabang Heritage House.

This methodology and programme of action, approved by all the partners, was implemented in Luang Prabang since 1997, and Michel Brodovitch, appointed by UNESCO World Heritage Centre as the overall scientific advisory for the international programme for Luang Prabang has been guiding the implementation of the technical work under the framework of the Luang Prabang-Chinon decentralized cooperation.

The strategy adopted

The strategy adopted to promote cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang makes use of a structure previously unknown in Laos which is charged with the protection of national heritage – the Heritage House. This institution receives support from the Chinon Development and Urban Planning Agency (ADUC), based in France, which works under the authority of the City of Chinon and UNESCO and in collaboration with all international partners.

III. INCORPORATING THE PROGRAMME IN A SUITABLE INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

At the national level,

- the drafting of an omnibus bill on national heritage (see annexe 6)
- the creation of an interministerial committee, the National Committee for the Preservation of National Cultural, Historic, and Natural Heritage (CNCPCHN) presided over by the Minister of Information and Culture. This committee is the operational reflection of interministerial cooperation. It is made up of ministers and vice-ministers representing the principal government ministries of the Lao PDR and members of the Laotian national committee of UNESCO.
Summary of the cooperation process, 1996–1998

**CITY OF CHINON**
the Mayor of Chinon

**CITY OF LUANG PRABANG**
local provincial authorities represented by the Governor of Luang Prabang Province

**SIGNING A CONVENTION**
including action and financial programmes

**EXPERTISE ON PROGRAMME METHODOLOGY**

**support from ADUC in France**

**THE CREATION OF AN ARCHITECTURAL AND CITY PLANNING CONSULTING SERVICE**
The Heritage House
- assessment of building and demolition permits, monitoring illegal,
- construction projects, architectural consulting
- training of Laotian technicians

**COMPLEMENTARY SPECIALISED EXPERTISE**
- expertise on traditional skills and construction materials
- expertise on the preservation of humid zones (environment and sanitation)

**A REGULATORY COMPONENT**
a comprehensive management plan for the PSMV site
- data collection
  - urban and architectural data + land surveys
- data summary and analysis
  - preparation of thematic diagrams
- proposals
  - PSMV—preparation of a general site management document: regulatory and recommendations

**AN OPERATIONAL COMPONENT**
model projects
- identification of model projects: urban, architectural, and environmental
- workshops
  - local training and preparation of bid documents
  - building restoration and city planning based on bid submissions

**CREATION OF A POPULATION ASSISTANCE FUND**

**COORDINATION WITH OTHER OPERATORS**
General institutional framework of cooperation

**international level**

UNESCO
UNESCO / Lao PDR Convention, 16 November 1972

**national/bilateral level**

FRANCE

LAO PDR

CNCPNCHN
National Committee for the Preservation of National Cultural, Historic, and Natural Heritage

MIC
minister of Information and Culture

MAE
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

AFD
French development agency

CIC
Committee for Investment and Cooperation, a part of the Prime Minister’s cabinet

**provincial level**

CITY OF CHINON
and other partners

PROVINCE OF LUANG PRABANG

CPIL
Local Heritage Committee

UDAA
Administrative Authority for Urban Development

**local level**

CITY (DISTRICT OF LUANG PRABANG)

MdP
the Heritage House

ADUC
Chinon Development and City Planning Agency

technical assistance agreement

support and partnership

funding programs/projects

other activities
Région Centre MAÉ
of Culture

UE-RC/ZH
protection and preservation of humid zones

UE/Asia Urbs 1
urban public facilities and local markets agreement

UE/Asia Urbs 2
periurban agriculture

UNESCO
memo

PAU–LP PASS–LP
first and second phases of funding AFD, city planning and assistance fund

BAD–KFW NORAD/PNUD
city planning, networks, and household waste collection
At the local level,
- The creation of a Local Heritage Committee (CLP) chaired by the head of the District of Luang Prabang with representatives of the province, directors and assistant directors of the provincial ministries, and village leaders as members. This moral identity reflects provincial control of the project,
- The establishment of a “true” public service for urban development and architectural guidance, the Heritage House, which serves as a technical resource based on decentralised cooperation. This institution serves as the “prime contractor” responsible for carrying out and monitoring application of the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) and for implementing the various programmes in accordance with the directives adopted by the Local Heritage Committee. This advisory and assistance structure established in Luang Prabang is novel,
- The creation of a Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV), a regulatory tool for managing the site within the scope of protection defined by UNESCO.

B. A comprehensive project enacted locally: the Heritage House concept
Implementation of the project assumes the establishment of a permanent intervention team, located on site and under the supervision of the local authorities. This was the origin of the Heritage House, an advisory structure in charge of the promotion and protection of Luang Prabang.

Establishment of a Heritage House
The Heritage House plays a central role in preserving the heritage of Luang Prabang. Following the establishment of the Safeguarding and Enhancement Plan, the Heritage House was given the responsibility of carrying out a twofold mission:
- undertake permanent consulting mission for all public or private projects falling within the scope of protection (supervision of the area, advice on building permits, advice on all development projects, assistance and secretarial services for the local heritage committee).

The provincial construction service, responsible for approving building and demolition permits and monitoring illegal construction activities, must systematically request guidance from the Heritage House as required under the city regulations. This important administrative role has served as a means to provide strict, ongoing control of a site in order to protect the value for which it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- implement various programmes financed through international public assistance, for which the Heritage House may serve as the contractor or manager of the operation.

The Heritage House team was initially co-directed by a representative of the Laotian authorities and a representative of the international partners. Starting in July 2001, the Laotian authorities assumed sole responsibility for the Heritage House, the expatriates remaining on site serving as technical advisors. From the outset of the programme, the co-directors monitored the development of internal guidelines established on the basis of the current labour code of the Lao PDR.

The Heritage House plays an essential role in skills transfer at every level of the project.
• nationally, by running seminars for ministry staff,
• locally, by organising training for the principal participants in the project (Laotian decision-makers and technicians) to ensure complete adoption of the legal and regulatory tools essential to self-management of the project. At the local level this is reflected by the establishment of workshops for the employees of local companies and training for artisans at sites producing terracotta materials.

Originally composed of six persons within the department of architecture, with the growth of the number of projects and responsibilities, the Heritage House now consists of six departments comprising twenty persons, all under Laotian management.

Putting the Heritage House under the authority of the Local Heritage Committee

The Heritage House was placed under the authority of the Local Heritage Committee and an “advisory and assistance centre” was created among the local authorities, primarily to cover the following areas:
• identification of site problems and their analysis, the formulation of proposals and the preparation of a comprehensive site management document, the PSMV,
• provision of advice to the local authorities to support decision-making regarding actions by other actors which may impact on the site’s heritage value, and to ensure consistency of decisions on urban interventions, based on the integrated development plan,
• assurance of continuity and endurance of a highly professional public service mission,
• All the important decisions for the project were made by the local heritage committee. The Management of the Heritage House writes proposals, presents them for approval, and prepares a summary of decisions. The Heritage House also ensures that the local heritage committee has the ability to provide input on the various steps of project design, primarily through the presentation of summary and detailed preliminary design studies for advice and approval.

Decision-making procedures

All the decisions made for the projects are subject to a consensus among the international partners and local authorities. Consequently, it was decided to institute a two-signature system for all project documents consisting, initially, of a project manager representing the international party and a project manager representing the Laotian party. This system subsequently evolved into a two-signature system comprising Laotian administrators and the relevant technical advisor. The process is finalised by the signature of the President of the Local Heritage Committee for all documents entailing an expense greater than US$ 800 and for all labour and supply contracts.

The Heritage House prepared guidelines for competitive bidding procedures with the assistance of the donors and the Local Heritage Committee. The role of the French Development Agency was decisive during this phase.

The Statutes of the Heritage House

The creation of a new Laotian entity associated to both with the provincial department representing the supervising ministry (Ministry of Information and Culture) and the local provincial authorities represented by the Local Heritage Committee, required the clarification of the competence and roles of all parties. Upon numerous discussions and the evaluation of five years of project activities, the need to provide the Heritage House with an unambiguous and formal statute emerged. As for any other programme involving regulatory functions, it was deemed essential to create a new administrative entity or to be integrated in an existing administrative service to ensure sustainability. To clarify the various functions, it was necessary to examine the levels of responsibility and general interest of the different components of the decentralised cooperation programme. With regard to the creation of the Heritage House at Luang Prabang, it was determined that the site to be protected was:
• of local interest, for it appears on the list of provincial heritage sites to be protected and preserved,
• of national interest since it is part of the Ministry of Information and Culture’s inventory of Laotian national heritage sites,
• of international interest as it appears on UNESCO’s list of world heritage sites.

The Heritage House concept is based on the association, within a single institution, of three general objectives:
• merging policies of protection, promotion, and development,
“The functions of the Heritage House are as follows:

Art. 3.5: ensure proper coordination and cooperation with UNESCO, international organisations, etc.

Art. 3.8: advise the populace and provide it with explanations. . .

Art. 3.9: train the Heritage House architects in management and strategies for the conservation and promotion of the country’s heritage. . .”

*Heritage House Statute* (see annex 7)
At various levels of activity, therefore, the Heritage House obtained the participation of provincial departments, village leaders, and the local population. The local authorities, the relevant ministries, and the government, with the help of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, together helped draft a set of bylaws for the Heritage House to validate, at the local and national levels, the mechanism of a structure that had been tested for a period of five years. The Heritage House Statutes officially recognized under regulations adopted on 9 April 2002, provide it with an administrative identity and the resources necessary for its longevity and independence. A modification of these bylaws is currently under discussion and could result in the direct inclusion of the Heritage House in the Prime Minister's cabinet.

C. Support in France: the Chinon Development and Urban Planning Agency

The realisation of the programme and the establishment of the Heritage House required the mobilisation of UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre, international experts, and a support base in France to provide technical and organisational assistance. The city of Chinon called upon the competence of the Chinon Development and Urban Planning Agency by entrusting it with the management of a variety of operations.

**ADUC is responsible for**

- preparing financial proposals,
- recruiting experts,
- accounting and technical management of programmes,
- organisation of training seminars in France,
- creating a partner network,
- coordination of the urban wetland protection project financed by the EC,
- coordination of the outdoor market renovation project financed by the EC,
- carrying out studies for the SCOT (Schema for Coherent Territorial Planning).

The work of the two local institutions working in tandem, the Heritage House and ADUC, have been essential in the success of the decentralisation cooperation between the local authorities of Luang Prabang and Chinon. The strategy, programme of operation, and the technical support for the realisation of operations have been built on the predefined general objectives and local realities. The long-term commitment for cooperation based on the political will of the leaders of Luang Prabang and Chinon, backed by UNESCO and the Government of Laos has been fundamental in building the institutional capacity of the national and local authorities of Laos and the strengthening of the technical competence of the Heritage House as well as of other public and private sector stakeholders involved in the safeguarding and development of Luang Prabang. With time to mature, the decentralised cooperation partners have been able to learn and adjust, gaining more and more experience and credibility among both the national institutions and the international community.
Organisational chart of ADUC

DIRECTION
1 directeur
1 directeur adjoint

PÔLE COOPÉRATION DÉCENTRALISÉE
1 responsable
1 chargée de mission

PÔLE URBANISME
1 responsable (urbaniste)
2 architectes
1 assistante

PÔLE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE
1 responsable
1 chargée de mission

PÔLE ADMINISTRATIF
1 secrétaire générale
1 secrétaire
1 assistante de direction

MISSIONS
• assister les collectivités locales du territoire (soit 83 communes) dans la mise en place de leur politique de développement
• apporter une capacité d’expertise au territoire
• réaliser des études pour le compte des collectivités
• partager des compétences avec des collectivités locales étrangères
• mobiliser les financements relatifs aux projets locaux ou internationaux
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The cooperation programme between Chinon and Luang Prabang was developed gradually, widening its agenda as participants’ skills developed and results were achieved. The programme has by now moved through three successive phases, each marked by a specific philosophy, rhythm, and financing source. Despite these changes, however, the programme philosophy and its activities have remained governed by the same long-term vision, encompassing both the programmes and their impact on the development of the city and the province.

This first period covered the analysis of local needs and planning, supported by the initial pilot operations in Luang Prabang. During this phase the institutional foundations of the programme were established along with the foundations for the Heritage House, especially its architecture department. At this point, relationships were established with the first financial backers and potential contractors, long-term needs were identified, and an intense fundraising effort was initiated. Initially a project offers no results or obvious basis for evaluation to its backers and its balance sheet is not yet positive; prospective financial backers must therefore be convinced of its potential.

For decentralised cooperation programmes, such as that between Chinon and Luang Prabang, financing was sought from UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre, the European Union, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the French Ministry of Culture. The programme’s innovative content enabled it to obtain multiple sources of financing from the start. A total of twelve backers provided support, for a total of €669,841 for the first three years of the programme. This allowed the project to proceed according to schedule (details below). These contributions were used to assemble staff for the Heritage House and to establish the outlines of an innovative and ambitious approach to on-site heritage protection and preservation. In France and in Laos, this was also a learning phase in which project planning began and the groundwork for decentralised cooperation and information exchange was laid, including the development of mechanisms for exchange of environmental information.

B. 1999-2001: growth phase
The transition between the two first phases occurred mainly following the arrival of financing from the French Development Agency (AFD). Combined with the accumulated experience and positive results of the first phase, this led to an increase in the scope of the programme and a greater number of pilot projects. This period also represented a substantial change in the programme and its operation, with the transition from the initial projects conducted under the auspices of bilateral cooperation to a new exploratory phase of decentralised cooperation: namely the Humid Zone projects and the creation of the environmental department at the Heritage House. Since then the programme has involved a mix of bilateral cooperation and decentralised cooperation, and has integrated the former into the administrative structure of the Heritage House, which was a product of decentralised cooperation efforts.

Financial support was provided by three backers:
- The French Development Agency funded a project associated with the conservation plan, namely, the Luang Prabang Urban Development Project (PAU-LP). This project received funding of €1,806,520 over a period of three years (1999-2001). French Development Agency funding was used to reinforce the Heritage House structure by financing its operation, funding the finalisation of the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV), and by launching pilot projects for urban renewal and the rehabilitation of public spaces (temples, walkways). In addition to financial support, the French Development Agency also provided significant technical support (see centrefold).
- The European Commission increased its support, primarily by supplying funding in the amount of €470,857 for a programme to restore humid zones in Luang Prabang. Additional funding was obtained from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNESCO. The programme, which lasted three years, was completed in early 2002. The European Union acknowledged the successful completion of this first programme and a second phase was launched.
- The Central Region (Région Centre, France) invested in the rehabilitation of heritage
structures by providing € 150,000 for the restoration of the Heritage House offices in the former customs building and by participating in the Humid Zones programme (see action programme).

C. Since 2001: long-term growth

At present, existing programmes are being maintained and expanded: the Humid Zones programme, which concluded with positive results, is scheduled for renewal, with co-financing from the European Commission and the French Global Environment Facility (FGEF). Decentralised cooperation continues to introduce new pilot programmes, such as the Asia Urbs programme and the establishment of the Heritage House’s department of social services. Asia Urbs manages public space for markets with a grant of € 619,326 jointly supplied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Central Region, the cities of Chinon, Hofheim (Chinon’s partner German city), and Luang Prabang as part of the European programme of the same name. Signed in 2001, the project was completed in 2004 with very positive results. A new Asia Urbs project, devoted to periurban agriculture, was authorised in 2004 and launched on site at the start of 2005. In 2001, the Central Region agreed to continue its support of the decentralised cooperation programme, providing project assistance in the amount of € 122,778 between 2001 and 2004. The current goal is expansion of the programme, with greater emphasis on training and the continuation of local financing, two key factors in the pursuit of long-term autonomy. Concerning these activities, support was requested and obtained from the
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture. Additionally, these programmes seek ways to increase the participation of the Laotian population, primarily by expanding the village-contracts and city planning projects. This has resulted in the second French Development Agency project, the Safeguarding and Development Project (PASS-LP), a €5.5 million project that will take place over a period of three years. These programmes have been enacted over a period of years. The numerous participants have committed themselves to a more rational distribution of tasks, resulting in the current situation, where decentralised cooperation has demonstrated that it can lead to new approaches to problem solving. It has also resulted in the introduction of new programmes that require customised administrative solutions, developed in cooperation with the Heritage House and local authorities. Experience building and progressive change is important to emphasize since it is the basis of a fruitful and confident working relationship. It is only by embracing this sense of change that in-depth relations with the Laotian population have been established, relations of mutual understanding and respect, and an attitude of shared effort developed. During this time, long-term needs were identified and the participants in cooperation were able to identify solutions appropriate for the specific conditions of the region.

**Activities, 1999 to 2001**

**THE HERITAGE HOUSE**
project manager: Mr. Pommavong followed by Mr. Sirisack
french project manager: Mr. Colucci (end-2001)
secretary: Ms. Thoummabout

**DECENTRALISED COOPERATION**
CHINON / LUANG PRABANG

- environmental component
- Humid zones / EU programme 08/02/1999 to 08/02/2002

**BILATERAL COOPERATION**
AFD PAU–LP programme

- architectural component
  01 January 1999 to 01 January 2001
  extended to 2002

- lead architect: Mr. Rampon
- experts: Mr. Brodovitch, Mr. Dauge, Ms. Yang
- conseiller: Mr. Phetsangan
- architectes laos: Mr. Khi Thi Sack, Mr. Keosamouane, Mr. Vongxay, Mr. Magnichang, Mr. Vixay
- montant total: €1,8 M

**content**
- additional expertise: tourism, infrastructure, organisation, materials
- finalisation of the PSMV
- worksites: pathways, vats, Boua Kang Bung
- building permit approvals

**temporary worksites** e.g., Customs Office

**Distribution of funding for the decentralised cooperation programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Commission</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
<th>Ministry of Social Affairs</th>
<th>MAE</th>
<th>Luang Prabang</th>
<th>Région Centre</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>363 272</td>
<td>11 907</td>
<td>44 632</td>
<td>10 224</td>
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<td>8,50%</td>
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<td>1%</td>
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**Distribution of AFD funds (PAU–LP)**

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<thead>
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<th>support for the Heritage House</th>
<th>PSMV finalisation</th>
<th>building restoration</th>
<th>studies</th>
<th>infrastructure case studies</th>
<th>intervention fund</th>
<th>contingencies</th>
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<td>693 643</td>
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<td>121 960</td>
<td>312 520</td>
<td>150 000</td>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</table>
Activities, 2001 to 2004

DECENTRALISED COOPERATION
agreement extended in October 2001

completion of ZH1 programme
02 February 2002

team still in place
Mr. Guédant + Laos

planning for a second project
AFD / EU / FFEM

content
• expansion of activities
  at Vat Phou and Ventiane
• expansion of activities
  in Luang prabang

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Asia Urbs programme
2002 to 2004

project manager: Mr. Engelmann
coordinator: Mr. Chaballier (Chinon)
funding: EU

partners: MAE / Région Centre
Chinon / Hofheim / PDR Laos
total: € 529 896
EU total: € 319 634

content
• training
• awareness
• investment projects

content
• urban planning in ten villages
• preservation of noteworthy buildings
• unification of city networks
• institutional support

Distribution of funding for the decentralised cooperation programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>European Commission</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
<th>MAE</th>
<th>MCC</th>
<th>Région Centre</th>
<th>Chinon</th>
<th>Luang Prabang</th>
<th>Hofheim</th>
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<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
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NOTE: this table does not include funding that is currently being negotiated

Distribution of AFD funds (PASS-LP)

<table>
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<th>urban planning in 10 villages</th>
<th>preservation of noteworthy buildings</th>
<th>unification of city networks</th>
<th>institutional support</th>
<th>contingencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>AFD PASS-LP</td>
<td>5 500 000</td>
<td>1 700 000</td>
<td>1 100 000</td>
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<td>830 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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</table>
THE FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, A KEY PLAYER IN CHINON–LUANG PRABANG COOPERATION

“The French Development Agency (AFD) is a public institution serving the common interest through development financing. A specialised financial institution, the AFD funds economic and social projects undertaken by local authorities, public companies, the private sector and civil society across five continents. By simultaneously promoting economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental protection, the AFD’s work joins other efforts to achieve the Millennium Goals.” (AFD, Annual Report 2004)

The AFD, one of the entities carrying out the work of French bilateral cooperation, has taken a long-term role in urban development in the city of Luang Prabang, through two ambitious programmes:

**The Urban Development Project (PAU-LP)**

In December 1998, the AFD and the Laotian Republic signed a financing agreement for an urban planning project in the city of Luang Prabang. This project, centered around the establishment of decentralised cooperation and, more specifically, on the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV), has as its goal to “finalise the tools for site protection, to initiate the dynamic of conservation and the preservation of national heritage, and to support community development efforts by carrying out preliminary studies for defining tourist and infrastructure projects” (excerpt from the financing agreement signed on December 11, 1998).

The components of the French Development Agency project include:

- providing financial and technical support to the Heritage House. This support has helped establish the Heritage House’s role as a key institution,
- finalisation of the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) and regulatory plans for the city,
- support and increased activity directed at the Laotian population and private sector, initiated by the process of decentralised cooperation between 1996 and 1998.

As part of the ongoing collaboration with local and international contractors, the project has led to an increase in the number of ancillary projects through:

- the training of artisans and businesses,
- a habitat fund providing material assistance to initiate restoration or maintenance activity to the local population,
- demonstration projects such as the restoration of walkways (e.g. Ban Vat Sene).

This project also had a long-term component as characterised by the realisation of prospective studies on infrastructure, local materials, and the development of tourism.

The Luang Prabang Urban Development Plan has led to further evaluation and activities that have resulted in a second project, greater in scope than the previous: the Luang Prabang Safeguarding and Development Plan, financed by the French Development Agency and launched in 2001.

**Luang Prabang Safeguarding and Development Project (PASS-LP)**

The goal of this project is to implement a development policy that builds on the accomplishments of the first project.

The project comprises three physical components designed to pursue goals of heritage preservation, social impact and economic development, and an institutional component that takes into account other projects in Luang Prabang and seeks to
ensure that the AFD’s work makes sense in the overall context of the city.

These project components are:

- developing ten urban villages concentrated in three priority zones of the safeguarded sector, through the use of communally determined village-contracts,
- restoring or retaining value in buildings, facilities, and important sites through institutional and financial policies that ensure the continuity of their use,
- organising and improving the urban fabric in the safeguarded sector using an integrated approach,
- providing institutional support to the participants in the project, through administrative assistance, training, and measures to improve communications on both the internal and inter-institutional levels.

Furthermore, alongside the activities above, this project also directs forecasting studies on territorial development (e.g., the SCOT and the traffic study carried out by BCEOM) and the creation of long-term management and financial tools (e.g. Heritage Pass).

The three priority action zones of the land-use plan for the safeguarded area, in yellow on the map.
II. A NETWORK OF STAKEHOLDING PARTNERS IN THE PROGRAMME

A. Creating a network of partners

Pooling complementary skills

From the outset, contributions to the cooperation programme established between Chinon and Luang Prabang have been extremely broad in scope. A network of partners with different, but complementary, skills was mobilised around this extensive effort of cooperation. The creation of a network was critical in enabling the programme to benefit from the contributions of the various partners.

The programme had the support of international partners (UNESCO and the European Union), national authorities from the two countries, and local authorities and communities (Central Region of France, the Province of Luang Prabang), and NGOs (CFSI). All played a significant role in the success of this enterprise. Each of the partners contributed greatly, in its own way, to the success of the programme. All of the partners were interconnected financially, politically, and technically.

The importance of the political network has already been mentioned. The political contributors provide a high level of legitimacy to the action programme and have contributed greatly to its dynamism. In the case of the Chinon–Luang Prabang programme, these political partners (UNESCO, the People’s Republic of Laos, the French Republic, the European Union) facilitated the emergence of a network of intent around a common goal, and played a role as facilitators in the implementation of these projects.

The programme also benefited from the support of more “technical” partners like the Université de Tours (IMACOF), the CNRS, the Museum of Natural History, the École d’Avignon and CODEV. The technical partners provided additional know-how and skills for preliminary evaluations as well as during the implementation of the programme. The Chinon Development and City Planning Agency relied heavily on the support of a network of qualified experts in each phase of the project: architects, city planners, hydrologists, and environmentalists, all of whom were integrated in the teams in France and Laos.

The many aspects of decentralised cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang reflect the success of the programme and the ongoing cooperation within a network of partners. The conclusive results of this cooperation are based on significant investment by both communities and on the ability of Chinon to mobilise outside financing. Since then, and prior to the gradual realisation of the project, a number of other contributions were made, thereby increasing the scope and effectiveness of the programme.

Locating financing for cooperation

The search for financing is a key element of decentralised cooperation programmes. The establishment of this type of programme does not mean that the municipality or local French government assumes responsibility for all financing for the programmes put in place. The French authority provides a foreign authority with comprehensive support for development, which is part of the basket of skills provided by the French government to the municipalities. Programme financing is generally a form of co-financing, where requests are made to several institutions at different levels, which then mobilise their budget lines to provide the kinds of skills they are accustomed to providing.

As a result, the search for financing entails the proper evaluation of the needs of the local partner and an awareness of all the elements necessary for the functioning of the system. It assumes there exists within the French institution the necessary mechanism to properly conduct technical evaluations, write proposals, and estimate funding needs. Financing must include investment needs (“concrete” technical projects) as well as human, technical, and operational means, the latter ensuring the dynamism and continuity of the programme. In the case of cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang, the search for financing and the preparation of proposals were supplied, in France, by the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency under the leadership of Mr. Yves Dauge, Member of the Senate and Mayor of Chinon, and UNESCO.

B. Coordination, a key element of success

Simplify complexity

A programme for decentralised cooperation is rarely a homogenous block that grows autonomously in a country. Quite the contrary, especially in the case of Chinon and Luang Prabang, where it assumes a relatively heterogeneous and highly complex form that can evolve and expand in scope.
The job of coordination, therefore, is crucial. The umbrella term “decentralised cooperation programme” encompasses several forms of activity, especially, in our case, the activity of heritage preservation (PSMV), city planning projects (Asia Urbs), a more specialised remediation component (“Humid Zones”), and “social” activities. Each of these activities is covered by the same structure, the Heritage House, but relies on networks of different experts, contractors, and financial backers. In addition there are bilateral cooperation programmes led by the French Development Agency and included within the framework of decentralised cooperation, as well as outside activities that are more conveniently incorporated in a comprehensive approach to national development.

Over the past few years, the city of Luang Prabang has, for example, benefited from a number of development projects financed by international public aid. These include:

- a project to improve the production and supply of drinking water as well as the drainage of Luang Prabang (KFW) in the amount of DM 8,450,
- an integrated urban development project for secondary cities (Asian Development Bank) for US$ 4.35 million, excluding logistical and institutional support,
- a project to assist in the management of waste (PNUD-NORAD) for US$ 6 million, including a percentage for Luang Prabang.

These development projects, although not directly included in the programme of decentralised cooperation, are nonetheless part of an overall development dynamic that must play a role in any attempt at providing consistent services.

Coordination takes place at all levels of activity. It must lead to increased consistency in the philosophies, projects, activities, agendas, and resources of all the partners, but also among the country authorities and outside participants in the programme. Here too the search for consistency shares in a global vision of development for the country and the region, and can help avoid carrying out incompatible projects or those that may have unwanted effects. It also results in time-saving and resource husbandry by avoiding duplication among programmes or the dispersion of activities or priorities.

**Establish reference bodies**

The role of the coordinator is critical to the proper operation of a programme, especially when a large number of participants are involved. However, to be truly effective, this role must be given to clearly identified participants, who are credible and competent (that is, provided with enough human, financial, and technical resources to carry out their responsibilities). Political coordination is a determining factor; as noted earlier, this was provided by UNESCO, the Laotian republic, and political institutions in the province and city of Luang Prabang. Special mention should also be made of the assistance provided by Ms. Minja Yang and Mr. Yves Dauge. From the beginning, technical coordination was supplied in France by the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency and in Laos, by its sister organisation, the Heritage House. This system of parallel coordination allowed participants to remain in contact with the realities on the ground and helped secure relationships with financial backers in France. The organisational proximity of the two structures, both of which provided specialised capabilities, facilitated the task of coordination and ensured an awareness of all operational aspects in France and Laos.
It would be presumptuous to claim that it is necessary to create an equivalent of Luang Prabang’s Heritage House in every country. But it seems that in the present situation, the role played by this highly visible organisation, supplied with the necessary skills and composed largely of local personnel, has been a key factor in the successful operation of the programme.

The role of coordination has quite obviously evolved along with the programme; the growth in the number of participants, both operational and financial, and the growing complexity of its programmes, have had an impact on coordinating bodies in both countries. There has been a sharp increase in the number of personnel at the Heritage House as a result of the introduction of new programmes and the needs of coordination. In France the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency has assumed sole responsibility for management of decentralised cooperation programmes.

### III. FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME

#### A. Internal evaluation

To enable political administrators of the programme to familiarise themselves with the progress of various aspects of the project and the decisions needed to ensure its continuity, evaluation and supervision missions have taken place. These have taken the form of discussion seminars with the Laotian partners, site visits, and contacts with the local population. Under the impetus of the Laotian authorities as well as the heads of international partner organisations and the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency, evaluations were made on a regular basis, reviewing projects from several points of view (political, technical, financial). Technical and financial auditing was provided by Architecte des Bâtiments de France (ABF), (heritage architects associated with the French Services Départementaux de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine (SDAP)) and representatives of the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency.

Since decentralised cooperation requires political consensus, it has been necessary to monitor the political orientation and overall methodology of the programme on an ongoing basis. Ms. Minja Yang, Deputy Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and Mr. Yves Dauge, Senator, and Mayor of Chinon, have, together with their Laotian counterparts, provided follow-up and general monitoring of the programme as it advances. During its monthly meetings, the Local Heritage Committee has tracked the progress of the programme, thereby providing ongoing monitoring and triggering decision-making by the local authorities, both with regard to objectives and the means to achieve them.

The day-to-day evaluations of the programmes and various projects provide a necessary distance from activities and enable those involved to finely calibrate the needs and resources of the different participants during the implementation process. In general they are based on technical issues of feasibility, on actual results compared to forecasts, on cost estimates, etc. Consequently, they serve as the basis for possible alterations to programme activities or, on the contrary, their renewal and expansion.

#### B. External evaluation

More ad hoc, external evaluations are much more substantive and are conducted by external auditors. Aside from evaluation of the projects themselves, these audits can be used to make

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**Eight corrective measures by UNESCO**

Following an assessment by Michel Brodovitch in 2002 in Luang Prabang, UNESCO was notified of the failure to adhere to some of the guidelines established by the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV). UNESCO then introduced eight emergency corrective measures covering work on seawalls by an international cooperation agency, illegal construction in the protected sector, and delays in decision making (see annex 8). These corrective measures were discussed in a reporting seminar held in Luang Prabang in the presence of representatives of UNESCO, the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency, and representatives of the Laotian government and technical advisors in February 2003 (see annex 9).
broad evaluations of the entire programme, its philosophy, its operation, and any possible shortcomings. In the current situation, these evaluations were conducted on two occasions, following the arrival of the French Development Agency, which provided financing. The first took place in 1999, prior to the start of the programme (PAU-LP), the second took place before the initiation of PASS-LP. Based on this second evaluation, conducted by the Group of 8, the programme was modified to introduce new by-laws for the Heritage House. These evaluations complement the ongoing evaluations and are necessary for the success of the programme. Since they are outside the actual framework of activity, auditors are able to introduce proposals that can result in beneficial readjustments, as was the case for the Chinon–Luang Prabang programme.

IV. Training and Skills Transfer

The goal of a cooperation programme, whatever it may be, is not to promote a position of perpetual assistance but rather to establish a system that will eventually be self-managing. Aside from outside intervention, the greatest problem for the programme is its permanence and, therefore, the assumption of autonomy, under the best possible conditions, by administrators and local contractors. It is worthwhile, therefore, approaching the programme on a temporal basis and perceiving the future outside the limitations of the present. A resolution to this problem necessarily entails integrating the issue of skills transfer between international and local participants, and incorporating this as an autonomous activity within the programme.

The cooperation programme between Chinon and Luang Prabang played a large role in these issues, especially through the workshops established during the first years of the programme. The goal was to recreate, within Laotian society, the skills and know-how needed to preserve the city’s architectural environment and heritage. Training was extended to include financial and administrative management of the programme, proposal writing, and the search for funding and technical expertise. Acquisition of these skills is an essential element in turning over management of existing programmes to the Laotian people and the gradual withdrawal of international backers. The programme has made an effort to use and develop the living energies of Laotian society by limiting the involvement of expatriate participants. Today, it is this aspect of the programme that has grown the most.
PART 3

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I. DRAWING UP RULES FOR HERITAGE PROTECTION

A condition for UNESCO WHC involvement in Luang Prabang was the formulation of a regulatory framework for heritage preservation. The rationale behind the creation of this framework was not to slow change or simply protect the status quo, but rather to create a structure that would raise awareness about heritage and encourage inhabitants to see their city and its traditional architecture in a new light, both in terms of its functional and aesthetic qualities. This attitude was reflected in the preparation of Luang Prabang’s Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV), which was informed by the French experience with the Malraux law (*loi Malraux*) and had been successfully implemented in Chinon. The Plan was based on a rigorous methodology developed in concert with all of the participants and serves as a guide for public services, contractors, and inhabitants in their daily work. The present Guide describes the forces that came together to make it happen and outlines the elements that define Luang Prabang’s specific urban characteristics.

A true “orchestrator” behind the creation of the Heritage House, Michel Brodovitch, Architecte des Bâtiments de France (ABF) with the French Services Départementaux de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine (SDAP), has undertaken numerous evaluation and supervisory missions and from the beginning of the project, and has kept a watchful eye on:

- the launching of analytical studies, a prerequisite for getting to know the site (plants, architecture, the road network, etc.),
- the actual preparation of the PSMV, which took into account local social, cultural, and economic factors, and developed criteria for classifying the site, including relationships between the built environment and nature, the urban fabric and morphology, and between the traditional Laotian wooden architecture and colonial architecture.

A. Conducting analytical studies: a prerequisite for getting to know the site
Study on the relationship between the built environment and nature, with regard to the humid zones

The presence of a wide stretch of greenery interspersed with numerous ponds and pools, in the urban environment and near the historic area of the city, raised the question of whether this area was of special interest and should be preserved.

Roles of the Humid Zones
- drainage basins which offset Mekong flooding
- natural drainage
- economic role: fish farming
- ecological reservoir (fauna, flora)
- green areas that are essential parts of the Luang Prabang landscape
The IMACOF, a sub-branch of the University of Tours, specialised in such issues, was approached to conduct the following studies:

- an inventory of the area’s fauna and flora with the support of researchers from the Museum of Natural History of France,
- readings of the water quality and a study of the hydraulic operation of these particular environments (a study of the tributary basins with identification of their perimeters),
- a landscape study,
- a socioeconomic study (an estimation of the economic value of the market gardening activities linked to these environments).

These studies, undertaken in 1997, made it possible to highlight the necessity of preserving urban humid zones areas that are linked to significant economic activities. They also highlighted the function of retention basins, which apart from their primary function also create green areas that are important features of the site. For this reason, a plan to enhance the landscape characteristics (hydraulics, fauna, and flora) was proposed.

The experts also revealed significant, dangerous sources of pollution, which led the Heritage House to focus on remediation problems in urban areas.

**Morphological study**

Due to the strong heritage component of the site, it was important to gather as much existing historical data as possible from the museums in France, as well as in Laos. This study, undertaken by a young architect specialised in historical research, Ms. Amina Sellali-Boukhalfa, made it possible to analyse the urban evolution of the site (superimposition of the village fabric and the grid system), and to provide many indicators of the architectural evolution of the built environment.

**Architectural study**

The architectural study of the traditional buildings highlighted the harmony between the traditional architecture and a way of life. In fact, the ancient buildings feature characteristic dimensions and an interior layout that is closely related to daily life. On the basis of a detailed typological study, four distinct arrangements for wooden pile constructions were highlighted: the single gable house, the single gable house with a veranda, the single gable house with a veranda and a detached kitchen, and the double gable house. These four profiles respect the basic principles of interior distribution, in particular the separation of living quarters (the Bacci room for frequent traditional ceremonies, meals and the bedrooms) and washing quarters (kitchen and bathroom) by a terrace.
above left
PSMV data sheet outlining architectural elements in Luang Prabang

above centre
Architectural rendering

above right
Data sheet describing vegetation found in Luang Prabang

opposite
Regulations governing spatial arrangement (from the PSMV)
B. Graphic and regulatory design of the PSMV

The base map: a graphic aid to fit the needs of the study

One of the main problems encountered in conducting these studies was the creation of a usable base map. The existing graphic data were either incorrect or inadequate, so the Heritage House chose to create a base map by blending the existing information and undertaking an extensive ground survey. The definitive base map, which required considerable work by the project architects, contains all of the indications used to complete the PSMV, studies.

The grid pattern for the base map was made by cross-referencing small aerial photos (source: IETU UNPD Vientiane project, Laos 89002), the incomplete cadastral map from 1972, which has not been updated, and a digital base map derived from the “Mekong Committee” programme underway in Laos.

Relying on the base map completed in this manner, the project architects undertook additional surveys, plot by plot and house by house (apparent plot boundaries in the absence of an up-to-date land register, roof ridges of buildings, indications of small additions and...
garages, of vegetation, footpaths, roads and
overhead networks).

**Data collection phase: plot survey forms**
To get a full picture of the site, an easily
updateable data bank must be created. By
means of this data bank, which must be
based on property limits (the plot unit), it
will then be possible to prepare in-depth
tables synthesizing the results obtained. For
this reason, the contents of the plot survey
questionnaire are important. It must take
into account information that may change
over time and make it possible to highlight
pertinent data and useable indicators in the
in-depth tables (building density, number of
levels of construction, use of buildings, etc.).

**Data analysis and synthesis phase: in-depth tables**
Based on the digital base map, it is possible,
using the data entered for each plot, to
synthesize and prioritise the information
obtained. Dividing data into levels, groups,
or categories, often makes it possible to highlight
problems and limitations, and to ask concrete questions, for example:
- height limits for new buildings,
- introduction of new activities related to
tourism. To what extent is it possible to authorise the development of these activities
without compromising population preservation (definition of an upper limit)?,
- average building capacity and the maximum density that can be authorised
without compromising the site’s heritage and urban unity.

**Proposal development phase**
For the preparation of this document, different
city development scenarios were constructed
based on the results of preliminary studies
(analysis of in-depth tables). In this manner,
the local authorities were able to determine
the primary development, protection, and
enhancement policies for the site.
For the particular case of Luang Prabang,
there was a desire to emphasize the following objectives:
- Respect the local way of life,
- Maintain the role of nature in the city,
- Preserve the village urban fabric,
- Preserve the traditional architecture,
- Promote the site by means of exemplary operations,
- Allow controlled development of the site
tourism and local development).

The Safeguarding and Preservation Plan for
the protected site of the city of Luang Prabang takes into account these objectives. It also serves as a basis for all reflections on management of the site, for example:
- setting up the intervention fund,
- implementation of urban planning in the
framework of village contracts,
- coordination of new contractors,
- management of activities related to the
tourist trade,
- installing the necessary public amenities,
- building footpaths connecting neighbourhoods
and humid zones
- drainage of tributary basins to minimise
pollution of pools and ponds in the humid zones.

The Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) must have the force of law behind it. Once
approved of by the local authorities, it must be
validated by the legislating authorities, that is by
the National Committee for the Preservation of
National, Cultural, Historical, and Natural
Heritage (CNCPNCHN) following presentation
by the Local Heritage Committee (CLP), then be
presented jointly by the ministries concerned
(Ministry of Communications, Transportation,
Postal Services and Construction (MCTPC) and
the Ministry of Information and Culture (MIC))
during cabinet meetings.
Today the heritage bill is being discussed by
the different ministries prior to its passage
before Parliament.
The Safeguarding and Preservation Plan
(PSMV) contains both a regulatory component
having force of law and a more flexible component based on recommendations to provide project guidance, while leaving some flexibility. The overlapping of these two components offers the managers of the Luang Prabang site a vast array of advice, with identifiable and acknowledged sources.
The final Safeguarding and Preservation Plan
(PSMV) for Luang Prabang is comprised of
four volumes:
Regulatory documents binding on third
parties include:
- the regulations drawn up following the
same presentation as the urban regulations
in effect in Laos (French model: three
sections and 15 articles). These regulations
provide legal notice and formalise control
before and after the work. They are
accompanied by a regulatory graphic that
presents a simplified and rapid reading of
the regulations,
- the inventory of historic buildings. Over
600 civil and monastic buildings were listed.
In the category of non-regulatory accompanying
documents and recommendations:
- the presentation report that justifies the
adopted objectives and policies and draws up
an inventory.
the “Recommendations” in 8 parts dealing with architecture, construction materials, the range of authorised colours, roads, enclosures, plants, remediation, and monasteries.

There was a desire to keep the regulatory portion at a strict minimum and to expand the section dealing with recommendations to allow for compromise on a case-by-case, file-by-file basis, between the needs and aspirations of the population resulting from economic development and those related to the protection and preservation of the site.

This global development plan is currently the basis for the local authorities for coordinating all of the international operators playing a role at this site, such as the French Development Agency (AFD), the Asian Development Bank (BAD), Japanese bilateral aid (JICA), German bilateral aid (KFW), and the United Nations (UNDP with NORAD).

It is the Heritage House that is responsible for implementing the plan by offering for each project, whether it is private or public, advice to the owners, and notifying the Local Heritage Committee.

II. ACHIEVING RESULTS

A. Objectives

The measures accompanying a programme are important. UNESCO and the political decision-makers for the decentralised Chinon-Luang Prabang cooperation programme have insisted on the exemplary nature of (concrete and visible) demonstrative operations aimed at the local population.

The objectives were:
- to demonstrate the possibility of restoring ancient buildings in an affordable manner, while showing concretely the possibilities for change and implementing current standards of comfort.
- to produce traditional new buildings that adhere to local identity and use ancient techniques,
- to undertake demonstrative urban planning work,
- to try out remediation techniques that are inexpensive to implement and to operate.

The organisation of project site training for local companies has made it possible to rediscover, with the workers from companies in Luang Prabang, local expertise for the restoration of old wooden buildings (masonry to manufacture and apply lime cement and lime wash, carpentry, joinery).

These experimental project sites were able to draw attention to a work methodology and tactics for handling projects. They provided the opportunity for fruitful consultation with the villagers, and consequently, the opportunity to make any changes that were useful during the development of the project. They also served as a technical and economic “observatory” whose main data were taken into account in the overall management of the site (design details, composition of the lime cements, typical cross-sections recommended for urban planning, etc.).

The final objective was to invite the population to come and visit the regeneration operations to learn about the quality of the accomplishments. Thus, the pilot efforts on historic buildings provided justification for
encouraging the restoration or regeneration of old buildings, as the unit costs for this work were lower than the costs for new construction. This encouragement became tangible when the population aid fund was set up. It resulted in popular participation and remarkable private initiatives.

The conclusive urban planning results also provided the international operators participating at the site with directives for planning with the local population. After having visited urban project sites and learnt about the studies under way, operators like the Asian Development Bank (BAD) and the KFW (a German bilateral cooperation agency) have already taken into account many recommendations made by the Heritage House.

B. Achievements

The achievements involved regeneration as well as new construction. In this context, the Heritage House intervened in operations on religious and civil buildings.

**Achievements tied to the restoration of historic civil buildings**

**A temple, the Vat Pafang**

In March 1999, the Great Venerable Master of Luang Prabang expressed the desire to entrust the Heritage House with the task of restoring the Vat Pafang temple, which had been in danger of falling into ruin. This project formed part of the Luang Prabang Urban Development Project (PAU-LP). The restoration work took place at the project sites, bringing together the Heritage House architects (Kéosangouane Vinnrath and Laurent Rampon), the Laotian Buddhist Federation, and the vat bonzes. The work entailed restoring the that and the vihan, reinforcing the retaining walls, and enhancing the surrounding area. Through this training, it was possible to transfer skills to Laotian companies and to provide the bonzes with basic techniques for restoring and maintaining ancient monastic buildings.

Cost of construction: $128,760
Duration of construction: 12 months

**Construction of a sala and removal of an ancient kouti with a triple gable to the Vat Sene**

At the same time as the Vat Pafang restoration, the Great Venerable Master of Luang Prabang decided to build within the confines of the Vat Sene, where he lives, a “Ho Thammad Ho Tchaik”, a sort of sala, designed for religious celebrations and for storing the monastic furniture of the Luang Prabang temples. Because of the limited space within the vat enclosure and his desire to build this new edifice near the temple, the Great Venerable Master had an ancient kouti with a triple gable taken down and rebuilt behind the temple. For this operation, the Heritage House's mission consisted of preparing building layout simulations and of drawing the plans for the new building. Both operations made it possible, as early as 1999, to institute a close dialogue between the city’s religious authorities and Heritage House, a collaboration which has made it possible to set up new project sites and to make the bonzes aware of their rich heritage.

**Achievements tied to the restoration of historic civil buildings**

**The former Customs and State House**

In 1997, UNESCO and the Central Region decided to join together to implement a project for preserving traditional houses. This project took shape in the form of a triennial commitment by the Central Region to provide €150,000. The first achievement involved the regeneration of...
the former Customs and State House. Several factors guided the choice of this house:
• its location within the inscribed heritage site, in a remarkable setting, where the Namkhan and the Mekong converge,
• this public building is representative of the colonial architecture,
• the main building and its annexes were able to accommodate all of the Heritage House activities.
One of the main challenges with this restoration was to show that it was possible to restore an ancient building in such a way that it fully meets modern needs, without losing any of its heritage value. The architectural project was drawn up in this spirit of utmost respect for the existing structure (type of whitewash, original partition work, etc.). Changes linked to programme requirements, in particular the creation of new openings, were made to blend with the building’s architecture and respect the harmony of its façades. This building illustrates the value of conducting research on whitewashes and coatings in the context of project site training.

**Urban planning achievements**

**Restoring Luang Prabang’s walkways**
The French Development Agency’s (AFD) first funding programme set aside a maximum allowable amount for urban planning achievements. The local authorities wanted to focus on repairing walkways and paths in the old part of the city. The first achievements in September 1999 concerned:
• improvements to the Ban Pakham pathway,
• improvements to the Ban Xieng Mouane pathway,
• improvements to two alleys in Ban Vat Sene.
Heritage House architects designed the projects under the supervision of Michel Brodovitch. All of these facilities include a burnt clay brick pavement and light bollards with an underground power supply.
As far as the two pathways are concerned, a strip of land is left free along both paths so that residents can plant the flowers and shrubs characteristic of the landscaping along small pedestrian thoroughfares in Luang Prabang. The street gutters have a V-shaped trickle channel so that the surface water collected is discharged at an optimal flow rate.
The task of producing traditional construction materials (burnt clay bricks) was assigned to the pottery village a few miles from Luang Prabang. To set up this project site, numerous detailed plans were prepared to ensure precise control over the company’s work and to obtain the visual appearance ultimately desired. Since
then, achievements of this type have been extended to the entire peninsula.

**Street furniture**

In the context of the Asia Urbs European project focused on public markets, the Heritage House implemented pilot projects involving vendor stands that can be dismantled and transported, and wastebaskets.

The stands project aimed at satisfying the needs of the craft market, particularly aesthetic and practical requirements (sturdiness, water-resistance...). Prototypes were designed, with local authorities and vendors providing their input. They were made by a small local business and use local materials (wood, bamboo, etc.). No special tools are required to assemble and move them; maintenance is limited to a coat of paint every two years. They cost €200 each and this cost is met by the Heritage House. They are rented to vendors at a cost that is compatible with their income.

The wastebasket project was aimed at improving the appearance of the markets and waste management. The prototype adopts a practice existing in some villages: two forked wooden branches support a hanging basket from a horizontal basket. This arrangement places the basket at hand level, prevents it from being tipped over, keeps it off the ground and away from moisture, and away from rats and dogs.

A model redesigned by the Heritage House architecture department is installed today in markets and public spaces in the city. It costs very little, approximately €12.

**Remediation achievements**

The need for remediation, that is purification of water polluted by domestic use and wastewater, is significant in Luang Prabang. It increases with population growth. The ponds and humid zones located in lower areas of the city are particularly affected by this domestic “pollution”.

In 2002, the Heritage House’s “Water and Environment” Department conducted a test operation to measure the effects, on a realistic scale, of a water treatment system for a tributary basin, a geographical area that collects all of the water that flows into a stream or a pond. On the site selected, the urban tributary basin of the Boua Kang Bung pond is spread over two and a half hectares. The system implemented treats all domestic wastewater (bathrooms, kitchen, toilet). Rainwater is not directly concerned.

The treatment zone was divided into three areas. The operation presented here treats the first area, approximately half of the area of the tributary basin. This area was particularly unsanitary. It included a very polluted marshy area into which wastewater flowed inopportune from one hundred or so inhabitants spread over fourteen dwellings. This situation was simplified by means of a scale model built by the Heritage House staff, with the support of the specialised company Naturalia Moulages Lao, established in Luang Prabang.

The remediation process can be divided into three stages: wastewater collection, treatment, and dispersion. Collection meant creating the necessary piping to direct all of the wastewater from the dwellings to a collective septic tank, a 30 cubic meter tank for all types of water. The first treatment stage — sedimentation and liquefaction — begins in this tank. With the help of anaerobic bacteria (which live without air), the solid organic matter that has fallen to the bottom of the tank becomes liquefied. This natural operation takes about four to five days for a tank of this volume. Once every one or two
years, the tank’s filter, which stops the floating material (grease, papers, undigested grains), must be cleaned.

The wastewater is then discharged to a “vertical filter bed”. This is comprised primarily of superimposed layers of sand and gravel in which a new biological cleansing operation takes place. Aerobic bacteria (which live in contact with air) digest the organic “pollution load”.

During the third and last stage of treatment, the water flows to the outlet of the “filter bed” into a small pond where the residue of the organic components (about 20% remain at this stage) is absorbed by the aquatic plants and marine animals. Use of this pond is limited; it cannot be used for fish farming or for growing edible plants. In the section of the pond where there are no plants, viruses and bacteria are destroyed by the effects of the sun (ultra-violet radiation).

At the end of this process, the water is dispersed safely. The water purified in this manner returns to the Boua Kang Bung ponds, then to the streams which enter the Mekong; there is no danger of polluting the environment.

This system is simple to set up. It works by gravitation without the use of pumps. It doesn’t require any costly or rare materials, except for the geotextile used in the filter beds, and which is still rare in Laos. The Heritage House wants to make it more readily available to inhabitants who want to tackle operations of this type.

**New construction achievements**

**Construction of the Boua Kang Bung ecomuseum**

During the Humid Zones project, the work with the population highlighted the necessity of promoting public awareness. A good understanding of the humid zones is the best way to guarantee their preservation.

This realisation led to the construction in 2001 of an ecomuseum at the heart of the humid zones.

The site chosen was the Boua Kang Bung site because of its landscape and architectural interest. In fact, it is comprised of two ponds, one of which features a pile dwelling.

As the sanitary conditions of the existing building ruled out a restoration operation, a decision was made to rebuild a building in compliance with the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan regulations on the humid zones. The new construction, designed by the Heritage House architects, is based on one of the models of architectural typology in Luang Prabang. The house is comprised of four islands linked together by walkways. The building materials and techniques used draw on traditional expertise: wooden pile house, wooden shingle roof.

This project site has since inspired private operators to invest in the humid zones, in particular for hotel programmes.
C. Necessary technical support
Methodological framework

Two experts have played a major part in achieving these results.

Architectural component
Michel Brodovitch, Architecte des Bâtiments de France (ABF) with the French Services Départementaux de l’Architecture et du Patrimoine (SDAP), who played a role in:
• making an inventory of the needs in expertise (traditional building expertise and materials),
• identifying historic buildings at risk that can be used for a successful restoration operation and serve as a working basis for project site training: a wooden pile house from 1900 and the main building of the former Customs and State House from 1922,
• supervising and designing restoration or new construction projects

Water and Environment component
Michel Bacchi, a hydrobiologist (Rive Consultants), who supervised the technical design of the different remediation systems implemented:
• individual sanitation with a vertical or horizontal filter bed,
• semi-collective sanitation.

Moreover, Mr. Bacchi encouraged the transfer of skills (in particular by means of the ecomuseum project and explanatory models).

Establishing project site training to restore historic buildings

Without the necessary technical skills and materials, it would not have been possible to conduct a preservation policy aimed at protecting the ancient built heritage.

In order to rediscover local expertise, as well as techniques for manufacturing traditional building materials, the Heritage House called on the skills of the École des Métiers d’Avignon whose mission was:
• to rediscover building expertise (masonry, carpentry, and joinery) and the techniques for manufacturing traditional local materials (lime cement and limewash),
• to ensure the immediate transfer of skills to local companies by organising project site training.

The wooden house in Ban Xieng Mouane provided support for project site training. This house, built by a secular State dignitary around 1900, is one of the finest and largest houses on the peninsula, in the historic centre of Luang Prabang.

Built below the Vat Xieng Mouane, which can be reached directly from the property, it is located in the midst of a garden of tall coconut trees. Because of the quality of its implementation and the construction and ornamental details, it is essential to the city’s heritage. It is for this reason that the house was inscribed on the building inventory, as part of the file to nominate the city for UNESCO’s World Heritage List.

As early as 1996, this house was selected for its exemplary nature: wooden construction, cob and tiles, the usual pathology caused by lack of maintenance, an elegance representative of the local architecture. It was handed over to the project by the local Laotian authorities to provide project site training. The objectives of this project site were:
• to demonstrate the feasibility of large-scale regeneration and the possibility of incorporating new functions (bathroom, for example),
• to provide a showcase for the local heritage: beauty, comfort, use value, relevance of traditional materials,
• to build up workers’ regeneration/restoration skills,
• to provide companies that are candidates for regeneration programmes with concrete experience,
• to compile technical documentation (methods,
courses, charts, etc.) to disseminate knowledge. The restoration work involved:

- underpinning studs and enlarging the building’s footing,
- replacing defective parts of the frame,
- restoring the flat tile roof,
- rebuilding and restoring the house’s cob partitions,
- implementing current comfort standards for buildings (water supply system, electricity, ventilation),
- restoring in an identical manner a terrace providing access to the gallery,
- building an adjoining kitchen, based on an earlier kitchen that had been destroyed.

In 1997 and 1998, four project site groups were organised by the Avignon-based École des Métiers:
- a joinery group supervised by Mr. Le Payet restored the ancient wooden panelling (including the woodwork) and put it back in place following structural consolidation,
- a second project site specialised in wood frame mouldings for doors, windows, and interior partitions,
- the task of a carpentry group supervised by Mr. Le Port was to underpin the wooden studs by means of grafting, repair the frame, and repair the posts on the terrace,
- a masonry group supervised by Mr. Algros repaired the combed plaster (cob mortar on woven bamboo lathwork)

The project site was financed by the European Union. The project site training was the responsibility of the French Ministry of Culture. In all, 16 workers from 7 different companies in Luang Prabang supervised these project sites.

**Improving the manufacturing quality of local materials**

One of the immediate priorities of the programme for protecting the built heritage was to revive good quality local production of burnt clay building materials in (tiles, floor tiles, and bricks). This material has long been used in the city (in particular, burnt clay bricks have been used for pavements)

This component, an essential element in protecting and restoring the built heritage, required the support of specialists in this area, members of a CNRS Laboratory, and in particular, of Anne Schmidt.

The experts conducted tests in a Lyons laboratory and provided technical support on the production sites, as well as a study trip to Vietnam. In this way, local manufacturers had at their disposal all of the recommendations required to improve production.
III. FOCUS ON THE LOCAL POPULATION

The cooperation programme between Chinon and Luang Prabang to promote heritage-based development focuses, above all, on benefits for the local population. Their understanding and adherence to the urban planning and architectural conservation regulations being crucial to the long-term preservation of the heritage value of the site, permanent dialogue with the population has been a major component of the programme.

A. Communication and public awareness

The Heritage House has made communication a top priority both to raise awareness of the population and to keep the different project partners informed. Ensuring permanent contact between the population and the political decision-makers has been one of the main activities of the Heritage House so that information on policies can flow to the people and for the opinion of the citizens to be known to the decision makers.

Constant and daily communication with the population is necessary to address the problem of illegal demolition of historic buildings, felling of trees, or fencing that undermine the site. The Heritage House staff make frequent visits to the villages for discussions with the inhabitants and village leaders on urban conservation and development regulations as a long-term collective interest, endeavouring to guide the inhabitants and investors towards the common goal of site preservation. Instances of illegal construction are recorded and reported to the Local Heritage Committee and to the National Heritage Committee. While the numbers have decreased over the years, they continue to occur. The local team of the Heritage House in addressing these problems make use of the network of contacts developed over the years, and explore possible solutions in preventing future illegal construction.

Resorting to the force of law by the issuance of demolition order or suspension of work has been tried but each time combined with discussions with the owners concerned to reassess and change the building plan during the construction process. These negotiations between the Heritage House and the owners have led to many changes in the construction materials used, as well as in the dimensions and volume of the building.

To communicate the goals and to promote adherence to the guidelines, the Heritage House collaborates with the local newspaper, radio and the national newspaper, as well as by organizing village meetings. It issues a free monthly newsletter on Lao about the programme, which is circulated at the local level. It also produces periodically, an information letter that is intended for decision-makers and donors. Moreover, the Heritage House team has produced simple, educational materials that can be understood by everyone. Further efforts, however must be made in this regard as pressure increase. For each operation, an explanatory notice board in Lao and in French is put up indicating the purpose, cost and duration of the works, and the authorization number.

A permanent exhibition has been organised in the Heritage House. By means of photos and drawings, this exhibition presents the studies and operations undertaken. It also includes an educational explanation on the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) intended for the local population, presented in the form of drawings and games. An educational manual with the main points of the PSMV was prepared and distributed on a wide scale to the local population.
Additionally, meetings that introduce the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan are organised in the villages of the urban zones concerned. Over 2,000 people have benefited from these meetings to learn about this planning tool and to provide their opinion.

The impact of these efforts can be noted by the many hitherto alien concepts that have been absorbed into the Laotian language and now use by the population. Words that are specific to heritage and its protection have now entered in popular discussions and have enabled the population to understand the values and challenges bound with site preservation.

B. Establishing a strategy for dialogue
Public awareness and information dissemination activities based on a strategy for dialogue adopted by the Heritage House have begun to show tangible results.

Close dialogue with the villages
The urban villages have significant autonomy, particularly with regard to the maintenance of some of the public facilities. The creation of urban projects and in particular, of small amenities in the villages (walkways, roads, sidewalks, etc.) requires input from the villagers, at both the level of the design and the execution. The villages have been the client and the Heritage House the contractor for these small public works.

Involvement of the Laotian Buddhist Federation (FBL)
Village life is governed throughout the year by the rhythm of Buddhist celebrations surrounding the local neighbourhood temples. The monks and the villagers ensure the upkeep of the richly decorated temples and monasteries. As some colours are reserved specifically for monasteries (red, black, and gold), just as there are specific construction rules for the layout and orientation of a building, it is indispensable to maintain a close dialogue with the religious leaders and the inhabitants to ensure that Buddhist customs and practices are respected.

At the national level, the religious authority is the Laotian Buddhist Federation (FBL). At the local level, the temples are managed by three people: the
Temple Master (*satout*), the Village Leader, and an elder (Communist Party representative). Whenever the Heritage House has intervened in monastic construction projects, it systematically seeks project approval from the local representatives of the FBL and the Temple authorities.

**Introduction of “village-contracts”**
An original arrangement, a village-contract made between the Temple Master, the Village Leader, the President of the Local Heritage Committee, and the Heritage House, was tried out with success for the restoration of an ancient *kouti*.

This type of contract has served as a model and subsequently generalised for the implementation of the Safeguarding and Development Plan (PASS-LP) financed by the French Development Agency (ADF). It will be applied systematically to future Heritage House undertakings.

**C. Setting up a “Population Aid Fund”**
Past experience of the Heritage House in providing aid to restore and improve housing has demonstrated that the disadvantaged population and the monks, with the help of the villagers, are ready to provide labour for construction work if the Heritage House supplies the materials. Moreover, the successful operations helped show that restoration costs were less than new construction costs. The debate on financial implications is often the main topic in discussions with the population.

Consequently, a decision was made to set up a “bank” of traditional construction materials, prescribed for use within the perimeter covered under the PSMV (tiles, burnt clay bricks and floor-tiles, wood, lime cement, and limewash). The Population Aid Fund was established to provide such building material (wood, lime, and burnt clay materials) with a maximum amount per building, to help the inhabitants restore their house, enabling them to make improvements in hygiene and to introduce modern comforts, while encouraging them to help protect the site. The owner-occupant is supervised by and receives architectural advice from the Heritage House technicians.

The Population Aid Fund has helped reinforce this interactive relationship between the Heritage House and the local population. A true “mainstay” in the plan to protect and enhance the site, the aid fund would not have been possible without solid knowledge of all the issues related to the site. For example, the guidelines that the beneficiaries of the aid are required to respect, cover individual sanitation systems and various urban planning and design details including those for vegetation planting, fencing, renovation of façades, etc. One obstacle to the success of the aid fund mechanism, as well as in the adherence to the PSMV, has been the quality of certain traditional building material since it is evidently not possible to impose upon the population poor quality material nor techniques that cannot be realized by the builders.

Defining criteria for distributing aid and their beneficiaries has been a difficult task as well. An “allocation framework” has to be established beforehand to avoid any possible disputes. In the case of Luang Prabang, due to the need to prevent the loss of heritage buildings, it was decided that anyone with a house in the town’s historical area would be eligible to request for aid without any socio-economic criteria being applied. Only the criteria of architectural interest as indicated in the PSMV inventory are applied. Decisions to allocate or refuse aid, based on the order of priority in which proposals are filed, are made by the Local Heritage Committee in the presence of the village leaders.

The systematic use of the village-contract system was renewed in the French Development Agency’s second finance plan. These village contracts must incorporate support measures through the aid fund. For example, village pathways and alleys will be rehabilitated only if the residents, under the village contract undertake to support the project, in particular by repairing fences, renovating the facade of the buildings, or planting vegetation. This mechanism has proved to strengthen the link between urban and heritage interventions and site protection and enhancement.

The Heritage House has managed to open-up to the local population by providing them with assistance in filing for building permits and in preparing requests for aid funds, as well as in advising them on urban planning regulations, giving technical support for projects to restore and improve housing.
IV. A VISION OF THE CITY OF THE FUTURE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE SURROUNDING RURAL SPACE

A. A development tool:
Territorial Development Plan (SCOT)
With the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan quickly becoming the framework for mobilising numerous important infrastructural and financial projects (AFD, Asian Development Bank, European Union, etc.), the state of the city and living conditions evolved quickly. The problem of determining the overall framework of action arose, as the city’s appeal as a Laotian “showcase” grew. From the outside, it appeared as one of the country’s major tourist destinations and a target of private investment. But from within, problems multiplied, notably those in relation to the migration of population from the neighbouring territories lured by the city’s development.
Today, Luang Prabang must cope with an influx of immigrants, tourists, and investors. All of the indicators show that the exponential curve for tourism development in the region, focused almost exclusively on Luang Prabang, is in its launch stage. The city is on the verge of becoming a centrifuge, which will drain the surrounding countryside and villages. This will result in all of the problems that the migration of peasants towards the city engenders. The equilibrium of the rural economic system and of territorial occupation, upon which the sustained development of the region has been founded through the ages, is therefore threatened. Only if the public asserts its will firmly, will this threat be averted or, at least, limited. It therefore appeared necessary to all the participants to go beyond the sole preoccupation of protecting and enhancing the heritage and the perimeter of the historic city and its immediate outskirts, in order to lay the foundations for a close rapport between heritage protection, urban development, and tourism development on a larger scale.

In 2004, financed by the French Development Agency, a study was initiated to develop a new planning tool to ensure the uniformity of territorial development, and the coordination of policies undertaken in matters of economic development, infrastructures, housing, resettlement and commercial facilities. This instrument is simpler than the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan with regard to procedure, but more complex in the subjects tackled. It was drawn up to ensure harmonious, economical, and responsible development of the city and its region, called the Schema for Coherent Territorial Development of SCOT.

**The Territorial Development Plan (SCOT)**

This plan was developed through a participation and dialogue process by the local actors and decision-makers and therefore became an awareness and action tool for tackling the city’s development problems and opportunities. Consequently, as soon as it was presented, the provincial and national authorities validated the main propositions of the project. Meetings with the decision-makers and the local development actors, organised during the data compilation and diagnosis phase, served as a key instrument in the elaboration of this plan. This process highlighted the vision the inhabitants have of their city as a green heritage city, and their desire to perpetuate this.

The Territorial Development Plan proposes maintaining and reinforcing the centrality of the historic city, avoiding urbanisation of areas at risk to protect the populations, limiting the additional costs associated with development, and preserving the built and natural frameworks which constitute not only the memory and identity of the city, but also its agricultural and economic foundations. The importance of both agriculture and tourism for the welfare of the inhabitants was stressed. Indeed, sustainable development implies the preservation of non-reproducible assets.

The plain, partially liable to flooding, upon
which the city is built, is the only one of its size in a radius of 50 kilometres. Luang Prabang is the capital of a province whose territory is 85% mountainous and in which 90% of the households make their living through agriculture. Even if the city has managed over the past years to diversify its economic foundations, by means of tourism and to a lesser degree services, it is nevertheless true that agriculture is the primary resource of the city’s households, particularly among the poor. This will probably be the case for the next ten years, which is the time period covered by the Territorial Development Plan.

Protecting agricultural areas (rice-fields, cultivated crops on riverbanks, etc.) therefore presents a double challenge: maintaining employment for part of the population while protecting landscapes that constitute the heritage framework of the city and its main comparative advantage.

Managing urbanisation also means reinforcing the efficiency of urban services and facilities. It means encouraging waste collection, limiting intra urban relocation, reducing the costs of expanding and operating networks, reducing the level of pollution, and making facilities more efficient.

On the other hand, this implies greater control over the effects of overcrowding and development (traffic jams, destruction of heritage through urban renewal, etc.)

Consequently, the Territorial Development Plan favours two development axes for urbanisation:

- a development axis towards the South-East, which reflects the current trend in city growth, but channels it and redirects it in order to relieve and limit the urban pressure on the rice-growing plain.
- a second axis, in the medium term, towards the North-East, beginning at the entry point constituted by the bridge on the Nam Khan and which reflects existing urban development.

This plan also sets up reception areas to resettle immigrants arriving from the countryside.

The ultimate objective is to maintain the landscaped framework of the city and at the same time its centrality.

A centrality which is reinforced by the creation of a bipolar centre that is crossed by the Nam Khan, a part of which is comprised of the historic centre and the other part by a centre accommodating new activities, which, in turn, complements those existing on the other bank.

The strategic orientations of the Territorial Development Plan are made tangible through the identification of five short-term and mid-term urban interventions:

**Structuring interventions**

These interventions are to locate major facilities (hospitals, university, shopping centres, etc.) and to identify the main means of access to the city and internal traffic, which will shape the city’s development.

Above all, this entails seizing the opportunities that these decisions provide and weighing them against the effects the choice of these locations will have on the development of the city.

In Luang Prabang, the main structuring
Interventions consist of defining the approaches to the city (by road, air, and river). In this manner, the Territorial Development Plan chooses, from several options, the layout of a peripheral road which will allow heavy vehicles to bypass the city, the location of the bridge on the Mekong, the ports downstream and upstream from the city, and finally, the airport, including in the short term, modification of the orientation of the current airport to avoid flights over the city.

As for internal traffic, the plan proposes protecting rice fields from urbanisation by establishing lane limits and stopping vehicles with more than two wheels from going through the historic centre, particularly tourist buses, by creating reception centres and parking lots, and finally a line of shuttle ferries.

Consolidation interventions

This entails measures to consolidate the historic area and the immediate surroundings, as well as the banks of the Mekong and the Nam Khan to reinforce the existing urban structure and preserve the relationship between the built and the natural environments. Consequently, the Territorial Development Plan defines a “centre space” and a “riverbank space” with a view to consolidation.

“Clearance” interventions

The purpose of clearance interventions is to create new urbanised zones and in particular, new centralities, that are complementary to the centrality of the historic centre. They make it possible to transfer activities that are too big or incompatible with preservation of the historic centre and its atmosphere, and also to energise the entire urban fabric and meet the needs of the population.

The Territorial Development Plan pinpoints four clearance sites, divided in two types of spaces: Central Clearance Spaces and Peripheral Clearance Spaces.

Accommodating the new population

With migration into the city of Luang Prabang expected to continue in the years to come, the SCOT study identified sites to accommodate the needs for new housing and commercial facilities. Situated near areas which are already occupied by unstable, transitional housing, this is to guide and orient the spontaneous movement of development which in any event would be difficult to dislocate.

Taking into account, on the one hand, the urgent necessity of setting up such areas and, on the other hand, the limits of public budgets, the plan calls for these plots to be expropriated, then provided with basic amenities. They would be levelled off and earth roads would be laid out with sanitation networks. With the exception of plots needed for public services, these plots would then be distributed with the obligation to build in the shortest time possible; if not, they would need to be reassigned to avoid speculation.

Landscape Preservation Interventions

In addition to preserving the surrounding hills, the Territorial Development Plan proposes defining the areas that are unsuitable for building, based on three reasons. The first is to maintain the landscape and the historic framework, the second is for reasons of geographical constraints (floods, rugged
landform, etc.), and the third is to preserve the potential of the agricultural land.

**Operational Strategies**

The political and economic circumstances of the last decades have triggered, on the one hand, migration of a large portion of the most influential and educated city dwellers away from the city and the country, and on the other hand, migration of peasants towards the city who are attracted by better paying jobs that are generated by the economic boom from tourism.

The new political and administrative regime must seriously address the current lack of the development framework necessary to face these multifarious problems.

This exodus and subsequent repopulation have made Luang Prabang into a badly managed city, inhabited by a population that settled only recently, has not become rooted, is insensitive to the cultural wealth of the built environment, and for whom the notion of heritage is totally unfamiliar and even incomprehensible.

This situation risks further degradation as the city, faced with a chronic lack of governance (inadequate resources, insufficient civil servants, and organisational difficulties), is confronted with unguided growth accompanied by the exponential development of tourism.

The balance in the rural economic system and territorial occupation, upon which sustainable development of the region has been founded through the ages and which the new governing body was able to preserve, is therefore threatened.

The village network in Laos, more than anywhere else in the world, constitutes the very basis of the system of territorial occupation and of the country’s economy, which is intimately connected to agriculture. It is also a political system in which there are distinct ethnic groups coexisting. From their villages, these ethnic groups share up the land they farm and compete with each other, using their cultural assets and their agricultural and artisan skills.

This arrangement is so strongly embedded in the structure of the land that its ramifications are felt in the heart of the cities themselves. There are very few of these cities and they have small populations. Indeed, cities in Laos are not divided into neighbourhoods, but into villages whose lives revolve around their Vats (temples). These villages have the same organisation or political structure as those in the country. It is this political structure that constitutes the essence of democracy in Laos.

In each village, an elders’ council, comprised of the most senior members of the village, chooses candidates for the posts of leader and the leader’s assistants. They are elected periodically by the village members through universal suffrage.

The central government pays close attention to the requests and reactions of the village representatives. Therefore, any endeavours to regulate the life of the villages and the villagers, the true citizens of Laos, must be undertaken at the level of the local structures in order to be durable. The central government is conscious of this, and in all areas, its main concern is the satisfaction of the villagers. Therefore, the village constitutes the basic framework of social and political life in Luang Prabang, and
projects can take form through dialogue with elected officials. Mobilising the village seems to be the best way of ensuring enforcement of the heritage protection regulations, the primary directive of the Territorial Development Plan.

In this context, the Plan establishes operational strategies focused on the inhabitants, villages, cities, and regions, and a corresponding programme of action whose objectives are:

**For inhabitants**
- To stabilise the settling process of the population by nurturing a sense of belonging,
- To encourage participation in heritage enhancement, by revealing the underlying emotional bonds linking them to this heritage and raising awareness that their economic future depends on this.

**For villages**
- To enhance the distinct image of each village organised around its Vat and consolidate its particular role in the city, to trigger a process whereby the organised community takes over the public space and manages it,
- To encourage the village to take over the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan (PSMV) and the Territorial Development Plan (SCOT), to make it responsible not only for defending and promoting these plans, but also for enforcing them.

**For cities**
- To implement a preservation policy and dynamic management so that it is possible to anticipate real estate speculation generated by tourism development, by claiming for the city public space that is still poorly defined, and also by buying unoccupied land or inexpensive real estate for public programs,
- To establish an effective working framework for public agencies so that they play the role of protagonists and not antagonists in the management of urban and regional development.

**For regions**
- To implement a policy that makes it possible to relieve tourist pressure on Luang Prabang by spreading it over surrounding villages and creating a tourism network linked to the village network.
- To create a tool adapted from the system of the French regional natural parks or the UNESCO Man & Biosphere Programme (MAB) to protect the natural landscape and building heritage by encouraging economic, social, and cultural development, and the quality of life, in particular, through appropriate and sustainable management of natural resources and landscapes.

**B. A programme for the development of periurban agriculture, an operational component of the SCOT**

The Territorial Development Plan, which encourages a sustainable urban development model and maintaining a suitable balance between the different components of the city, has clearly identified urban and periurban agriculture as a key component in this equilibrium.
While making provisions for the protection of urban and periurban agricultural zones, it also proposes an alternative to the classic opposition between urban and rural zones. Here urban planning must not be developed in opposition to rural planning: it must include it.

While legal protection of these zones is essential, it is not enough to shelter them completely from tourism-generated pressure and the consequence of land speculation. Their existence depends to a large extent on their economic viability.

In association with UNESCO, even prior to the definitive approval of the Territorial Development Plan, the Laotian authorities, supported by the city of Chinon, its partner cities of Hofheim in Germany and Gembloux in Belgium and the NGO Agrisud, initiated a reflection and implementation of an operational programme aimed at improving the economic potential of urban and periurban agriculture and at meeting the increasing demand for fresh produce linked to the growth of the city and tourism development.

This project, financed primarily by the European Union, in the context of its Asia Urbs Programme, has started implementation on site at the end of the first semester of 2005, with the following objectives:

- To test innovative urban planning models, bringing together urban and agricultural activity, directly related to the recommendations of SCOT;
- To support agricultural activity by encouraging their competitiveness and their economic performance; the objective is to create and/or strengthen 300 agricultural micro-enterprises,
- To strengthen the quantity, quality, diversity, and relevance of local agricultural products based on demand for the markets of Luang Prabang,
- To develop distribution networks, for example, by creating growers’ groups and commercial contracts with retailers and restaurants,
- To promote environmentally friendly practices in activity related to agricultural production and distribution. This point is essential to ensure the adequate introduction of agricultural activity into an urban context.

C. The appearance of a Regional Natural Park approach

As mentioned previously, apart from maintaining and consolidating existing approaches, the Luang Prabang–Chinon cooperation programme is gradually entering into a new dynamic whose objectives are to ensure preservation and sustainable development on a greater geographic and thematic scale, with a view to restoring the urban/rural balance and to obtaining a better distribution of the development poles over the entire territory.

Today, the city of Luang Prabang, in the midst of a tourism boom, closely resembles a centrifuge that attracts many people from the surrounding countryside. Government policies aimed at combating opium production and restricting the slash and burn or swidden agricultural practice are contributing to this phenomenon of rural exodus. With the natural growth of the rural upland population, commercial forestry among other reasons, and corresponding environmental pressures, these populations can no longer be sustained through traditional practices.

Just as the fragile harmony of the town of Luang Prabang, based on the diffused notions of ambience and atmosphere, is threatened, so is the equilibrium of the rural economic system and territorial occupation, upon which sustainable development through the ages had been based.

This is the case for the tributary basin of the Nam Khan (the main tributary of the Mekong River in Luang Prabang), which despite the presence of dangerous human practices (in particular, in
regard to agriculture and forestry), still provides the opportunity to combine within a territorial project, multiple preservation goals:

- A cultural heritage of universal value that incorporates the World Heritage site of Luang Prabang and is comprised of numerous ethnic groups,
- Elements of biodiversity representative of the biogeographical area in which they exist and of Laos in general (major and minor tributary basins, wetlands, tropical forests, diverse plant and animal species, rich aquatic life, etc.),
- Local activities arising from ethnic diversity based on the natural and cultural heritage (weaving, basketwork, ceramics, iron-working, etc.).

To meet these objectives, the Heritage House, in partnership with UNESCO and the Région Centre (France), is working in collaboration with the Laotian authorities to create a Regional Natural Park covering the Nam Khan tributary basin, aiming for eventual recognition as a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO’s MAB (Man and Biosphere) programme.

Consequently, this means going beyond preoccupations with protecting and promoting the city’s heritage to ensure, in the same way as the Territorial Development Plan (SCOT) does with its dynamic for managing urbanised spaces on the fringes of the city, a linkage between resource management, tourism development, and improving the living conditions of populations on a larger and essentially rural scale.

Therefore, the Regional Natural Park approach proposed is inscribed in the territorial logic initiated by the Territorial Development Plan, and will be developed in a manner which is wholly consistent with and complementary to the tools already used or being developed for Luang Prabang and its surrounding area.

Above all, this means meeting the demand for local development, gathering the participants in the development process, and building consensus with the populations rather than responding to purely environmental concerns.

A young professional volunteer financed by the Région Centre, who has been monitoring progress has worked for several months on setting up a preliminary field study. In particular, she was able to identify the perimeter of study, to collect the initial data, and to identify the initial scope of a future park.

Today, capacity building and the organising of a real project team are needed to finalize the preparation for the opening of a regional natural park on the Nam Khan. This process will provide the methodological support for a survey that will in turn be useful in creating a Biosphere Reserve on this site (UNESCO’s MAB programme) and whose specific objectives are:

- To preserve the natural and cultural diversity of the site,
- To provide test sites for sustainable development, based on the enhancement of territorial specificities, with the goal of improving the living conditions of the population and combating poverty,
- To reinforce the capacities of the local actors and involve the population in endeavours to preserve biodiversity,
- To promote a coherent cross-disciplinary approach to sustainable management of spaces.

To do this, new political and technical partnerships are being formed, beyond the cooperative programme linking the cities of Chinon and Luang Prabang.
A partnership agreement between the Région Centre and the Province of Luang Prabang was signed in September to support and steer this new project, in association with UNESCO. At the technical level, the Loire-Anjou-Touraine Natural Park is providing support and expertise for this operation in association with UNESCO’s Regional Office for Science in Jakarta, and the Division of Ecological Sciences of UNESCO Headquarters.

V. EXTENDING THE MISSION OF THE HERITAGE HOUSE

Ten years after its inscription onto the World Heritage List, the city of Luang Prabang has become a popular tourist destination. The number of foreign visitors has risen considerably, reaching ten thousand in 2004. The rise in tourism introduces economic opportunities for local development but also increases pressure on the city’s cultural and natural heritage. To protect the value of the site, the local and national authorities must identify the resources needed to continue to apply the Safeguarding and Preservation Plan.

Over the past ten years, these resources have been provided primarily through urban restoration and renovation projects conducted by the local Heritage House with the support of various funding sources. With the conclusion of those projects, the challenge facing Laotian authorities will be to identify an autonomous financing mechanism that will help maintain the Heritage House, which is responsible for the application of the PSMV, and promote the redistribution of tourist revenue.

Setting up a system of financing based on tourist revenue is currently being studied. The system under consideration includes a “Heritage–Pass”, which will provide access to the main heritage sites and replace the various forms of fee collection currently in place. Analysing the forms of financing in place in other historic cities in Southeast Asia shows that a broad range of solutions exists: site entrance fees, providing complementary tourist services, and so on. Whichever fee collection system is chosen, it must be:

- adapted to the tourist market, which is characterized by a large number of tourists with limited budgets,
- adapted to the religious nature of the site and absence of large-scale monuments,
- consistent with local and national tourist development strategies, especially the goal of strengthening the private sector,
- realistic from an institutional, operational, and technical point of view, that is adapted to local capabilities and existing fiscal mechanisms,
- strongly educational — documents given to visitors should supply information about the heritage of the city and their responsibility in its long-term preservation.

This system should be in place sometime in 2006.
CONCLUSION
RESULTS

After several years of cooperation, one can objectively evaluate the results of the Luang Prabang programme. Most importantly, the Heritage House, a key result of the programme, has established its legitimacy, serving as a model in Laos and abroad. The Safeguarding and Preservation Plan has also been formally approved by the National Committee for the Conservation of National Cultural, Historic, and Natural Heritage (CNCPCHN) and by the Council of Ministers, and serving as a fundamental tool for site preservation, including of both man-made structures and natural spaces. Moreover, the Laotian Government, through the approval of the PSMV and the creation of the Heritage House, has been able to fulfil its international treaty obligation as signatory to the World Heritage Convention, with a site management plan and a management mechanism.

The effort to increase awareness of heritage conservation among the authorities and the local population has begun to bear fruit, and the reliance on dialogue has contributed to the emergence of a civil society.

A large number of local technicians and labourers have benefited from the transfer of skills through both theoretical and on-the-job training. In addition, improved management of the heritage and urban elements of the site has had economic effects. Among these effects are:

- an increase in tourism resulting from the preservation and improvement of the site,
- the use of locally produced materials,
- the noticeable increase in employment resulting from the growth of tourist activities and local business (a rise in construction, especially restoration projects).

Another key aspect of decentralised cooperation has been the substantive support provided in the coordination among international participants under the authority of the national government of Laos, UNESCO and the local authorities, notably by developing the Luang Prabang Heritage House into a technical and management entity mandated to work with all partners, both national and international, for the protection and enhancement of all aspects of heritage for local development. One can say that despite the numerous activities supported by many donors, a certain level of coherence in the overall development strategy has been ensured through dialogue and a rewarding collaboration.
‘This “experience” is highly significant, for it has been tested in the field and leaves sufficient latitude for “modification” on a case-by-case basis. The example of Luang Prabang is deeply marked by the idea of heritage, but this should not be considered a unique case. On the contrary, it reflects the very broad vision of heritage that has been retained, for it is the people and their way of life that have been the focus of this project.’ Y. D.

Cooperation between the cities of Luang Prabang and Chinon has turned out to be especially fruitful.

Furthermore, because of the local, national, and international dimensions of the programme, there have been numerous official visits of international importance and it received in 2001, the International Cooperation Award from the High Commission for International Cooperation of France.

It is important to emphasize that there is much work to be done in Luang Prabang to anchor the practices of heritage protection and development, on the one hand, and community dialogue, on the other. The evolution of the perception of heritage and working methods are obviously part of a long-term process, which ongoing cooperation should enable us to maintain and consolidate.

**THE FUTURE**

The goal of the Luang Prabang programme for decentralised cooperation was twofold: the achievement of concrete regulatory and operational objectives and the creation of new local entities (the Local Heritage Committee and the Heritage House), which would be capable of ensuring the long-term management and protection of the site. The programme also provided an opportunity to identify and test a specific method of intervention involving the local population in city planning and the improvement of housing stock. Therefore, once the PSMV was in place, the Heritage House, in the context of cooperation with Chinon but also during the search for new financing (led by the French Development Agency, AFD), made use of two specific mechanisms in conducting its activities: the village contract and the population assistance fund. Together, this aid package helped ensure the success of operations conducted within
the framework of decentralised cooperation. As can be seen in the mechanism for implementing decentralised cooperation in Luang Prabang, the realisation of the programme in terms of concrete activities was carried out by the local authorities with the participation of the local population. This ambitious programme was based on a methodological and scientific approach to problem-solving and an ongoing desire to test proposals with the population, especially the public’s position on granting building permits and the planned application on a trial basis of the PSMV.

The ongoing support of UNESCO, under whose auspices the programme was initiated, has been decisive, especially concerning the relationship with the Lao PDR government and other partners and international funding sources. Legitimised by UNESCO and benefiting from the support of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, decentralised cooperation has positioned itself as a unique “decision-making channel” affecting all activity on the site, an essential condition for ensuring consistency. As a result, the relevant decision-makers were able to provide a course of action and act effectively. The concrete results obtained fulfilled the programme’s objectives, and did so within a difficult context. For this was the first example of decentralised cooperation in Laos and the first time a site in Laos had appeared on the World Heritage List, a country that does not possess local administrative structures capable of conducting such a project.

This example of decentralised cooperation has shown that two foreign communities can cooperate in a way that is responsive to local needs. Local decision-makers had wide-ranging experience in the management of their city and this has enabled them to compare points of view and find solutions or compromises acceptable to the population. It was also discovered that the problems of city management in Laos are quite similar to those found in France and that some French site management models (regulatory and operational tools such as city plans, environmental protection plans, labour markets, and so on) can be successfully adapted to Asia’s needs.

There is still much work to be done here, however. Although solid results have been achieved and the mechanisms well established, they remain fragile and assistance from French and international participants is still needed. The focus today, even more so than in the past, is on ways to ensure the long-term success of the programme and the autonomy of the Laotian partners who are responsible for its success. Two ways to make this happen include the proposed visitor’s tax and, of course, the various training efforts for local administrators.

There is perhaps a valuable lesson to be learned here: establishing decentralised cooperation is a long-term effort that requires a significant investment in human, technical, and financial resources. It relies on personal effort, which explains its fragility, as well as its richness. It also represents the intersection of two cultures and the opportunity to weave enduring bonds between them.

Although the results obtained in Luang Prabang over the last few years of cooperation cannot automatically be applied to other mid-size cities in Laos, the experience acquired during these years of cooperation can be used again elsewhere. This applies specifically to:

- principles: the search for sustainable development, population stability, the parallel growth of the city and tourism,
- methodology: the development of a proven action programme “adaptable” to the realities of the terrain, the involvement of the local population, the workshop principle, the development of pilot projects to serve as models, the use of village contracts and a population assistance fund,
- resources: the multidisciplinary international team of the Luang Prabang Heritage House, technical support and the search for funding carried out by the Chinon Development and City Planning Agency in France, the involvement of an expert in charge of methodology, and the participation of international experts to resolve technical difficulties.

Naturally, every community that participates in decentralised cooperation in Laos or elsewhere must face the realities of the country in defining an appropriate programme. The benefits of such a partnership, both in terms of human relations and the exchange of experience, can only serve to encourage other French communities to initiate a similar policy of cooperation and help bring to life genuine solidarity on a global scale. The future will also see the launch of new projects begun at the request of local authorities, with the help of UNESCO, which will lead to the creation of new partnerships across even greater geographical areas.
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Ms. Laurence MORATELLO, Head of Environment and Social Development.
Ms. Sutthiya CHANTAWARANGUL, Bangkok delegation

participants in the Asia Urbs 1 programme
Mr. Bob BALDWIN, First Secretary, Delegation of the European Commission to Laos for the Asia Urbs project
Mr. Vincent ROTGÉ, Asia Urbs Project Coordinator
Ms. Katia SCHULTZ, Officer for DG8

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Mr. Friedrich HAMBURGER, Ambassador of the European Commission in Bangkok
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with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Hubert VÉDRINE, Minister
Mr. Dominique de VILLEPIN, Minister
Mr. Charles JOSSELIN, Secretary of State for Cooperation
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Mr. Michel BARNIER, Minister
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Mr. Jean-Jacques AILLAGON, Minister
Mr. Renaud DONNEDIEU de VABRES, Minister
the directors of the Architecture and Heritage Office:
Mr. François BARRÉ
Ms. Wanda DIEBOLT, and
Mr. Michel CLÉMENT
Ms. Isabelle LONGUET, Secretary for France for the France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement
Mr. Bruno FAVEL, Head of the Office of European and International Activities
Ms. France QUÉMAREC, Officer, Office of European and International Activities
Ms. Marie Noël TOURNOUX, Head of Coordination for the France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement

with the Ministry of Infrastructure
Mr. Bernard PONS, Minister
Mr. Jean-Claude GAYSSOT, Minister
Mr. Gilbert de ROBIEN, Minister
Mr. Dominique PERBEN, Minister
Mr. François DELARUE, Director General of City Planning, Housing, and Construction
Mr. Paul SCHWACH, Director, Office of Land-Use and City Planning
Ms. Catherine BERSANI, Inspector General
Ms. Francine GIBAUD, Head, International Affairs Department
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Mr. Gérard LAROSE
Mr. André POUILLES-DUPLAIX, and
Mr. Étienne WOITELLIER
Mr. Jean-Bernard VÉRON, Director of Asia unit
Mr. Roger GOUDIARD, Director of Asia unit
Ms. Céline BOUGOT-MIANNAY, Geographic Advisor
Mr. Alain ROTBARDT, Geographic Advisor
Mr. Alain HENRY, Director of the Infrastructures and Urban Development unit
Mr. Thierry PAULAIS, Director of Land-Use Planning and Urban Development
Mr. Alexis BONNEL, Director of Infrastructures
Mr. Nils DEVERNOIS, Division of Infrastructures
Mr. Xavier HOANG, Engineer, Infrastructures and Urban Development
M. Victor PAULIN, Officer at Vientiane agency
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Mr. Michel SAPIN, former Minister Delegate for Justice, former Minister of Economy, former Minister of Civil Service and State Reform
Mme Marie-Madeleine MIALOT, Vice-Président for Economy and Employment
Mr. Bernard VALETTE, Vice-President for International Relations
Mr. Jean-Claude Eude, Head, Department of Analysis and Project Planning
Mr. Pascal Meyer, Head, Department of Decentralised Cooperation for Europe, Department of Analysis and Project Planning
Ms. Karine GLOANEC-MAURIN, President Adviser

Lao PDR government
Mr. Somsavath LENGSAVATH, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Chansy PHOSIKHAM, Minister of Finance
Mr. Bounheuang DOUANGPHAHANH, Governor of the Province of Luang Prabang
Mr. Vongchanh PHOMSAVATH, Deputy Governor of the Province of Luang Prabang

Mr. Khamdoua YEKONEUHEUVANG, Deputy Governor of the Province of Luang Prabang
Mr. Bounmi MANNIVONG, Deputy Governor of the Province of Luang Prabang and President of the Local Heritage Committee (1997-2001)

with the National Heritage Committee
The Minister of Information and Culture, President, and all the Ministers members of the Committee.

with the Local Heritage Committee
The Governor and Vice-Governor of the Province of Luang Prabang, and all members of the Committee.

with the Permanent Delegation for UNESCO
H.E. Mr. Soutsakhone PATHAMMAVONG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic to France

with the Lao National Committee for UNESCO
Mr. Phimmamone LEUANGKHAMMA, President
The Vice-Presidents:
Mr. Khamtanh CHANTHALA,
Mr. Bouabane VORAKHOUNE, and
Mr. Bosèngkham VONGDARA
Mr. Heng DAOVANNARY, Secretary
Mr. Khamphanh PHILASAVANH, Secretary

with the city of Chinon
Mr. Yves DAUGE, Member of the Senate and Mayor of Chinon
Mr. Hervé CHABALLIER, Director General of Services

Ms. Lydia ADAMSKI, Assistant to the Mayor

with the city of Hofheim
Ms. Gisela STANG, Mayor
Ms. Bianca SIGG, Assistant to the Mayor
Mr. Berthold PILZ, former GTZ expert, waste expert for the Asia Urbs 1 project

with the city of Gembloux
Mr. Gérard BOUFFIOUX, Mayor
Ms. Claire PARMENTIER, Councillor for North-South Relations

with the Heritage House
Mr. Ouane SIRISACK, Director
Mr. Khamphouii PHOMMAVONG, former Director (1997-2000)
Ms. Manivone THOUMMABOUTH, Assistant Director
Mr. Seune PHETSANGHANE, Special Councillor to UNESCO

Administrative Department
Ms. Soudaphone CHANHTAHONG, Director of Administration
Mr. Soubandith SANGAPHONE, Assistant
Mr. Soulasisith LATTANA, Assistant
Ms. Siviengsom MOUNMEUNGSOM, Mail Officer
Mr. Souphone PHOUNSAVATH, Coordinator at Vientiane
Ms. Manivahne THOUMMABOUTH, Translator
Ms. Bounheung PANIKAI, Housecleaner
Mme Bouakay BOUPHA, Housecleaner
Mr. Soukah PHAXAIYAVONG, Watchman
Mr. Khamtanh MANIPHON, Housecleaner
Mr. VASANA, Housecleaner
at the Boua Kang Bung museum
Financial Department
Mr. Oun HEUN PHONSAYA, Accountant
Ms. Deng PHANOUDETH, Assistant Accountant

Water and Environment Department
Mr. Thong PHILAVANH, Engineer, Head of the Water and Environment Department
Mr. Anda YANGSENXAY, Engineer
Mr. Vienschaleun VIENGPHET, Hydrological Engineer
Ms. Vilayvhane BANOUVONG, Laboratory Technician
Mr. Phetlasy PHANPRADITH, Engineer
Mr. Sengthong LEUYANG, Engineer

Building Permits Department
Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH, Architect, Head of the Building Permits Department
Mr. Oudong THONGSAVATH, Architect
Mr. Thongvanh SOULITH, Architect
Mr. Chanthavong PHANH

Architecture and Urban planning Department
Mr. Simonkham PHANYASAVATH, Architect, Head of the Architecture and Urban planning Department
Mr. Seng THONGLUEYANG, Engineer
Mr. Sengaloune THONGSAVATH, Engineer
Mr. Aphisath PHILAVAN, Architect
Mr. Phoutamala SITHIVONG, Engineer
Mr. Kittisack OUNKHAM
Mr. Vinnalat KEOSANGOUNE
Mr. Vongphachan VONGXAY
Mr. Phommakhot MANICHAN
Mr. Luangvong VIXAY

TIT project
Mr. Rasamy SITTILATH, Local Coordinator of the TIT project
Mr. Souvalith PHOMPADITH, Architect, Intern in charge of the data base
Ms. Keovandy SAVATVONG, Architect, Intern in charge of the data base
Mr. Chimy PHOUNVISAI, Intern

Asia Urbs 2 programme
Mr. Khaothong LUANGCHANDAVONG, Administrative Project Director
Mr. Henk RENES, international Expert, Project Manager
Mr. Khamavong PHONSAI, Agronomist and Economist
Mr. Bounthanong SOUVANNAMETHI, Translator
Mr. Ounheun POUTHACHIT, Assistant international Architects

Mr. François GRECK
Mr. Jean-Christophe MARCHAL
M. Rodolphe GÉRARDI, Ateliers de la péninsule
Mr. Pierre CADOT
Mr. Jean Marc JOURDAIN
Mr. Pascal TRAHAN
Mr. Yushi KAWAGUSHI
Ms. Amina SELLALI-BOUKHALFA
Ms. Catherine GAUDU
Mr. Bart WOUTERS international Experts
Mr. Philippe COLLUCCI, Project Manager
Mr. Laurent RAMPON, Architect, Project Manager AFD
Mr. Emmanuel POUILLE, Architect, Project Manager PASS-LP
Mr. Pierre GUÉDANT, Head of the Department of Water and Environment

Ms. Francis ENGELMANN, Project Manager for Asia Urbs
Ms. Karine Amarine, Head of Training

Interns
Mr. Soulsith LATTANA
Ms. Siviengxam MOUNMEUNGXAM
Ms. Viensouk LIANTHIKOUN
Ms. Juliette SERRE, Advanced Agricultural Technician for Gardens and Parklands
Ms. Amélie THOMAS, DESS, Cooperation
Mr. Julien SELTON, Architecture
Mr. Arnaud VONTOBEL, IMACOF
Mr. Jean GARDEIL, Architecture

Chinon Development and City Planning Agency (ADUC)
the Directors:
Mr. François BARREAU (1995-1998) and
Mr. Marc LAMOUREUX
Ms. Florence PACTEAU, Secretary (1990-2002)
Ms. Cathy SAVOUREY, Head, Decentralised Cooperation
Mr. Felipe DELMONT, Architect
Ms. Chloé CAMPO de MONTAUZON, Officer (1998-2002)
Ms. Aude SIVIGNY, Officer
Ms. Anne-Gaëlle VERDIER, Officer
Ms. Sabrina DUMONT DOUBLE, Assistant
Ms. Valérie GEORGET, Administrative Assistant (1999-2001)
Ms. Sylvie RICHARD, Secretary

with the École des Métiers of Avignon
Mr. Gilles NOURRISSIER, Director
Mr. Roch PAYET, Expert Carpenter
Mr. Marcel LE PORT, Expert Woodworker
Mr. Jean Jacques ALGROS, Head of Technology and Training of the Lime Workshop
Mr. Pascal CANONGE, responsible for expanding the system currently in place

**with CODEV**
Mr. Bernard THOREAU, Secretary
Mr. Louis CLAIR, Light Consultant
Ms. Stéphanie FORTIN, Officer
Mr. Éric DORISON, Engineer, EDF/CODEV
Mr. Stéphane DUCLOS

**with Agrisud International**
Mr. Robert LION, President
Mr. Yvonnick HUET, Director General
Mr. Raphaël VINCHENT, Administrative Financial Director
Mr. François MACAREZ, Agronomist
Mr. Simon BALITEAU, GIS expert

**with the CNRS of Lyon**
Ms. Anne Schmitt

**with IMACOF,**
*Université François-Rabelais in Tours*
Mr. Jean-Pierre BERTON, Director,
Mr. Michel BACCHI, Professor, Expert in Hydrology

**with PNR- LAT**
Mr. Loïc BIDAULT, Director
Mr. Gérard MOULINAS, Director of PNR National Federation
Ms. Eléonore BÉCHAUD, Officer

**with AFVP**
Mr. Jacques GODFRAIN, President
Mr. Dante MONFERRER, Secretary
Mr. Michel DEMARCH, Officer
Mr. Didier NARBUDURI

**with the National Museum of Natural History**
Pr. DUBOIS
Ms. Anne-Marie OHLER
Ms. Sovanmoly HUL, Lecturer

**with the Maison de l’Indochine**
Ms. Patricia JONATHAN, President
Ms. Colette VACQUIER, Head, Public Relations
Mr. Mathieu RIPKA, Customer relations
Annex 1

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE LAO PDR TO UNESCO REQUESTING INTERNATIONAL AID 1995
Monsieur le Directeur Général,

Lors de la mission de M. Yves DAUGE assisté de M. Francis ENGELMANN, effectuée au Laos du 10 au 17 Octobre 1995 à la demande de l’UNESCO, les représentants des Ministères Lao concernés par la protection du patrimoine de la RDP Lao, ont réaffirmé leur volonté de préserver efficacement la ville historique de Luang Prabang et ont fait le point sur les mesures déjà engagées par le Gouvernement de la RDP Lao et les dispositions pertinentes qui restent à prendre en ce sens.

Par la présente, le Gouvernement voudrait informer l’UNESCO des actions qu’il compte poursuivre dans 3 directions:


2) Mettre au point des mécanismes de décision et de contrôle, pour clarifier et rendre plus efficace l’organisation administrative actuelle. Une Commission Nationale Interministérielle du Patrimoine Lao qui sera instituée dans un proche avenir y occupera une place essentielle.

3) Légaliser ce dispositif, pour assurer la stabilité et l’autorité nécessaire à ces mesures. Un projet de loi reprenant les dispositions juridiques les plus importantes pour la protection du patrimoine, sera soumis à l’Assemblée Nationale en 1996.

Ces mesures sont détaillées dans une note technique jointe à la présente lettre.

Même si sa forme volonté de préserver et de mettre en valeur son patrimoine national, le Gouvernement Lao rencontre dans ses efforts d’innombrables difficultés en ce sens, dues au manque de ressources humaines et de moyens financiers.

L’aide technique et financière de l’UNESCO et de la communauté internationale lui est donc nécessaire et vitale, et notamment dans la formation des cadres compétents et la constitution de fonds pour mener à bien ce travail de préservation et de développement de la ville de Luang Prabang.

Le Gouvernement Lao forme un grand espoir que la ville de Luang Prabang puisse être inscrite sur la liste du patrimoine mondial en Décembre 1995. Cette décision lui apportera un soutien décisif dans ses propres efforts de protection de son patrimoine historique.

Vientiane, le 9 Novembre 1995
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

M. Federico Mayor
Directeur Général de l’UNESCO
7, place Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
Annex 2

ARTICLE FROM THE NOUVELLE RÉPUBLIQUE DU CENTRE
ON THE COOPERATION PROJECT
1996
De la Vienne au Mekong

A l'initiative d'Yves Dauge, Chinon va servir d'exemple à une ville royale du Laos pour la sauvegarde de son patrimoine. Sous le regard attentif de l'UNESCO.

Similitudes et transpositions

L'initiative de cette visite revient, en fait, à Yves Dauge, qui s'est lui-même rendu à l'automne dernier à Luang-Prabang, sur les bords du Mékong, pour procéder au classement de cette ancienne capitale royale au sein du patrimoine mondial. En France, quelques sites seulement (comme le mont Saint-Michel ou la cathédrale de Chartres) bénéficient de cette reconnaissance internationale. Au moment où le Laos s'ouvre au tourisme, ce sésame laisse entrevoir à Luang-Prabang un grand rayonnement. Encore faut-il que la cité royale sache préserver ses belles pagodes en bois, ses temples traditionnels et son charme colonial.

C'est là qu'Yves Dauge a eu l'idée de mettre en place une coopération avec la ville de Chinon pour offrir aux laotiens l'expérience de ce qui s'est déjà fait sur les bords de Vienne. Cette initiative a immédiatement reçu le soutien de l'UNESCO et des autorités gouvernementales. « Les deux villes de Chinon et de Luang-Prabang présentent de nombreuses similitudes, réplice Michel Brodovitch, expert à la direction de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme. L'objectif est de transposer là-bas ce qui s'est fait ici pour le secteur sauvegardé. Il s'agit notamment d'associer la valorisation du patrimoine au développement de la cité comme le conseil Yves Dauge.»

Prise de conscience

Sur les bords de Vienne, les fonctionnaires de Luang-Prabang n'ont pas manqué de noter le fort engagement des Chinois pour leur patrimoine. « Ici, les gens sont très attachés au patrimoine, comme Bouonhong Phongpyon, le maire de la ville, a indiqué Pascal Denis, responsable des transports. Chez nous, nous marchons beaucoup et cela permet de mieux voir les belles choses », sage considération.

D'État à État

Placée sous l'égide de l'UNESCO, la coopération technique qui se met en place entre les villes de Chinon et de Luang-Prabang bénéficia du soutien officiel des deux États français et laotiens. Ce mercredi, une réunion de synthèse rassemblera ainsi à Chinon le maire le vice-gouverneur de la province de Luang-Prabang, les hauts fonctionnaires laotiens et divers représentants des ministères de la Culture, de l'Équipement et des Affaires étrangères. Les élus de tout l'arrondissement seront également invités afin d'envisager une coopération plus large de province à province. Dernièrement, la démarche initiée par Yves Dauge a également reçu le soutien de son réseau CODEV (coopération et développement). Le dossier a également été soumis à la commission européenne. « Dans ce projet, la ville de Chinon aura un rôle de conseil, mais son implication financière sera quasi nulle », précise François Barbaux, le directeur de l'Agence de développement et d'urbanisme du Chinois.
Annex 3

CHINON–LUANG PRABANG
DECENTRALISED COOPERATION AGREEMENT
1997
CONVENTION

ENTRE :

La ville de Luang Prabang, RDP LAO, représentée par M. CHANHSY PHOSIKHAM, Gouverneur de la province de Luang Prabang

ET :

La ville de Chinon, France, représentée par M. Yves DAUGE, Député Maire de Chinon

PREAMBULE

Le 2 décembre 1985, à Barlin, le Comité du Patrimoine Mondial a inscrit la ville de Luang Prabang sur la liste des villes du patrimoine mondial, mettant ainsi en évidence le caractère de « valeur universelle exceptionnelle » de cette ville.

Le périmètre urbain de Luang Prabang comprend en effet des paysages naturels et urbains, des zones humides remarquables, et un patrimoine bâti exceptionnel, d'architecte lao et coloniale.

Par la voie de son Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, le Gouvernement de la RDP LAO a demandé au Directeur Général de l'UNESCO le soutien de la communauté internationale, afin de pérenniser l'authenticité et la valeur du patrimoine de Luang Prabang.

En réponse à cette demande, la ville de Luang Prabang, la ville de Chinon et l'UNESCO ont conjointement proposé un projet de coopération qui a été approuvé par le Gouvernement de la RDP LAO le 10 août 1996. Ce projet a également été approuvé par le Gouvernement français et l'Union Européenne qui ont apporté les premiers financements.

La démarche s'appuie sur l'expérience de Chinon dans la sauvegarde et la mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural et paysager, le site chinonais possédant en outre quelques similitudes avec celui de Luang Prabang : berges, de rivières, coteaux, centre urbain dense. La ville de Chinon souhaite mettre ses connaissances à profit pour la préservation d'éléments remarquables du patrimoine, notamment par des assistances techniques et l'ingénierie de montage des projets. En retour, la ville de Chinon bénéficiera de l'expérience pour enrichir sa démarche et ses projets.

Dans ce cadre, la ville de Luang Prabang et la ville de Chinon décident de mettre en place une action de coopération décentralisée visant à la conservation et la mise en valeur de Luang Prabang, objet de la présente Convention.
ARTICLE 1 : OBJET

Le programme prévoit les actions suivantes :

1-1 : Elaboration des textes législatifs sur la Protection du Patrimoine

Des experts prêteront assistance et coopéreront avec les responsables LAO pour l’élaboration de textes législatifs et aideront l’autorité en charge à appliquer la législation, à acquérir la capacité de gérer, préserver et mettre en valeur le patrimoine lao.

1-2 : Elaboration d’un Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur

À l’intérieur du périmètre inscrit au patrimoine mondial, le Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur (PSMV) recensera de manière exhaustive les richesses architecturales et paysagères. Ce document précisera les éléments à protéger, ceux à restaurer et ceux à détruire. Son application sera assumée par un Comité Local du Patrimoine qui statuera sur chaque projet d’aménagement.

1-3 : Formation des cadres lao

Le projet vise à l’appropriation par les autorités et la population lao de leur patrimoine, des capacités à le protéger et à le valoriser. Outre les aspects réglementaires à mettre en place, cela passe par un apprentissage par les fonctionnaires lao de divers principes et notions dans la préservation du patrimoine (monuments, édifices religieux et culturels, habitats, espaces publics, antiquités), des moyens de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur (réglementation, suivi et application des lois, relations avec la population).

Des séminaires de formation se tiendront au LAOS et en FRANCE, avec des fonctionnaires des deux parts. En France, ces séminaires prendront place en particulier à Chinon pour l’étude de son secteur de sauvegarde et des zones protégées. Un chantier école sera par ailleurs organisé.

1-4 : Création de la Maison du Patrimoine

Localisée à Luang Prabang, la Maison du Patrimoine regroupe l’équipe technique permanente du projet. Dirigée conjointement par le Directeur National du Projet (technicien lao) et le Chef de projet (technicien français), cette équipe coordonne les tâches du programme (PSMV, réglementation), assure des prestations d’aménagement et de conseil auprès des habitants, des maîtres d’ouvrage et des services provinciaux. La Maison du Patrimoine est le lieu d’information sur le patrimoine auprès des habitants et des techniciens lao et de pilotage de l’opération et de démonstrations.

1-5 : Lancement d'opération-pilotes

Afin d’associer l’ensemble des autorités lao et la population au programme, des actions de communication et des réhabilitations exemplaires seront rapidement réalisées :
1-5-1- Panneaux d'information concernant les opérations
1-5-2- Actions en direction des habitants pour les inciter à s'adresser à la
   Maison du Patrimoine
1-5-3- Aménagements d'espaces publics
1-5-4- Restauration des berges de rivières et des murs de soutènement
1-5-5- Projets de réhabilitation valorisant l'architecture de l'habitat traditionnel
   Lao dans le cadre d'un fonds d'aide à la population
1-5-5- Fabrication de matériaux traditionnels et particulièrement fabrication
   de tuiles et de briques.
1-5-7- Amélioration des réseaux, par exemple avec l'aide du CODEV :
   - l'enfouissement de lignes électricques
   - l'éclairage public
   - l'alimentation en énergie solaire de la Maison du patrimoine à
     Ban Xieng Mouane
   - l'alimentation électrique par câble immergé dans le Mékong
     du village de Ban Xieng Mene sur la rive droite du Mékong.
   - l'alimentation électrique de villages ruraux
5-1-8 : Réhabilitation des zones humides :
   - conseil aux habitants pour l'installation et l'entretien des
     fosses sceptiques
   - réalisation progressive d'un réseau indépendant de collecte
     des eaux usées
   - mise en valeur par l'aménagement d'un sentier piétonnier

ARTICLE 2 : ROLES ET MISSIONS DES PARTIES

La ville de Luang Prabang et la Ville de Chinon assureront conjointement le montage
du programme, l'élaboration du budget et la gestion administrative et financière de
l'opération.
La ville de Chinon assurera la mobilisation et la coordination des différents
organismes intéressés, la recherche des financements. En outre, la ville de Chinon
apportera elle-même des moyens financiers et une assistance technique, tirant parti
de son expérience dans la sauvegarde et la valorisation du patrimoine bâti et
paysager.
La ville de Luang Prabang mettra à la disposition du programme des éléments
matériels, locaux de la Maison du Patrimoine et des fonctionnaires qualifiés
(architectes, techniciens) et présentera ses besoins pour que le programme se
déroule efficacement.
Une conférence consultative sera organisée entre le Centre du Patrimoine Mondial
de l'UNESCO et le Gouvernement de la RDP LAO au moins une fois par an pour
evaluer les progrès du programme et pour ajuster le programme de travail pour les
phases suivantes.

ARTICLE 3 : DESTINATION DES EQUIPEMENTS ET MATERIELS

Tous les équipements et matériels qui seront achetés par le projet seront utilisés
spécifiquement dans les activités du projet. En fin de projet, les équipements et
matériels seront remis à la ville de Luang Prabang. En cas d'apport d'aide extérieure
en matériel, la ville de Luang Prabang assurera les facilités prescrites par les lois et
règlements de la RDP LAO. Le projet assurera également les conditions de mise en place du matériel.

ARTICLES 4 : FINANCES

Un programme détaillé ainsi qu'un budget pour chaque action seront arrêtés en commun pour chaque année au cours du dernier trimestre précédent.

ARTICLE 5 : DUREE DU PROJET

La réalisation du projet se déroulera sur 3 ans à partir de la date de la signature de la présente Convention. La durée du projet peut être prorogée avec l’accord unanime des deux parties signataires de cette Convention.

ARTICLE 6 : DIFFERENTS

En cas d'actions et d'opinions différentes durant l'application ou dans l'interprétation de la présente Convention, des solutions à l'amiable seront recherchées. Si aucune solution ne peut être trouvée, le différent sera soumis au Comité du Patrimoine Culturel, Historique et Naturel National et si le dit Comité est incapable d'apporter une solution, le différent sera soumis au Gouvernement de la RDP LAO pour considération conformément à la législation lao.

ARTICLE 7 :

Cette convention est rédigée en deux langues, lao et français qui ont même valeur.

Fait à Luang Prabang 04 AUG 1997

Ville de Chinon

[Signature]

[Seal]
Annex 4

CHINON–LUANG PRABANG
DECENTRALISED COOPERATION AGREEMENT
2001
CONVENTION DE COOPERATION DECENTRALISEE
CHINON / LUANG PRABANG

Entre
La ville de Luang Prabang, RDP Lao,
Représentée par Monsieur Chansy PHOSIKHAM,
Gouverneur de la Province de Luang Prabang ;

Et
La ville de Chinon, France,
Représentée par Monsieur Yves DAUGE, Député Maire de Chinon ;

IL EST CONVENU CE QUI SUIVT

PREAMBULE

En décembre 1995, la ville de Luang Prabang a été inscrite sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO en raison de sa "valeur universelle exceptionnelle" née :
• de la fusion réussie qui s'est opérée entre les structures architecturales et urbaines traditionnelles laos et celles issues du style colonial français de la fin du XIXe et du début du XXe siècle ;
• de la relation harmonieuse qui s'est créée entre l'environnement bâti et l'environnement naturel.

A cette occasion, le Gouvernement de la RDP Lao, par l'intermédiaire de son Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, a sollicité l'aide du Directeur général de l'UNESCO, pour obtenir le soutien de la communauté internationale dans sa volonté de pérenniser l'authenticité et la valeur du patrimoine de Luang Prabang.

En réponse à cette demande, l'UNESCO et le gouvernement français ont sollicité la Ville de Chinon qui a accepté d'apporter son expérience.

La ville de Luang Prabang, la Ville de Chinon et l'UNESCO ont conjointement élaboré un projet de coopération visant à la conservation et à la mise en valeur de Luang Prabang, qui a été approuvé par le Gouvernement de la RDP Lao le 10 août Convention LPB et Chinon
1996. Ce projet a également été approuvé par le Gouvernement Français et l’Union Européenne qui ont apporté les premiers financements.

Une Convention de Coopération a été signée par les deux parties le 4 août 1997 pour une durée de trois ans au cours de laquelle ont été menées les principales opérations suivantes :

- Avis architectural sur les demandes d’autorisation de travaux
- Réalisation d’un Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur
- Réalisation d’aménagements urbains démonstratifs
- Restauration d’édifices historiques
- Illumination de monuments
- Fonds d’aide à la population
- Formation en service de techniciens et architectes

Les deux villes partenaires souhaitant reconduire leur engagement réciproque avec l’appui de l’UNESCO, de l’Union Européenne, du Gouvernement Français, de l’Agence Française de Développement et de la Région CENTRE, la présente Convention a pour objet de préciser les conditions selon lesquelles seront poursuivies les actions amorcées dans le cadre de ce programme de coopération décentralisée, en conformité avec l’article 5 de la Convention de l’UNESCO de 1972 pour la Protection du Patrimoine Mondial, Culturel et Naturel. Elle constitue à la fois une déclaration d’engagement réciproque de collaboration et le cadre contractuel dans lequel s’inscrivent toutes les actions de coopération qui seront initiées entre les parties au cours de la durée de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 1 : Objet

Dans le cadre du Programme de Protection et de Mise en Valeur du patrimoine de Luang Prabang, RDP Lao, les deux parties s’engagent à :

1.1 Poursuivre l’effort d’élaboration des textes législatifs sur la protection du patrimoine.

Des experts prêteront assistance et coopéreront avec les responsables laos pour l’élaboration de textes législatifs et aideront l’autorité en charge à
appliquer la législation, à acquérir la capacité de gérer, préserver et mettre en
valeur le patrimoine lao.

1.2 Soutenir l'application et la mise à jour permanente du Plan de Sauvegarde et
de Mise en Valeur élaboré dans le cadre de la convention de coopération de
1997, assumée par le Comité Local du Patrimoine de Luang Prabang.

1.3 Poursuivre et renforcer la formation des cadres laos visant à assurer
pleinement l'appropriation par les autorités et la population lao des
techniques de conservation, de mise en valeur et de gestion de leur
patrimoine.

Tous les efforts seront mis en œuvre pour organiser, au Laos ou en France,
des sessions de formation technique et adaptées aux besoins des services
concernés (gestion / administration / finances ...)

1.4 Aider à la pérennisation de la " Maison du Patrimoine " par la formalisation de
son statut juridique et par l'expérimentation puis la mise en place de
dispositifs d'autofinancement.

1.5 Soutenir les actions de la " Maison du Patrimoine " dans le cadre de ses
missions permanentes :

- de conseil aux habitants
- de mise à jour et de suivi du PSMV
- du suivi des permis de construire
- de coordination et de conseil de liens ensemble des partenaires locaux,
nationaux et internationaux intervenant dans la ville de Luang Prabang
afin de veiller à la conformité des projets et de leur impact dans le site
inscrit au patrimoine mondial de l'humanité.

1.6 Identifier des projets et rechercher leur financement auprès des instances
internationales susceptibles de participer à la protection et à la mise en valeur
du patrimoine et du site de Luang Prabang.
ARTICLE 2 : Rôles et missions des parties

2.1 a. La ville de Luang Prabang et la ville de Chinon assureront conjointement l'élaboration de ce programme de coopération et de ses différentes composantes.
b. L'élaboration du budget et la gestion administrative et financière du programme seront assurées par la ville de Luang Prabang avec le soutien de la ville de Chinon.
c. La ville de Chinon et la ville de Luang Prabang assureront conjointement la recherche des financements et la coordination des différents organismes concernés,

2.2 La ville de Chinon par l'intermédiaire de l'ADUC, apportera elle-même une assistance technique, tirant ainsi parti de son expérience dans la sauvegarde et la valorisation du patrimoine bâti et paysager. Le programme des actions d'assistance technique sera élaboré en concertation avec la ville de Luang Prabang. Les termes de référence de tous les experts devront intervenir à Chinon ou Luang Prabang devront être acceptés par les deux parties.

2.3 La ville de Luang Prabang mettra les locaux de la Maison du Patrimoine, du personnel qualifié, et tous les équipements, à la disposition du programme. Elle veillera aussi à la réalisation de toutes les démarches administratives nécessaires pour l'obtention des visas des experts et stagiaires éventuels du programme. Elle veillera aussi à la réalisation de toutes les démarches administratives nécessaires pour l'obtention des visas des experts et stagiaire éventuels du programme.

2.4 La présente convention de coopération est réputée être exempt de toutes taxes et impôts s'agissant de dons bilatéraux et multilatéraux au profit de la ville de Luang Prabang et de sa population. La ville de Luang Prabang veillera pendant la durée de l'exécution de la présente convention à l'établissement de toutes les démarches administratives nécessaires.

2.5 Une conférence consultative sera organisée par les parties signataires de la présente convention, sous l'égide du Centre du patrimoine mondial de
l'UNESCO et avec la participation de l'Union Européenne, du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères Français, de l'Agence Française de Développement et de la Région CENTRE, au moins une fois par an pour évaluer les progrès du programme et pour ajuster le programme de travail pour les phases suivantes. Les autorités provinciales et nationales seront conviées à participer à cette rencontre, ainsi que les partenaires internationaux aussi souvent que nécessaire.

ARTICLE 3 : Destination des équipements et matériels

Tous les équipements et matériels qui seront achetés par le projet seront, comme ceux qui ont été acquis à l'occasion des projets précédents, utilisés spécifiquement dans les activités du projet. En fin de projet, les équipements et matériels seront remis à la ville de Luang Prabang. En cas d'apport d'aide extérieure en matériel, la ville de Luang Prabang assurera les facilités prescrites par les lois et règlements de la RDP Lao, notamment en termes d'obtention de visa, de libre importation, d'exonération fiscale, etc.... Le projet assurera également les conditions de mise en place du matériel.

ARTICLE 4 : Finances

Le budget initial de la coopération décentralisée est fixé à un montant de 792 408.37 EUROS financés par la région centre et le programme UE/ASIA/ URBS. Un budget global indicatif est joint en annexe et porte sur plusieurs programmes de financement. Un programme détaillé, ainsi qu'un budget pour chaque action, seront arrêtés en commun pour chaque année, au cours du dernier trimestre précédent la mise en œuvre dudit programme.

Si d'autres financement venaient à être obtenus par CHINON pendant la durée de la présente convention, ceux-ci viendraient en complément du budget initial qui serait alors réactualisé.

ARTICLE 5 : Durée du projet
La présente convention est conclue pour deux ans à partir de la date de la signature du document. Cette durée peut être prorogée avec l'accord des deux parties signataires de cette Convention.

ARTICLE 6 : Différends

En cas de litiges les parties s'efforceront de bonne foi de trouver un règlement à l'amiable. Au cas où il ne serait pas possible de parvenir à un tel règlement, tout litige né de la présente convention ou s'y rapportant sera tranché par voie d'arbitrage. La sentence arbitrale qui liera les parties sera rendue par un arbitre unique nommé d'un commun accord, ou, à défaut d'un tel accord, par le Président de la Cour Internationale de justice à la demande d'une des parties.

Fait à Luang Prabang le 12 novembre 2001

Pour la ville de Chinon

[Signature]
Député Maire de Chinon

[Signature]
Gouverneur de la province de Luang Prabang

PJ : Bilan provisionnel indicatif des financements du programme de coopération décentralisée
Convention LPR et Chinon
នៅសុងពេលខាងមុខ និងនៅពេលខាងក្រោម

ម៉ាស៊ីន

ព្រះអង្គមហោត្សត្រ – ស. ប. ប. លោត
និងព្រះអង្គមហោត្រូវ – ស. ស៊ី. ស. ផ្លូត

និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ трехដឺង និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច

និង

ព្រះអង្គមហោត្រូវ – មន្ត្រីសម្តេច
និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ трехដឺង

ប្រការពីរឿងខាងក្រោយនេះ

ប្រការ

នៅយប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ខែមិថិ墟 ថ្ងៃទី ១០ រាល់ ត្រូវតែធ្វើឱ្យជំនួសក្នុងស្ថានភាពនិងស្ថានភាពលេខីនីយងតម្រូវការសិក្សាជំនួសក្នុងស្ថានភាពលេខីនីយការ ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XIX និងសិក្សាសម្តេច XX

ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XIX សហរដ្ឋចុងក្រោយ និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ threeដឺង

ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XX សហរដ្ឋចុងក្រោយ និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ threeដឺង

នៅរយៈពេលនេះ និងឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ថ្ងៃទី ១០ និងថ្ងៃទី ១១ រាល់ ត្រូវតែធ្វើឱ្យជំនួសក្នុងស្ថានភាពនិងស្ថានភាពលេខីនីយការ ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XIX និងសិក្សាសម្តេច XX

ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XIX សហរដ្ឋចុងក្រោយ និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ threeដឺង

ប្រការសិក្សាសម្តេច XX សហរដ្ឋចុងក្រោយ និងអន្តរាជសម្តេច ញ៉ាងតុលា និងអន្តរាជឆ្នេរ threeដឺង
• ចំពោះអ្នកប្រការកំពុងប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាយ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។
• ចំពោះអ្នកប្រការកំពុងប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាក្លែងមានបញ្ហា។
• ប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាក្លែងសុខភាពជាយ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។
• ប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាក្លែងសុខភាពជាយ្តល់មានបញ្ហា។

លោកៗទេបញ្ហាមិនប្រការទេមិនប្រការមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាយ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។
នាងសូតតាមរយៈតែតាមរយៈមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។

លោកៗទេបញ្ហាមិនប្រការទេមិនប្រការមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។
នាងសូតតាមរយៈតែតាមរយៈមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។

លោកៗទេបញ្ហាមិនប្រការទេមិនប្រការមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។
នាងសូតតាមរយៈតែតាមរយៈមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនមានបញ្ហា។

ទំព័រ 1 : សូតតាមរយៈតែតាមរយៈ

ប្រការទេមិនប្រការមិនប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនបញ្ហា។

1.1 ប្រឈមសិលធម៌ដែលមានសុខភាពជាឯ្តល់មិនបញ្ហា។

1.2 សូតតាមរយៈតែតាមរយៈ

1.3 សូតតាមរយៈ.

1.4 សូតតាមរយៈ.
1.5 ប្រការិការណ៍នៅពេលដែលក្រុម១១, ក្រុម១២, ក្រុម១៣ និងក្រុម១៤ ត្រូវបានអនុម័តការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមដ៏១៣ ក្រុមដ៏១២ ក្រុមដ៏១១ ។ ១.៦ ក្រុម១៥, ក្រុម១៦, ក្រុម១៧, ក្រុម១៨, ក្រុម១៩, ក្រុម២០ និងក្រុម២១ ត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយប្រការិការណ៍នៅពេលដែលក្រុម១៩, ក្រុម២០, ក្រុម២១ ត្រូវបានអនុម័តការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមដ៏២១ ក្រុមដ៏២០ ក្រុមដ៏១៩ ។

ប្រការិការណ៍ ២ : ការសម្រាប់និងការរំលប់ទិន្ននៃការប្រការិការណ៍

២.១ ក្រុម២២ និងក្រុម២៣ ត្រូវបានអនុម័តការប្រការិការណ៍ ២ ការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមដ៏២៣ ក្រុមដ៏២២ ។ ២.២ ការសម្រាប់និងការរំលប់ទិន្ននៃការប្រការិការណ៍ ២ ការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមដ៏២២ ក្រុមដ៏២៣ ។ ២.៣ ការសម្រាប់និងការរំលប់ទិន្ននៃការប្រការិការណ៍ ២ ការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមដ៏២៣ ។

នៅក្នុងការកែប្រែប្រែប្រែក្រុមអនុវត្តន៍។
2.5 ក្នុងរយៈពេលរៀនពារព័ន្ធអត្តបទធន៍ និងធ្វើទូទៅព័ត៌មានដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សាដោយព័ត៌មាន និងធ្វើទូទៅដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ប្រសិនបើពិត្យុនៃប្រយោគសារព័ត៌មានដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះសូមទទួលបញ្ចូលគិតថ្លៃដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។

ប្លង់ 3: ស្រីស្រុកនយោបាញ និងស្រុកជាតិ

ស្រីស្រុកនយោបាញ និងស្រុកជាតិ ដែលមានក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា៧ និងធ្វើទូទៅ ដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ ដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ ដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ ដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។ ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ ដោយគិតថ្លៃនេះ។

ប្លង់ 4: ការធ្វើទូទៅ និងធ្វើទូទៅ

ប្លង់ 5: ការសិក្សាមួយរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ

ប្លង់ 6: ក្រុមហ៊ុនសិក្សា និងធ្វើទូទៅ
ក្នុងឈ្មោះព័ត៌មានខាងក្រោម តំណាងស្ថានភាពសម្រាប់ការបង្កើតការងារនេះបានដូចជាដូច្នេះដោយការប្រការឈ្មោះសារធាតុនៃការងារនេះ។

ថ្ងៃទី 12 ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ 2001

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Annex 5

CHINON–LUANG PRABANG
DECENTRALISED COOPERATION AGREEMENT
2004
CONVENTION DE COOPERATION DECENTRALISEE
CHINON / LUANG PRABANG

Entre
La ville de Luang Prabang, RDP Lao,
Représentée par Monsieur Bounheuang DOUANPHACHANH,
Gouverneur de la Province de Luang Prabang ;

Et
La ville de Chinon, France,
Représentée par Monsieur Yves DAUGE, Sénateur Maire de Chinon ;

IL EST CONVENU CE QUI SUIVIT

PREAMBULE

En décembre 1995, la ville de Luang Prabang a été inscrite sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO en raison de sa "valeur universelle exceptionnelle" née :
- de la fusion réussie qui s'est opérée entre les structures architecturales et urbaines traditionnelles laos et celles issues du style colonial français de la fin du XIXe et du début du XXe siècle ;
- de la relation harmonieuse qui s'est créée entre l'environnement bâti et l'environnement naturel.

A cette occasion, le Gouvernement de la RDP Lao, par l'intermédiaire de son Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, a sollicité l'aide du Directeur général de l'UNESCO, pour obtenir le soutien de la communauté internationale dans sa volonté de pérenniser l'authenticité et la valeur du patrimoine de Luang Prabang.

En réponse à cette demande, l'UNESCO et le gouvernement français ont sollicité la Ville de Chinon qui a accepté d'apporter son expérience.

La ville de Luang Prabang, la Ville de Chinon et l'UNESCO ont conjointement élaboré un projet de coopération visant à la conservation et à la mise en valeur de Luang Prabang, qui a été approuvé par le Gouvernement de la RDP Lao le 10 août 1996. Ce projet a également été approuvé par le Gouvernement Français et l'Union Européenne qui ont apporté les premiers financements.
Une Convention de Coopération a été signée par les deux parties le 4 août 1997 pour une durée de trois ans au cours de laquelle ont été menées les principales opérations suivantes :
- Avis architectural sur les demandes d’autorisation de travaux
- Réalisation d’un Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur
- Réalisation d’aménagements urbains démonstratifs
- Restauration d’édifices historiques
- Illumination de monuments
- Fonds d’aide à la population
- Formation en service de techniciens et architectes

Cette convention a été renouvelée le 12 novembre 2001 pour une durée de deux ans durant laquelle les principales actions suivantes ont été menées :

- Elaboration de textes législatifs sur la protection et la gestion du Patrimoine.
- Formation et Transfert de compétences à destination des cadres lao.
- Application et mise à jour du PSMV
- Soutien technique, logistique, administratif et financier à la Maison du Patrimoine.
- Identification, élaboration et recherches de financements de projets.
- Réalisation du programme Zones Humides
- Réalisation du programme européen Asia-Urbs

Les deux villes partenaires souhaitant reconduire leur engagement réciproque avec l’appui de l’UNESCO, de l’Union Européenne, du Gouvernement Français, de l’Agence Française de Développement et de la Région CENTRE, la présente Convention a pour objet de préciser les conditions selon lesquelles seront poursuivies les actions amorcées dans le cadre de ce programme de coopération décentralisée, en conformité avec l’article 5 de la Convention de l’UNESCO de 1972 pour la Protection du Patrimoine Mondial, Culturel et Naturel. Elle constitue à la fois une déclaration d’engagement réciproque de collaboration et le cadre contractuel dans lequel s’inscriront toutes les actions de coopération qui seront initiées entre les parties au cours de la durée de la présente Convention.

**ARTICLE 1 : Objet**

Dans le cadre du Programme de Protection et de Mise en Valeur du patrimoine de Luang Prabang, RDP Lao, les deux parties s’engagent à :

Convention de Coopération Décentralisée Chinon-Luang Prabang 2004

2/6
1.1 Poursuivre l’effort de pérennisation de la structure publique en charge de la protection et de la gestion du Patrimoine de Luang Prabang, la « Maison du Patrimoine ».
Des experts prêteront assistance et coopéreront avec les responsables laos pour l’élaboration de dispositifs d’autofinancements, et aideront l’autorité en charge à acquérir la capacité de recouvrer, gérer, et utiliser les fonds issus de ces dispositifs.
Les experts prêteront par ailleurs une assistance juridique aux autorités en charge pour le renouvellement des statuts de la MDP.

1.2 Poursuivre l’effort de planification et de gestion du territoire luang prabanais.
Des experts, missionnés conjointement par les autorités laos, la ville de Chinon et l’Agence Française de Développement dans le cadre du programme « PASS-LP » financé par l’AFD, réaliseront à cette fin le Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale de Luang Prabang.

1.3 Renforcer les moyens humains de la MDP. Le Programme de Coopération Décentralisée mettra à disposition de la MDP un correspondant de la Coopération Décentralisée pour la durée de cette convention.

1.4 Soutenir l’application et la mise à jour permanente du Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur élabore dans le cadre de la convention de coopération de 1997, assumée par le Comité Local du Patrimoine de Luang Prabang.
Soutenir les actions de la "Maison du Patrimoine" dans le cadre de ses missions permanentes :
- de conseil aux habitants
- de suivi des permis de construire
- de coordination et de conseil de l’ensemble des partenaires locaux, nationaux et internationaux intervenant dans la ville de Luang Prabang afin de veiller à la conformité des projets et de leur impact dans le site inscrit au patrimoine mondial de l’humanité.

1.5 Poursuivre et renforcer la formation des cadres laos visant à assurer pleinement l’appropriation par les autorités et la population lao des techniques de conservation, de mise en valeur et de gestion de leur patrimoine.

Tous les efforts seront mis en œuvre pour organiser, au Laos ou en France, des sessions de formation technique et adaptées aux besoins des services concernés (gestion / administration / finances ...).
1.6 Identifier des projets et rechercher leur financement auprès des instances internationales susceptibles de participer à la protection et à la mise en valeur du patrimoine et du site de Luang Prabang.

ARTICLE 2 : Rôles et missions des parties

2.1 a La ville de Luang Prabang et la ville de Chinon assureront conjointement l'élaboration de ce programme de coopération et de ses différentes composantes.

b. L'élaboration du budget et la gestion administrative et financière du programme seront assurées conjointement par la ville de Luang Prabang et la ville de Chinon.

c. La ville de Chinon et la ville de Luang Prabang assureront conjointement la recherche des financements ainsi que la mobilisation et la coordination des différents organismes concernés.

2.2 La ville de Chinon, par l'intermédiaire de l'ADUC, apportera elle-même une assistance technique, tirant ainsi parti de son expérience dans la sauvegarde et la valorisation du patrimoine bâti et paysager.

2.3 La ville de Luang Prabang s'engage à faire respecter les dispositions du P S M V, notamment en ce qui concerne les constructions illicites, contraires à l'esprit et à la règle en matière de protection du Patrimoine. La ville de Luang Prabang s'engage à faire procéder, dans les cas les plus graves, à la destruction des ouvrages incriminés.

2.4 La ville de Luang Prabang s'engage à mettre en place, dans un délai de six mois et avec l'assistance de la ville de Chinon, les dispositifs fiscaux et légaux nécessaires à l'autofinancement de la Maison du Patrimoine, notamment par le biais d'une taxe de séjour acquittée par les touristes visitant la ville et reversée selon des modalités et des parts qui seront à définir à la Maison du Patrimoine.

2.5 La ville de Luang Prabang mettra les locaux de la Maison du Patrimoine, du Personnel qualifié, et tous les équipements, à la disposition du programme. Elle veillera aussi à la réalisation de toutes les démarches administratives nécessaires pour l'obtention des visas des experts et stagiaires éventuels du programme.

2.6 La présente convention de coopération est réputée être exempte de toutes taxes et impôts s'agissant de dons bilatéraux & multilatéraux au profit de la ville de Luang Prabang et de sa population. La ville de Luang Prabang veillera pendant la durée de l'exécution de
la présente convention à l'établissement de toutes les démarches administratives nécessaires.

2.7 Une conférence consultative sera organisée par les parties signataires de la présente convention, sous l'égide du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO et avec la participation de l'Union Européenne, du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères Français, de l'Agence Française de Développement et de la Région CENTRE, au moins une fois par an pour évaluer les progrès du programme et pour ajuster le programme de travail pour les phases suivantes. Les autorités provinciales et nationales seront conviées à participer à cette rencontre, ainsi que les partenaires internationaux aussi souvent que nécessaire.

ARTICLE 3 : Destination des équipements et matériels

Tous les équipements et matériels qui seront achetés par le projet seront, comme ceux qui ont été acquis à l'occasion des projets précédents, utilisés spécifiquement dans les activités du projet. En cas d'apport d'aide extérieure en matériel, la ville de Luang Prabang assurera les facilités prescrites par les lois et règlements de la RDP Lac, notamment en termes d'obtention de visa, de libre importation, d'exonération fiscale, etc.... Le projet assurera également les conditions de mise en place du matériel.

ARTICLE 4 : Finances

Un programme détaillé, ainsi qu'un budget pour chaque action, seront arrêtés en commun pour chaque année, au cours du dernier trimestre précédent la mise en œuvre dudit programme.

Le budget détaillera les contributions de chacune des parties au programme selon le modèle ci-dessous :

1 contribution de la ville de Luang Prabang : produits de la taxe de séjour à hauteur des besoins de la MDP, pour assurer la réalisation de ses missions permanentes (salaires de l'équipe lao et fonctionnement).

2 contribution de la ville de Chinon : mise à disposition et financement d'experts, prise en charge du correspondant de la coopération décentralisée, prise en charge des missions d'appuis techniques de l'ADUC, financements des missions d'évaluation-contrIBUTIONS spécifiques à des programmes ou des projets liés à la Coopération Décentralisée.

Si d'autres financements venaient à être obtenus par l'une des parties pendant la durée de la présente convention, ceux-ci viendront en complément du budget qui sera alors réactualisé.

Convention de Coopération Décentralisée Chinon-Luang Prabang 2004
ARTICLE 5 : Durée du projet
La présente convention est conclue pour deux ans à compter de la date de la signature du document. Cette durée peut être prorogée avec l'accord des deux parties signataires de cette Convention.

ARTICLE 6 : Différends

En cas de litiges les parties s'efforceront de bonne foi de trouver un règlement à l'amiable. Au cas où il ne serait pas possible de parvenir à un tel règlement, tout litige né de la présente convention ou s'y rapportant sera tranché par voie d'arbitrage. La sentence arbitrale qui liera les parties sera rendue par un arbitre unique nommé d'un commun accord, ou, à défaut d'un tel accord, par le Président de la Cour Internationale de justice à la demande d'une des parties.

Fait à Luang Prabang le 25 FEV 2004

Pour la ville de Chinon

Yves DAUGE
Sénateur Maire de Chinon

Pour la ville de Luang Prabang

Gouverneur de la province de Luang Prabang
ការណែនេះបានប្រកួតប្រជែងជាការរៀបរៀងទីផ្សារនៃការរៀបរៀង។ ការពិតវិធីប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះយើងសង្ឃឹមថាមានយោបល់។

ការរៀបរៀងទីផ្សារនេះបានប្រកួតប្រជែងជាការរៀបរៀងទីផ្សារនៃការរៀបរៀង។ ការពិតវិធីប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះយើងសង្ឃឹមថាមានយោបល់។

ក្រោយពីការរៀបរៀងទីផ្សារនេះបានប្រកួតប្រជែងជាការរៀបរៀងទីផ្សារនៃការរៀបរៀង។ ការពិតវិធីប្រកួតប្រជែងនេះយើងសង្ឃឹមថាមានយោបល់។
• ការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធដំណើរការជាតិនិងម៉ាកសហភាព។

លេខ ១២ រដ្ឋបាល ឆ្នាំ ២០០១, មាត់ការរៀបចំប្រកួតប្រជែងដែលកើតមានក្នុងការដំណើរការជាតិនិងម៉ាកសហភាព,
- ពិភពលោក និង ប្រចាំប្រទេស ក្នុងសីតុណ្ហភាពជាតិនិងម៉ាកសហភាព។
- ត្រីស៊ី និង មេឃៃស្ថានីយ៍ដែលមានទិន្នន័យទេ។
- ប្រព័ន្ធរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន និង ប្រព័ន្ធរបស់អំពីអំណាចព័ត៌មាន និង តំណែងព័ត៌មាន។
- ការសម្របសួង និង ការវិវត្តន៍នៃមូលដ្ឋានអំណាចព័ត៌មាន។
- ការវិវត្តន៍នៃឈ្មោះសារធំនិងសារធំដ៏ល្អ។
- សេវាសិទ្ធិចិនអនុរស្សស័ក្តើរអ្នកប្រព័ន្ធរបស់សុខភាព និងការប្រៀបធៀបធ្វើឱ្យមានសេវាអនុវត្ត។

លេខ ៥ រដ្ឋបាល ឆ្នាំ ១៩៧២ មាត់ការវិវត្តន៍នៃការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធដំណើរការជាតិនិងម៉ាកសហភាព និង មេឃៃស្ថានីយ៍ដែលមានទិន្នន័យទេ។ ការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធតាមាទីដែលមានសេវាព័ត៌មាន និង សេវាក្រុមហ៊ុន និង សេវាឯើង ធាតុដ៏ល្អតាមស្រមោងដែលត្រូវបានរៀបចំដោយអ្នកប្រព័ន្ធរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន។

ប្រការ ១: កម្ពុជាជាការដំណើរការ

ការដំណើរការជាតិនិងម៉ាកសហភាព ត្រូវបានសម្រាប់សំឡូរៗ ដូចជា សង្គម សាលារៀន និង សារព័ត៌មាន ដែលមានទិន្នន័យទេ។

1.1 ការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធដែលមានសេវាមាត់ការធ្វើឱ្យមានសេវាក្រុមហ៊ុនចាប់ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែង។

1.2 ការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនដែលមានសេវាក្រុមហ៊ុនចាប់ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែង។

1.3 ការបង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធក្នុងសារព័ត៌មានដែលមានសេវាក្រុមហ៊ុនចាប់ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែង។
1.4 ក្រុមព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ប្រព័ន្ធដែលបណ្តាល់អេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ពីឆ្នាំ 1997 និងក្រុមព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដាជាអំណាចខ្ពស់ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)

- សឹកដែលមានរក្សាសិទ្ធិអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា
- ឯកសាររក្សាសិទ្ធិអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា
- ឯកសាររក្សាសិទ្ធិអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា
- ឯកសាររក្សាសិទ្ធិអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា

1.5 ក្រុមព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដាជាក្រុមព័ត៌មានដែលមានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)

1.6 ក្រុមព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)

2.1 អ្នកព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដាជាក្រុមព័ត៌មានដែលមានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)

2.2 អ្នកព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដាជាក្រុមព័ត៌មានដែលមានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)

2.3 អ្នកព័ត៌មានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដាជាក្រុមព័ត៌មានដែលមានអេក្រង់ខែមីនីម៉ា និងអេក្រង់ខែកក្កដា ដ៏ខ្ពស់ជាងគេ ខាងមួយ និងខាងត្រូវបានគាំទ្រទៅកូវីដូ (COVID-19)
2.4 ការព្រឹក្រាបអន្តរជាតិនឹងប្រការ ការសិក្បាចែកដោយនារីក្នុងប្រការ 6 ដៃបង និង ផ្លែស៊ិលិតផ្លែស៊ិលិតនៅក្នុងព្រះបាទ, ប្រការ ប្រការនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ឈី-ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការគាំទ្រស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។ 

2.5 ដែលសង្គ្រាមថា ការសិក្បាចែកដោយនារីក្នុងប្រការ, ប្រការ ប្រការនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

2.6 ការសិក្បាចែកដោយនារីក្នុងប្រការនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

2.7 ការបង្កើតរូបភាពសម្រាប់ប្រការនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

តាមរយៈ 3: ការពិនិត្យ និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

4: ការពិនិត្យ និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

1. ការពិនិត្យនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

2. ការពិនិត្យនៃចំនួនរូបភាព និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។

ADUC សេចក្តីប្រការ និង ប្រការ ស៊ីរដ្ឋមនោសញ្ចេតនាសម្រាប់ ការបង្កើតរូបភាពនៅក្នុងប្រការ ។
ប្រការក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ មានលទ្ធផលដែលចេញមកជាច្រើនរយៈពេល និងបានប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រជាជន ដែលបានការពារក្នុងការរៀបចំធ្វើឡើងប្រការ។

ក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ មានលទ្ធផលដែលចេញមកជាច្រើនរយៈពេល និងបានប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រជាជន ដែលបានការពារក្នុងការរៀបចំធ្វើឡើងប្រការ។

ប្រការ 5: ការរៀបចំធ្វើប្រការ

ប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ មានលទ្ធផលដែលចេញមកជាច្រើនរយៈពេល និងបានប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រជាជន ដែលបានការពារក្នុងការរៀបចំធ្វើឡើងប្រការ។

ប្រការ 6: ការរៀបចំធ្វើប្រការ

ប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ មានលទ្ធផលដែលចេញមកជាច្រើនរយៈពេល និងបានប្រការនីមួយៗក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រជាជន ដែលបានការពារក្នុងការរៀបចំធ្វើឡើងប្រការ។

ស្នាដៃរបស់យើង លឿន៖ 25 FEB 2004

ស្នូស្នាល, អាក្រក់

[Sign]

[Stamp]
Annex 6

DECREE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAO RDP
ON THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL
CULTURAL, HISTORIC, AND NATURAL HERITAGE
1997

Note: A bill was introduced in the Laotian National Assembly in October 2005 that would strengthen the range of Laotian laws aimed at the preservation of national cultural, historic, and natural heritage.
CHAPITRE I
Provisions Générales

Article 1. Objet du Décret Présidentiel

Le Décret Présidentiel sur la Conservation du Patrimoine Culturel, Historique et Naturel National vise à déterminer les principes, règlements et mesures portant sur la gestion, conservation, préservation et usage du patrimoine national comprenant les biens immobiliers et mobiliers représentant une valeur culturelle ou historique et naturelle constituant le patrimoine national en vue de rehausser le patriotisme et le régime de démocratie populaire, l'attachement aux bonnes traditions nationales et ethniques du Laos.

Article 2. Patrimoine National

Le patrimoine culturel, historique et naturel national comprend les biens publics, collectifs ou individuels représentant une valeur culturelle ou importance historique et une évidence de l'identité lao, leurs ancêtres et la constitution de la nation lao et comprend toutes antiquités de grande valeur historique et artistique d'un âge de plus de cinquante ans et les sites naturelles représentant le patrimoine national suivant la définition de ce Décret Présidentiel.

Article 3. Classification du Patrimoine National

Le Gouvernement applique une politique de gestion, conservation, préservation et développement de la bonne culture nationale et ethnique, tout en restaurant les antiquités et sites archéologiques représentant les traces historiques de la nation.

Article 4. Obligations Civiles pour la Conservation et Préservation du Patrimoine National

Toutes personnes et entités juridiques auront l'obligation de contribuer à la gestion, conservation, préservation et restauration du patrimoine national afin d'assurer son existence et sa valeur historique, artistique et culturelle démontrant l'identité nationale.

CHAPITRE II
Classification du Patrimoine National

Article 5. Classification du Patrimoine National

Le patrimoine culturel, historique et naturel national est classifié en trois catégories :

- Le patrimoine national immobilier;
- Le patrimoine national mobilier;
- Le patrimoine national naturel.

Article 6. Patrimoine National Immobilier

Le patrimoine national immobilier comprend les antiquités, sites archéologiques, ruines historiques ne pouvant être mouvus, tels le stupa de That Louang à Vientiane, la pagode Phakeo, la pagode Xiengthong à Louang Prabang, la Plaine des Jarres et autres.

Article 7. Patrimoine National Mobilier
Le patrimoine national mobilier comprend les antiquités pouvant être déplacées telles les statues du Bouddha, tambours de bronze, lances, épées, bracelets, poteries anciennes et autres.

Article 8. Patrimoine National Naturel

Le patrimoine national naturel comprend les beaux environnements, incluant les paysages naturels, paysages naturels et immobiliers, et architectures comportant une grande valeur historique, artistique, culturelle, scientifique, technique, ethnologique ou environnementale devant être réservés en tant que patrimoine national, tels que Khone Papheng, les chutes de Kouangsy, la caverne Ting à Louang Prabang et autres.

CHAPITRE III

Gestion du Patrimoine National

Article 9. Autorités Responsables pour la Gestion du Patrimoine National

Les autorités responsables pour la gestion du patrimoine national comprennent le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture, les Services de l’Information et de la Culture au niveau provincial, municipal et zone spéciale, les Bureaux de l’Information et de la Culture au niveau des districts et les autorités administratives au niveau des villages.

Pour assurer une gestion, conservation et préservation efficace du patrimoine national, une entité peut être établie pour donner des conseils ou opinions sur ces activitées.

Article 10. Compétences et Attributions des Autorités Responsables pour la Gestion du patrimoine National

Les autorités responsables pour la gestion du patrimoine national ont les compétences et attributions suivantes :

1. Étudier les orientations, plans et règlements portant sur la gestion, conservation et préservation du patrimoine national culturelle, historique et naturel.

2. Établir un inventaire des immobiliers, mobiliers et sites naturels constituant le patrimoine national ou possédant les conditions requises pour être inclus dans le patrimoine national, qui seront proposés pour adoption en tant que patrimoine local, patrimoine national ou patrimoine mondial.

3. Résoudre tous problèmes et différends relevant de leurs compétences et attributions.

4. Entretenir des relations extérieures de coopération et d’échange en relation avec la gestion, conservation et préservation du patrimoine national.

5. Mobiliser les ressources locales et étrangères de financement pour la gestion, conservation et préservation du patrimoine national.

6. Appliquer d’autres compétences et attributions prévues par la loi.

Article 11. Inventaire

L’inventaire du patrimoine national est la collection d’information technique sur le patrimoine national, telles, entre
autres, la location, dimension, poids, quantité, formes, valeur, sur
la base desquelles un inventaire sera établi tous les cinq ans.

Article 12. Inventaire du Patrimoine National

L'inventaire du patrimoine national est l'enregistrement du patrimoine national immobile, mobile et naturel, les sites naturels, les ruines historiques nationales et révolutionnaires découverts sur la surface du sol, sous le sol ou sous l'eau dans le territoire de la RDP Lao et est conduit tous les cinq ans.

Article 13. Déplacement

Tout déplacement de bien mobiliers constituant le patrimoine national dans le pays ou vers l'extérieur du pays devra être autorisé par le Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture. Toute importation d'objets culturels et antiquités dans le pays devra également être autorisée par le Ministère de la Culture et de l'Information.

Article 14. Maintenance et Réparation

Toute maintenance, réparation ou modification des formes du patrimoine national immobile, mobilier et naturel ne pourra se faire qu'avec l'autorisation du Ministère de la Culture et de l'Information.

Article 15. Prohibition de la Destruction du Patrimoine National

Toute personne ou entité sont interdite d'endommager des antiquités, sites de constructions artistiques représentant le patrimoine national immobile, mobile ou naturel, que ce soit délibérément ou par négligence.

Il est défendu de construire des édifices, d'établir des restaurants ou des établissements de récréation dans le périmètre de sites archéologiques ou sites naturels constituant le patrimoine national, sauf avec l'approbation du Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture.

L'emploi, la réparation ou modification du patrimoine national immobilier, mobilier ou naturel étant la propriété d'une personne ou entité et enregistré en tant que patrimoine national, devront être autorisés par et conduites en application des règlements du Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture.

Article 16. Commerce des Antiquités Constituant le Patrimoine National

Aucune personne ou entité ne pourra effectuer des échanges commerciaux ou transferts d'antiquités constituant le patrimoine national, sauf avec l'autorisation spéciale du Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture.

Toute personne ou entité désirant vendre ou transférer des antiquités réservées comme patrimoine national sous leur propriété, devra soumettre une demande au Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture au préalable. La demande devra être soumise au Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture un mois en avance de la date actuelle de vente ou de transfert de propriété. Le Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture devra aussi être informé de la vente ou du transfert dans les trois mois suivants.
Dans le cas où les antiquités concernées ont une valeur historique importante, le Gouvernement aura la priorité pour leur achat à un prix convenable.

Les échanges commerciales d’antiquités ne faisant pas partie du patrimoine national s’effectueront en accord avec les règlements spécifiques du Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture.

**Article 17. Fonds de Conservation du Patrimoine National**

Pour assurer une gestion, conservation et préservation efficace du patrimoine national, le Gouvernement établira un fonds de conservation du patrimoine national. Ce fonds de conservation du patrimoine national sera pourvu par le budget national, contributions individuelles, collectives et d’organisations sociales, organisations internationales et autres sources de financement.

**CHAPITRE IV**

**Découvertes et Fouilles d’Antiquités**

**Article 18. Découvertes d’Antiquités**

Toute personne ou entité découvrant des antiquités, sites archéologiques, ruines historiques anciennes d’une grande valeur historique, culturelle, archéologique devront informer les autorités administratives, le Bureau de l’Information et de la Culture du District ou le Service de l’Information et de la Culture de la Province, municipalité et zone spéciale concerné, ou le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture dans les trois jours suivant la découverte.

**Article 19. Fouilles**

Aucune personne ou entité ne peut conduire de fouilles à la recherche d’antiquités ou objets de valeur historique, artistique, scientifique, technique ou archéologique dans leurs propres terrains ou dans les terrains appartenant à d’autres sans l’autorisation du Ministère de la Culture et de l’Information.

La recherche d’antiquités ne pourra s’effectuer qu’avec l’intention de servir les recherches scientifiques, historiques ou de conserver et préserver les antiquités concernées.

**Article 20. Demande pour la Recherche d’Antiquités**

Toutes personnes ou entités désirant conduire des fouilles ou rechercher des antiquités devront soumettre une demande au Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture. Leurs demandes devront clairement indiquer le site, son importance et la période de recherche.

Dans le cas où les fouilles se dérouleraient dans un périmètre appartenant à une tierce personne, un certificat de consentement de la part du propriétaire du périmètre devra être inclus à la demande.

**Article 21. Procédures de Fouilles**

Les fouilles se dérouleront conformément aux conditions et mesures déterminées par le Ministère de l’Information et de la
Culture. Les parties autorisées devront conduire les fouilles elles-mêmes et assumeront toutes responsabilités pour ces fouilles.

Durant les fouilles, les parties autorisées devront présenter des rapports au Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture de façon permanente.

À chaque découverte d’antiquités ou de sites archéologiques importants, le chercheur devra les préserver et les remettre en totalité au Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture immédiatement pour considération et achat définitif.

À la fin des fouilles, un rapport des résultats sera établi et accompagné d’autres documents, tels dessins, photographies et rapports.

Dans les trois ans suivant la fin des fouilles, le chercheur devra rendre public les résultats scientifiques et historiques des fouilles. Si trois années se sont écoulées sans que les résultats des fouilles ne soient rendus publics, le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture aura le droit de les publier.

**Article 22. Propriété des Découvertes**

Tout objet immobilier ou mobilier découvert durant des fouilles deviendra la propriété de l’État. À la fin des fouilles, le chercheur devra remettre tous les objets découverts, ainsi que les informations attenantes, au Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture au complet.

Le propriétaire du périmètre ne pourra être le propriétaire des objets découverts, mais sera convenablement dédommagé par l’État.

**Article 23. Retrait d’Antiquités de la Liste du Patrimoine National**

Un patrimoine national immobilier, mobilier ou naturel, lorsque sa valeur en tant qu’antiquité, culturelle, artistique, littéraire ou historique nationale est dégradée, peut être retiré de l’inventaire du patrimoine national à la demande du Ministre de L’Information et de la Culture.

En cas de patrimoine local, la décision appartiendra au Ministre de l’Information et de la Culture à la demande du Service de l’Information et de la Culture de la Province, Municipalité ou Zone Spéciale sur la base d’une coopération et accord avec les autorités administratives locales concernées.

**Article 24. Retrait de la License de Fouilles**

Le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture est habilité à retirer la licence de fouilles et d’instruire l’arrêt des fouilles dans les cas suivants :

1. Les fouilles ou préservation d’antiquités se sont déroulées en contravention des standards techniques ou réglementations de l’État.

2. Le périmètre autorisé pour les fouilles comporte une grande importance nécessitant que les fouilles soient conduites par le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture soi-même.

À la réception de la notification du Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture sur l’arrêt des fouilles, les chercheurs devront arrêter tous les travaux immédiatement.
Article 25. Dédommagement de Pertes Encourues dans la conduite des Fouilles

La personne ou entité dont la licence de fouille aura été retirée pour cause de non-conformité aux standards techniques ou règlements mentionnés sous l’Article 24 ci-dessus ne seront pas dédommagés ou remboursés les frais encourus dans la conduite des fouilles. Dans le cas où la licence aura été retirée due à la grande importance du périmètre nécessitant que les fouilles soient conduites par le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture soi-même, les chercheurs seront remboursés les dépenses encourus dans les fouilles, mais ne pourront réclamer de dédommagements.

Article 26. Compétence du Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture

Le Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture est habilité à conduire des fouilles archéologiques à travers le territoire de la RDP Lao.

Les fouilles ne pourront effectuées dans un périmètre étant la propriété d’une tierce personne ou entité qu’avec le consentement au préalable du propriétaire du périmètre et les fouilles devront être terminées dans les cinq ans suivant.

Article 27. Réhabilitation du Périmètre des Fouilles

Toute personne ou entité ayant accompli les fouilles archéologiques devront réhabiliter les périmètres à leurs conditions originales, en remplaçant la terre, les arbres et autres.

CHAPITRE V

Compensations et Sanctions

Article 28. Compensations

Toute personne ou entité ayant accompli de bons résultats dans la gestion, conservation, préservation du patrimoine national culturel, historique et naturel seront félicitées et bénéficieront d’autres bénéfices déterminés par le Gouvernement.

Article 29. Sanctions

Toute personne ou entité violant ce décret présidentiel sera avertie, éduquée, pénalisée ou punie suivant les provisions des lois et règlements en accord avec la nature de l’offense.

CHAPITRE VI

Provisions Finales

Article 30. Application

Le Gouvernement de la République Démocratique Populaire Lao appliquera ce décret présidentiel.

Article 31. Validité

Ce décret présidentiel deviendra effectif le jour de sa signature par le Président de la République Démocratique Populaire Lao.
Tous règlements en contravention avec ce décret présidentiel sont abrogés.

Vientiane, 20 Juin 1997

Président de la République,

Signature et Seau :
Nouhak Phoumsavan
Annex 7

MINISTERIAL ORDER
ON THE ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITIES
OF THE LUANG PRABANG HERITAGE HOUSE
9 APRIL 2002
Arrêté Ministériel
sur l’Organisation et les Activités
de la Maison du Patrimoine- Luang Prabang


Article 1 :
Localisation

La Maison du Patrimoine est un établissement public, de niveau national à vocation internationale, dont le siège est situé dans la ville de Luang Prabang, et ayant pour tâche de fournir des services dans le domaine de la préservation et de la conservation du patrimoine culturel, historique et environnemental. La Maison du Patrimoine est appelée en abrégé : « MDP ».

La Maison du Patrimoine est placée sous la tutelle du Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture. Elle a rang de Bureau au sein du Ministère de l’Information et de la Culture et opère sous la direction du Comité Local du Patrimoine (CLP) et du Comité National de Gestion du Patrimoine Culturel, Historique et Environnemental (CNGPCHE).

Article 2 :
Activités

La Maison du Patrimoine est notamment chargée de la gestion, de la conservation et de la préservation du patrimoine culturel, architectural et naturel de la ville de Luang Prabang et de sa mise en valeur. Son rôle est d’assurer en particulier la préservation des sites qui ont été classés au patrimoine mondial en respectant les critères techniques appropriés, et de faire de ces sites des modèles de préservation et de conservation du patrimoine applicable dans d’autres sites.

La Maison du Patrimoine joue le rôle de bureau de conseil auprès du CLP et du CNGPCHE.

Section II
Fonctions et domaine d’intervention

Article 3

Les fonctions de la Maison du Patrimoine sont les suivantes :


3.2. Soumettre au Ministère de l’information et de la culture le Programme de ses activités et son Budget avant leur mise en œuvre et les rapports d’avancement de l’exécution des ouvrages.
3.3. Rechercher et élaborer des projets de lois et diverses réglementations relatives à la préservation des sites classés en vue de les soumettre aux autorités supérieures concernées qui, en dernier lieu, décideront de l’application des mesures proposées.

3.4. Coopérer avec les organisations concernées par la conservation du patrimoine, le CLP et les autorités locales pour permettre en place, un programme de travail et un budget, cohérents permettant d’atteindre les objectifs fixés dans les meilleurs délais et d’obtenir de bonnes performances.

3.5. Assurer un bonne coordination et coopération avec l’UNESCO, les organismes internationaux et avec toutes les représentations des pays qui subventionnent et appuient leur appui technique à la préservation et la conservation du patrimoine de la ville de Luang Prabang.

3.6. Apporter un conseil architectural et technique pour l’obtention des permis de construire. Organiser la restauration dans la pratique pour promouvoir l’utilisation effective des matériaux de construction locaux et des techniques traditionnelles dont l’usage contribue à la préservation de l’architecture. Dans ce but, utiliser ces matériaux et techniques traditionnelles sur des sites qui seront des modèles et serviront à la formation de la population locale.

3.7. Expliquer le PSMV aux populations et à toutes les organisations, pour que tout le monde puisse le comprendre et participer selon son droit.

3.8. Conseiller la population et lui donner des explications, assurer la coordination avec les programmes de développements actifs dans les sites classés, les informer et les guider afin que leurs activités soient effectuées conformément aux règles de préservations et de conservation du patrimoine ainsi qu’au plan de développement du gouvernement.

3.9. Mettre en place des formations techniques destinées aux architectes, organisations ou établissements intervenant dans le domaine du patrimoine culturel, au sein d’organisations d’enseignement publiques ou privées. Organiser de courts stages de formation des techniciens de la gestion d’administration de conservation d’architecture lao.

3.10. Formation des architectes de la Maison Du Patrimoine à la gestion et à la stratégie de conservation et de mise en valeur du patrimoine.

3.11. Participer aux réunions et événements organisés localement et à l’étranger concernant la préservation et la conservation du patrimoine.

3.12. Établir un inventaire des maisons édifiées ou biens immobiliers anciens afin de permettre l’élaboration d’un plan de sauvegarde, la rénovation de ces constructions et la mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel qu’elles représentent tout en favorisant leur utilisation dans le domaine du développement économique et social.

**Article 4**

Les domaines d’intervention de la MDP sont les suivants :

4.1. Coopérer étroitement avec le CLP, et tout particulièrement avec les Services concernés par la gestion et la conservation du patrimoine, le tourisme, l’urbanisme, l’aménagement urbain, l’équipement afin d’établir solidement le rôle de la MDP.

4.2. Utiliser ses fonds pour promouvoir la préservation du patrimoine afin que les travaux de restauration soient effectués en respectant les prévisions et afin d’obtenir des résultats de qualité.

4.3. Réunir les services concernés afin de discuter les questions de restauration et de
construction ayant un rapport avec la conservation du patrimoine de manière à respecter l’uniformité de style et le caractère des sites classés.

4.4. Faire arrêter les constructions non conformes aux normes architecturales dans les sites classés.

4.5. Échanger des expériences et travailler avec des personnalités individuelles, coopérer avec des organisations locales et internationales, signer et appliquer des accords de coopération avec les pays étrangers et les organismes internationaux relatifs à la conservation et la préservation du patrimoine avec l’autorisation du Président du CN CPCHE, pour retirer les aides étrangères.

4.6. Participer aux conférences et autres manifestations dans les domaines de la gestion et de la préservation du patrimoine, et de l’aménagement urbain tant en RDP du LAOS que dans les pays étrangers.

4.7. Selon les besoins, modifier la structure interne de la MDP : créer de nouveaux services, en supprimer, les modifier, ou encore proposer le recrutement de nouveaux employés.

4.8. Selon les besoins, proposer la nomination de nouveaux employés, le transfert d’employés, leur promotion, donner des avertissements, ou décider de l’allocation d’avantages en nature.

4.9. Assurer sans défaillance la bonne gestion financière de ses projets ainsi que de la trésorerie, des biens et des équipements lui appartenant.


4.11. La MDP peut poursuivre devant les tribunaux les personnes civiles ou morales ayant fait réaliser des constructions illicites ou non conformes aux autorisations administratives.

Section III
Recrutement et organisation

Article 5
La structure de la MDP est définie comme suit :

5.1. La Maison du Patrimoine est dirigée par un directeur et un adjoint nommés par le personnel supérieur compétent. D’autres techniciens sont nommés en fonction des besoins.

5.2. La Direction est responsable des résultats obtenus par la MDP et de leur pérennité. En l’absence du Directeur, les responsabilités et prises de décisions reviennent à son adjoint.

Article 6
Le Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine et son adjoint sont :

1. Des personnes qui n’ont aucun intérêt économique à titre personnel dans le domaine du patrimoine culturel et de la production de matériaux de construction locaux.

2. Des personnes réputées pour leur sérieux et leurs qualités morales, conformément à l’article 7 de la loi relative à la fonction publique de la RDP Lao, comme stipulé dans leur contrat.
5. Des personnes maîtrisant les langues française ou anglaise, à l'oral comme à l'écrit.

6.2. Les fonctions du Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine ou de son adjoint prennent fin dans les cas suivants :
   Décès, révocation par sa demande, révocation par le Ministère de la Culture et de l’Information ou par le Ministre délégué pour insuffisances dans l’accomplissement de leurs tâches ou manque de conscience professionnelle et de compétences.


6.4. Le Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine est responsable des bons et mauvais résultats de son exercice relatif à la gestion de la préservation et de la conservation du patrimoine. Ses pouvoirs sont les suivants :
   1. Recruter le personnel nécessaire pour pourvoir les différents postes, nommer, augmenter ou réduire les salaires, accorder des promotions pour récompenser la qualité du service ou infliger des peines disciplinaires pour non respect de la réglementation. Accueillir les employés recrutés par l’État sous contrat avec la Maison du Patrimoine. La candidature des employés ayant rang d’adjoint du Directeur, doivent obtenir l’approbation du Ministre avant recrutement définitif.
   2. Mener les différentes tâches confiées par les Présidents de CPI et du CNGPCHÉ et par le Ministre de tutelle.

6.5. Les adjoints du Directeur ont pour mission et droits de diriger les fonctionnaires de rang inférieur. Ils agissent dans l’intérêt de la Maison du Patrimoine dans la limite des droits et devoirs que le Directeur leur a confiés.

6.6. La Maison du Patrimoine est organisée en différents services :
   1. Service administratif & financier
   2. Service architecture & urbanisme
   3. Service eau & environnement
   4. Service décors & objets d’art
   5. Service socio-économique

Section IV
Répartition des tâches de gestion entre le Pouvoir central et les Autorités locales

Article 7 : Ministère de l’information et de la culture

7.1. Diriger la planification de la coopération internationale et les recherches de subventions (financements extérieurs).

7.2. Conseiller et suivre la mise en place du démarrage des projets, ainsi que contrôler et suivre son fonctionnement global, tirer les conclusions et évaluer l’état d’avancement du projet pour en informer le Comité de Coopération et d’Investissement.

7.3 Nomination ou déplacement la direction de la maison du patrimoine par la proposition et l’accord du Gouverneur de la Province.

Article 8 : La province ou le Comité Local du Patrimoine ont les fonctions suivantes :
8.1 Mise en place du projet dans les meilleurs délais possibles, assurer une mise en œuvre efficace, un suivi approprié des activités et établir les rapports techniques et financiers pour informer le CNGPCH sur une base trimestrielle et annuelle.

8.2 Négocier, régler et résoudre les difficultés lors d’exécution.

8.3 Gérer et former les fonctionnaires et les contractuels de la maison du patrimoine sur la politique et la stratégie de l’état.

Section V
Méthodologie

Article 9
Les méthodes de travail de La Maison du Patrimoine sont les suivantes :

9.1 Suivre les conseils du Parti et du Gouvernement Lao sous la direction du CNGPCHE et CPL.

9.2 Appliquer les principes de : Démocratie centralisée, prise de décision consensuelle, responsabilité individuelle.

9.3. Élaborer et suivre un plan de travail. Planifier, organiser et se coordonner avec tous les services concernés. Évaluer ses résultats, mettre au point le plan de travail, et rédiger des rapports mensuels, semestriels et annuels.

9.4 Répartir le travail de façon appropriée, développer les aptitudes locales, les potentiels ainsi que les capacités des fonctionnaires et renforcer l’efficacité en priorité.

9.5. Rédiger des rapports et communiquer de façon régulière et continue.

Section VI
Financement

Article 10
La Maison du Patrimoine est un organe financièrement autonome et responsable de la gestion et des dépenses des fonds qui lui sont alloués. Elle agit en suivant le plan d’activités établi sous l’autorité de son Directeur qui est directement responsable du respect des règles financières de l’Etat. Le Directeur dirige et contrôle l’exécution du plan d’activités et l’utilisation (recettes - dépenses) des fonds.

Article 11
Le Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine a pour mission de comptabiliser les recettes - dépenses en établissant un rapport des bons et mauvais résultats. Il détermine un plan d’action, établit un budget prévisionnel et une comptabilité des recettes - dépenses, annuels et biannuels pour rendre compte régulièrement au bureau concerné.

Section VII
Sceau et dispositions finales

Article 12
Toutes modifications du présent décret qui pourront apparaître nécessaires au cours de son application doivent être décidée et approuvée par le Ministre sur proposition du Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine. Celui-ci devra adresser préalablement des notes de synthèse sur les modifications concernées au Ministre et au Ministre délégué.

Article 13
La Maison du Patrimoine dispose de son propre cachet officiel.
Article 14  
La Maison du Patrimoine dispose de son propre logo.

Article 15  
Le présent décret prend effet à partir de sa date de signature.

Vientiane, le 09 avril 2002

Le Ministre de l’Information et de la Culture
Président Comité National du Patrimoine
1. **Maison du Patrimoine**

   Location: Place des Martyrs, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

   **Description:**
   - **Museums:** The Museum of Independence, the National Museum, and the National Library
   - **Cultural Centers:** The National Library, the National Museum, and the National Cultural Center

2. **Museum of Independence**

   - Location: 1300 Boulevard Norodom, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
   - **Description:** The museum houses exhibits on the history of Cambodia and its struggle for independence.

   **Exhibits:**
   - **Independence History:** Displays on the French colonial rule and the struggle for independence.
   - **National Treasures:** Artifacts and treasures symbolizing Cambodia's rich cultural heritage.

   **Visiting Hours:**
   - **Morning:** 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM (Closed on Mondays)
   - **Evening:** 4:00 PM - 9:00 PM (Closed on Sundays)

   **Entry Fee:** Free admission for all visitors

   **Transport:**
   - **Bus:** City buses and mini-buses are available from the central bus station.
   - **Taxis:** Taxis can be found near major streets.

   **Additional Information:**
   - **Guided Tours:** Available upon request.
   - **Language Support:** Guides in English and French are provided.

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**Important Note:**

The information provided is subject to change and should be verified with the official sources before planning a visit.
បញ្ជាហ៍ II

២. សាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.1 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.2 - របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុននិងការស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.3 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.4 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.5 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.6 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.7 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.8 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។

3.9 - ការប្រការរាក់ពីងារស្តីពីរស្តី មិនអាចក្លាយជាសាលាក្នុងពេញប្រយោជនៈ និង ការទុកក្នុង ។
3.10 - សូមដាក់លើកិច្ចការដែលមនុស្សនឹងប្រការនេះ។

3.11 - យើងសង្រេះជាមួយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីរកឃើនការប្រការនេះ និង ឈ្នះការពិត ដើម្បីសម្រេចការងាររបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីជួយនឹងក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

3.12 - នេះគឺជាសេដ្ឋកិច្ចឈ្មោះ, ទម្លាឃ្នើ, ដែលមានអត្ថបទឈ្មោះ, ស្ថាបនារៀងរាល់ជីវិត។ បើការពិត ក្នុងការរកឃើន, ក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ, អនុវត្ត្រូវការប្រការនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ ។

ប្រការ 4: សង្ស័យលើ សេដ្ឋកិច្ចការដែលអាចប្រការបាន។

4.1 - ប្រការៗដែលសម្រក់ពីអត្ថបទឈ្មោះ ក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងការរកឃើនការងារនេះ ។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.2 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.3 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.4 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.5 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.6 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.7 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.8 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.9 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.10 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។

4.11 - ប្រការៗនេះអាចប្រការបានដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនដើម្បីស្វែងយល់ការងារនេះ និងស្វែងយល់ការងារដែលមាន។
ដំណើរការ  III
ការដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកនិងប្រតិបត្តិការ

លើប្តូរ 5: ការដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកនិងប្រតិបត្តិការ

5.1 គម្រោងបុគ្គលិក ដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកក្នុងរំភាជាន់ 1 ឆ្នាំ និង រំភាជាន់ 2 ឆ្នាំ គឺត្រូវបានប្រការជាច្រើនបំផុត។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំ។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំក្នុងរំភាជាន់ 1 ឆ្នាំ និង 2 ឆ្នាំ គឺត្រូវបានប្រការជាច្រើនបំផុត។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំ។

5.2 ការដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកនិងប្រតិបត្តិការ ដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកនិងប្រតិបត្តិការក្នុងរំភាជាន់ 1 ឆ្នាំ និង 2 ឆ្នាំ គឺត្រូវបានប្រការជាច្រើនបំផុត។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំ។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំក្នុងរំភាជាន់ 1 ឆ្នាំ និង 2 ឆ្នាំ គឺត្រូវបានប្រការជាច្រើនបំផុត។ រំភាជាន់និងមកដល់បំផុតពីរឆ្នាំ។

លើប្តូរ 6: ការដឹកជញ្ជូនបុគ្គលិកនិងប្រតិបត្តិការ

6.1 ការដឹកជញ្ជូន និង រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។

6.2 ការដឹកជញ្ជូន និង រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។

6.3 ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។

6.4 ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។ រំភាជាន់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន ជាច្រើននិងប្រការជាច្រើន។
6.5 - ការការពារប្រជាជន ហើយ និងការដំណើរការជុំវិញការផ្តល់ជូនបានដំបូងព្រមទាំងនេះ ដើម្បីលើសពីមុខងារ ប្រឡុកដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុក់ប្រការ យោងដោយអាយុអន្តរជាតិនិងឯកជនដែលមាននេះ។

6.6 - ការប្រកួតប្រជែងការប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុក់ប្រការ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក់ប្រការនេះព្រមទាំងនេះ ដើម្បីលើសពីមុខងារ ប្រឡុកដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុក់ប្រការ យោងដោយអាយុអន្តរជាតិនិងឯកជនដែលមាននេះ។

1. ដំបូង។ ដោយប្រកួត។
2. ដែល។ ដោយប្រកួត។
3. ដែល។ ដែល។
4. ដែល។
5. ដែល។

ផលារទ័រ IV
ប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

ផលារទ័រ V
ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

7.1 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុក

7.2 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

7.3 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

8.1 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

8.2 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក

8.3 ដំបូងភ្លាមៗ ងដោយប្រកួតគឺ ដោយប្រកួតប្រជែងអាសុីយ ដោយប្រឡុកផ្តល់ជូន ដោយប្រឡុក
អនុសេចទី V
ដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម

ប្រាក់ 9 : ដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម

9.1 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោមនិងអង្គិចសេចក្តីដែលបានចេញពីការដោយសារការណ៍ដែលបានចេញពីអង្គិចសេចក្តីដែលបានត្រូវបានការពារ។

9.2 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ក្នុងប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

9.3 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ក្នុងប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

9.4 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ក្នុងប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

អនុសេចទី VI
ដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម

ប្រាក់ 10 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

ប្រាក់ 11 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

អនុសេចទី VI
ដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម

ប្រាក់ 12 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

ប្រាក់ 13 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។

ប្រាក់ 14 : ការដោយសារការណ៍វេទិកាខាងក្រោម ប្រទេសក្នុងប្រទេសតាមរយៈពេល 3 ឆ្នាំ 6 ខែនិង 1 ឆ្នាំ។
บหน่วย 13: ตั้งค่าการนี้ให้เหมาะสมกับความต้องการในการดำเนินงานที่มีอยู่ในสถานการณ์ต่างๆ

บหน่วย 14: ตั้งค่าการนี้ให้เหมาะสมกับความต้องการในการดำเนินงานที่มีอยู่ในสถานการณ์ต่างๆ

บหน่วย 15: ตั้งค่าการนี้ให้เหมาะสมกับความต้องการในการดำเนินงานที่มีอยู่ในสถานการณ์ต่างๆ

วันที่: 09 มิถุนายน 2002

ยุทธศาสตร์

แผนการพัฒนาระบบทะแส และ ต้นแบบการพัฒนา

นายพิมพ์ชัย ชัยกุล

พิมพ์ชัย ชัยกุล

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Annex 8
CORRECTIVE MEASURES
25 AVRIL 2002
Relevé de décision des réunions du 25 avril 2002
Chez M. le Gouverneur de Luang Prabang
et à la Maison du Patrimoine avec M. le chef de District
et des représentants des services provinciaux.


Cette mission était constituée des personnes suivantes:

Mme Minja Yang, Directrice adjointe du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l’UNESCO
M. Edward Broomhead, Expert de l’ICOMOS
M. Yves Dauga, Sénateur Maire de Chinon

Mme Minja Yang, Directrice adjointe du Centre du patrimoine mondial de l’UNESCO, a exposé aux représentants des pouvoirs publics que compte tenu de la gravité des dérives constatées dans la protection du Patrimoine architectural et naturel de Luang Prabang, la procédure de classement sur la liste du patrimoine mondial en péril était engagée.

Aussi, en référence aux paragraphes 88-93 des Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, cette procédure nécessite la mise en place d’une série de mesures correctives qui devront être appliquées par les autorités nationales ainsi que par les autorités provinciales et locales de Luang Prabang.

À l’issue des réunions de travail locales, après avoir discuté avec les représentants de l’UNESCO, de l’ICOMOS, de la Ville de Chinon et de l’Agence Française de Développement, il a donc été demandé aux autorités locales de prendre les mesures correctives suivantes:

Mesure corrective N°1 destinée à mieux contrôler les constructions illicites:
Une procédure d’arrêt en temps réel est instituée : 1ère étape : Alerter par téléphonie ou contact direct de la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE et du service CTIC et de l’UNAA pour signaler le problème ; explications, arrêt des travaux (simultanément rédaction d’un PV d’infracteur) ; 2ème étape : Recherche d’une solution à l’impossible, rédaction d’une Fiche Conseil, avec copie au chef de village ; 3ème étape : Si un accord n’a pas été trouvé durant la seconde étape, convocation par le chef de district pour explication et menace de sanctions ; 4ème étape : Amendé et éventuellement démolition de la construction illicite.

Les autorités lao s’engagent à clarifier les responsabilités entre services provinciaux et nationaux pour que la totalité de la procédure ci-dessus puisse s’appliquer dans la réalité.

Mesure corrective N°2 destinée à assurer le respect du droit par tous:
Les autorités lao feront émettre à titre d’exemple et avec la publicité nécessaire, au moins une ou deux démoliions de constructions illicites.

Mesure corrective N°3 destinée à mieux faire connaître le plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur par l’administration locale :
Le gouverneur de la province de Luang Prabang se fera présentier dès que possible le PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR par la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE. Cette présentation sera suivie d’une visite sur le terrain.

Le Gouverneur organisera et présidera dans un délai de deux ans un atelier de travail d’une journée à laquelle assisteront tous les chefs de service provinciaux. Au cours de cette journée le PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR sera présenté, commenté et expliqué par la Maison du Patrimoine. Des questions et un débat sur la meilleure manière de faire appliquer le PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR suivent la présentation.
Mesure corrective N°4 destinée à mieux faire connaître le plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur par les entreprises:
Dans un délai de deux mois, une réunion des entreprises et contractants ayant participé aux travaux publics dans la zone protégée sera organisée avec les services provinciaux concernés et la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE. Cette réunion permettra de présenter et d’expliquer le PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR aux entreprises et aux experts étrangers associés aux travaux.
Un plan de communication auprès des habitants sera mis en œuvre.

Mesure corrective N°5 destinée à arrêter les travaux publics en cours contraire au PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR:
4.1 Les travaux de percement de la route à proximité de l’éco-musée de Boua Kang Bung seront arrêtés. La MDP proposera dans les prochains jours une solution alternative comportant une réduction de l’emprise, un aménagement des parties de zones humides de part et d’autre de la voie, des plantations d’arbres et une végétalisation.
4.2 Conformément aux recommandations de l’expert de l’ICOMOS, les travaux de construction de murs de soutènement sur les rives du Mékong seront limités à l’achèvement des travaux en cours. Aucun nouveau mur de soutènement ne sera construit plus loin. Au cas où ces murs s’effondreraient aux hautes eaux, ils ne seront pas reconstruits. Des essais de plantation et le maintien des herbes par génie végétal seront expérimentés en remplacement des gabions prévus.
4.3 Une reprise des canaux de drainage sera engagée conformément aux propositions qui seront établies par la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE pour remédier à la situation actuelle. Les réseaux dont les travaux n’ont pas été engagés seront re-évalués avec la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE.
4.4 Conformément aux recommandations de l’expert de l’ICOMOS les gabions sur la rive de la Nam Khan seront entièrement recouverts de terre végétale et des plantations seront effectuées.

Mesure corrective N°6 destinée à favoriser le suivi du PLAN DE SAUVEGARDE ET DE MISE EN VALEUR:
Le Comité local du Patrimoine se réunira à nouveau régulièrement une fois par mois en présence de tous les services concernés. Il traitera les cas difficiles ou litigieux. Il recherchera la meilleure interprétation des règles à la situation locale. Il transmettra au Comité national les questions qui ne pourront pas être réglées au plan local.

Mesure corrective N°7 destinée à mieux gérer les espaces publics:
Une solution concertée et multi-usage sera élaborée entre les services provinciaux et la MAISON DU PATRIMOINE (projet Asia-Urbs) pour conserver à l’ancienne “place d’arme” au carrefour de la Poste sa fonction de place et permettre aussi l’accueil d’activités commerciales. L’utilisation temporaire par des activités commerciales sera réglementée avec le souci de maintenir en ville les petits marchés et de respecter la diversité culturelle et pluriculturelle. Un emplacement acceptable sera recherché pour les marchandes. La sélection se fera au profit de ceux qui fabriquent et vendent sur place en maintenant la diversité ethnovisuelle.

Mesure corrective N°8 destinée à la mise en place d’un fonds d’aide aux habitants:
Un fonds d’aide aux habitants devra effectivement fonctionner, notamment sur l’échantillon des 15 maisons qui ont été identifiées.
Le fonds devra appuyer d’urgence une solution aux problèmes des tuiles en procédant à l’importation immédiate d’un stock de tuiles de qualité.
Annex 9

FINAL RESOLUTION OF THE SEMINAR ON THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LUANG PRABANG
26 FEBRUARY 2003
Séminaire sur la protection du patrimoine et le développement de Luang Prabang
LUANG PRABANG
26 Février 2003

Résolution finale

A l’issue du séminaire organisé à la demande de l’UNESCO le 26 février 2003 sur la protection du patrimoine et le développement de Luang Prabang, les résolutions suivantes ont été approuvées :

1 Les huit mesures correctives demandées par l’UNESCO doivent continuer à être mises en œuvre. Le PSMV, instrument légal de la protection doit être strictement appliqué par les services provinciaux et nationaux. Le contrôle des permis de construire et des travaux sera poursuivi et amélioré. Un permis de démolir sera institué dans le secteur protégé.

2 La stricte application du PSMV nécessite le renforcement du travail permanent d’information et de conseil auprès de la population. La Maison du Patrimoine poursuivra son action de communication en direction des habitants.

3 Avant le lancement de travaux publics et d’opérations d’aménagement publiques ou privées, des études d’impact sur le site, seront conduites en même temps que les études techniques, pour vérifier leur compatibilité avec le PSMV. Les conclusions de ces études seront soumises à la Maison du Patrimoine pour avis.

4 Pour sauver des constructions privées qui menacent ruine et que les propriétaires ne peuvent pas restaurer, la Maison du Patrimoine pourra les acheter ou les louer pour une longue durée, afin de les restaurer.

5 Pour préserver des îlots ou quartiers stratégiques dégradés du secteur sauvagegardé, la Maison du Patrimoine pourra lancer des opérations de rénovation d’ensemble avec les partenaires publics et privés intéressés. Afin de renforcer le caractère opérationnel du PSMV qui doit rester la règle de référence, des plans de détail seront élaborés pour préciser l’occupation actuelle et future des sols pour chaque îlot concerné.

6 Des formations aux règles et aux principes techniques de la protection du patrimoine en faveur des principaux opérateurs, architectes, dessinateurs, ingénieurs, entreprises, chefs de villages, seront organisées par la Maison du Patrimoine.

7 Afin d’assurer la pérennité des services indispensables à la protection du site que la Maison du Patrimoine doit assurer, des ressources financières permanentes devront lui être attribuées, notamment par la mise en place d’une taxe payée par les touristes. Une proposition sera élaborée et transmise au Premier Ministre.

8 Pour activer la coordination verticale et horizontale, ainsi que la coopération internationale, indispensables au succès de la protection du patrimoine et au développement de la ville de Luang Prabang, il conviendra de renforcer la Direction des
Musées et de l'Archéologie (Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture) par des activités d'amélioration des compétences professionnelles (bourses d'études, voyages d'étude, formation professionnelle) et par des moyens matériels appropriés (équipements techniques et informatique).

9 Au-delà de la zone du patrimoine mondial protégée par le PSMV, il est urgent de disposer sur l'ensemble de la ville d'un « schéma de cohérence territorial ». Ce schéma permettra d'assurer de manière équilibrée le développement social, spatial, économique de Luang Prabang. Il devra permettre de répondre rapidement aux problèmes posés par l'afflux de touristes, hébergement, circulation, stationnement, hygiène... Il devra prendre en compte les relations avec les villages environnants de la province. Le MCTPC sera le maître d'ouvrage de ce plan qui sera élaboré avec le soutien de la coopération internationale.

Signé par :

Minja Yang, Directrice adjointe du Centre du Patrimoine Mondial (UNESCO)
Yves Dauge, Sénateur Maire de Chinon (France)
Ouane Sirisack, Directeur de la Maison du Patrimoine (Luang Prabang)
Bounnha Phongphichit, Chef du Service provincial CTPC (Luang Prabang)
Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy, Directeur général des Musées et de l'Archéologie (MIC)
Aphisayadeth Insisiengmay, Directeur de l'Urbanisme (MCTPC)
Bernard Pottier, Ambassadeur de France en RDP Lao
Victor Paulin, Agence Française de Développement (AFD Vientiane)
Felipe Delmont, Architecte