UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Extended forty-fourth session

Fuzhou (China) / Online meeting
16 - 31 July 2021

Decisions adopted during the extended 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (Fuzhou (China) / Online meeting, 2021)
32. Town of Luang Prabang (Lao People's Democratic Republic) (C 479bis)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List 1995
Criteria (ii)(iv)(v)
Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger N/A
Previous Committee Decisions see page https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/479/documents/

International Assistance

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds
Total amount provided to the property: USD 200,000 (France / UNESCO Cooperation Agreement, 1997-2015).

Previous monitoring missions

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports
• Lack of enforcement of the Luang Prabang Conservation Plan (PSMV) and illegal constructions
• Public works (proposed new town, airport extension, pedestrian bridge) which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value

Illustrative material see page https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/479/

Current conservation issues
In 2014, the Committee observed that its main concerns were being addressed and encouraged the State Party to apply the Luang Prabang Conservation Plan (PSMV) in controlling the development pressure in the property and the buffer zone to prevent any threats to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The operationalization of the Heritage Fund was expected to sustain the conservation efforts. Since then, the state of conservation of the property has remained subject to technical assessments and monitoring, notably through a bilateral cooperation mechanism with France. Technical missions and third parties raised issues relating to the Heritage Fund, the disappearance of traditional buildings, new constructions within the property, its buffer zones and wider setting and the protection of the banks of Nam Khan River.

In response to a request from the World Heritage Centre, the State Party provided a state of conservation report on 13 March 2020, which is available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/479/documents and indicates the following:
• The PSMV has been upgraded into the World Heritage Preservation Programme and integrated in the Provincial Strategic Plan, aiming at preserving built and environmental values;
• The Luang Prabang World Heritage Office (LPWHO) has been implementing the PSMV and regulations in the buffer zones, notably for the restoration, extension and construction of buildings;
• A Heritage Fund was established in 2009 to collect resources from tourist sites and entrepreneurs and operated during two consecutive years. In 2014, a Prime Minister's Decree instituted a 'National Heritage Funds', which has some overlap with the previously established Funds. Both need to be revised. The State Party intends to apply an ad hoc measure for the Town of Luang Prabang to ensure the availability of the necessary resources;
• The LPWHO has taken the initiative to expand the Provincial Strategic Plan by creating an Infrastructure Development Plan and suggests 32 detailed plans;

State of conservation of properties WHC/21/44.COM/7B.Add, p. 23 Inscribed on the World Heritage List

On 11 March 2020, the World Heritage Centre requested clarifications concerning the reported Luang Prabang hydropower project (LPHPP), situated 25 km upstream from the property. On 30 April 2020, the State Party provided information on the context of the intervention for the protection of the riverbank, which is supported by the World Bank and the ASEAN's 'Smart City' project. It also mentioned the hydropower project, which was submitted to the Mekong River Commission (MRC) for consultation with the States Parties of Thailand, Viet Nam and Cambodia, and is coordinated at the level of the central government. The MRC issued two technical evaluations in December 2019 and June 2020, indicating that the LPHPP is classified as an Extreme Risk Dam according to the Lao Electric Power Technical Standards (LEPTS) of 2018 and must meet stringent flood safety standards. The exchange of information is ongoing at the time of preparation of this working document;

• In conformity with Article 6 of the Convention, a consultation meeting was held on 16 September 2020 between the Director of the World Heritage Centre and the States Parties of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam, with the participation of ICOMOS experts;
• In March and April 2021, the State Party submitted technical documents to the World Heritage Centre, including a design brief, to show that this is a run-of-the-river dam, and to demonstrate the high technical standards that are to be applied to the construction, and indicating their will to work in close consultation with UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies. The Lao International Cooperation Unit also conducted an online meeting to discuss progress on the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and risk assessment in relation to the World Heritage property. The meeting was attended by representatives of the State Party and its LPHPP developers, the World Heritage Centre, the UNESCO Office in Bangkok and ICOMOS;

• Meanwhile, the State Party submitted a request for the International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund for the project to “Support for Heritage Impact Assessment to protect World Heritage in Lao PDR”. In March 2021, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee approved an amount of USD 30,000 under the Conservation & Management category to enable the State Party to conduct a specific Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) with rigorous risk analysis and the impact on the OUV of Luang Prabang. The project is being implemented collaboratively by the national authorities, World Heritage Centre and the UNESCO Office in Bangkok.

Analysis and Conclusions of the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM

The property is a well-known tourism destination in South-East Asia and has attracted increasing visitation. In its report, the State Party reaffirms its commitment to implementing the PSMV and integrating it into the provincial policy, applying its regulations to any modification of the townscape through restoration or development. However, the State Party’s report does not demonstrate concrete, implemented policies or modalities to ensure the safeguarding of traditional town fabrics, including traditional houses and other features. There is no detail about the World Heritage Preservation programme and infrastructure development plan, its purpose, rationale, scale or scope.

Importantly, there is no indication concerning the planning of tourism control, although this issue has been a long-lasting concern for the safeguarding of the property. The PSMV should be updated with a solid Tourism Management Plan, based on a carrying capacity study and necessary prospects assessment, which need to feed the decision-making process in terms of the number of tourism facilities, the conservation of the townscape and other values. A coherent and sustained mechanism of financial allocations is vital to ensure not only the functioning of LPWHO, but also the researching, planning and implementation of the policies for heritage preservation and tourism management in a balanced way.

The reported construction of the LPHPP has been through a process of consultation via the MRC, for which the State Party has implemented several studies but no specific assessment of the risks or impacts that such a project could represent for the attributes of OUV of the property. The MRC’s technical reviews of the project, carried out in December 2019 and June 2020, clearly highlight concerns about its possible impacts in terms of heritage preservation, environment, and socioeconomic contexts, including seismic risks and damage by flood in case of a dam break. The LPHPP Feasibility Study (Volume 4), published in May 2019, contains an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that covers management issues such as the resettlement of affected villagers and ethnic minority development planning. The documents submitted in March and April 2021, finalised by the project developers and approved by the Lao authorities, argue that because this is a run-of-the-river hydropower facility, there is no direct threat to the World Heritage property and its buffer zone.

Considering that Decision 40 COM 7 urge States Parties to ensure that the impacts from dams that could affect properties located upstream or downstream within the same river basin are rigorously assessed in order to avoid impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and bearing in mind the provisions of Paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines concerning the needs for HIA to be carried out as a prerequisite for development projects and other activities that are planned within or around a World Heritage property, it is noted that the submitted technical studies and analysis did not contain specific analysis of expected changes in cultural and natural environment, nor a specific section focusing on the potential impacts of the project on the OUV of the property, nor any mitigation measures against potential impacts. The State Party, using the support of the International Assistance project from the World Heritage Fund, has committed to undertaking a full HIA of the potential impacts of the project on the property and its OUV, and to identify whether mitigation measures might be warranted, and if so, how they would be implemented. The HIA should also identify and mitigate potential negative impacts, including those of natural flooding of the Mekong, and should take into account the findings of the ESIA undertaken for the State Party in 2019. This HIA should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, and its conclusions should guide the planning and implementation of the project, as appropriate. An Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP), also recommended by the MRC, should also be prepared and include reinforced measures to prevent any major threat to the property.

It is also recommended that the Committee request the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to assess its overall state of conservation and the implementation of heritage preservation policies and related regulations, to undertake an assessment
of all the proposed projects and to make recommendations on how development projects could support the OUV of the property.

**Decision: 44 COM 7B.32**
The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/21/44.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decision 38 COM 7B.98, adopted at its 38th session (Doha, 2014),

3. Notes that the Luang Prabang Conservation Plan (PSMV) is implemented, upgraded into the World Heritage Preservation Programme and integrated into the Provincial Strategic Plan, also notes that regulations are in place for the expansion and restoration of existing buildings and new construction and that an Infrastructure Development Plan is being developed within the framework of the Provincial Strategic Plan, and urges the State Party to submit the World Heritage Preservation Programme and the Infrastructure Development Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to their final approval and implementation;

4. Notes with concern that the number of traditional houses and structures within the property is decreasing, and also urges the State Party to adopt and implement, as part of the PSMV, a policy to preserve, maintain and document these constitutive elements of the property’s Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);

5. Also notes with concern that there is no indication of an integrated Tourism Management Plan, and requests the State Party to urgently develop such a plan, which should be integrated into the World Heritage Preservation Programme;

6. Expresses its concern regarding the Nam Khan Riverbank project, both due to its potential visual impact on the landscape and the arising security and safety risks, and also requests the State Party to ensure that the project does not have any negative impact on the property’s OUV;

7. Further notes that the design of the Luang Prabang Hydropower Project (LPHPP) has been completed by the project developers and approved by the relevant Lao authorities and, also recalling Decision 40 COM 7 and the provisions of Paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines, recommends that the State Party halt construction activities until the State Party has undertaken the following and submitted them to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies: a) Carry out a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Cultural Properties, including the potential impact of the LPHPP project on the property and its OUV, with a risk analysis of the potential impacts, including those of natural flooding of the Mekong river, taking into consideration the findings of the 2019 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and identifying whether and how mitigation measures are required and how they might be implemented, with support from the International Assistance project approved under the World Heritage Fund,

b) Integrate appropriate measures both into the property’s planning and management and hydropower planning processes and prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan in order to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, any damage to the property,

c) Submit these documents to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;

8. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to evaluate the overall state of conservation of the property, the implementation of heritage preservation policies and related regulations, the operationalisation of the Heritage Fund, to undertake an assessment of all the proposed projects, and to make recommendations on how development projects could support the OUV of the property;
9. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2022**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2022.
The World Heritage Preservation Programme and the Infrastructure Development Plan

**Decision: 44 COM 7B.32**

3. Notes that the Luang Prabang Conservation Plan (PSMV) is implemented, upgraded into the World Heritage Preservation Programme and integrated into the Provincial Strategic Plan, also notes that regulations are in place for the expansion and restoration of existing buildings and new construction and that an Infrastructure Development Plan is being developed within the framework of the Provincial Strategic Plan, and urges the State Party to submit the World Heritage Preservation Programme and the Infrastructure Development Plan to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies prior to their final approval and implementation:

The implementation of major projects in the protected area and buffer zone follow the development plan of LuangPrabang World Heritage Site and the provincial's development strategy, The implementation of various projects to improve infrastructure and to promote the Outstanding Universal value of LuangParbang, which in accordance with the regulations. Currently, LuangPrabang authority is now making some feasibility study projects to improve infrastructure and aimed at preserving the Outstanding Universal value, In the case such projects, if there is funding for the operation, a heritage impact assessment and recommendations from the World Heritage Center must be conducted prior to implementation.
There are 611 inventory buildings in LuangPrabang world heritage site, it is an important component of the LuangPrabang’s Outstanding Universe (OUV) values. In the past, we have prior importance to the preservation and restoration of the buildings in many methods, such as organizing the propaganda of conservation plan (PSMV), educating people at all levels to involve in the preservation of LuangPrabang Outstanding Universal values, such as religious and secular parties. In addition, we have set up the model projects for preservation and restoration of inventory buildings and encouraged monks, government officials, business sectors, as well as homeowners, and those who live in the buildings to contribute to the preservation and restoration of buildings to good condition in accordance with the conservation plan (PSMV) and the building’s authenticity.

We also surveyed and collected information on inventory buildings, creating detailed project plans to apply for renovation funds. Since 1995, There were 339 inventory buildings have been renovated, accounting for 55.48%. 257 buildings have not been renovated, accounting for 42.06% and 15 buildings were demolished due to poor condition and uninhabited, accounting for 2.46%. Nevertheless, these buildings have to be rebuilt according to their original dimensions, shapes, materials and techniques.

Currently, there are still 32 buildings that are in a very dilapidated condition that is at risk of collapsing and need to be urgently renovated, accounting for 5.24%. Details of the restoration figures are shown in the table below:
An integrated Tourism Management Plan

**Decision: 44 COM 7B.32**

5. Also notes with concern that there is no indication of an integrated Tourism Management Plan, and requests the State Party to urgently develop such a plan, which should be integrated into the World Heritage Preservation Programme.

The conservation and protection of LuangPrabang World Heritage is an important basis for the development of tourism and the socio-economy of Luang Prabang, for the development of tourism, there are still some aspects that are not in line with the protection of LuangPrabang World Heritage, Therefore, it is necessary to develop an integrated Tourism management plan following the World Heritage Center's Recommendation, if possible we request the necessary technical assistance, expertise, and budget from the World Heritage Center to carry out such work.
The Nam Khan Riverbank project

Decision: 44 COM 7B.32

6. Expresses its concern regarding the Nam Khan Riverbank project, both due to its potential visual impact on the landscape and the arising security and safety risks, and also requests the State Party to ensure that the project does not have any negative impact on the property’s OUV;

The Nam Khan Riverbank project is an emergency construction project because of natural disasters in 2016, torrential rains, floods for several days in a row affected the banks of the Khan River at 2 points. Damage to shoreline, power poles, communication lines, roads, etc. and tends to expand, with a high risk that it may directly affect buildings in the area. Therefore, there is an urgent need to build anti-erosion to prevent the banks of the river from slipping off and causing more damage.

Construction of both anti-erosion projects began in 2018 and was completed in 2020 using a combination of Gabion and Rip-Rap techniques, which are environmentally friendly, the plants can grow on surface and as a way to reduce the impact on riverbanks and natural landscapes of conservation plan (PSMV). The projects have made a significant contribution to improving of the world heritage city’s structure and sustainable development. After The construction projects, the banks of the river are strong and secure, in harmony with nature and by replanting trees the natural vegetation is gradually growing. In addition, the anti-erosion project has made the city tidy and can be used for traditional festivals, reducing the negative impact on the outstanding International Values (OUV) of LuangPrabang. We will continue to restore the nature and scenery of the project area to its original state as soon as possible. For more details, please refer to the Report on State of Conservation of LuangPrabang World Heritage Site-Lao PDR, No: 186/Iwho, LuangPrabang, date: 30 April 2020
The Luang Prabang Hydropower Project (LPHPP)

Decision: 44 COM 7B.32

7. Further notes that the design of the Luang Prabang Hydropower Project (LPHPP) has been completed by the project developers and approved by the relevant Lao authorities and, also recalling Decision 40 COM 7 and the provisions of Paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines, recommends that the State Party halt construction activities until the State Party has undertaken the following and submitted them to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies: a) Carry out a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on Heritage Impact Assessments for World Heritage Cultural Properties, including the potential impact of the LPHPP project on the property and its OUV, with a risk analysis of the potential impacts, including those of natural flooding of the Mekong river, taking into consideration the findings of the 2019 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and identifying whether and how mitigation measures are required and how they might be implemented, with support from the International Assistance project approved under the World Heritage Fund, b) Integrate appropriate measures both into the property's planning and management and hydropower planning processes and prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan in order to prevent, to the greatest extent possible, any damage to the property, c) Submit these documents to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies;

For the Luang Prabang Hydropower Project (LPHPP), the department of heritage, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism has instructed the project developer to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) in accordance with the regulations and World Heritage Center's guidelines, and a specific report will be submitted to the World Heritage Center.
STATE OF CONSERVATION
LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE CITY
2014-2020

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
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I. Overview of Luang Prabang World Heritage Town

Since Luang Prabang was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995 under the criteria II, IV, and V, the Government of Lao PDR, as well as local authorities at all levels, have been committed to implementing the World Heritage preservation in accordance with UNESCO Convention. Luang Prabang has been honor listed as a world heritage city, it considered the great pride of all Lao citizens and built a reputation on the international and regional stages. Luang Prabang has become a famous destination for both domestic and foreign tourists.

In 2018, Lao government has been upgraded the local administration status from Luang Prabang town to Luang Prabang city, to upgrade the status of governance to be more strengthen, such as political, socio-economic and national defense-security.

However, for the preserving of the World Heritage City, the local government has been carried out without any change.

Since, 2015, the Provincial Authority of Luang Prabang has included the World Heritage Conservation in the strategic plan and Provincial’s socio-economic development plans. which has been identified as the priority programs and the detailed projects to enhance management, as well as to preserve Luang Prabang's outstanding universal value (OUV). Aiming to support the development of the provincial socio-economic and improve the quality of life of the local people.

Luang Prabang, a World Heritage City, still preserves the rich culture and traditions of Laos, as well as the people of Luang Prabang, who still follow the various cultural traditions, but due to the outbreak of COVID-19, it is difficult to organize such activities as usual. However, the local authorities, as well as the local people, still hold traditional festivals. This is to preserve the authenticity of the outstanding universal value of Luang Prabang.
II. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT
LUANG PRABANG
II. State of Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site

The conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage City is based on the three pillars mentioned above: Meets Criteria, Integrity and authenticity, Protection and management.

1. MEETS CRITERIA

Paid attention on conservation, cooperation and guideline of World Heritage Center in particular the implementation in conformity with guideline UNESCO Convention in 1972 for Protection of The World cultural and Natural heritage and the decisions of the General Assembly of the World Heritage Committee.
2. INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Protected the Integrity and authenticity of Luang Prabang's Culture and tradition. Enhance Luang Prabang's outstanding universal value (OUV) for Cultural and architecture. Restoration of the traditional and colonial buildings with traditional materials and techniques. preserved the urban structure and the landscape, and the natural environment. In addition, local people still living in World Heritage site and preserved well the inherited cultures, customs traditions, and their daily life. Including contribution to the conservation of cultures, and the unique tradition of Luang Prabang.

3. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The Preservation and management mechanism consists of National Committee for World Heritage, Local Committee for World Heritage, Construction and Restoration Management Committee.

Many Legislations have been applied, especially the enforcement of the Master plan of conservation (PSMV), National urban law for protecting the World Heritage City.

Disseminated the protection of World Heritage to people at all levels through social media, radio, television, brochures, posters, CDs, and organized awareness-raising campaigns on the preservation of world Heritage.
3.1. Management of Luang Prabang World Heritage City

National Committee for World Heritage

Since 1996, the Government of the Lao PDR has formed a National Committee for World Heritage, chaired by Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, and consisted of representatives from ministries with roles and responsibilities in guiding the operation for the National Heritage of Lao PDR, which is recognized as a World Heritage Site. Coordinate and facilitate domestic and international cooperation under the implementation in compliance with the Operational Guidelines of the 1972 Convention and decisions of World Heritage Committee.

In addition, the committee is also in charge of the preparation of the National historical, tangible, and intangible Cultural Heritage List for applying to UNESCO.
The Local Committee for World Heritage chaired by the Vice Governor of Luang Prabang, the Committee including representatives from relevant departments for carry out the management of Luang Prabang World Heritage, with roles and responsibilities in guiding the implementation of international conventions, The Master plan of conservation (PSMV), urban regulation of Luang Prabang, research on legislation, approve strategy plan for conservation World Heritage of Luang Prabang, reviewed remarkable building renovation and infrastructure improvement projects, includes taking various actions to address the issues in the protected areas and buffer zone. The committee also collaborates with the National Committee for World Heritage, UNESCO, local and international organizations to apply for funding, and technical assistance for sustainability preserving the Luang Prabang World Heritage site.
Construction and Restoration Management Committee

To implement the regulations in compliance with the Master Plan of Conservation (PSMV) and urban regulation of Luang Prabang. The Provincial Government has formed a Construction and Restoration Management Committee for reviews and authorizes the construction and renovation projects, and also major activities in the protected area by considering the Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as a Secretariat of the Committee.

The operation of construction-renovation work must be approved by the Luang Prabang World Heritage Office on behalf of the Secretariat of the Committee, in case of unauthorized construction or non-compliance with the permitted form, the project owner must be educated by authorities in accordance with the rules and regulations. For major projects, coordination and consultation with international experts are needed for uniformity in implementation.
Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

The Luang Prabang World Heritage Office was established in 1996. In 2009, it was upgraded status to the Department of World Heritage Luang Prabang under the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism. In accordance with local government laws, in 2016 the Department of World Heritage Luang Prabang was renamed to Luang Prabang World Heritage Office, it’s considered as an equivalent organization included in the administrative unit of Luang Prabang Province in accordance with the local administrative law, with the task of conservation the Luang Prabang World Heritage site in the scope of UNESCO approved. Also responsible for disseminating information and raising awareness among local people and relevant organizations in order to involve all parties to monitor and take a part in the protection and restoration, of remarkable buildings, wetlands, and urban environment. Manage the construction and renovation projects in accordance with the Master Plan for conservation (PSMV) and related legislation; apply for funding, and technical assistance for sustainability preserving the Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

The Luang Prabang World Heritage Office consists of 4 divisions with 23 staffs, 7 women: The Administration-Personal Division, The Construction and Restoration Management Division, The Heritage Planning and management Division, and the water and environment Division.
3.2. Legislation for Management of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site

Legislation for management of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site includes: the National Heritage Law, National Urban Law, Environment Protection Law, Conservation plan (PSMV), Urban regulation of Luang Prabang. In addition, there are some legislations under the law, such as:

- Decision of the Governor for the management of Luang Prabang city,
- The mayor recommendations for management of Luang Prabang city,
- Specific regulation for the management of natural areas along the Mekong and Nam Khan rivers,
- Decision of the Governor for management and protection of Biodiversity in the protected area of Luang Prabang city and Chomphet District.
4. Construction and restoration management

The Luang Prabang world heritage office has paid attention on construction and restoration management by enforcing the Master Plan of Conservation (PSMV) and relevant regulations strictly and effective, advised and consulted with those who wished to carry out building construction and restoration, introduced the application documents, organized meeting to consult and study ongoing projects with the Construction Management Committee for an approve. Also monitored, inspected the new construction and restoration and infrastructure improvement projects, management of environment and the construction site in the protected area, take various actions to address unauthorized construction project. Luang Prabang World Heritage office has coordinated with the stakeholders for the recommendation on the principles and the measures have been taken to ensure conformity in implementation, in addition, we also surveyed, designed the building on requesting of monks and some local people.

Statistics for authorization of construction-restoration 2014-2020
Providing advice to the project owner on the application for construction-restoration permits, application form, land ownership, survey of conservation buildings, materials usage, details of each type of building structure, as well as the collection of traditional technical information and architecture type for new construction building that related to land usage conditions, material, height, wastewater treatment, maintenance of botanical and so on.

All projects that apply for building-repair permits are inspected on-site by authority, especially for the restoration of inventory building, must examine the building condition, unique structural features, wood joining, and materials. As for new construction projects must survey the construction field in accordance with the landowner and neighbors’ agreement.

Organize workshops to agree on construction requirement, architecture and other aspects in accordance with the conservation plan (PSMV) and relevant legislations. Afterwards, construction permit is prepared and signed by the Chairman of local Committee for World Heritage.
The monitoring for building construction, renovation, and restoration

The authorization unit has paid attention to monitoring of construction, renovation, and restoration of building in the protected area following the application procedure. In the case of the project has compliance with permitted form, a certificate for the construction and usage will be provided.

The monitoring for the renovation of inventory building No. 558, with a single gable architecture type, wooden material, clay-tiles roof material and used as a Kouti (monk's dwelling). Before the renovation, the buildings were most dilapidated, decayed wooden structures due to duration use. Therefore, the monks together with the local villager have renovated the building by using traditional materials and techniques.
The building is listed as inventory building No. 420 and used as a government office, it’s colonial architecture type with brick in mortar materials and clay tiles roof material. Before the restoration the building structure was badly damaged, the wooden roof structure is decayed, leaking water, the walls rotted and cracked. The renovation was carried out using conservation principles, trying to preserve valuable old wood and replacing some of the decayed pieces of wood by using traditional materials and techniques. In addition, also built drainage system for preventing groundwater humidity.
Monitoring of new building construction project

Before constructing a new building, the authorization unit must inspect the site's groundbreaking, boundary, and recommended the contractor by assignment recommendation note. In addition, also pay attention to monitoring the construction project in accordance with the authorized design, such as building structure, the height, building materials, colors, and wastewater treatment system, as well as the orderliness of the construction site, under the agreement of the committee and the head of the village.
The Resolving of unauthorized projects

The resolving of unauthorized construction cases is an important task. The Luang Prabang World Heritage office has focused on monitoring, inspecting, and supporting the construction and restoration projects, including improving natural landscapes, wetlands in the protected areas, and buffer zone in accordance with rules and regulations.

The Unauthorized construction projects which are some owner intents or unintentionally implemented project, when the project has been found as unauthorized case, we request to halt all construction activities until the owner has undertaken the construction design follows with the rules and regulations construction procedure. In the case of non-compliance with authorized design, the project must modify the design of the construction according to the permitted application form and also educated the project owner, for the worst-case should be fine up and demolish the building.

Non-compliance construction design

Unauthorized additional construction building

Unauthorized install glass

The unauthorized fence’s materials

After modification
➢ Resolving the unauthorized deforestation in the natural areas along the Mekong Riverbank.

Deforestation along the Mekong Riverbank

Replanting vegetation
Buffer zone management

Urban regulation of Luang Prabang and Buffer zone was released in 2012 covers a total area of 12,563 hectares. According to the role of the Department of Public Works and Transport is in charge of the protection, the Luang Prabang World Heritage Office has been involved as a moderator to review construction projects along the protected riverbanks, mountainous, paddy field, and forest.
5. The Comparison of Urban Façade

Sakarin Road, Xienthong-Khili village

Legend
- Inventory Building of UNESCO
- Inventory Building of PSMV
- Existing building
- New building

Location
The Comparison of Urban Façade

Sakarin Road, Vatsene village

Legend
- Inventory Building of UNESCO
- Inventory Building of PSMV
- Existing building
- New building
The Comparison of Urban Façade

Sisouphan Street, Aham Village
The Comparison of Urban Façade

Souvannakhamphong street, PhoneHeaung Village

Elevation length 205 m.
Village name: Ban phoneheuang
Road type: Primary road
Road name: Khem Khong
Mekong riverside

Legend
- Inventory Building of UNESCO
- Inventory Building of PSMV
- Existing building
- New building
6. Urban changing

Maps of urban changing comparison (ZPP-Ua)
2010 and 2018

| 1. Building Architecture type |
| 2. Building Material |
| 3. Roof Material |
| 4. Number of floors |
| 5. Building Condition |
| 6. Year of construction |
| 7. Building Usage and tourism activities |
| 8. Building density |
| 9. Building usage and tourism activities of inventory building |
Building Architecture type
The Building Material
The Roof Material

2010

2018
Number of floors
The Building Condition
Year of construction
Building Usage and tourism activities
Building density
Building usage and tourism activities of inventory building
7. Communities Involvement

Awareness raising and dissemination on the conservation of the Luang Prabang World Heritage is one of the special activities that the World Heritage Office pays attention to implement year by year to communities to understand and recognize the importance of the status of Luang Prabang World Heritage and intend to contribute to the sustainable preservation of the Luang Prabang World Heritage.

In the past, the World Heritage Office has disseminated the implementation of World Heritage preservation to monks, members of the provincial assembly and the government officials, the defense-security sector, educational institutions, local villagers and village chiefs, and so on.
On occasion of important national days. Every years the LuangPrabang provincial authorities has been organizes city cleaning up activity with the participation of the young people, villagers and foriegners who living in LuangPrabang to celebrate the inscription LuangPrabang World heritage site and any important national days.

Awareness raise to young generation on the conservation their traditions is very important, this will enable them can sustainably inherit their traditions, led by local people and be good practitioners on preserving own traditions.

At the same time, the participation of domestic and foreign visitors is a part to supporting them to learn the culture and traditions of Luang Prabang.
8. Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation Fund

The Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation Fund is important and essential for the protection of the Luang Prabang World Heritage site. In the past, local authorities have made great efforts to establish a fund for the sustainability preservation of the Luang Prabang’s outstanding universal value. Therefore, in 2009 Luang Prabang Province decided to establish the Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation Fund.

through the duration of the operation, the fund has obtained a good result. which has been used to restore remarkable buildings, religious buildings, infrastructure improvements, and city management in the protected areas and buffer zone buffer zone, and so on. In 2012, the fund was suspended due to non-accordance with Lao PDR financial law. However, local authorities are continuing their efforts to establish the fund in accordance with Lao PDR regulations.

In 2020, the government agreed to allow Luang Prabang to establish the Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation Fund. By agreeing to appoint the Board of Trustees of the Local Heritage Fund for its operation, but at the present due to the Covid-19 pandemic the operation of the fund was unable to implement as planned. The local authorities will continue to implement the fund as soon as possible.

The fund also paid for of the World Heritage City member’s fees
9. The Safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage (ICH)

Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) is one of Luang Prabang's outstanding universal values related to traditions and beliefs, which are expressed in the way of life, festivals that have been inherited for a century. By acknowledging the importance of ICH, the Government of Lao PDR and local authorities intended to, safeguard its value and prevent extinction. Due to some of these heritage sites are now threatened by a variety of factors, as society develops, some local people have abandoned their traditional way of life, using modern materials, which changed their traditional way of life over time.

Therefore, in 2016, the survey and data collection on the risk endangered of ICH has been conducted in order to documentation in accordance with the regulations.

In 2021, the Luang Prabang provincial authorities have approved 14 elements to be the intangible cultural heritage at the provincial level list including: heritage of knowledge and skills in the production of traditional handicrafts, culinary wisdom, traditional folk song and performing arts. In addition, it will continue to inventory intangible cultural heritage and create an electronic database.
10. Celebrating Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination

The celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage City has become an annual event organized regularly aimed to encourage all level people in communities to participate on World Heritage protection and promote the protection of World Heritage to support the socio-economic development; Every year, the people of Luang Prabang has been organized many activities to celebrate Luang Prabang as a World Heritage Site, such as organizing provincial seminar, public cycling, Q & A about World Heritage site, festivals and market fair, traditional performance exhibitions.

Organizing provincial seminar
Briefs on the history of Luang Prabang became to UNESCO World Heritage list and conservation to all people for acknowledgment of the importance of World Heritage site.

Public cycling around the city is an activity that encourages all level people in community involve on reduce air pollution in the World Heritage city

Q & A about World Heritage site

The World Heritage Office has launched a mobile application to keep forward with the new modern era and to raise awareness of World Heritage conservation among students for learning and accessing World Heritage information through smartphones; At the same time, on the occasion of celebrating Luang Prabang World Heritage site anniversary, a general Q&A session on Luang Prabang World Heritage was organized as an important activity for the students to demonstrate their knowledge and skills, to be able to answer questions, playing games and musical performances.
In 2015 marks the 20th anniversary of Luang Prabang as a World Heritage Site. Therefore, in order to celebrate the Lao government as well as the provincial authorities, have organized various activities to celebrate such as: organizing national seminar, handicraft exhibitions, photo exhibitions and art performance.

On the occasion of celebrating the 20th anniversary of Luang Prabang as a World Heritage Site, H.E Choummaly SAYASONE, President of the Lao PDR, honor presences as Chairman of the ceremony together with central and local governments.
11. Activities to support young technical staffs (Lao Heritage for World Heritage)

To enhance the skills of technical staffs in managing and protecting world heritage sites across the country, since 2017 the exchange workshop under the theme “Lao Heritage for World Heritage” was organized to support young technical officers. Those who work to preserve Lao culture, as well as world heritage, have the opportunity to exchange experiences and techniques from each other. In the other hand is to build strong communities and contribute in sustainable conservation and protection of Lao world Heritage’s values. Participation in this event is held every year includes 5 sections such as Department of Heritage, Luang Prabang World Heritage office, Wat Phu Champasak World Heritage office, XiengKhauong Plain of Jars office, and the National Museum.

Study tour in Luang Prabang World Heritage site

Exchange workshop

Study tour of Vat Phu World Heritage Site
12. Information Center of World Heritage Office

Information Center was established to collect Information on Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation in electronic form and disseminate information to all people in the Luang Prabang city. both domestic and foreign could easily and quickly recognize and understand information.

In the past, we have collaborated with many sections to develop the information center in various methods, which has been successful in running World Heritage databases, websites, web base about inventory buildings, the using GIS program for urban changing analysis, World Heritage mobile apps and online social media. It also contributes to enhancing the knowledge, skills of the technical staff.
III. Restoration of Remarkable buildings and improvement projects of infrastructure.

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
1. The renovation of PaHuak Temple

Pa Huak Temple was built in 1861 during the reign of Chantha Theppaphakhun. It is a Thai-style temple, with brick walls, wooden roof structures, clay-tiles roof material, and the most beautiful small glass pattern. Due to its architectural excellence, the temple is listed as an inventory building, No. 511.

Due to the dilapidated condition of the building, such as leaking roofs, dilapidated wooden structures, pattern-damaged, rubble, and so on.

In addition, there is no good drainage system around the building obstacles to the water flow system, which can affect the ground surface in the surrounding area.

To restore the outstanding value of the building to its original state. In 2016, Pa Huak Temple was renovated with the use of traditional techniques and materials to repair the roof structure, replace the roof material, and pattern on both sides of the gable. built a drainage ditch and a retaining wall at the back of the temple.
2. The renovation of Aham Temple

The temple was built in 1822 by King Manthathurath with Luang Prabang-style monastic architecture. The walls are made of brick, wooden roof structure, and clay-tiles roof material and decorated with beautiful mosaic patterns. Due to its architectural excellence, the monastery has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. No. 524.

Due to the deteriorating condition of the building, such as leaking roofs, bad condition of wooden structures and decorated pattern damaged and so on.

To restore the outstanding value of the building to its original condition. In 2014, the temple was renovated with the use of traditional techniques and materials, such as replacement of wooden parts, broken roof structure, replacement of roofing materials, removal of roof trusses, installation of awnings, repainted both sides of gable, doors, windows, and pillars.
3. Renovation of monk’s dwelling (Visoun Temple)

This Building is located at Visoun Temple in the protected area of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site, a single-gable with veranda architectural style with wooden structure and clay tiles roof material.

Before renovation, the buildings were most dilapidated, such as leaning buildings, leaking roofs, wooden structures, roofs, walls, and floor could not be used.

In 2017 underwent major restoration by retrieving the building back to the basement, repairing roof structures, walls, floors, doors and windows, ladders, drainage ditches, and more.

The renovation was carried out using conservation principles, trying to preserve valuable old wood and replacing some of the decayed pieces of wood, using wood-joining techniques, as well as using natural colors natural lime.
4. Renovation of monk’s dwelling (XiengMouan Temple)

Located at Vat Xieng Mouan, in the protected area of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site, it is a single-storey building with triple gable architectural style, a wooden structure, wooden pillars on a brick foundation, and clay tiles roof material, the building has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. No. 492.

In the past, such buildings have deteriorated, with leaking roofs, dilapidated wooden structures, decaying walls, dilapidated wooden floors, and leaning structures that are vulnerable to collapse.

In 2016, all parts of the building were renovated using traditional techniques and materials, such as wood-joining techniques, repairing the walls with traditional plaster, also retrieving the building back to the basement, repairing roof structures, walls and floors. At present, the building is used as a rehabilitation center for Lao artisans.
5. Restoration of Paxa secondary school

Paxa High School is one of the most important schools in the city, located in Thongchaleun village in the protected area of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site, a colonial architecture style built-in 1921-1922. The main structure of the building is made of wood, clay tiles roof material, plaster wall, and wooden floor, it is inscribed on the Luang Prabang World Heritage List No; 139.

The building has been restored 2 times: in 1975 replaced roof material, but after a few years building condition deteriorated more, and in 2014 repaired the roof structure, replaced the roof and floor materials, built a drainage system around buildings. The restoration has restored the building's value, can be used as a school, and facilitate teachers and students in the protected area.
6. The Restoration of Public Building  
(Luang Prabang World Heritage Office)

The World Heritage Office building was built in 1922 with a colonial architectural style, built of brick-and-mortar, clay tiles floor, wooden roof structure, and traditional clay tiles roof material. In the past, the building was used as an old custom office. Due to its architecture excellent, the building is listed as LuangPrabang World heritage building, No. 270 and 278.

According to the dilapidated condition of the building, a major renovation was made in 1998 with the improvement of the surrounding scenery. In 2021 the plaster ceiling was repaired, replaced roof material, and repainted the building, After the restoration, the building was used as a government office.

In 2019, restored the roof structure, replaced roof material, floor, door, and window. The protection of architecture and building’s excellent will facilitate the management of World Heritage and sustainably maintain its values.
7. Improvement of Inventory ponds in the Protected Area

Wetlands are one of the elements of the outstanding universal values of the Luang Prabang World Heritage, they are an important part of the integration of urban planning with rivers, it has socio-economic value, plays a role in storing water during the rainy season, and acting as an urban wastewater treatment plant before releasing it into natural watersheds. Some of these reservoirs are naturally occurring and dug by local people for subsistence, which includes vegetables, shrimp, snails, crabs, fish, etc., becoming an important urban ecosystem, unique to Luang Prabang.

At present, some ponds are lacking in maintenance, there is no sanitation system, direct discharge of household wastewater into the pond, which makes the water dirty, air polluted, muddy, garbage etc. Due to the lack of budget to improve the area, on the other hand, the high cost of maintenance makes people incapable of carrying out the improvement of the pond.

Therefore, there have been efforts to provide financial sources to improve the pond by excavating mud, improving the shore, planting vegetation and releasing aquatic animals, and also establishing a sanitation system for wastewater treatment, restoring the area to its original condition, and its important roles.

In addition, also educate, raise awareness, and empower the communities to contribute to the preservation of wetlands.
8. Installation of World Heritage Signs for the villages

In the World Heritage Site

The installation of World Heritage Signs for 29 villages in the protected area; Aims to raise awareness of UNESCO-accredited architecture, such as public buildings, religious buildings, wetlands, World Heritage criteria, basic regulatory requirements of conservation plan (PSMV), traditional architectural forms of Luang Prabang, types of traditional materials, including construction permit application procedures.

This is to enable people at all levels to participate in the protection of the Luang Prabang World Heritage site to sustainably maintain value. It is also important information for both domestic and foreign tourists.
9. The Restoration of Walking paths in The Protected area (VatSene Village)

The improvement of walking path project is located Vatsene village in the protected area, the old walking path is a linked path between temple and village to NamKhan river, the path is paved with concrete, bricks, besides of being used as a walkway for the villagers and tourists, it is also a way up and down to attend temple’s activities for Buddhist villagers.

This walking path is very important because there are many inventory houses along the sides; However, the old condition of the path is dirty, no systematic drainage, waterlogged, and bad smells, which create bad pollution to the City's environment.

Improvement of the VatSene walking path will restore the value of the path and convenience of the city, especially, convenient to the community and the tourists.
10. The Restoration of Walking paths in The Protected area (Xiengman Village, Chomphet District)

The walkway is located in Xiengman village, passing through the center of the village from south to north and is the village’s main road; It is also a walking trail for nature and archeological sites on the outskirts of Chomphet district. Before the construction, the sidewalk was dirt and in bad condition, which is difficult for local people and tourists to travel to, especially during the rainy season.

Based on the needs of local people and strategies for sustainable development;

The project aims to improve the pedestrian system to meet the needs of tourists, as well as serve local people and in line with the development of Luang Prabang World Heritage City.
11. The Restoration of Aphai Primary School's Yard in the protected area.

Aphai Primary School is a school with a long history, located in a protected area, and has played an important role in the education and community in Luang Prabang.

The old yard of Aphai Primary School is a yard with no drainage system, so during the rainy season, it is dirty and waterlogged, which makes it difficult for parents, teachers, and students who use the school.

Construction of the yard, fences, drainage systems, and planting vegetation are aimed to improve the school environment to be clean and tidy and facilitate education. In addition, it also increases the safety of students and teachers, as well as restores the value and beauty of the school.
12. Construction of PhuSi natural boundary fence
In the World Heritage Site

Phusi Stupa was built in 1804, is located in the center of LuangPrabang World Heritage Site. It is an important natural area, a vantage point with a panoramic view of LuangPrabang. There is a long history associated with the foundation of LuangPrabang City, it is a sacred stupa with ancient relics associated with the daily life, and traditions of the local people. The first renovation took place in 1914, then in 1936, in which 328 steps were built.

Due to the urban expansion, people began to invade the area and tend to expand, with a high risk of losing the area’s outstanding value. Therefore, a permanent fence was erected to demarcate the border between the people's residential areas and the Phu Si reserve.

Currently, the construction of the permanent fence is partially completed and, the concrete pillars have been built for some remaining areas and will continue after funding.
13. Installation of street lighting system
In the World Heritage Site

In the past, the electricity in the area of the World Heritage City was not yet systematic and insufficient. In addition, it also affects the safety of people, tourists, both domestic and foreign. Therefore, light installation was carried out in accordance with the development plan of the World Heritage Office To create a systematic lighting system and safety by selecting the appropriate, harmonious, and unique model for the city; Aims to make the city sufficient light, convenient and safe. At the same time, it also improves the view of the city to be orderly and beautiful.
14. Maintenance of City’s Botanical in the Protected Area

Botanical conservation is important for the protection of natural heritage. Climate change is putting a high risk on the livelihoods of local people, especially old trees, which are deteriorating and lacking in maintenance budgets, which in the past have caused accidents and damage to the people's properties due to heavy rains and strong winds. Therefore, botanical conservation needs to be well studied, budget planned, and implemented by collaboration with relevant stakeholders to cutting down decayed branches.
IV. The Feasibility study of Infrastructure Improvement Projects

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
IV. The Feasibility Study of Infrastructure Improvement Projects
to support the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage

In recent years, the government, as well as local authorities, are trying to collaborate with international organizations and plan some projects for financial assistance applying. These projects aimed to support the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage site and intended to improve infrastructure such as improvement of city resistance to climate change, the sidewalk, the roads that link between the city and surrounding, scenic-environment, and eco-friendly public transport system, including the improvement of the city management system and etc., this aimed to upgrade the quality of life of local communities.

At present, each project is in the process of a feasibility study, before implementation, a heritage impact assessment (HIA) must be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations.
1. Sustainable green urban traffic Project

A study scope includes Improvement of the public transport system, roads, sidewalks, lighting, planting trees and bamboo bridges across the Nam Khan River, as well as installing traffic light system and zebra crossings, etc.

In addition, the city plan will be studied to allocate the area of cycling, walking and parking, and so on.
2. Flooding risk management project

Research on the climate change situation related to the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage by studying the flood prevention system such as the construction of anti-erosion of Nam Khan River bank and parks, construction of water gates, and installation of pumps along the Nam Khan-Mekong River; A pilot project to rehabilitate wetlands in World Heritage sites with a focus on eco-friendly constructions that can cope with climate change.
3. Luang Prabang Livable city Project

Study the improvement of infrastructures such as improving roads, alleys, sidewalks, parks, improving the scenery of the main roads, relocating the power lines and communication systems to the ground, improving the lighting system along the main roads, building public toilets, and management of wastewater and garbage, Install CCTV for the safety of local people and tourists.

Improvement of roads, alleys and sidewalks

Improvement of public toilet

Garbage management

Improvement of the city’s scenery
4. LuangPrabang Smart City Project

LuangPrabang Smart City Project is a feasibility study, the project aimed to explore the possibility of improving the city to be connected to the surrounding area with smart technology, research on the strategic plan for urban development to harmonize with the protection of the Luang Prabang World Heritage site. The improvement scope was identified to include four major areas: one in the World Heritage City of Luang Prabang and three in the outskirts of the city, and focus on 8 components:

1) Smart Governance
2) Smart People
3) Smart Infrastructure
4) Smart Mobility
5) Smart Environment
6) Smart Tourism
7) Smart Heritage Preservation
8) Smart Living
In the World Heritage area of Luang Prabang, the focus will be on improving the efficiency of the management system of the city and the World Heritage site such as the protected area and the surrounding area to be clear and unified in the implementation, In particular, restricting the construction and renovation of large-scale projects that may impact to the Luang Prabang World Heritage Site.

Also, will also upgrade personnel to all sectors involved, developing a database about the conservation of heritage, accessing information, building urban facilities for local people and tourists, such as improving infrastructure, the public transport systems and services, security system CCTV, city scenery, lighting system, and sanitation management, etc., aimed for the City of integrated intelligently.
V. THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19
V. The effects of Covid-19

Since late December 2019 the pandemic of COVID-19 was affects to economic, sociality development plan of Luang Prabang province, to traditional practices and intangible cultural heritage safeguard which as a result, the lives of the people and the monks in the World Heritage site have encountered many difficulties, such as: Almsgiving of monks in the morning, the monks have to cook their own food, the traffic was disrupted because the road in each villages were closed(lockdown), abolished the traditional festival activities that have been practiced for a long time, It also has an impact on tourism activities, hotels, guesthouses and restaurants were temporarily closed and some tourism service businesses are listed for sale.

Atmosphere of city during the pandemic of COVID-19

Monks, novices have to cook their own food because can not go out to almsgiving in the morning

Photos of impacts on Tourism in World Heritage Site during the pandemic of COVID-19
VI. CONCLUSION
Conclusion

By following the three pillars of preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value determined by UNESCO. In recent years, Government, as well as provincial authority, have paid attention to the preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site by implementation in conformity with the 1972 convention, the guidelines of the World Heritage Center, and international organizations aimed for sustainable preservation and maintenance of Luang Prabang’s outstanding universal values.

The preservation of authenticity and integrity is well preserved, the community continues to maintain the uniqueness of cultures, customs, traditions, and a way of life that has been inherited from a long time such as morning alms giving, merit in the temple, and the prayer of monks, also the organizing traditional festival such as Lao New Year, boat racing festival, Buddhist lent festival and boat lighting festival. In addition, also maintain Lao unique culture of clothing, food, folksongs, traditional dancing, also managed the construction-renovation, the restoration and traditional houses, which preserved in the original form, also the traditional materials and techniques are used for preserve the unique architectural and handicrafts characteristics of the Luang Prabang people. The new construction has harmonized with the traditional buildings. As well as the nature and environments surrounding the city have been well preserved.

By recognizing the importance of World Heritage protection, since 2015, the Provincial Authority of Luang Prabang has included the World Heritage Conservation in the strategic plan and Provincial’s socio-economic development plans. which has been identified as the priority programs and the detailed projects, made the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage site clearly predictable and focuses. Since 2016, the department World Heritage of Luang Prabang has been renamed the Luang Prabang World Heritage Office, it’s considered as an equivalent organization included in the administrative unit of LuangPrabang Province in accordance with the local administrative law, and remains as an independent office, with the roles and responsibilities of the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage site within the scope that has been recognized by UNESCO. Since 2018, Luang Prabang District has been upgraded to Luang Prabang City to promote comprehensive government administration. as for the protection of World Heritage, the identical has been carried out with previous actions.

The implementation of PSMV and regulation in Buffer zones are strictly enforced, all projects must be reviewed, guided, and approved by the Luang Prabang World Heritage office. The Inventory buildings have been restored-renovated to good condition. We have focused on educating, disseminating the protection of World Heritage to all sections of society to participate and contribute to the protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage City. The infrastructure and landscaping have also been surveyed, designed, evaluated, and agreed upon with stakeholders to make the city more convenient, beautiful, and safe. The implementation of large-scale projects aimed
at improving the infrastructure, and supporting World Heritage protection is only a feasibility study and requires carrying out a World Heritage impact assessment (HIA).

The National Heritage Fund for Luang Prabang World Heritage, although there has been an agreement from the government to continue implementing, could not fully implement due to the Covid-19 pandemic which has had a major impact on the province’s socio-economic development plan. In addition, it has also affected the local people’s way of life including monks.

For long-term actions, we look forward to continuing to implement the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the World Heritage Center's recommendations, especially for ongoing infrastructure improvement projects, feasibility studies, and revision of legislation aimed for sustainable preservation and maintenance of Luang Prabang’s outstanding universal values.
VII. APPENDIX
Appendix


Appendix Total: I. State of Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site

2. Decree of the Prime Minister on the Establishment of Luang Prabang City, No. 126 / PM, dated 11 April 2018 (Lao Version)

Appendix Title: II. The state of Conservation of Luang Prabang, a World Heritage City, Article 3.1

3. Decree of the Prime Minister on the formed of the National Committee for World Heritage, No. 17 / PM, dated 05 January 2017 (Lao Version)

4. Decree of the Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, Chairman of the National Committee for World Heritage on the formed of the Local Committee for World Heritage, No. 116 / MICT, dated 17 February 2017 (Lao version)

5. Decision of the Governor of Luang Prabang on the formed of the Construction and Restoration Management Committee of the Luang Prabang World Heritage Site, No. 168 /Go- LPB, dated 29 March 2016 (Lao Version)

6. Decision of the Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, on the operation of the LuangPrabang World Heritage Office, No. 1166 / MICT, dated 10 October 2018 (Lao version)

7. Agreement of the Provincial assembly Meeting on the Approval of the Organizational Structure and Personnel of Luang Prabang Province, No. 02 / PA.LP, dated 03 June 2016 (Lao Version)
Appendix Title: II. The state of Conservation of Luang Prabang, a World Heritage City, Article 7

8. Decision of the Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism, Chairman of the National Committee for World Heritage on the formed of the Local Board of Trustees of the National Heritage Fund for Luang Prabang World Heritage, No. 216 / March 27, 2020)

Appendix Title: II. The state of Conservation of Luang Prabang, a World Heritage City, Article 8

9. Governor agreement on approval of intangible cultural heritage as a provincial inventory list, No. 21 / LPB, dated 18 May 2021 (Lao version)
SUMMARY REPORT OF CELEBRATION
20TH ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION
9 DECEMBER 1995-9 DECEMBER 2015
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Part2. Speeches at International Conference, Documents and Agenda of Celebration 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination

Part3. Photos of Celebration 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination
REPORT OF ACHIEVEMENTS
OF CELEBRATION 20TH ANNIVERSARY
LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE
NOMINATION

LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE

Years 1995-2015
SUMMARY REPORT

Achievement of 20th Anniversary Celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination in Luang Prabang Province

I. Overview:

Luang Prabang town had been inscribed as Cultural World Heritage Site of UNESCO on 9 December 1995 in Berlin, Germany. Through 20 years of preservation and enhancement of its value, the Party and Government had been paying attention on restoration of remarkable buildings, improvement of infrastructure, and creation of facilities for valuable conservation and development. This has brought together all sectors in the society through cooperation. In addition, people of ethnic groups took ownership in the preservation of their wonderful cultural traditions. Besides, they also obtained international supports in human resource development and restoration works.

These have allowed the people around the world to recognize and be interested in constantly visiting Luang Prabang town. As a result, Luang Prabang town became world top city destination several times, the sustainable green environmental city of ASEAN, smoke-free city with clean air, as well as obtaining the award of outstanding conservation in the Asia-Pacific region and gaining world popularity. Local economy is constantly expanding while the livelihood of local people is getting better. In addition, Luang Prabang town has been increasingly establishing sufficient partnership such as ASEAN countries, international organizations, and world heritage cities.

In order to demonstrate the attempts of attentive works on heritage preservation and to praise the achievements, the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic had approved Luang Prabang province to organize a celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (9 December 1995 - 9 December 2015) following the notice of Government Office No.520 dated 22 April 2015.

Following the notice of Government, the Prime Minister had issued the Decree of the Prime Minister No.76 dated 01 October 2015 on appointment of National Steering Committee, which composed of 6 people. Provincial authority had then appointed Committee Organizing Celebration and modified the appointment of sub-committee responsible for organizing celebration in conformity with real situation, which included twelve sub-committees with 70 people, of which 15 were female, following the Decree of Governor of Luang Prabang province No.628 dated 13 November 2015.

II. Preparation Works

- Planning, preparation of contents, steps and implementation process started since early 2014.
- Several meetings of different levels have been organized to discuss about the announcement of Decree on appointment of sub-committees responsible for different activities.
- Plan activities, mobilization of personnel, budget estimation, equipments serving activities and process of implementation for each work of sub-committee had been created.
- Endorsement of work plan and activities had been announced.
Checkup of endorsed and modified works and activities was done. After that the above works were given to each sub-committee to be discussed, designed, and planned.

Three main activities for organizing celebration had been agreed as following:

1. Photo exhibition, classic dance performance, market fair, food festival to be held during the period of 5-9 December 2015.

2. Organization of international conference under the topic: Sustainable Preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Value and Development of Tourism Based on World Heritage Conservation from 7 till 8 December 2015.


III. Implementation.

Luang Prabang Provincial Administration held a press conference about the important meaning in preparation for celebration 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage through local and foreign mass media for example, radio, television, newspapers, internet and others, which advertised invitation and content to public to participate in this celebration.

Budgeting, planning activities, fundraising from all local and foreign sectors, international organizations by different ways especially lottery fundraising and others had been established.

Printing advertising boards, stickers, brochures, CD’s, badges for souvenir, magazines about Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

Organizing of seminars about 20 years of preservation and enhancement of value for all sectors in society.

Organizing of activities such as sport competition, drawing contest, question-answer games, and rehearsal of people in parade.

Arrangement of orderliness with beautiful decoration of the town.

Sending invitations to local and foreign guests and appointment of responsible committee for arrangement of vehicles, accommodation, location for market fair and place for international conference.

Designing places of market fair, international conference and official ceremony for celebration.

The last meeting of local and national sub-committees for preparation of celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang world heritage nomination was held on 23 November 2015 and chaired by Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH, Vice Prime Minister and President of National Committee for World Heritage. In the meeting, the sub-committees reported that in the past few months they prepared and assessed the works and activities which were ready for celebration.

IV. Actual Implementation.

1. Photo Exhibition, Traditional Artistic Performance, Market Fair and Food Festival.

Photo exhibition, traditional artistic performance and market fair had been officially inaugurated on the morning of 5 December 2015 at 9:00 am, at the evening market, chaired by Mr. KhamKhanh CHANHTHAVISOUK, Secretary of Provincial Party, and Governor of Luang Prabang province. Representatives from departments and divisions were present, local and foreign businessmen and many people also participated. The market fair consisted of four activities, such as fair of handicraft products, Lao food festival, Lao style fashion show, and photo exhibition as below detailed:

1.1 Fair of Handicraft Products.
There were 38 booths of local and foreign entrepreneurs: 3 from Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2 from the Kingdom of Thailand, 1 from the People’s Republic of China, 4 from each Oudomxay, Xayabouri, Houaphanh and Xiengkhouang province while 28 from Luang Prabang province. The goods were different, such as Sa handicraft paper, Lao striped natural dye, striped Mudmee, wood handicraft, silver craft, cotton handicraft products, carved wood products and cloths with total amount of 1,359,000,000 kip (one billion three hundred fifty nine million kip).

1.2 **Food Festival.**
Twenty booths of restaurants and hotels inside Luang Prabang municipality had participated at the festival with colorful cooking comprised of various tastes of Luang Prabang and fusion food styles with total amount of 20,000,000 kip (twenty million).

1.3 **Lao style fashion show.**
There were more than 20 fashion models; the fashion show of one night included 3 programs and there was traditional artistic dance performance was held each night.

1.4 **Photo Exhibition.**
Photo exhibition demonstrated 20 years of preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang world heritage. Among the photos included the outstanding demonstrative restoration projects, public awareness campaigns about world heritage works for departments, offices, educational institution, monks-novices and etc. Besides, cooperation with international organizations, study tours, management of construction-restoration permits and outstanding universal value of world heritage town were also demonstrated in the photo exhibition.

The organization of market fair of goods, Lao food festival, Lao style cloths fashion show and photo exhibition were officially closed on 9 December 2015 at 14:30 pm chaired by Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG, Vice Secretary of Luang Prabang Provincial Party, President of Local Committee for World Heritage with delegates from related departments and businessmen who came to present their goods. At the end of ceremony, the praise certificates had been presented to the representatives of local and foreign businessmen.

2. **International Seminar (7-8 December 2015)**
The conference was held for two days in the conference hall of Santi Resort in Nadeuay village with 130 guests participated, where 82 from domestic and 48 foreigners from 6 countries: French Republic, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia. In addition, there were French, US and Germany Ambassadors, Mayor of Chinon, French Development Agency and UNESCO regional representatives also participated.

2.1 **First day of conference: (7 December 2015) under the topic: Sustainable Protection and Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Value.**
In the morning at 8:30 am the conference had been officially opened by co-chairmen:
- Dr. PhanhKham VIPHAVANH, Vice Prime Minister, President of National Committee for World Heritage.
- Mr. KhamKhanh CHANHTHAVISOUK, Governor of Luang Prabang province.
- Mrs. Anne LEMAISTRE, UNESCO Representative Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Mrs. Catherine TASCA, Chairman of Franco-Lao Friendship Association.

After official opening ceremony, the organizer led all delegates to join city tour by e-cars. After that, the conference was resumed in accordance to agenda under chairman of Mr.
NouPheuak VIRABOUT, Deputy Director of Housing and Urban Planning of Ministry of Public Works and Transports.


In the morning, the seminar was continued under chairman of Mr. Soun MANIVONG, Director of Department of Tourism Development, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism. The delegates had contributed their comments respectively at the conference.

By the end of conference, friendship medals were awarded to 4 people, 6 departments and government praise certificates were given to 5 individuals, international agencies with outstanding achievements in preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

In the evening, at conference hall of Luang Prabang Provincial Administration, Governor of Luang Prabang province was honored to offer dinner and artistic dance performance expressing the thanks to people who took parts in supporting the organization of 20th anniversary celebration and to domestic and foreign delegates who participated in the celebration.

3. Celebration Ceremony of Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (9 December 2015)

Celebration ceremony of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination was officially and greatly held on the morning of 9th December 2015 in front of Luang Prabang National Museum under honorable presidency of H.E. Choummaly SAYASONE, General Secretary, and President of Lao People’s Democratic Republic; there were Vice Prime Minister, Ministers, Vice Ministers, Provincial Governors, Vice Governors, Ambassadors, foreign diplomats and international organizations to Laos, delegates, domestic and foreign guests as well as many Luang Prabang people also participated.

There were 27 consecutive processions with 5,600 people and caravan of 20 elephants led by the queen white elephant as mascot of Laos; from those elephants there were 12 from Xayabouri and 8 from Luang Prabang organized by Asian Elephant Association.

Beside the main activities, there were sub activities carried out in parallel:

- Competition of different types of sports started from 5 November 2015 until 2 December 2015, for instance general football with 13 teams including leaders, trainers and sportsmen altogether 338 people; there were 8 teams of men’s general Sepak Takraw including leaders, trainers and sportsmen altogether 64 people; there were 14 teams of men’s secondary school Sepak Takraw and 11 teams of women’s secondary school Sepak Takraw including leaders, trainers and sportsmen altogether 200 people of which 88 were females.
- Quiz had been held on 3 December 2015 in indoor stadium; there were 256 people, among which represented 60 competitors of which 36 females, all came from 4 vocational institutes and 4 general education schools.
- Drawing contest had been held on 3 December 2015 in Nasangveuy indoor stadium, there were 16 institutes, 2 vocational institutes and 14 general education schools with competitors of 75 people of which 31 were females.

4. Utilization of Budget

- Budget source from Government was 2,000,000,000 kip (two billion kip)
- Raising funds from lottery were 785,836,000 kip (seven hundred eighty five million eight hundred thirty six thousand kip)
- Raising funds from domestic and foreign contributions were 209,537,000 kip (two hundred nine million five hundred thirty seven thousand kip)
Part 1

- Grand Total was 2,995,373,000 kip (two billion nine hundred ninety five million three hundred seventy three thousand kip)
- Total actual disbursement was 3,162,414,190 kip (three billion one hundred sixty two million four hundred fourteen thousand one hundred ninety kip)
- Over spending (debt) was 167,041,190 kip (one hundred sixty seven million forty one thousand one hundred ninety kip)

5. Appreciation.

Under collaboration with committee responsible for organization of celebration and secretariat, the outstanding achievements of individuals and domestic and foreign departments which actively contributed their funds, energy and intelligence throughout 20 years in sustainable preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage site’s value were considered. Following Decree of Prime Minister of Lao People’s Democratic Republic No.388 dated 30 November 2015, the appreciation was detailed as follows:

- Awarding medals of National Outstanding Development for 1 department (Luang Prabang district)
- Awarding Labor Order II class for 10 individuals and 1 department.
- Awarding Labor Order III class for 43 individuals and 8 departments.
- Awarding Friendship Medals for 4 individuals and 6 departments.
- Awarding Labor Medals for 17 individuals and governmental certificate of praise for 5 individuals and 20 departments.

V. Advantages and Remaining Issues

1. Advantages

Celebration ceremony of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination was approved and paid attention by the Government which allowed all facilitation. For instance: issuance of Government notice to be based for implementation; appointment of National Steering Committee chaired by Vice Prime Minister; and approval of government budget in organization of the event.

- Close steering from Vice Prime Minister, President of National Committee for World Heritage, Minister of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Governor of Luang Prabang province, President of Local Committee for World Heritage and people of standing committee of Luang Prabang provincial Party.
- Supports from Central and Local government, private sector, business units and people of ethnic groups.
- All Lao people across the Nation in a whole, Luang Prabang people in particular took ownership with high attitude in material and mental contribution to the event by being good host, understanding and unanimously participation in celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- International organizations especially UNESCO, countries-partners supported funds and help in preparation, promotion and enjoy participation in the ceremony.

2. Remaining Issues

Although we elegantly succeeded but there were still some remaining issues faced in preparation and actual implementation, such as:

- Many members were appointed in steering committee and sub-committees responsible for celebration. However only a few of them actually worked. As a result, the coordination of some works was not properly done.
Part 1

- Budget was not enough compared to the actual expenditure. The main reason was to be on time and align with government fiscal year. As such, the estimation was made less than actual expenditure. Thus, we raised funds from many sectors and utilized other budget lines covering the surplus.

VI. Results from Celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination

With high decision under close steering and leadership of all levels’ leaders, attention of all sub-committees and contribution of all sectors in the society, we could overcome all difficulties and limitation in many aspects. As a result, celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination was successfully carried out. The results from the celebration were follows:

- People trust the role of effective leadership of Party-Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic; involvement of all levels of authorities; the event becoming public; motivation of patriotism based on loving of world heritage, national heritages, Luang Prabang World Heritage; even though the weather was not favorable but they did not give up instead they steadily participated.

- The celebration beautifully succeeded according to planned objectives and expectation; it was honorably implemented as great festival of Lao nation in a whole, of Luang Prabang people in particular.

- The celebration was peaceful, secured 100% and orderly in society. This is because government program “three generation works” is being realized in grass root, so we could solve problems, people understood and early involved in solution of problems without any bad incidents.

- Reception of compliments, recognition, connection with regional and international countries, confidence from international organizations, countries-partners such as UNESCO, Chinon and other world heritage sites for our success of 20 years of preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage; many parties want to exchange lessons with Luang Prabang. The success will be brought by UNESCO as good example for other world heritage sites in preservation and enhancement of value.

- The celebration demonstrated a pride in preservation, conservation of outstanding culture of Luang Prabang ethnic groups, valuable management and development of Luang Prabang World Heritage town intertwined with tourism. The comprehensive development that made better livelihood of people day after day and eradication of poverty allowed Luang Prabang was entitled “National Outstanding Development”.

- People of the world acknowledge that the event never happened in history, the celebration was outstanding in international arena and people of the world were interested in steadily making trips which allowed Luang Prabang to be world top city destination many time.

- Organization of international conference was conducted under two topics: “Sustainable Preservation and Conservation of Value of World Heritage site” and “Tourism Economic Development based on Heritage Conservation”. The conference possessed a great importance and special meaning. This highlighted national pride and hailed 20 years of the achievements of preservation and enhancement of world heritage site and of international cooperation which have made Luang Prabang the best example of effective project implementation through the supports of works and sharing of knowledge and skills. The conference filled with lively atmosphere where problems had been raised forthright during exchange of international practices. Such exchange will be good and strong example in world heritage regions. The conference was excellently praised and highly valued from UNESCO, parliament of French Republic, domestic and international organizations.

The most important, President of Lao People’s Democratic Republic honorably participated and decorated medal entitled “National Outstanding Development” to Luang Prabang district.
VII. Causes of Success, Learnt Lessons and Future Direction.

1. Causes of Success
- The success is a fruitful result of close direction of the Government as well as national, provincial and district committees and attention of sub-committees responsible for activities with government and private sectors that possessed solidarity, high unanimity and awakening for participation in process and ready for real deeds.
- Possession of accumulated lessons and experiences in organizing national, international and local events.
- People of ethnic groups actively took high responsibilities and contributed their materials and energy in the event. There were huge number of people participated demonstrating solidarity and specific dresses made the celebration colorful, joyful and impressive.

2. Lessons Learnt
We could learn from the actual implementation of the celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination as the following:
- Early and timely preparation and realization of press conference
- Adequate planning, organization and leadership in close collaboration between central and local government.
- Identification of activities in conformity with content of significant meaning of the celebration.
- Participation of publics in being ownership of the celebration and becoming good host to guests and tourists.
- Attracting participation of international organizations, countries-partners especially outstanding caravan of elephants from Xayabouri province by Asian Elephant Association
- Budget had been earlier estimated, even it was not enough but comparing to content of the celebration the expenditure was less while all activities were completely done.
Conclusively, the celebration was well prepared by having enough time and comprehensive content; activities were implemented as planned, many national and local meetings about each work were organized and unanimity was uphold during planned activities.

3. Future Direction
Although the celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination had demonstrated success achieved during the past 20 years of preservation and enhancement of value. However, in the future there were still many hard works to be done for expansion of good inheritance and attention has to be continuously paid on some aspects as follows:
- All levels of authorities shall increasingly pay attention for further sustainable preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage town.
- Local Committee for World Heritage and Committee for Construction and Management shall be modified in conformity to adjustment program of provincial governance structure
- Juristic acts, laws and regulations shall be modified in conformity to real situation such as revision of Safeguarding and Enhancement Plan and modification of Buffer Zone.
- Continuation of propagation and education about world heritage works for all groups of society for their participation especially involvement of ethnic people in sustainable conservation of temples, religion, and good traditions
- Promotion of tourism related to conservation for creation of employment and advertisement of conservation at the same time
- Continuation of international cooperation with organizations, countries-partners such as UNESCO, Chinon town, world heritage cities, French Development Agency and etc. for acquisition of financial assistance in improvement of infrastructure, restoration of remarkable buildings, conservation and rehabilitation of outstanding culture of Luang Prabang people and personnel capacity building in heritage preservation.

All of these have to be implemented to achieve the following aim:

- Sustainable preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site.
- Creating Luang Prabang as a lively, livable, attractive and good environmental park.
- Promoting Luang Prabang as a natural, historical and cultural tourism centre.
- Establishing Luang Prabang as a Research Centre on the outstanding value of Lao culture.
- Developing Luang Prabang as a center of international sub-regional cooperation.

World heritage conservation is taken as development to encourage tourism for provincial economic benefit related to poverty eradication which creates condition to liberate from underdeveloped province in accordance to vision till 2030 and 10 years development strategy (2016-2025) specified in 7th plan of 5 years’ socio-economic development (2016-2020) of Luang Prabang province.

Luang Prabang 5 February 2016

Chairman of Committee for Celebration of World Heritage town
Head of Sub-Committee for Secretariat and Content
Signed
Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG
SPEECHES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, DOCUMENTS AND AGENDA OF CELEBRATION 20TH ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION
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2. Decree of H.E. Prime Minister No. 76 dated 01 October 2015 on appointment of National Steering Committee for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

3. Decree of Governor of Luang Prabang province No.628 dated 13 November 2015 on appointment of sub-committees responsible for activities of celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.


5. Programs for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang world heritage site (1995-2015), available in 03 languages: Lao, French and English
Speech on objective at international conference
Dr. Bounthieng SIRIPAPHANH – Director of Heritage Department
07 December 2015

- Greeting to dear and distinguished guests
- Honorable Chairman

Dear and distinguished delegates
In the occasion of celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination from 09 December 1995 to 09 December 2015 approved by Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic, National Committee for World Heritage together with leaders, parties concerned and people of Luang Prabang province had been prepared for historical meaningful celebration in the gorgeous Luang Prabang town which is beauty of the world. In order to make the celebration with a plenty of content Committee responsible for international conference had added up the meanings to demonstrate the important significance of preservation and tourism economic development of this world heritage town.

- Honorable participation of H.E. Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH – Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Education and Sports, President of National Committee for World Heritage, applaud.
- Mr. Khamkhanh CHANHTHAVISOUK – Governor of Luang Prabang province also participates, applaud.
- Mrs. Anne LEMAISTRE – Director of UNESCO Phnomhpenh Office also participates, applaud.
- Mrs. Catherince TASCA - Delegated Chairman for Laos Inter-Parliamentary Group of Friendship France-Cambodia and Laos, former Minister of Culture also participates, applaud.
- Leaders, local supporters and representatives of several international organizations also participate.
- Representatives of local and foreign governments and corporations also participate.
- Representatives of villages in Luang Prabang World Heritage site also participate.
To be auspicious for the opening of the conference, I invite Mr. Khamkhanh CHANHTHAVISOUK – Governor of Luang Prabang province to make a remark, please. (thereafter)

I invite H.E. Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH – Vice Prime Minister, President of National Committee for World Heritage also Chairman of National Committee for Celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination to announce the official opening of the conference, please.

THANK YOU
Welcoming Speech at international conference
Mr. Khamkhanh CHANTHAVISOUK Governor of Luang Prabang province
07 December 2015

- His Exellency Dr. PhanhKham ViPhavanh – Vice Prime Minister, President of National Committee for World Heritage, President of National Committee for Celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- Distinguished Mme Anne LEMAISTRE – UNESCO representative,
- Distinguished Mme Catherine TASCA - Honorary Minister, Senator of Yvelines, Delegate President of the Parliamentary Friendship Group France-Laos

I, on behalf of Luang Prabang provincial authority together with Luang Prabang ethnic people, am very proud that Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic allowed Luang Prabang province to carry out the celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination which is 9th December 2015.

Luang Prabang is one of the oldest cities of Laos which was established, preserved and developed more than 1200 years. The city used to be the capital of Lane Xang Kingdom and its name was called differently: Muang Swa, Muang XiengDong, XiengThong. In 1358 King Fangum had brought the Prabang – sacred Buddha statue to Muang Viengkham and in 1489 Prabang statue was moved to Muang XiengThong for worship of Lao Nation. Then the name of city was changed to Muang Luang Prabang along with the name of Buddha statue since then up till now. The city is situated at super site formed by the confluence of Mekong and Khan rivers. There is Phousi hill elegantly located in the center of the city surrounded by mountains and forests with legends: PhouThao, PhouNang, PhouXang, Phou Xuang etc. which are green all time. It is rich with temples, traditional architecture, and unique fine arts. Inhabitants still attach, perform and inherit splendid cultural traditions which become national outstanding culture up till now. With adequate criteria and the attention of Party and Government Luang Prabang was inscribed on the UNESCO world heritage list in 9th December 1995 at the 19th session of the World Heritage Committee in Berlin: criteria (II), (IV), (V).

Through 20 years of preservation and enhancement Luang Prabang provincial authority had paid attention in sustainable preservation of World Heritage site. At the beginning, we met a lot of difficulties such as inadequate legality, a little understanding on preservation of people
in society. However, under leadership of Party and Government the education had been made to people in society for their thorough and deep understanding on preservation of heritage.

For the legality, there are National Heritage law, Urban Law, Urban and Buffer zone regulations, Master Plan of Conservation, Local Committee for World Heritage and establishment of World Heritage Office as the site manager.

Now, people of ethnic groups as well as monks, civil servants, soldiers, policemen all understand and greatly contribute in preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site. The authenticity could be maintained in accordance to principle and conditions as specified by UNESCO. Together with this, it is an opportunity to use the preservation for boosting of socio-economic development, especially tourism which creates jobs for people and improves their living conditions. Everyone wishes visiting Luang Prabang resulting in that Luang Prabang becomes “World Top City” for many times, green city-sustainable environment of ASEAN, smoke-free city, world reputation city and winner of prize for outstanding restoration in the Asia-Pacific region.

The celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination reflects about the attention of Party and Government and of people of ethnic groups integrating their might and minds in appreciation and recognition of world heritage’s preservation.

I, on behalf of Luang Prabang provincial authority and people of ethnic groups, am pleased to welcome all of you for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

I express my great thanks to H.E. Vice Prime Minister for being President of the conference with close steer in preparation of this event. I also express my thanks to all parties for their supports and participation in celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination such as UNESCO, Chinon, H.E. Ambassadors, all conference participants who devote time for participation at conference and for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

Luang Prabang is peaceful, safe with many cultural and natural tourist sites. At this occasion, I invite all of you honored guests for sight-seeing in Luang Prabang and wish President of conference with his members and all conference participants a happiness and prosperity.

THANK YOU
Opening speech at international conference
H.E. Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Education and Sports, President of National Committee for World Heritage
07 December 2015

Distinguished domestic and foreign guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

I, in the name of President of National Committee for World Heritage delegated by the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic to be President of National Committee for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination, am honored and very proud as President for opening of conference for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

Luang Prabang was wealthy civilized territory with respectably long last history, splendid cultural traditions, historical relics and monuments preserved, astonishing morphological location, plenty of mountains forests and rivers which are vital elements enabled Luang Prabang special and gorgeous. Luang Prabang people attach and conduct good inherited traditions and became national outstanding culture until now.

Due to understanding of outstanding value the Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic took ownership proposing to UNESCO for World Heritage nomination of Luang Prabang. Thereby Luang Prabang was officially inscribed to cultural World Heritage list on 9th December 2015 at the 19th cession of World Heritage Committee in Berlin. Luang Prabang was recognized “This city reflects the exceptional merger of traditional architecture and European colonial urban structures from the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique urban setting is remarkably preserved, illustrating a major step in the fusion of two different cultural traditions”. It was first cultural world heritage of Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

After inscription as world heritage, Party and Government have paid attention in steering and leading, facilitating for sustainable world heritage management such as promulgation of legality: national heritage law, urbanism law, regulations of Urbanism and Buffer zone, Master Plan of Conservation etc. and establishment of Local Committee for World Heritage; they encourage Luang Prabang provincial authority for cooperation with international organizations for the outstanding example: decentralized cooperation with Chinon town since the inscription of Luang Prabang to world heritage list up till now. They
had made seeking for domestic and international assistance, improvement of infrastructure, management of world heritage site in accordance to regulations specified by convention of UNESCO World Heritage Conservation and obligations ratified by Lao Government.

Distinguished and Dear Guests

Through 20 years of preservation and enhancement, sometimes we got appreciation, sometimes censures and warning that caused originally from inadequate perception of world heritage management regulations, a little experience on heritage management.

Initially, we relied on foreign assistance such as experts, but under direction of Party and Government together with contribution of all stakeholders we can solve problems and pass through obstacles resulting in reception of praise and acknowledgement from people inside and outside countries.

Now we have adequate competence in world heritage management. Beside preservation, we also enhance, rehabilitate good tradition and maintain its value, promote tourism, improve living condition of people, maintain good environment enabled steady economic growth.

This conference will be good opportunity for domestic and foreign experts, technicians from surrounding world heritage sites to ascertain, discuss and exchange experiences for single goal of sustainability of our heritage and heritage of the world.

The conference/seminar lasts two days under the topic: “sustainable preservation and enhancement of world heritage sites and tourism development related to world heritage preservation”. I think this seminar will bring benefits not only for Luang Prabang and Lao PDR but also for partners of different levels. In particular, the enforcement of regulations for world heritage management, education for all stakeholders in society for their involvement, utilization of heritage potentials for preservation and steady improvement of living condition of people.

Therefore, I request all of you to ascertain, consider and exchange each other experiences under constructive mind, unity and help each other.

I, on behalf of Lao Government using this opportunity express a great praise and gratitude to all parties for their participation in preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage such as UNESCO, French Republic, country-partners, domestic and foreign donors, authorities of province and district as well as people of ethnic groups for their supports in preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage and hope for their continuous assistance in sustainable preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

Finally, I wish President of conference and his members all conference delegates a strong health, success in their works and success in conference expectation.

At this glorious occasion, I officially announce opening of conference from now.

Thank you
International conference speech
Madame Anne LEMAISTRE Director of the UNESCO PHNOM-PENH Office
07 December 2015

- His Excellency Dr. Phanhkham VIPAHANH, Minister of Education and Sports.
- Mr. Khamkhanh CHANTAVISOUK, Governor of Luang Prabang Province
- Madam Claudine LEDOUX, Ambassador of France in Lao PDR
- Madam Senator Catherine TASCA,
- Mr. Senator Vincent EBLE, President of the group of Franco-Lao friendship in the senate

All participants, ladies and gentlemen

Dear friends
Hello to all of you,

It is a great honor and a great pleasure to be here in a few words the opinion of UNESCO on the magnificent town of Luang Prabang.

Today I am pleased to represent Madam Irina BOKOVA, UNESCO Director as she unfortunately can’t be with us. She must represent UNESCO in Paris for the big international climate conference (COP 21). She welcomes the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the inscription of Luang Prabang on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

It is a great joy for me to back here in Luang Prabang, Mr. President. 10 years ago, I had participated in the celebration of the tenth anniversary; since then, I returned several times to different meetings but also for personal visits.

I take this opportunity given to me to congratulate the authorities and the Lao people, the provincial authorities, the Heritage Department, the team from the town of Chinon and all the partners for the outstanding work of preservation and development value carried by all to Luang Prabang.

Thank, former Deputy Director of the World Heritage Centre, Madam Minja Yang, the French government and particularly Mr. Yves DAUGE, senators, representatives of organizations for their tremendous contribution of experience in heritage sites management. I
would particularly like to highlight the work provided for 20 years by Mr. Michel BRODOVITCH, chief architect of the project.

The Heritage Center has followed with great interest the sustainable development of Luang Prabang and we are proud to celebrate with you these 20 years of success.

We can see by looking at the past and comparing with the current state, how the living conditions of the inhabitants have improved, how the conservation of heritage, tangible and intangible was effective.

Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of this approach; Since 1995, a management program, restoration, regulations had been set up by the Lao with the active support of the town of Chinon, the Region Centre and the participation of many international organizations in connection with the Convention of the UNESCO; we can mention the French Development Agency (AFD) and the Tokyo Institute of Technology.

The involvement of multiple partners corresponds perfectly to the requirements of excellence established by the World Heritage Convention.

The decentralized cooperation between Chinon and Luang Prabang towns can serve as modeled for other heritage sites in neighboring countries and worldwide. We constantly create and innovate for a global approach to development based on culture and heritage.

Many heritage sites have to be concerned that architecture and urbanism; also it is a great challenge for Luang Prabang to manage the changes resulting from its development.

Site management does not concern only the restoration of class buildings but also taking into account changes in society. This is why UNESCO advocates urbanization that protects the environment and architectures that fit into the landscape and take into account the people's needs.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary, we can measure how the safeguarding of the outstanding universal value of Luang Prabang is in the process.

For the integrity and authenticity of heritage sites are taken into account in all aspects, the Heritage Centre is implementing a process for a new development strategy. This process has been adopted unanimously to members on the recommendation of 10 November 2011, it was 4 years old. It is easy to use monitoring tools in respect of different cultures, intangible heritage, socio-economic and environmental factors, and local community values.

This is part of the strategy of the calendar for the years 2020-2030 "transform the world" adopted on 26 September by the United Nations Assembly. This development agenda is based on a comprehensive approach to improve living conditions: reducing poverty, hunger, promote access to education and energy.

Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, 20 years after its inscription, enhancement and safeguarding of the town of Luang Prabang can be considered as an outstanding example center of a territorial development based on heritage and cultural values. Technical cooperation committed to LuangPrabang has successfully implemented from the start three essential criteria:

1. A regulatory framework that takes into account the great landscape as the plot.
2. A governance at the local, regional and national scales
3. Training on the long term and on the site, an operational team and the implementation of major rehabilitation Operations monuments and houses, infrastructure and enhancement of the landscape.

Let me conclude by saying that when I speak of urban regeneration with my Cambodian friends, we look at the exemplary work in LuangPrabang. We wish also that Cambodian can have the opportunity to come here to see the reality of this incredible urban and tourism success and benefit from your unique experience.

This experience will be shared this week at the international conference in Hongyo by UNESCO and the Chinese authorities. As you see, Luang Prabang is for us a source of inspiration.

I congratulate again the Lao authorities and all the present partners and reaffirm the continued commitment of UNESCO vis-a-vis Luang Prabang.

UNESCO and all of us in this town, member states, local communities, local authorities, civil society and universities, it is our duty to continue to actively promote the heritage and culture to build the future we want.

Thank you for your attention and I wish you all a great celebration and a good seminar.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Madam Catherine Tasca, Associate Chairman for Laos Inter-Parliamentary Group of Friendship France-Cambodia and Laos, former Minister of Culture.
07 December 2015

Dear and Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen,

Opening the celebration of the 20th anniversary of inscription of Luang Prabang city, royal and monastic city, to UNESCO world heritage, I would like first of all, with the members of our Senate delegation, Mr. Vincent Eblé, Chairman of the Parliamentary friendship group France-Cambodia and Laos, and Madam Marie-Annick Duchêne, Vice President, to thank the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who celebrated 40 years of its establishment, H.E. Vice Prime Minister and, especially, the Governor of Luang Prabang for their invitation.

As Associate Chairman for Laos, and also former President of the Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group, I am today both very touched to return to this place and very honored to speak on behalf of the French Senate as well as H.E. President Gérard Larcher, who asked me to represent him.

After the mutual visits of our heads of state, therein Mr. François Holland had attended Asia-Europe Summit in 2012 and Mr. Choummaly Sayasone had visited France in 2013, the cooperation between the two countries had been maintaining at the highest levels. The Senate of the French Republic has been holding its important role on this matter for many years. Thanks to attention of senate’s members and I want to pay tribute to our colleagues, both former senators Jean FAURE and Yves DAUGE. The last very early was asked by Madam Minja YANG, and then Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in his capacity as Mayor of Chinon based on Luang Prabang to establish decentralized cooperation between France and Laos. The Senate also takes its place in cooperation aspect with institutional specificity: in France, the Constitution gives the Senate the role of representative of local authorities. Thus, the last two reports of our friendship group focused on Cooperation after
mission of Mr. Jean FAURE – Chairman of friendship group in September 2008, and Mr. Yves DAUGE wrote another report on topic "French cooperation in Laos: case of Luang Prabang" after leading a delegation for mission here in 2011. I also wrote a report on topic "Cambodia and Laos: favorable countries for the French cooperation." I emphasize that since Mr. André Malraux, the first Minister of Culture of France, our country has an active policy of heritage protection matters to which the President of the Senate Mr. Gérard Larcher, attaches the greatest importance.

This theme is close to the Senate, as we are about to examine in the last few weeks, a proposed improvement of law on heritage and cultural and architectural creations which was adopted on first reading by the National Assembly last October.

Finally, our two countries are bound by our common membership in the Francophone. Sharing a common language has woven the solid links and more easily allows the exchange of expertise. It is for all these reasons, and given the exemplary nature of the cooperation undertaken by the cities of Chinon, with the Region Centre, and Luang Prabang, the President of the Senate granted his high patronage to this celebration.

If we are gathered here, of course, is to celebrate 20 years of exemplary cooperation but, and this is most important, we also met to prepare for the future, maintaining partnerships and address the new challenges of heritage conservation or development intertwined domicile and population.

Mr. Jean FAURE and Yves DAUGE, after mission, wrote in their reports that Luang Prabang is the city symbol of decentralized cooperation between France and Laos. This is due to its heritage and authenticity witnessing from pagodas, housing, vegetation, this city has been inscribed in UNESCO World Heritage list in December 1995. Since 1996, under the initiatives of Mr. Yves DAUGE, the Heritage House had been established for the protection and enhancement of the site. This house is the best example of the ambition of the projects shared by UNESCO, France and Laos and knowledge transfer that was realized year after year since 1995. The decentralized cooperation agreement was signed in 1997 and renewed every three years - the last signature renewal between the two cities took place yesterday. City of Chinon relied on the expertise of the Agency of Development and Urbanism Chinon (ADUC) to develop cooperation with Luang Prabang. As with the development of the project, other players intervened, first and foremost the French Development Agency (AFD) under three management and development projects of which the third is underway. This action has benefited from the continued support of UNESCO, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture. Of course, with direction of Lao Government, especially Mr. Somsavat LENGSAVAD - Vice Prime Minister, Chairman of the National Committee for World Heritage.

Thus, thanks to the decentralized cooperation established with the city of Chinon, the town of Luang Prabang has been effectively protected since while fostering strong economic development. But it is also and above all thanks to the strong involvement of the Lao authorities, locals, with whom Yves DAUGE and the team of the Heritage House have created a relationship of exceptional quality. And I want to salute the role of Director Mr. Bounnhang who just passed away. The initial idea was to create a local service that would become the project manager. The team is built gradually around Philippe COLUCCI and
Michel BRODOVITCH to become a true urban planning and architecture agency at the service of the province which now includes 25 people who manage the day to day the safeguarding plan. This was leading to elaboration of a heritage law aiming to solve heritage issues across the country.

Through the past 20 years solid experience and trust are very valuable assets to steadily develop broader cooperation. So the city around Luang Prabang is very rich in flora and fauna, is a natural heritage to be preserved. Ecotourism also seems to be a future program for Laos as it is intertwined with livelihood of ethnic people.

We know that Laos has another UNESCO World Heritage site - VatPhu that will certainly benefit from the experience of Luangprabang.

There are many other areas that have cooperation with France can support such as: agriculture and food security, the development of urban infrastructure, health and the fight against AIDS. In this occasion, I appreciate the achievements of the French Development Agency.

Let me conclude my remarks on a topic that is important to me, especially the words of former Minister of Ministry of Culture that we should take into account the "living heritage". Laos is a country of great wealth and cultural diversity. Inscription for the World Heritage is a promise such as promise of preserving a unique site facing increasingly strong real estate pressure, a promise of transfer of skills and expertise in conservation and also a promise of development and increased tourist attraction.

These challenges are difficult to reconcile, Laos has overcome them with tenacity and talent also preserving its living heritage. Because predominant thing, in Laos as well as in France, the acute awareness for a monument or heritage site that represents the harmony between arts and constituent elements: reflecting concretely history, customs, a culture, a fate of the country. Due to denying the heritage man is destroying it. The terrorists have understood that, in many countries, destroying monuments and artworks, as they kill to destroy a way of life.

The traveled road in 20 years is remarkable and our delegation appreciates to partner with this great anniversary. You live here a unique and successful experience that we are committed to support and strengthen in the future.

**Ladies and gentlemen,**

Laos, like France, endorsed UNESCO's values, set out in the preamble to its Charter: "To raise in the minds of Men the defenses of peace". These values form the foundation of a global coalition for heritage preservation. The Senate stands together with you so that we make these values succeed: through heritage, they are a sign of humanity.

**THANK YOU**
Opening speech of technical at international conference

Topic: Sustainable preservation of world heritage value and development of tourism in coherence with world heritage conservation

Mr. Noupheuak VIRABOUTH, Deputy Director of Housing and Urbanism Department, Ministry of Public Works and Transports

(as Chairman of Conference)

07 December 2015

Good afternoon

First of all, an attention to honorable domestic and foreign guests.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

My name is Mr. Noupheuak VIRABOUTH – Deputy Director of Housing and Urbanism Department is honoured to be assigned by Director of Housing and Urbanism Department, Ministry of Public Works and Transports, as well as organizer of this conference as Chairman of conference on the topic: Sustainable Preservation of World Heritage Value and Development of Tourism Coherent to Heritage Conservation.

The conference aims for experience exchange in sustainable world heritage preservation, as you already know that during 20 years of preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage we also had learnt lessons and activities during the past period and we will know what are the achievements of preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage? And the future directions will be for sustainability.

For today afternoon we will have presentations from several sectors such as Luang Prabang World Heritage Office, VatPhu Champasack World Heritage Office, Conservation Center of APSARA, Mr. Yves DAUGE, French Development Agency and Tokyo Institute of Technology from Japan
International conference speech  
**Preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage site for sustainable development**

Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH  
Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office  
07 December 2015

- His Excellency vice Prime Minister, Chairman of the Conference.  
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Luang Prabang, one of the oldest cities, is located in Northern part of Lao PDR away from Vientiane capital about 400 km. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges with the legends related to establishment of Luang Prabang city.

Luang Prabang situated at a superb site formed by the confluence of the Mekong and NamKhan rivers. The two rivers form a 300 m wide and 1 km long peninsula surrounded by gorgeous greenery. In the centre of the historic town stands the sacred mount Phousi that attracts everyone to climb to the top and admire the magnificent view of the city.

There were many legends related to the establishment of Luang Prabang city known as Xieng Dong-Xieng Thong, Muang Swa and became the capital of Lao LaneXang Kingdom which civilized since XIV to XVI centuries.

In 1358, King FaNgum (the King of Lao Lane Xang Kingdom from 1316 to 1373) took the Prabang, a Buddha statue offered by the King of Cambodia, to Muang ViengKham. In 1489, the Prabang was installed at Muang Xieng Thong to be revered by the people. As a tribute to this legendary statue, the name of the city became Luang Prabang.

Luang Prabang is exceptional both for its rich architectural and artistic heritage that reflects the fusion of Lao traditional urban architecture with that of the colonial era. Its remarkably well-preserved urban landscape reflects the combination of these two distinct cultural traditions. Centuries-old festivities, rituals and traditions are still very much alive and closely intertwined Luang Prabang people’s livelihood: Lao New Year festival, boat racing festival, out of Buddhist lent, ethnic group festivals, baci ceremony, morning alms giving, meditation, offering and etc. For hundreds of years, the landscape of the city has been well preserved; the atmosphere of Luang Prabang remains authentic.
INSCRIPTION TO WORLD HERITAGE

Luang Prabang was inscribed on the World Heritage list on December 9, 1995, at the 19th session of the World Heritage Commission in Berlin. Luang Prabang was recognized: "this city reflects the exceptional merger of traditional architecture and European colonial urban structures from the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique urban setting is remarkably preserved, illustrating a major step in the fusion of two different cultural traditions.” Cultural criteria defined by the World Heritage Committee and helped to integrate Luang Prabang are:

Criteria (ii): Luang Prabang reflects the exceptional fusion of traditional Lao architecture and buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries of European colonial style.

Criteria (iv): Luang Prabang is an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble built over the centuries combining the sophisticated architecture of religious buildings, vernacular buildings and colonial buildings.

Criteria (v): The Luang Prabang urban unique is remarkably well preserved, illustrating a key stage in the fusion of two distinct cultural traditions.

20 YEARS OF PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Party and Government as well as provincial authority had paid attention to preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site by implementation in conformity with guideline of UNESCO convention in preservation of its integrity and authenticity with appropriate management system:

1. MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE SITE.

Lao Government had promulgated several laws related to cultural preservation such as:

1. National Heritage Law.
2. Environmental Protection Law
3. Urbanism Law
4. Land Property Law
5. Law of Tourism
6. Law of Construction
7. Law of Water and Water Resources
8. Law of Forestry

To preserve and highlight the natural and cultural heritage of Luang Prabang city and control its development, in 1996 the central Government established a National Committee for the management of the National Heritage chaired by H.E. Vice Prime Minister and consisted of representatives from different Ministries and set up a Local Committee for World Heritage chaired by Provincial Vice Governor with representatives from different departments for management and steering of Luang Prabang World Heritage.

With the support of the French Government and UNESCO, Luang Prabang had created “World Heritage Office". Its mandate is manager for preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage in accordance with the UNESCO guideline. Meanwhile Luang Prabang also receives assistance from Chinon town which has substantial experiences in the management of heritage under partnership of decentralized cooperation. The World Heritage
Office acts as an instrument of collaboration between Luang Prabang and Chonon. We have reached some initial objectives of:

- Creation of regulations of Master Plan of Conservation (PSMV) which covers 800 ha protected area, 30 villages and 4 zones such as ZPP_Ua, ZPP_Ub, ZPP_N and ZPP_M.
- Plan the city's urban development by outlining the Schema of Territorial Coherence (SOTC) for Luang Prabang;
- Creation of buffer zone and its regulation for development in harmony with world heritage preservation, for prevention of new construction projects from impacts on gorgeous urban landscape. The area of buffer zone occupies 12,500 ha covering main parts of Luang Prabang and Chompheth districts (41 villages).

2. PRESERVATION OF AUTHENTICITY

In the past 20 years, we could preserve the uniqueness of cultural traditions inherited from our ancestors such as morning alms giving, merit in temples, prayer of monks and novices in temples, Lao New Year, boat racing festival, Buddhist lent and out of Buddhist lent festivals, boat lighting festival. In addition, we also maintain Lao unique culture of clothing, folksongs, traditional dancing. Meanwhile Luang Prabang people also have restored temples, traditional houses, have preserved their well-known architectural traditions and handicrafts. As well as nature and environments surrounding the city has been well preserved.

3. PRESERVATION OF INTEGRITY

Even though Luang Prabang World Heritage site is developed from the different activities, but Luang Prabang inhabitants also contribute in sustainable preservation of valuable heritage by maintaining of gorgeous townscape, urban fabric, temples, culture; and their lifestyle also has been well preserved.

Furthermore, environments, mountains, forests, Mekong and NamKhan Rivers existed for hundreds of years, creating lively atmosphere of the city located between two rivers and surrounded by green nature which are impressive to domestic and foreign visitors.

APPORTUNITIES OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE

Luang Prabang had been inscribed on the World Heritage List and we receive a lot of benefits which are good opportunities, advantages and potentials in all aspects. These are important factors for preservation and development of Luang Prabang as demonstrated in the achievements:

1. POLITICAL ASPECT

Inscription of Luang Prabang World Heritage site was done not so easy; lack of criteria, many countries can’t be inscribed. The inscription of Luang Prabang World Heritage is a great honor of the Lao people, especially for the Luang Prabang inhabitants.

Thanks to new regime, Luang Prabang had been included in the list of world cultural and natural heritage.

Lao party and Government have desired not only development of the country, but also the preservation and promotion of culture, the good traditions, the identity of our ancestors inherited until today ensuring the sustainability for our children. Each activity is relatively significant and linked to the lifestyle of Luang Prabang inhabitants.

2. ECONOMIC ASPECT
As Luang Prabang World Heritage, it has become a tourist city destination for domestic and foreign guests as well as tourists around the world wish to visit Luang Prabang. For this reason, Luang Prabang received gold medals for “World Top City” by the British magazine Wanderlust in consecutive years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2015. The national and international investors are interesting to invest in guesthouses, hotels, restaurants and services; thereby creating jobs for Luang Prabang people contributing to the gradual reduction of poverty. The life of people is improved; the houses are gradually restored and returned in good condition.

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Luang Prabang obtained the support and cooperation from several international organizations and friendly countries such as AFD, ADB, EU, KFW, JICA, AFCP, the Republic of Korea, China, the Kingdom of Thailand, US Ambassadors Funds for Cultural Preservation and other countries for restoration of deteriorate temples, Lao traditional houses, Luang Prabang Primary school, footpaths, retaining walls, drainage, public parks and other places. In addition, we also had opportunity to upgrade knowledge, skills, technical capacity in world heritage management.

Furthermore, Local Committee for World Heritage and technical staffs also visited or made study tours in the countries which possess world heritage sites for experience exchanges with Hue Conservation Center (Vietnam), Siem Reap “Angkor Vat” (Kingdom of Cambodia), Lijiang (China) and etc. Besides, we have the assistance of Embassy of France to Laos and Embassy of Laos to France in sending of files to UNESCO in Paris.

PLAN OF SUSTAINABLE PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE CITY

Luang Prabang provincial authority had issued the Decree No. 374/gl.p, dated 12 July 2012 on determination of a strategic plan and prior work programs:

**Strategic Plan:**

1. To sustainably preserve Luang Prabang as a world heritage city.
2. To promote Luang Prabang as a natural, historic, cultural and tourism centre.
3. To improve Luang Prabang as a "City Park" refreshing, an attractive city in a quality environment.
4. To establish Luang Prabang as a Research Centre on the outstanding value of Lao culture.

**Prior Work Programs:**

1. *Preservation and enhancement of Lao culture’s exceptional value*
   
   Lao culture is unique and recognized worldwide. Therefore, we have to pay attention to preserve and maintain its value. Beside preservation, we also have to rehabilitate the lost unique cultural traditions for next generation.

2. *Infrastructure planning and development.*
   
   The planning and development of infrastructure aimed at ensuring urban growth in the future by identifying the different activities that perfectly match the actual conditions of each zone to protect the classified site.

Tourism activities should be managed and developed in accordance with the tourism development planning for the long term to ensure an international level of tourism and ensure that quality tourists visit Luang Prabang.

4. **Construction and restoration management.**
   
   We pay special attention to the management of construction and restoration; the illegal constructions should be prohibited and any activity of construction and restoration must comply with regulations.

5. **Management of urban traffic.**
   
   The urban area is limited and urban roads cannot be widened. Therefore, we must develop and manage traffic to ensure compliance, order, mobility and security.

6. **Promotion of Lao traditional crafts.**
   
   Lao people have their own original craftsmanship, recognized by national and international tourists. We need to encourage public participation in the promotion of traditional crafts’ products at reputable level and as goods of world range.

7. **Management of urban environment.**
   
   Luang Prabang is World Heritage city and tourist destination in the Northern region. Therefore, it is necessary to make its urban landscape remarkable without garbage, noise pollution; green areas should be preserved and developed throughout the city.

8. **Public awareness and education to community**
   
   The preservation of world heritage is one important task for us; many people understand but some ones don’t including youths, scholars and students. Therefore, it is our responsibility to educate them to perceive and to participate in sustainable preservation of our good culture and traditions.

9. **Production of magazines, brochures, posters, CDs, and dissemination about Luang Prabang’s heritage.**
   
   We need to create communication tools, magazines, manuals concerning the preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage and together we use the media, radio, television and newspapers to ensure the awareness of the all stakeholders.

10. **Cooperation with relevant parties, countries and international organizations.**
    
    We need assistance in terms of funds and experiences on heritage management corresponding to the law of the Lao PDR. Creation of favorable conditions for exchange of experiences with World Heritage cities is necessity.

**THANK YOU**
International conference speech

For period of 15 years (2001-2015) after its inscription to world heritage list and action plan for next 5 years (2016-2020)

Mr. Oudomsy KEOSACKSITH Director of VatPhu Champasack World Heritage Office
07 December 2015

- His Excellency vice Prime Minister, Chairman of the Conference.
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

VatPhu with Champasack Cultural Landscape is ancient archeological complex recognized and well-known for long time. It represents ancient significant architecture and “Angkor Vat” between 7-12 centuries.

By discerning about the great value Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic had made all its might for preservation, management and research of all archeological and anthropological data by organizing of operational site since 1987 under multi-lateral cooperation including Lao and international sides enabled the action plan of research sufficient and steadily progressive. In 1993 VatPhu shrine complex with Champasack cultural landscape was inscribed in UNESCO World Heritage list as the main works had been fruitfully implemented and the outstanding universal value of ancient monument with landscape had been well preserved.

I. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EACH ASPECT

1. Management of landscape
   - Establishment of management master plan of four zones:
     - Zone1: Heritage Protected area and Champasack cultural landscape
     - Zone2: Religious Environment Conservation area
     - Zone3: Archeological research area
     - Zone4: Archeological site management area
   - Preservation management of archeological sites and establishment of Committee for Cultural and Natural Management at provincial level
   - Establishment of VatPhu Champasack World Heritage Office on 18 October 2007 under the Decree of Minister of Information Culture and Tourism Ministry No.652/IC and provisions of Minister of Information Culture and Tourism No. 142/IC as one organization of the Ministry in the structure of Champasack provincial authority.
II. Technical Implementation
1. Rearrangement of landscape in the VatPhu archeological site area.
2. Completion of construction of drainage
3. Construction of new exhibition hall in VatPhu
4. Construction of souvenirs shop and storage of equipments and instruments
5. Construction of fence around VatPhu and Hong Nang Sida temple
6. Conduction of research and amelioration of Sao Se route
7. Construction of information center in Champasack district
8. Implementation of Lao-Italian cooperation project for restoration of NanDin temple from 2006-2012
9. Completion of implementation of Lao-French FSP cooperation project phase I worth one million euro
10. Implementation of Lao-French FSP cooperation project phase II worth 400,000 euro in VatPhu (restoration of eastern gate of south Hong Sao temple) and Phoumalong archeological site outside protected area
11. Implementation of Lao-Indian cooperation project since 2012 to date.
12. Implementation of Lao-Korean cooperation project worth 7 million USD
13. Collaboration with Lao antique research in archeological exploration in VatPhu area such as Sang-O archeological temple, NongMoung and Nong Heua Thong archeological sites of Savannakheth province for archeological scientific research

Statistics of Visitors to VatPhu from 2001 to 2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
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<td>16.009</td>
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<td>2003</td>
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<td>19.689</td>
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<td>21.149</td>
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<td>41.353</td>
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<td>553.595</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
14. Conduction of management and supervision of construction, restoration and implementation of French Agency Development’s project.
   To date we could achieve some tasks as following:
   - Completion of design of Urban plan
   - Implementation of enhancement of heritage value and development of tourism in ToMo archeological site

15. Cooperation with National University (Faculty of Architecture), Vaseda University (Japan), and cooperation Lao-French project (FSP II)

16. Together with UNESCO in the region in organization of exhibition about history in archeological relations with 3 countries Laos Vietnam and Cambodia.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Mr. Yves DAUGE, former Senator
07 December 2015

What we are implementing in Luang Prabang is in line with most persistent direction as reported by Mr. Saveuy at the conference; this strategy defined a clear objective within certain duration of time for assurance of sustainable management of the site as world heritage; we possess clear urban policy and capable staffs for follow up and supervision.

I understand that all of you involving in this work may know the core, but I think it is not easy to create local capable specialists, to do so we have to conduct a capacity building of personnel; tomorrow there will be one more day conference, School of Chaillot specialized in heritage preservation will join us. The school possessing accumulative lessons with Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos will present its lessons about joint capacity building of personnel of departments. Second observation, we shall have close direction and lead of National and Local Committees for World Heritage and all sectors shall involve; Central, Ministerial, concerned Department and Local levels shall work hard, pay an attention in preservation, possess a capable working team and be able to transfer a knowledge; for that reason UNESCO continues strong supports, in line with policy of Party-Government, in implementation of world heritage preservation which is continuously achieved. Vice Prime Minister, Governor and Vice Governor of Luang Prabang province also participate at our conference; it reflects that central and local leaders discern an importance of our implementation duties. This is an real action, we shall shoulder to shoulder actively join to overcome any obstacles; any activities that will be risky for heritage preservation shall be tackle by us together to protect heritage which is tangible and intangible. So we shall have a conscience as visitors have no idea about outstanding universal value of our heritage site, today we are happy with our achievement, but if we don’t have the conscience next 10 years we may lose outstanding universal value of our world heritage.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Mr. Pascal PACAUT Director of Asia Department, AFD Paris
07 December 2015

The involvement of UNESCO in world heritage preservation has demonstrated that projects were successful; we should admit the development to support the preservation which is the kernel of AFD for its financial intervention. In addition, in legal aspect, it should establish regulations and also Local and National Committee for World Heritage should be set up for providing a clear policy in heritage preservation and acquiring advices from the superior. At the same time the cooperation with Chinon town achieved participation of stakeholders from central to local and from local to grass root of Luang Prabang people, prominent world heritage preservation in the South-East Asia sub-region; and meanwhile the expansion of economic development day by day becomes pressures on world heritage preservation.

In conclusion, I think that next 15 years, hopefully, Luang Prabang will not need assistances from AFD.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
The management of heritage areas Angkor
H.E. Mr. HOK Peng Se, Deputy Director General of APSARA National Authority,
Kingdom of Cambodia
07 December 2015

- His Excellency vice Prime Minister, Chairman of the Conference.
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

On behalf of H.E. Dr. SUM Map, Director General of APSARA National Authority, I would like to deeply thank and express my gratitude to Luang Prabang province authority, for inviting a representative of APSARA Authority, to join this important event. Taking this occasion, I would like to congratulate and appreciate the outstanding achievements which allowed Luang Prabang city had won gold medals of World Top Cities Awards-7 years consecutively, in particularly the Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site.

It is my great honor to attend this conference and to learn and share experiences about the best practice of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site Management and other sites. I wish to take this opportunity to share with you the practice of Conservation and Sustainable Development of Angkor as World Heritage which APSARA Authority, under the presidency of H.E. Dr. SOK An – Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charges of the Office of the Council Ministers and the President of APSARA National Authority, have been undertaking to safeguard and develop the Angkor Site.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Angkor is a symbol of the Cambodian nation and Khmer culture. It is one of the world’s most extraordinary heritage sites and part of humanity’s common inheritance. I would like to recall history of Angkor inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1992. On that time, Cambodia had just come out of the Civil War. It was a heavy task for the APSARA National Authority to take responsibility on the Angkor Park with total area of 40,100 hectares where there were 120,000 inhabitants living in this park. The APSARA National Authority has formulated and implemented strategic plans that consisted of two main phases.

Phase I (1992-2004): "A ten-year management plan" was developed to mobilize human resources and strengthening international cooperation to safeguard the Angkor Park. As a
result of remarkable work of the Royal Government of Cambodia with the cooperation and support of the international community, the Angkor was removed from the list of World Heritage in Danger in July 2004 in Suzhou (China).

Phase II (2004-present and future): In addition to phase I, the APSARA National Authority has extended its efforts to the development of the Angkor region in a long-term vision. On the one hand, the effort is to protect, conserve and adding value to Angkor site and to ensure its sustainability, on the other hand, the goal is to better manage the mass tourist, and to better serve people living with heritage.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

To ensure the sustainability of the region of Angkor, the APSARA National Authority firstly pays attention to human resource and institutional development to strengthen the effective conservation and management of Angkor. Of course, APSARA National Authority has become the credible executing agency in the field, has realized successive major achievements in saving Angkor from the endanger state and contributing to social and economic development of Siem Reap-Angkor region and of the country as a whole.

Secondly, we still have to deal with some challenges, such as mass arrival of tourists and the visitor impact, intensifying urban development, population growth, and threats to traditional customs etc…To respond to these challenges, APSARA National Authority has established Heritage Management Framework including Tourism Management Plan to manage and ensure the long-term sustainability for Angkor. Last week, APSARA National Authority just launched code of conduct for tourists, so that we can better welcome the increasing number of tourists and to minimize its negative impacts on the temples, culture and community.

Thirdly, the APSARA National Authority has an appropriate coordinating mechanism (ICC-Angkor and UNESCO) for international cooperation. Importantly, World Heritage conservation and development are complex tasks which required technical skills, professionalism and experiences to comply with international standards and best practices. Currently, Angkor site has more than 50 projects which are participated from more than 16 countries under the coordination of ICC-Angkor and UNESCO. Moreover, APSARA Authority has focusing on poverty reduction, and building a harmonized relationship with local communities living with heritage.

As result of these effort, and with effective conservation and management of the Angkor Site in collaboration with national and international partners, we have some remarkable achievements: 20 years along with the successful completion of temple restoration projects in Angkor Site, Angkor Charter has been elaborated to ensure the conservation and restoration of temples works matching the international standards and the best practices.

APSARA Authority has been successfully working on rehabilitation of ancient hydraulic network for irrigation, the stability of the monuments, as well as to prevent the Angkor region and Siem Reap town from flooding.

Angkor Park is the first World Heritage Granted with ISO-14001 Certificate from the Japanese Quality Assurance (JQA) since 2004 for environmental management of the Angkor region.
The Royal Government of Cambodia under the auspicious leadership of Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, is recognized that cultural tourism and eco-tourism has become a pillar of economic growth. In fact, H.E. Dr. SOK An, Deputy Prime Minister, had stated that “the number of international tourist arrivals in Cambodia has been steadily increasing from only around 120,000 in 1993 to over 4.5 million in 2014, and most of them go to visit the Angkor site. The number of 4.5 million tourists generates approximately 3 billion dollars into the national economy, and provides jobs directly to about 600,000 people and indirectly to tens of thousands.”

In term of urban development of Siem Reap Town, APSARA Authority provides technical support to Siem Reap provincial authority including the preservation of Old Market, and improvement of Siem Reap River landscape and values.

As you may know, with these efforts, Siem Reap-Angkor of Cambodia wins as number 1 of tourist destination choice award in Asia from TripAdvisor in 2015.” And “The Angkor Wat temple complex is the world’s undisputed top tourist destination of Lonely Planet’s Ultimate Travel-list in 2015.”

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today is an occasion on which we reflect on past achievements and look forward to the challenges of the coming year. I wish we should continue to collaborate, to share knowledge and experiences with each other, and relevant stakeholders in the field of management and conservation of the site.

Finally, I would like again to express my profound thanks to His Excellency Chairperson and all the honorable guests for your attention.

THANK YOU
International conference speech

Topic: Information and Communication Technology for Sustainable Management of Luang Prabang World Heritage site

Professor Shinobu Yume YAMAGUCHI and Professor Jun-Ichi TAKADA
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

(Text extracted from PowerPoint presentation)
07 December 2015

ICT for Sustainable Development Management in Luang Prabang World Heritage Site, Lao PDR Tokyo Tech, is honored to have been able to collaborate with Luang Prabang over ten years. Our collaboration started in 2003 when Mme Minja Yang of UNESCO invited us to join the seminar “river and world heritage management”. Our joint efforts range from Heritage Database Development, ICT Center operation, Knowledge Management Systems, VR Panorama, GIS for Landscape and wetland analysis, Riverbank Monitoring by Drone, and Mobile learning to raise awareness of community of Luang Prabang. It should be noted that all of these interventions are the products of our brainstorming and discussions with DPL team members.

Today’s presentation focuses on our current activity – using Mobile Learning to raise awareness of heritage preservation. There are two justifications behind this collaboration. At policy level, UNESCO has been very active in promoting cross-sectoral use of mobile learning. Different innovative applications have been introduced: such as HIV/AIDS prevention awareness mobile applications in India, Climate change awareness mobile applications, and rural teacher training in Pakistan. These all aim for awareness promotion and education delivery.

In Luang Prabang, along with rapid increase in tourists, facing a challenge of balancing preservation and development, UNESCO issued urgent all to promote heritage site preservation awareness among the local residents.

Mobile Learning: “Acquisition of any knowledge and skill through the use of mobile technology, anywhere, anytime that results in an alteration in behavior”

❖ Policy level
- UNESCO International Workshop on Mobile Learning (Tokyo, May, 2005)
Part 2


❖ Justification
- Rapid increase in tourists – challenge between preservation & development
- UNESCO issued urgent call to promote heritage site preservation awareness among the local residents (UNESCO, 2008).

❖ Findings – Student Survey Result
1. Mobile phone ownership exceeds other devices
2. One student may own multiple devices
3. Conformed to trend of mobile phone penetration rate in other developing countries

❖ Mobile phone could be used as a tool for innovative ICT application
Further, in our survey conducted in 2012, data shows that mobile phone ownership exceeds other devices, which shows that mobile phone could be used as a tool for innovative ICT application, such as mobile learning.

❖ Principles of Mobile App Development
Given this background, we formulated a team to develop mobile application and learning contents. The mobile application is developed based on the following 5 principles.
1. Reflects Local Needs
2. Interactive
3. Easy to Use
4. Bilingual Support
5. Sustainable Maintenance

❖ Mobile App Development
1. First, it is a result of careful investigation...
   o Reflects Local Needs
     - Careful investigation of user’s ICT trend in Luang Prabang
     - Numerous discussions and brainstorming sessions with local government experts, lecturers and university’s students
     - Several software revisions – web app -> native app
2. Second, following the result of Masters’ finding, the mobile app is developed to be fun and easy to use.
   o Interactive & Easy to Use
     - Following the results from Master’s finding – perceived enjoyment & ease of use – key factors for Mobile Learning acceptance
     - Interactive quizzes – 4 levels of challenges – countdown timer
     - Colorful learning content
     - Flat design and straightforward messages to ease app navigation
3. Third, the mobile app supports both Lao and English. The inclusion of English is actually a request from local university lecturers, so that students can learn both English and Heritage Preservation at the same time.
   o Bilingual Support
Part 2

- Lao and English
- Request from local university lecturers – students can learn both English and Heritage Preservation
- Cater for public who does not understand Lao language

To achieve sustainable maintenance objective, there is a module for ... And object-oriented framework is used for development for easy maintenance in the future.

- **Sustainable Maintenance**
  - Module for easy management and upload of quiz questions
  - Object-oriented framework for easy maintenance – ensure the development of mobile app is sustainable

**Learning Content**

The learning content consists of quiz questions on 1) rules and regulations, 2) intangible heritage, and 3) history of Luang Prabang.

**Quiz questions cover the following:**

- Rule and Regulations
- Intangible heritage
- History of Luang Prabang
- Introduce the beauty of world heritage town of Luang Prabang
- Benefits of world heritage status

Further, we have produced 12 pages of important information discussing the beauty of world heritage town of Luang Prabang, benefits of world heritage status, as well as negative impact and seriousness of not protecting world heritage town of Luang Prabang.

**Present recommended solutions**

It then further present possible recommended solutions, and illustrate how each individual can contribute in its effective preservation.

**Effects of Using Mobile Learning: Changes in users’ perceptions**

This year, in 2015, we have worked with 200 college students in Luang Prabang, testing the effectiveness of these mobile learning contents. The result of pre-test and post-test comparison showed that the users’ perception increased in understanding seriousness of not protecting, understanding role of residents in preservation, in understanding benefit of inscription, and the willingness to contribute in heritage preservation. We are very happy with this result as we all believe it is the next generation who has to take initiatives in preserving this unique town of Luang Prabang that we all love.

**Mobile App Launching Ceremony**

- **Steps to download**
  - Step 1. Open Google Play Store
- Step 2: Search for “Moladoklp”,
- and click “Install”

Tokyo Institute of Technology would like to send our sincere congratulations for the 20th anniversary of WH inscription. This is our 12th anniversary to collaborate with LP colleagues. We wish to continue to work together using ICT for sustainable management and for better future of Luang Prabang.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
H.E. Mr. Ouan PHOMMACHACK the Lao ambassador to France,
Permanent representative to UNESCO
07 December 2015

- Chairman of conference

I am proud that our country possesses 2 world heritage sites like: Luang Prabang and Vatphu Champasack and I think that within 2-3 year ahead the Plain of Jars and Hinh Nam Noh Conservation area will be inscribed as world heritage sites which will bring a pride and a reputation to Laos, while in France I work with UNESCO’s officials to protect these world heritage sites. For the activities of Lao Embassy in Paris, we will organize a photo exhibition of past and present photos of Luang Prabang in Chinon city. In next occasion I invite all of you here to join the photo exhibition in France and I hope that I will have chance to receive you and to lead foreigners in Lao dancing style “Lam Vong Lao”, to play the Khene (a long bamboo reed instrument) and art performance together.

I express my thanks to the guests who speak beautiful things to Luang Prabang and for myself as I am Luang Prabang person when listening about that I am delighted and I thank for your support to Luang Prabang with hope that we will continuously receive your supports. Many concerns of mine about Luang Prabang are, besides congratulation of the best physical preservation such as restoration, but I concern about culture which is intangible like customs of dancing, clothing, and wearing Lao skirt will be sustainably preserved if we issue regulations that Luang Prabang women must wear Lao skirts which slowly disappear, so we shall preserve it to demonstrate the uniqueness of Lao people that wearing Lao skirt and Lao hair knotting which are rare in the world; if women wear Lao skirt abroad they are lovely despite they are beautiful or not to show they are Lao. Once again, hopefully, I will receive you in Paris at the photo exhibition in Chinon city, France. I, Lao Ambassador to France, the UNESCO permanent representative, value that the preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage and Vatphu Champasack World Heritage is a good achievement and I hope that you will continue to support in sustainable heritage protection. I express my thanks for your attention.

THANK YOU
International conference speech

Mr. Seun PHETHSANGHAN – former Vice Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transports, the Adviser of vice Prime Minister

07 December 2015

- Distinguished Chairman of conference

I emphasize the issues how to sustain and enhance Luang Prabang as world heritage site because the past 20 years we had been receiving an international cooperation, under direction of Party-Government, involvement of population resulting in obtaining satisfaction and gorgeous victory of Luang Prabang people, Lao people, organizations of all levels, UNESCO and our international partners, but I think that the achievement is still young, therefore we shall be very careful because we are under higher pressure. Thus next year we shall identify which outstanding universal value is not clearly determined and if we don’t do this, it will be violence or encroachment, if we neglect it will be danger and heritage will be lost.

Regarding the solid waste I observed that garbage collection is delayed, if concerned organ discusses with them (owners of guesthouses and hotels) they will involve and will see whether an additional rental garbage truck is needed or establishment of a company responsible for timely garbage collection because a lot of garbage comes from restaurants, hotels but its collection is delayed, they responded that they will do this.

I talk about this, it means that this urban plan is a necessary tool in heritage preservation for construction management; if this does not exist then nothing is happened; after its application for some period of time they had made SCOT project (the scheme of territorial coherence), thereafter a Buffer zone had been elaborated for harmonization of construction which is unavoidable technical plan, although I would like to emphasize that each Plan such as Master Plan of Conservation (PSMV), SCOT and Buffer Zone, after elaboration with international cooperation, we had presented to local population; it was important to let people to express their comments what was right and what was not; afterwards we had modified it and with the consensus of people, an official and lawful endorsement had been signed by an authorized organization then it can be implemented.

Therefore, the concerned organization shall ascertain, revise and disseminate to people for their perception, in particular to investors as they don’t know what is exactly outstanding
universal value? Consequently, they may demolish it and Luang Prabang will lose the world heritage title and whole people will lose it as well.

Certain green zones that are non-building areas are in danger due to an encroachment causing by increasing number of Luang Prabang people, so we shall pay an attention; how do we do with this?

In the coming years, we shall organize a technical meeting for discussion about construction in particular by inviting partners from Chinon including Mr. Yves DAUGE, Mr. Michel BRODOVITCH to determine which zone to be developed for accommodating the growth of population without impacts on outstanding universal value.

Conclusively, in accordance to our last lessons and the one learnt at this conference we should upgrade managing organization in particular local organization including staffs, community and partner development for instance to organize workshops for construction-design companies to perceive urban regulations of Luang Prabang; afterward those shall pass an examination before obtaining patent.

Next thing is to give rights to chiefs of villages in follow up construction within their respective villages and to check whether a permit was granted by concerned organization.

Lastly, what to do to have construction supervision officials (Police municipal) which are not available. According to the past lessons an owner of business got construction permit but construction itself was made differently and it was difficult for us to demolish. Thus, in order to solve construction problems we should regularly supervise the conformity from obtaining permit, layout until construction itself.

For strong management we shall ask electricity and water supply sectors for their involvement, as lessons learnt from Vientiane capital, a wrong construction, if it was not corrected or demolished, the system of electricity and water supply was cut off. In addition, we shall collaborate with banks when they bring their permits to loan money in the banks, if they don’t respect regulations, the loans will be rejected.

If we can do this way the urban management will be effective as a policy of Party-Government is to cooperate with the internationals to form ourselves owners of the nation.

I think, in the future, if the world heritage will be changed but we have to preserve world heritage, the preservation of world heritage shall be done to facilitate development and how the development can contribute in sustainable preservation of world heritage.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Development of Tourism Economy intertwined with Heritage Conservation
Mr. Soulithip NOHKHOUNPHON Director of Department of Information Culture and Tourism of Luang Prabang province
08 December 2015

- Chairman of the Conference.
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

As we know Luang Prabang is one of Lao civilized territory with respectable long lasting history, culture, good traditions, outstanding superb and exquisite morphological location, diversity of natural resources and tourist sites.

Luang Prabang is provincial municipality, former capital of Lane Xang Kingdom before relocation to Vientiane capital. Civilized outstanding cultural and traditional sites have been continuously preserved. Luang Prabang reflects the exceptional merger of traditional architecture and European colonial urban structures from the 19th and 20th centuries. The outstanding architecture created for hundreds of years includes religious, traditional and colonial buildings, unique urban setting such as natural landscape of confluence of Mekong and Khan River banks giving refreshment to Luang Prabang is remarkably preserved.

Under close steering and leadership of Party and Government Luang Prabang was inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage site on 9th December 2015.

In the past two decades, Luang Prabang provincial authority had paid attention in steering and leading on preservation and heritage management intertwined with tourism development by requesting Government of Lao PDR for establishment of National Committee for World Heritage in management of natural, cultural and historical heritages chaired by Vice Prime Minister. Meanwhile Local Committee for World Heritage had been established and chaired by Vice Governor of Luang Prabang province and consisted of representatives from provincial departments concerned for steering and leading on preservation and management of natural, cultural and historical heritages of Luang Prabang province. Together with that Government of Lao PDR had issued several laws related to preservation and management of natural, cultural and historical heritages; thereby local authority had more regulations in heritage management.
In the past, Local Committee for World Heritage had created mechanism in management and protection of Luang Prabang World Heritage and had studied and surveyed the arrangement and improvement of many activities in conservation with development planning in conformity to preservation of natural, cultural and historical heritages for harmony with local specific situation in each time enabled in steady preservation of uniqueness and adequate authenticity of Luang Prabang especially natural, cultural and historical aspects intertwined with tourism. Tourism sector in collaboration and cooperation with concerned local and central sectors had created strategic plan for development and promotion of tourism of Luang Prabang province in Lao and English versions.

Due to participated of Luang Prabang people for sustainable preservation of valuable heritage by maintaining beautiful landscape of Luang Prabang province the lifestyle of Luang Prabang people as well as nature, culture and history had been well preserved. These were motivation and impressive to domestic and foreign visitors for their increasingly visiting Luang Prabang. Due to possess of heritage, tourism potentials and rightful development Luang Prabang received title of World Top City which is top ten for 7 times from Wanderlust magazine of United Kingdom (2006-2007-2008-2010-2011-2012 and 2015).

Management, development and promotion of tourism in the protected area especially in the Luang Prabang World Heritage site are strictly carried out in conformity to world heritage management regulations and provisions of urban management for avoiding of negative impacts to world heritage such as construction of buildings, arrangement of tourist services, natural and environmental protection by aiming to sustainable preservation of outstanding universal value of Luang Prabang World Heritage, by concentrating to solution of challenges impacting to outstanding nature, culture and history of Luang Prabang World Heritage causing from different services taking higher economic benefits than sustainable preservation of world heritage value.

Now, there are 228 tourist sites in Luang Prabang province including 108 natural tourist sites, 86 cultural sites and 34 historical sites. The number of tourist sites mentioned was determined and selected by Luang Prabang provincial authority 20 sites as prioritized tourist ones such as Kwangsi waterfall, Xiengthong temple, Chan village, Xanghai village, Chompheth temple, Tamting caves, National Museum, Phousi stupa, Se waterfall and others. As these tourist sites had high potential to be improved and developed to become popular and recognized tourist sites by domestic and foreign visitors; they became important potentials for economic development, qualitative improvement of facilities and improvement of different services inside tourist sites. Besides, they also generate income for local people as well as people around tourist sites; they make life conditions of people of ethnic groups getting out of poverty step by step.

Due to the steady growth of socio-economic development and tourism work, Luang Prabang province can attract domestic and foreign attention from worldwide to visit Luang Prabang increasingly by the rate of 16% per year which make good conditions for provision of jobs for people, which encourage to increase production of goods for tourism such as handicraft, sewing-embroidery, weaving, sa paper work, lacquer work, cooking and etc. The cultivation and livestock as goods also increases, prominent examples are collective...
livestock, toxic-free cultivation for tourism which increasingly generate substantial incomes for people; now Luang Prabang people can generate an average income 1,532 USD person/year which makes steadily better life conditions of people of ethnic groups. Especially people in the Luang Prabang municipality generate average income 2,000 USD person/year; their houses had been maintained and beautifully constructed. Domestic and foreign investors invested in different services, construction of guesthouses, hotels, resorts, restaurants in different categories for meeting demand from increasing tourists each year. Thereby creation of jobs and reduction of poverty for Luang Prabang people step by step.

Meantime the infrastructure had been ameliorated and improved for convenience and beautifulness such as heritage protected area and other places. The tourist sites with accommodation for domestic and foreign visitors who come to visit Luang Prabang World Heritage city had been improved and maintained.

**Honorable Distinguished and Dear friends!**

In the past, even though we had paid attention to develop economy and tourism intertwine with heritage preservation with achievements in many aspects, but in the future we will meet challenges in sustainable preservation of our world heritage from some original causes as following:

- Awareness and ownership of some people are still low; development of different aspects is done without taking into account of heritage impacts and benefits in long term; perception of heritage and cultural values is not deep.
- Construction and restoration of some Lao traditional houses, temples is not respect an authenticity; nature and environment in the protected area, surrounding and buffer zone are still encroached and slowly changed resulting in impacts to our heritage preservation in the future.
- Some people in the heritage protected area had migrated to live outside, people from other places and foreigner come to live there; thereby the lifestyle and authentic culture of Luang Prabang people in that area are changed and will impact to tourism in the future. Besides, there are challenges happen and not conformity to regulations, traditions, gorgeous national and Luang Prabang culture.

Therefore, in the future we have to focus on some tasks as following:

1. Education, public awareness for civil servants, soldiers, policemen and people of ethnic groups for their wide and deep perception about the meaning and value of heritage together preservation of world heritage city.
2. All organizations, government sector, private sector and all concerned parties have to work out common plan for involvement in sustainable management, preservation and conservation of world heritage city.
3. Improvement of legality, regulations and mechanism of world heritage preservation in conformity with actual situation and better thought.
4. Participation for conservation of culture, good and unique traditions of Luang Prabang ethnic groups such as clothing, foods, speaking, lifestyles.

All of these are some thoughts that I propose for exchange with you in this seminar.
In this auspicious occasion I wish H.E. Vice Prime Minister a strong health for continuous steering-leading on the sustainable preservation, development of country to be rich and powerful. I wish honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen all of you a strong health, happiness in your private and family life, success in your career.

THANK YOU
International conference speech

Outstanding Universal Value" as guiding principle for sustainable urban & territorial development: case of Luang Prabang (Laos)

Minja Yang President, Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, KU Leuven (Belgium) Ex-Deputy Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris HQs Ex-Director, Museum Development, UNESCO Culture Sector, Paris HQs Ex-UNESCO Director, UNESCO Cluster Office in New Delhi

08 December 2015

How can the "outstanding universal value" under the World Heritage Convention serve as the guiding principles for sustainable development? How have the actions undertaken over the past twenty years since the 1995.

Inscription on the World Heritage List of the Town of Luang Prabang managed to conserve and develop this ancient capital of Laos from anarchic urban growth and to promote a new parading for socio-economic development based on cultural and natural heritage.

Outstanding Universal Value & Cultural pluralism options for development of Luang Prabang, both as a city with 60,000 inhabitants and as a province with 425,000 persons, must be understood in the context of Laos, a small land-locked country, bordered by Myanmar (Burma) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south and Thailand to the west.

Estimated at 6.8 million in 2013, the population of Laos, where the primary divisions were, and still are, determined on ethno-geographical criteria rather than on the bases of social class or economic role, although this is beginning to change. The few towns of Laos which existed prior to the end of three decades of armed conflict in 1975 were also home to Vietnamese, Chinese and Thais but many of them left after independence in the early 1950s, or fled as refugees with the advent of the Communist Pathed Lao forces in 1975.

The boundaries of Laos, resulting from historical expediency have thus never marked the living space of a single integrated Lao society. The creation of an integrated Lao society pulling together all those who live within the border of Laos has been and remains, the major political challenge. The future of the country with its powerful neighbors sharing larger proportions of the same ethnic groups will therefore be determined by the governance of
cultural pluralism, which is intricately linked to the management of the country's biodiversity on which the means of livelihood of almost half of the population is based.

The Town of Luang Prabang, at the confluence of the Mekong River and its tributary, the Khan River, in the northern province of Laos, with its serene Buddhist temples and monasteries in each of the 33 urban villages reflects the culture of the lowland Lao engaged in irrigated rice cultivation. But the town has also been, historically and to the present, a market for the Lao Theung and the Lao Soung population inhabiting the surrounding hills. With more than 50% of the total land area covered by forests, contributions by the minorities engaged in timber and non-timber production to the wealth of Luang Prabang Town must be duly recognized. Moreover, with the surge in economic growth witnessed over the past two decades deriving mainly from the phenomenal development of international tourism to Luang Prabang following its World Heritage inscription, it is all the more important that new opportunities are shared with all ethnic groups inhabiting the province. The statement of significance states that "Luang Prabang represents, to an exceptional extent, the successful fusion of the traditional architectural and urban structures and those of the European colonial rulers of the 19th and 20th centuries. Its unique townscape is remarkably well preserved, illustrating a key stage in the blending of two distinct cultural traditions." The OUV of the three criteria (ii), (iv) and (v) that led to the inscription is based on:

1. The strong nature-culture linkages shown by the integration of the built environment to the natural attributes of the river and the urban wetlands;
2. The harmonious co-existence of traditional Lao and French architecture, which can be seen in the building typologies;
3. The fusion, the "blending" of the town patterns of two different epochs and cultural traditions-the village pattern and the 'colonial' grid pattern.

Therefore to maintain the "OUV" of Luang Prabang, with "Authenticity" and "Integrity", it is vital that all future development in this WH area protects the river scape (view of and from the river) and the relationship between the built area and the river marked by the urban wetland (ponds), urban and peri-urban agriculture; and the historic urban landscape featuring the hills, river scape and the historic town morphology that shows the peri-colonial Lao villages inside the urban blocks formed during the French-period that experts note had initially been traced by the Siamese (now Thailand) shortly before Laos became a protectorate of France.

While the ICOMOS Evaluation Mission that took place in early 1995 recognized the WH value of the town, it had recommended "referral" of the inscription since the urban plan which had been developed less than a year before by Un Habitat experts were deemed to require more time to demonstrate their effectiveness. ICOMOS was indeed correct to doubt the enforcement capacity of the Government, however it was also clear that without international oversight and technical cooperation, giving another year of trial would not enable the building of local capacities. The Town of Luang Prabang in 1995 was therefore under serious threat of incongruent growth as investors from neighbouring countries loomed to develop a new mass tourism destination in an unspoiled environment.

In October 1995, only month before the WH Committee session was to decide on the inscription of Luang Prabang, a UNESCO expert mission was sent to Laos to gain a better
understanding of the legal and administrative framework of the national and provincial authorities whose responsibility it would be to maintain the OUV of Luang Prabang and to identify urgent measures to strengthen the heritage protection capacities. Appointed for this mission was Mr. Yves Dauge, Mayor of Chinon and an experienced urban planner and political personality in France, assisted by Mr Francis Engelmann, then-Director of Lao National School of Administration (ENAG). Within 2 months following this mission, city-to-city technical cooperation between Luang Prabang and Chinon was established to reassure the WH Committee that management concerns were being addressed. Cooperation with Chinon, a small town situated on the confluence of the Loire River and the Vienne River, with great experience in river scape and urban heritage management turned out to be fortuitous for Luang Prabang and the Lao Government. Engaging in a multi-year commitment initiated with a catalytic grant from the WH Fund, the "decentralised cooperation programme" is now in its twentieth year of existence. It generated numerous grant aid projects from the European Commission and the French Development Agency (AFD) bringing in total project funds of over €29 million. These projects from conservation and development planning to upgrading of roads and sewages while maintaining the historic urban pattern, as well as in waste management and rehabilitation of the town's wetlands, urban agriculture and hydro-system, historic monuments conservation and housing improvement linked to heritage protection have resulted in enhancing the site's OUV while serving sustainable development objectives.

Management system for Heritage Conservation and enhancement Convinced of the need for a solid legal framework in promoting heritage-based development, the Lao-French project team started with a review and subsequent revision of national laws and regulations on cultural heritage protection, urban development and environmental laws. Conservation projects were simultaneously launched to draw attention of officials and inhabitants on international norms and practice. An inter-ministerial National Committee on Heritage, presided initially by the Ministries was established.

At the local level, the Luang Prabang Provincial Committee on Heritage headed by the Vice-Governor of the Province was also set-up to mainstream heritage in all public programmes. The "Maison du Patrimoine" (MDP) or Heritage House, a technical unit to oversee all public and private works was established in 1996 as a service within the Provincial Government and staffed by the Lao-French project team. The Conservation and Enhancement Plan called the "PSMV" (Plan de sauvegarde et Mises en Valeurs) was developed through a training mode involving the provincial authorities and young graduates of architecture and engineering schools in Vientiane. On-the-job training took place through extensive work on documentation to develop the heritage inventories and for evaluation of building requests.

To protect the "nature-culture link", the urban wetlands, agricultural land and the hill area were designated as non-constructible zones. To understand the hydrological system and the seasonal dynamics of the Mekong and Khan Rivers, projects were developed for funding by the European Commission and the French for Environment. Particularly at risk were the 180 urban wetlands or ponds located within the WH perimeters which were mostly still in use for the cultivation of fish and vegetables. Serving also to drain rainwater during the monsoon season, these wetlands for centuries have played a vital role in the urban ecological system. Many were however polluted with wastewater flowing into them creating unsanitary
conditions which had led to their land-filling, thus depriving the local inhabitants from important sources of food for auto-consumption and barter trade. A survey conducted in 1999 within the framework of the hydro-system project carried out under the scientific coordination of the Institute de Milieu Aquatic et Corridor Fluvial (IMACOF) of Tours Polytechnic, noted that some 80% of the town's population were dependent at least partially on food produced in these wetlands. Furthermore, with experience in other cities of Southeast Asia showing adverse effect of land-filling the urban wetlands in terms of flooding and water-borne disease, protection of these wetlands became a health and ecological imperative.

Sewage and drainage extension taking place under several development aid and soft-loan projects, however, were inappropriately designed and without considering the maintenance issues, which combined with land-filling of the wetlands were resulting in the aggravation of sanitary conditions in certain areas. The Environment Unit of the MDP with IMACOF experts therefore developed an action plan for the rehabilitation of the urban hydro-system of simple technology installed in several community-managed urban wetlands and in schools and monasteries. In the absence of a system that was both affordable and simple to be maintained by the users themselves. Combined with public awareness-raising and education activities, many training sessions were organized to enhance understanding on the functions of the wetlands and on health hazards of silted water, such as malaria and dysentery.

Villages to benefit from infrastructure projects were selected on the basis of the inhabitants' willingness to participate in a "village contract" for the maintenance of the streets, streetlights and sewages. The neighborhood committees which existed under the traditional system of the "phu-baan" (village headman) thus became instrumental for the implementation of the OUV-based development strategy, not only for the protection of the wetlands but also for the maintenance of the historic town pattern.

The village headman of each neighborhood acted as the intermediary for the "Fund for Housing Rehabilitation" set-up under the AFD grant, for the benefit of private owners of heritage buildings, serving to promote building compliance in exchange for donation of traditional roof tiles and technical support by the MDP's architecture Unit. Mayor efforts of consultation with the inhabitants, the national and provincial government officials have been necessary to convince them of why the roads could not be widened to accommodate more cars or why off-street parking could not be facilitated by changing the alignment, or why addition of floors to create more rooms would not be possible in order to maintain the overall townscape. The inhabitants, by and large, have respected the building codes but some investors have tried to buy their way to build as they saw fit. When non-compliance became a potential danger, such as for large-scale land-filling of wetlands, or demolition and reconstruction of the central market or golf course related real estate development, a "State of Conversation" report was submitted to the WH Committee to redress the situation. The MDP architects meanwhile worked hard to find solutions to satisfy the investors while respecting the conversation needs. The MDP database recording every building permit including Technology, has been most useful as a conservation tool enabling the monitoring of change. This architectural database a upgraded with the addition of the Geographical Information System (GIS) under the Tokyo Tech project, now in its tenth year of operation. Thanks to
major investment in training, the Lao staffs of the World Heritage Department Database Unit are now capable of maintaining the system.

These information and awareness raising activities carried out through the ICT Centre of the MDP, opened to the local community as well as to tourists.

Coherent Territorial Development As in any living city, the needs for housing, commerce and public utilities have grown over time, therefore the next step of the MDP was to develop a regional plan called the "Scheme for Coherent Territorial Development" (SCOT) with technical support, again from Chonin, funded by a second AFD project. The SCOT area that corresponds to the World Heritage buffer zone aims to host socio-economic and physical infrastructure necessary to improve the quality of life of the growing number of inhabitants migrating to Luang Prabang in search of opportunities, that the WH core area cannot accommodate such as small non-polluting industries, warehouses as well as new residential and commercials district. Furthermore, with the success of the UNESCO's five-year effort to convince the Lao Government to establish a university in Luang Prabang to the north of the town, this urban extension area is now attracting more investors. But the objective of SCOT is also to preserve the panorama or landscape visible from the core area. This requires the preservation of the urban and peri-urban agricultural and land as well as of the hills. This has led to establishment of regulation which include the prohibition of tourist resorts of more than 500 rooms to avoid large and visible construction, and constructions on the slopes higher than 340 meters from sea-level hence to ensure that Phousi Mountain, the emblem of Luang Prabang, would be visible from all parts of the town. The Historic Urban Landscape of the site of Luang Prabang is characterized by the forested hills in the distant background, agricultural fields in the mid-range, and the urban ponds and green riverbank with the built environment composed of remarkable architecture in the foreground.

To maintain the agricultural land in the valleys between the mountain ranges and along the riverbanks, MDP, through an EU-funded project, implemented the valorization of local agricultural products by promoting value additions, such as the production and sales of "bio-food" and cultivation of flowers required by the numerous hotels and guest houses. While the production was small under demonstration projects, it showed the feasibility of local production of such items instead of continuing to import from Thailand. SCOT thus complements the PSMV to ensure are harmonious transition between the core area, the WH buffer zone and the surrounding territory to avoid chaotic spatial development so that the entire region along the banks of two rivers would maintain its attractiveness, thus expanding the catchment area for investment and development. SCOT and its regulations was finally approved by the provincial and national authorities in 2011, thanks to the 2007 decision of the WH Committee requesting the State Party to establish a WH buffer zone and to maintain the natural surroundings of the core area.

To bring further territorial coherence beyond the World Heritage core and SCOT or buffer zone perimeters, the development of another territorial plan at a much large scale was initiated with the view of developing a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme in the Khan River Basin region. Extending from the Town of Luang Prabang to the National Biosphere Conservations Areas (NBCA) of Phou Louey and
Nam Et, the idea was to promote the development of secondary towns within the future Biosphere Reserve new poles of development.

These towns were to serve as the gateway and support centers for the future Khan River Biosphere Reserve, where economic activities related to nature tourism, fishery, non-timber based forest production and household-based craft manufacturing activities would be promoted to give employment opportunities to the population of the region, largely composed of the ethnic minorities. However, with the planned damming of the Khan River, the future establishment of the Khan River Biosphere Reserve has largely been compromised. Given the dangers of an economic development strategy solely based on tourism, what is now in the process of realization is a diversification of the economy based on the reality of globalization anchored by the emergence of a strong regional economy fueled by China, Thailand and Vietnam. What is important for the future of Luang Prabang and Laos as a whole is to carve out a role within this regional economy but one that protects its specificity, which is its unspoiled environment. With a small population but relatively uneducated, Luang Prabang would not be competitive as an industrial economy against competition from neighboring countries with much larger population and with better transport connections. But Luang Prabang, on the strength of its natural beauty and tranquility of an unspoiled natural environment, only an hour by flight from Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Kunming (China), has every chance of developing a knowledge-based economy with regional and national boarding schools in addition to their new university to promote the creative industries to complement sustainable cultural and natural tourism. Perhaps the business of physical well-being now flourishing in the West, particularly for the aging population of over-populated and land-scarce countries such South Korea, Japan and Singapore, health resorts in Luang Prabang could have great potential in providing employment if the local population were to be appropriately trained.

A major risk looms, however for Luang Prabang. This is the establishment of a growing number of hydro-electricity dams on the many rivers of the country. While the Khan River was officially designated to remain "natural", unless alternative livelihood means are developed, such as through the Kan River Biosphere Reserve, employment needs are bound to push for hydroelectricity dams and accompanying development that may irreversibly damage the environment of the region.

If the PSMV conservation and enhancement plan and the SCOT can continue to be implement and if, along with these two tools, a strategy for the "Conservation for development" of the Khan River Basin can be promoted through the concepts of the Biosphere Reserve, the town and province of Luang Prabang, with its the multi-ethnic inhabitants and its visitors would be showing the World success of a new paradigm of development-one based on environmental, economic and social sustainability, where the World Heritage Convention would have proven its value as a tool for sustainable development.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Heritage based tourism Hue area, Vietnam
Mr. Mai Xuan Minh vice director Hue Monument Conservation Center
08 December 2015

I. Introduction: resources of Hue Tourism:

With the location in Central Vietnam, which is very convenient for transportation to the North and the South of the country in term of land road, sea way and airway, Thua Thien Hue province is the region of abundant cultural history.

In the old days, this region is the main point of the cultural exchange between Sa Huynh culture (in Central Vietnam) and Dong Son culture (in the delta of Hong River). In more than 10 centuries AD (mainly from the end of 2nd century to the end of 13th century), this region lied in the north of Champa Kingdom whose culture influenced by fast-growing Hinduism (until now, many of its citadels and temples still exist). Since 1306, Thua Thien Hue area was integrated into Vietnam territory and gradually became a new center of Vietnamese culture in the South.

The first foundations of building Phu Xuan city (later renamed as Hue capital city) were established from 17th century with outstanding roles of Nguyen Lords. Right after unifying the country and establishing the Nguyen dynasty, Emperor Gia Long decided to choose Phu Xuan city as the capital of the unified Vietnam country which lasted from 1802 to 1945.

Although being ruined by wars (1945-1975), Hue still keeps the face of a capital in monarchical time in Vietnam with the systems of walls, palaces, tombs, temples, pagodas, commercial streets, bridge, water system...which was placed in a very romantic natural setting with mountain, river...extends to the East sea. And, it is worth saying that in the strong integration and development nowadays, Hue still keeps the balance between tradition and modernity.

More special, together with the above system of tangible heritage are abundant intangible cultural values, including the system of royal ceremony, royal music and dance, Theatrical arts, gastronomy, traditional handicraft...All of the elements make Hue the place of converging Vietnamese traditional culture.

Additionally, Hue architecture is near and far known as a place with landscape architecture in which the nature is always considered as the basis and reaches the pinnacle of
harmony. Hundreds of buildings of splendid royal palaces, temples, pagodas intermingle with dozens of beauty spots such as Ngu Binh Mount, Huong River, Bach Ma Mount, Canh Duong beach, Lang Co bay, etc.

Nowadays, according to the recent statistics, there are 902 heritages of the mentioned categories, of both international and national levels. Hue is much known, nationally and internationally, not only with the tangible and intangible cultural heritages, but also with the charming landscapes.

With its special cultural heritage, Hue was internationally highlighted two times: Hue monument complex was inscribed in UNESCO’s List of World Heritage on December 11, 1993, and 10 years later, on November 7, 2003 Nha nhac-Vietnamese Court Music was proclaimed in UNESCO’s Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humankind. Besides, Lang Co bay has just been listed as one of the most beautiful sea bays in the world.

Hue heritage is also located in the middle of the Heritage Route in Central Vietnam, in which Hoi An Ancient Town and My Son Holy Lan (World Cultural Heritages) are about 100 km to the south; Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park (World Natural Heritage) is about 180 km to the north. Apart from Nha nhac-Vietnamese Court Music, Gong Cultural Space of Tay Nguyen is also in UNESCO’s Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humankind. This characteristic of many typical world heritages in Central Vietnam can facilitate the arrangement of many optional heritage, biological and religious tours to Hue and the nearby heritages within a few days.

With these above-mentioned cultural and natural advantages, it is said that there are 3C for the Heritage Based Tourism in Hue:

- Cultural heritage (tangible): historic and cultural monuments, religious temples, Buddhist pagodas
- Cultural traditions (intangible): Nha nhac (Vietnamese court music), gastronomy, festivals, handicraft.
- Charming landscapes: good natural environment, beautiful sea beaches and settings in fengshui principles

For this reason, the tourism in Hue can be characterized with 3 typical types of tours: Cultural-historical, biological and spiritual.

II. Relevant works implemented to present the heritage values:

Thừa Thiên Huế Provincial Government has soon realized the incident advantages about cultural and natural heritage resources; from there they had many policies as well as great efforts in this field. Hue Monuments Conservation Centre (HMCC) is a governmental organization responsible for management, preservation and promotion of Hue heritage, including, monument complex, court music and landscape linked with monuments.

From 1996 up to now HMCC, in cooperation with relevant national and local bodies, has implemented a long-term project for conservation and presentation of Hue monuments’ value and gained big fruits:

- Comprehensive study on history and culture of Hue area and publishing the study results for publicity (newsletter, professional magazines and research books)
- Conservation and restoration of hundreds of significance monuments (royal palaces, tombs, pagodas, temples);
- Study and rehabilitation of Court Music and Dance for further presenting to publicity, (Nha nhac, Royal Theatrical arts, Dances);
- Protection and enhancement of landscapes associated with monuments (gardens, lakes, ponds, hills, canals) and other local beauty-spots;
- Organization of cultural events and activities relating to the Royal Court and traditions (annual cultural festival, Royal Palace by nights, Royal boat service for sightseeing, great receptions)

With these activities and obtained results, Hue heritage which was once destroyed by war and in urgent state (as in the appeal of UNESCO General Director in 1981) has been changed to the stable and developed stage. The intangible, tangible and landscape values of heritages have been preserved and restored. Hue becomes an attractive site for domestic and foreign tourists.

After the inscription of Hue monument Complex as the Cultural Heritage in 1993 and the proclamation of Nha nhac- Vietnamese Court Music as the Representatively Cultural Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2003, the number of tourists to Hue has notably increased. In 1993, there were 243,000 visitors, including 94,000 foreigners. In 2008, the number of visitors to Hue is up to 2,100,000, including 880,000 foreigners.

These works result a great amount of products for tourist services. A specific characteristic of tourism in Hue: Diversification and development of tourism paralleling with preservation and presentation of heritage in orientation so that monuments are not rigidly enclosed but revived in form and content.

Exploitation and presentation of tangible, intangible cultural resources and landscape resource, transforming into the festival activities, are the great opportunity to develop and enhance tourism in Hue in higher status.

III. Issues/ Challenges require the special concerns:

However, many issues and challenges could be seen in the tourist industry in Hue.

Hue area and its cultural heritages have a great potential but only a small part have been transformed to tourist products and services. Therefore, the turnover from tourism takes about 20% of the total turnover of the province. This figure could show that tourist industry has not been the key sector in the local economy.

The tourists to Hue has increased but only taken nearly 30% of total annual foreign tourists to Vietnam. It means Hue is still not the first place for all foreign tourists when they visit Vietnam. Moreover, the stay of tourist in Hue is not long enough (around 2 days).

Up to now the investment to the local tourism has not been in large scale and synchronous way as well as in various terms, resulting in the lack of high standard and diversified infrastructure for tourists. It means the local tourist industry has not much attracted the international and domestic investors.

Though the Heritage Route in Central Vietnam is very attractive and potential, it is still lack of the close link and strong cooperation as well as the benefit sharing among these heritage sites to promote the tourism along the Heritage Route. This situation could result in
the low quality services due to the unfair competition among the provinces who own the heritages.

Other potential challenges could also be foreseen.

The heritage based tourism, when done right, is a source of pride to one region involved; and is beneficial for the local community, bringing revenue and employment to a region. It also provides an avenue to a better understanding of other cultures and mentalities. When it goes astray, however, we have embarked on the road to loss of local identity, degradation of living standards and an undermining of cultural values.

In the context of Hue area, it is a warning against overburdening the ratio of development vs. the capability and capacity within any given system- and this includes heritage based tourism. In the fast and uncontrolled development of tourism and the infrastructure, the existing boundaries of Hue World Heritage property has become insecure to keep all natural elements associated to inscribed monuments away from the impact of the upgraded and new infrastructure or buildings.

Some reasons could be defined as follows:

The marketing and information system for the local tourism has not been good enough in quality and strategy.

The stay duration of tourists in Hue is short as there have not been enough attractive destinations in the area, especially for entertainment, shopping.

Though Hue has owned lots of monuments and beauty-spots, most destinations offer similar experiences for tourists. Only some monuments attract many tourist (Imperial city and 3 royal tombs) while the other are mostly empty (as they are far from the city while roads and tourist infrastructure still in low conditions.

Though Hue is well-known as an area of various traditional handicrafts, the local products of souvenir which bear the specific and unique values have not rich in quality and quantity. Moreover there have not been many good places for shopping and entertainment (especially for children and young peoples) with high standard and comfortable infrastructure to attract tourist to spend more time and money in Hue.

Though Hue could be accessed by air, land road, railway and seaway, the infrastructure relating to this transportation has been not much upgraded and further developed, causing some troubles for tourists to Hue, especially in high seasons of tourism.

The confusion of competent bodies when they cope with the fact how to protect and respect the significance of property in the context of general development and the strong demand of people's lives and tourism development, resulting the risk of negative impact to natural landscapes or heritage properties due to the disorder construction of tourist infrastructure. In short Hue is still lack of the comprehensive management plan for heritage protection and tourist development in a good control, a harmonious form and sustainable way.

IV. How to solve these issues and challenges?

After several workshops and conferences concerning on the potentials and measures for Hue tourism, some key solutions can be listed as follows:

There should be a good and long-term strategy for propaganda and marketing of the heritage based tourism in Hue to abroad and domestically. A good Heritage Brand or
Destination Brand should be built based on the criteria of Uniqueness, Appealing to its target market and Offering of a quality experience.

The increase in numbers of Cultural Heritage visitors is not the main goal; to increase the diversity of those visitors, inviting them to view the cultural diversity that Vietnam in general and Hue in particular has to offer, should be the main objective. To achieve this, there has to be effective coordination and promotion of these destinations. With regards of foreign tourists, according to statistic source, on the international visitor level, we can see that cultural travelers / tourists comprise less than 10% of the total, while the others for purposes of relaxation, shopping, business, conference, etc. take the majority. What this tells us is that there is certainly a long way to go, a lot of scope, and a lot of hard work to do to interest more international visitors to see our cultural heritage.

In particular for the case of Hue, tourist industry should rather focus on the sustainable development in quality (better and better service infrastructure including hotel standard, airport, railway, land roads; more specific and exotic products in term of tourist services and souvenir, longer duration of tourist stay and more money spending) than on the quantity (more construction of hotels and resorts, more and more visitors) to better maintain and prevent heritage integrity and authenticity from negative impacts due to the mass, uncontrolled tourists.

However, communities interested in attracting more heritage tourists must make a commitment to create adequate infrastructure to handle tourists.

Successful cultural tourism programs must be planned as long-term strategies. A key to sustainability is the creation of products that are in harmony with a community’s values and aspirations to maintain its own heritage and environment.

Expand the impact of heritage tourism into previously unknown sites. This can be achieved through the application of innovative branding concepts, cross-regional and cross-industry collaborations and increased public-private partnerships.

There should be the stronger conservation and better presentation as well as enrichment of various forms of culture, tourist routes and destinations to attract not only the increasing tourists but also extend their stay in Hue to discover and enjoy.

Last but not least is the stronger collaboration among provinces who own the heritage in Central Vietnam. Hue in particular and the neighbouring province should be in cooperation to promote its own tourist images in the link with other world heritages in the Central Vietnam, resulting to the mutual assistance in tourist activities as well as conservation cooperation among heritage provinces.

V. In conclusion, what it takes to develop and promote sustainable Heritage Based Tourism in Hue?

Developing successful heritage based tourism programs requires an investment and a commitment – an investment of financial resources and a commitment of human resources including strong leadership of the local government.

In the modern heritage tourism market, with increasing pressures on local resources, long-term sustainable efforts can be achieved through greater community participation. When carried out correctly, heritage based tourism helps to preserve the irreplaceable resources that a community treasures.
Collaboration should be a key element in Heritage Based Tourism planning. A greater number of tasks can be accomplished by pooling resources together and working in partnerships.

Consequently, there should be a comprehensive tourism management in Hue, in which tourism development should comply with international convention concerning protection of cultural and natural heritages which have been ratified by Vietnam State. At the same time, there should be a detailed and appropriate mechanism and management plan for Hue heritage to better protect the heritage property, firmly preserve heritage and tradition’s values, retain the unique identity of Hue region (cultural and historic monuments, cultural traditions and charming landscapes).

A good news for Hue based Tourism in recent time that a Tourism Management Plan for Hue area has been developed by Hue city with the financial and technical support from Spain and a Heritage Management Plan has been prepared in parallel by Hue Monuments Conservation Centre with the support from Holland.

Hopefully a Sustainable Development of Heritage Based Tourism will be realized through a Sustainable Cultural and Natural Resource Management of these 2 plans.

THANK YOU
International conference speech

UNESCO World Heritage Namhansanseong (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Doo Won CHO Chief Researcher at Namhansanseong World Heritage Centre Member of ICOMOS KOREA Vice President of ICOFORT
08 December 2015

I. Introduction of Namhansanseong

1. Brief Summary

Namhansanseong is a large scale mountain fortress that Joseon Dynasty constructed for the war against Manchu Qing dynasty in the 17th century which was systematically managed and operated for over 300 years. It was part of the tactic to prepare a shelter for a small sovereign state like Joseon to protect its dynasty and people against an empire like the Qing. Namhansanseong was constructed on a rugged terrain nearby the capital city of Joseon, currently Seoul, as an emergency capital for prolonged wars. The fortress is placed at about 500m high above sea level, and is distant about 25km away southeast from the center of Seoul. Utilizing the mountainous terrain with steep slope and relative easy access from the capital is a distinguishable character different from others in China and Japan whose fortresses were commonly located on flat lands. Namhansanseong has been well preserved to see the original form to this day.

2. Geographical situation

Namhansanseong is located on a high flat top about 500m above sea level, which is surrounded by towering mountains. This is called the Gorobong type terrain, and also called the Pogoksik type which is topographically most ideal for constructing a fortress. Utilizing the steep slopes as part of the ramparts it was possible to construct walls following the natural curves of the ridges to maximize its defensive capacity. It also enabled good communication with outside and enabled superior transportation for supplies through the 16 auxiliary gates that were not easily exposed to the enemy being located in mountainous terrain.

Namhansanseong offers an advantage for protection thanks to the fortress being located on a flat top with a long natural terrain from east to west, surrounded by Cheongryangsan
Mountain to the west, Bulbong Peak to the east and Geomdansan Mountain to the south. Its large Pogoksik flat top provides sufficient space for a good number of troops to stay in emergencies. It also has a natural moat provided by Hangang River to the north, Namhangang River to the east, Tancheon stream to the west and Gyeongancheon stream to the south.

Namhansanseong has four gates in all four directions: north, south, east and west. The east gate and south gate located on relatively gentle slopes were used as the main traffic route in normal times, whereas the west and north gates located on steep slopes were used as military routes connecting to the Hangang River. Passage from the east gate would lead to the south regions and passing the south gate would lead to the southwestern regions or to the main roads connecting to Seoul.

3. Justification of OUV

(ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
- Namhansanseong is an excellent example embodying the interchange of technological advances in fortress construction and weaponry in East Asia going through international wars.
- Namhansanseong is a unique fortress city with the purpose of functioning as an emergency capital for the protection of sovereignty and independence of Joseon.

Namhansanseong exhibits the result of interchange among Korea, China and Japan during the 16th~18th centuries in its fortress layout and architecture. The seven years war with Japan (1592~1598), the continuous invasion of Qing China (1627~1637) and the subsequent years in which Joseon recognized the suzerainty of Qing had an immense influence on all aspects of the Joseon society. These changes introduced the need to construct an emergency capital city with competent defensive capacity to preserve the stability of the King and the government, thus resulting in the actual design, construction, and continuous reconstruction of the fortress to suit the long term warfare and to effectively respond to the new weaponry and armaments introduced from the two major wars. Construction and complementary measures taken at Namhansanseong resulted in the systemization of Joseon’s fortress theories incorporating important aspects from various Chinese military defense writings.

As a temporary capital where the king and the people could take shelter in times of emergency, it is the only place where both a temporary palace and a local city were constructed together. The position and location of the emergency palace takes advantage of the natural topography to its utmost by utilizing the scenery of mountains and the skies in the background to signify the authority of the King. The layout of the city follows the principle of “government offices in front of the royal palace and the markets at rear of palace,” which are traditional methods of constructing cities in East Asia including China. However independent measures to fit the natural topography were employed here, in which the royal palace is asymmetrically arranged to the east according to topography. Within Namhansanseong, both the governing facilities of the palace and authoritative structures of shrines stand together with the local administrative offices. The entire fortress resembling the traditional Korean style adopts many variations with such modifications in the slope angle of the fortress to respond to
the Japanese impact. Also structures such as outworks and grooves were concepts imported from Chinese fortresses creatively applied to the Korean natural mountainous terrain in order to maximize the defensive capacity of the fortress.

(iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage (s) in human history;
- The walls and facilities utilizing the rugged terrain embody the technological developments of fortress architecture that has been accumulated in Korea from the 7th century to the 19th century.

Namhansanseong is an outstanding example of a mountain fortress that preserves the long standing technical history of fortress building in the region. Throughout the history of the world, and especially in the history of Korea, many fortresses and castles were built to defend one’s livelihood against an enemy force. The value of Namhansanseong lies in that the fortress developed into being a living environment from being a single defensive structure only utilized in emergencies. Maximizing the advantages of the rugged terrain and locating various facilities inside the fortress it was made possible to function both as a city and a defensive structure. Recognized for its important geographical location, the site preserves walls that have been constructed since the 7th century that generates down to the 19th century preserving the distinct features of each period, especially so in the development of warfare. The techniques employed to construct the walls and individual components all respond to the technical development of weaponry. The fortress is preserved in its entirety with administrative, military facilities and domestic urban infrastructure that was laid out during the 17th century when over 4,000 people were moved into the fortress to support the function of the city.

4. Description of Heritage
4.1. Governing landscape component

Namhansanseong ensured the security of Joseon Dynasty by offering shelter for the king and the people in wartimes. As such, Namhansanseong was a planned emergency capital with over 4,000 residents with military and administrative functions. For defensive purpose, the mountain fortress was equipped with the Emergency Palace, Shrines for the royal ancestry and deities of earth and grain and military facilities including the command post. For administrative purpose, it was the seat of town administration, so called Eupchi in normal times, lasting over 300-years from 1624 to 1917 when the Gwangju County office moved to Gyeongan in 1917. In terms of urban planning, it had a structure that was adapted to Korea in applying the old Chinese construction record ‘Juryegogonggi (周禮考工記, Zhouli Kaogong gi, Construction Principles of the Zhou Dynasty)’ which provided urban construction principles for East Asian countries. Namhansanseong made the best use of the steep natural terrain as a mountain fortress constructed on a high plateau encompassing the natural features of valleys and ridges called the Pogoksik type. It is a fortress showing the original form and periodical development of fortification in East Asia. It was originally constructed in 672 as Jujangseong Fortress, and later was officially reconstructed in 1624 in preparation for the Manchu Invasion of Korea. It underwent constant reinforcement and repair until the 19th century.
4.2. Military landscape component

It was a battlefield where King Injo withstood for 47 days over 100,000-strong Chinese force under Emperor Taizong of Qing Dynasty in 1636. It withheld various foreign invasion forces as the regional powers competed for hegemony during the transition of Ming and Qing Dynasties in East Asia. The walls of Namhansanseong are the representative walls that show the progress of fortress walls before and after the advent of gunpowder artillery with outworks and bastions with embrasures against cannon attacks after the second Manchu Invasion of Korea. In particular, the walls have outworks (Ongseong), artillery bastions (Poru) and lookouts (Chi) not found in East Asian fortification systems or in any other Korean fortresses. In addition, it is a stone fortress that was constructed with the gneiss extracted nearby. The parapets are made of grey bricks for shock absorption from cannon attacks, and this was done in accordance with the opinions of the School of Practical Learning who were much influenced by the Chinese.

4.3. Folk landscape component

Namhansanseong bears witness of the exchange of important values of mankind and embodies intangible values. The fortress was constructed by an army of Buddhist monks and managed for military purposes with 10 temples for the Buddhist monk army (Seungyeong Sachal) which were located inside the fortress for 300 years. In Joseon Dynasty where Confucianism was accepted as the state ideology, the construction and management of fortresses by Buddhist monks is indeed a rare and unique combination of circumstance and occurrence in world history.

People have inhabited Namhansanseong since its construction in the 17th century to this day and, over the years, the intangible heritage of Confucianism, Buddhism, Catholicism and Shamanism has been produced. The symbolic order of Joseon Dynasty, which had taken Confucianism as its state ideology is manifested in the Emergency Palace, Sungryeoljeon Shrine of King Onjo and General Yi Seo, and Hyeonjeolsa Shrine. Buddhism contributed greatly to the management of Namhansanseong for about 300 years, operating the monk army headquarters and the monk army rotational recruitment system (Uiseungbangbeonje). The Buddhist temples were the first to be destroyed during the Japanese colonial period in the early 20th century because the Buddhist temples were thought to pose a threat as an arsenal against the Japanese occupying forces. The currently remaining temples were reconstructed after liberation from Japan in 1945.

The town of Gwangju located inside the fortress is where martyrdom took place as many Catholics died in protection of their faith during the introduction of Christianity in the 19th century. It was also the center of independence movement and patriotic enlightenment campaign in the early 20th century. Namhansanseong was a densely populated town and commercially active, a place for exchange of various values of modern and traditional, Buddhist, Confucian, and Christian, and it offers evidence of being a stage for exchange of important values in the history of the world.

However, Namhansanseong started to decline due to the intentional damage and reduction of its symbolism inflicted during the Japanese colonial era, also due to subsequent negligence after liberation, and the destruction of towns during the Korean War. Most of the
wooden structures within the fortress were damaged during the Japanese colonial era and the Korean War.

However, major structures of the Joseon Dynasty era within the fortress grounds, such as the Chimgwejeong Arsenal, Sueojangdae West Commanding Post, Yeonmuwgan Pavilion for Command and Military Training and Jisudang Pavilion, are still preserved and protected as designated heritage. There are also many intangible heritages that are safeguarded and have been handed down from generation to generation such as sacrificial rites at the Cheongryang-dang Shaman Shrine and Hyeonjeolsa Shrine. Sanseong soju, the special liquor in the region, Hyojonggaeng hangover soup, and Shamanistic exorcism called the Cheongryangdang Dodanggut attest to the long and unique history that the fortress houses. In addition, Namhansanseong is the only place in Gyeonggi-do where the colony of pine trees originally planted by the residents still exists. It also has an exquisite view of the landscape, which can be enjoyed in the pavilions with stone inscriptions singing the beauty of the landscape.

5. Conservation and Management

Since its establishment in March 2009, Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives has made great efforts to encourage Namhansanseong to become World Heritage and to study and conserve Korean culture and tradition (e.g. restoration of cultural heritages based on historical research). The ultimate purpose of such efforts is to make Namhansanseong high-quality cultural crossroads where history, culture and nature harmonize with each other. The organization also runs education programs (e.g. field trip to cultural heritages, historical academy and experience camp for local residents) and arts & culture programs utilizing diverse tangible and intangible cultural heritages based on authenticity. Through these programs, the organization is willing to help Korean and foreign visitors rediscover the value of Namhansanseong and to professionally conserve and manage cultural heritages. Namhansanseong was renamed to Namhansanseong World Heritage Centre according the ordinance of Gyeonggi-do province on the date Jan.05. 2015.

The legal basis of protection of Namhansanseong lies on the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (CHP Act) and the Natural Park Act on the national level. There are also specific ordinances and regulations at the province and city levels. On the basis of the CHP Act the entire property is designated as a historic site and has a buffer zone surrounding the area that have limitations and regulations regarding development and construction. The entire heritage and buffer zone is protected once more as a Provincial Park on a wider area. Under these frameworks a Conservation Management Plan has been established to ensure the long term protection of the fortress and the town within. A special independent entity called the ‘Namhansanseong Culture and Tourism Initiatives’ has been set up to be responsible for the overall management of the heritage. This entity works together with the Namhansanseong Provincial Park Office, the residents, local governments, experts and the central government to protect the heritage.

The financial support comes from the national and provincial governments, and the projects are managed and operated by the Namhansanseong Culture and Tourism Initiatives. A monitoring system is set up to control the appropriate use and execution of financial resources and proposed plans.
The current status of cultural heritages can be sorted in three different components so called the military component, governing component, and the folk component. The military component includes the fortress walls and structures, extended defensive walls, Chimgwae jeong Arsenal, and Buddhist temples. The governing components are comprised of Jwajeon Shrine (Royal ancestral shrine), Woosil Shrine site (site of altar for state deities and earth and grain), the Emergency Palace, Jwaseungdang Hall and the site of Inhwagwan Guest house. Folk components include steles, pavilions, and intangible heritage such as rituals and rites. All these components are recorded and are managed appropriately in compliance to the form and type of heritage.

6. Process to the inscription Namhansanseong for UNESCO World Heritage List

Gyeonggi-do Province, the Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation, and the Namhansanseong Culture & Tourism Initiatives have made great efforts to uncover the cultural and historic values of Namhansanseong. We have conducted academic studies, implemented tourism and experience programs, and held or participated in international conferences with a view to developing and promoting the Outstanding Universal Values of Namhansanseong as a future World Heritage. Our endeavors have borne fruit so far: Namhansanseong was inscribed on the Tentative List in 2010 and was selected by the Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) as a priority site in 2011 to be nominated for the World Heritage List.

The year 2012 is memorable in that we put the final touches on our endeavor to nominate the historic fortifications for the World Heritage List: a group of experts with various academic backgrounds came together to form a Committee for the Inscription of Namhansanseong on the World Heritage List; and Gyeonggi-do Province, the Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation, and the Cultural Heritage Administration signed a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation on the Inscription of Namhansanseong with relevant local governments such as Gwangju-si, Hanam-si, and Seongnam-si.

In January 2013, the nomination dossier of Namhansanseong will be sent to UNESCO. In 2014 June 22 Namhansanseong was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List during the 38th World Heritage Committee.

7. In-Depth Research on OUV and International Promotion & Exchange

On October 15, 2015, the International Symposium celebrating the first anniversary of Namhansanseog’s inscription on the World Heritage List was held under the theme of the “Study of Establishment on Scientific Network and Promotion Research of World Military Heritages in Asia.” The year 2015 marks the seventh year of the Namhansanseong International Symposium. This year’s symposium served as an occasion to share the knowhow that has been gained in the process of nominating Namhansanseong. World Heritage experts from five relevant countries were invited to share diverse views regarding the establishment on an academic network of World Military Heritages in Asia and to discuss with each other.

7.1. Establishment of the Asian Fortress Network

This Symposium brought us the following content and conclusions.

- It is necessary to carry out continuous in-depth research on the OUV of Korean
fortifications through a comparative study of international Military Heritages inscribed on the World Heritage List.

- Research on fortifications as the evidence of cultural exchange should continue. In addition, the potential of each fortress’ individual development could also be defined through a comparative study. It is necessary to constantly come up with projects that could contribute to the future monitoring of military heritages and lead global trends by establishing the network of Asian Military Heritages.

- Historic sites need to carry out effective conservation and management activities reflecting the UNESCO World Heritage Centre’s recommendations called 5Cs (credibility, conservation, capacity building, communication and community) and global trends. They also need to share such activities.

- Applying such views to the onsite conservation, management and promotion of heritages will contribute to forming the basis of the Asian Military Heritage network led by Namhansanseong. Such a network is expected to help each country discover heritages that could be inscribed on the tentative list and come up with an effective monitoring plan.

- The presentations and discussion of this Symposium will be published as the Namhansanseong Studies Series (Vol. 7) so that the content can be shared with international World Heritage experts and institutions in a continuous manner.

8. References

THANK YOU
International conference speech

Mrs. Sisowat MEN SODANY - Vice Dean of the Royal University of Fine Arts, Kingdom of Cambodia, Director of the Heritage Centre.

08 December 2015

- Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, good morning,

First of all, I would like to thank the Lao authorities, Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, the Director of the Heritage Department for the opportunity given to me to speak on training in the field of conservation, restoration and enhancement of the architectural, urban and landscape heritages.

After a cooperation project between the Royal Government of Cambodian Kingdom and the French Government, and following the request of the Cambodian Royal Government, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and linked to the Convention committed by France in 1993 on a training of Cambodian elite, this training project was created at the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia, the heritage mission in 2005 and Regional Heritage School in 2007. Thanks to the Ministry's decision, in 2009, two institutions were merged and became the "Heritage Centre".

The project is funded by the French Government including Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Ministry of Culture and Communication, and later the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (Asia Pacific section). On the institutional side, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia handles the operation and administration in close collaboration with the APSARA National Authority to contribute to the training of personnel but also promotes supervising capacity for managing staffs in the heritage site.

In addition, the School of Chaillot, department of Urban Architecture and Heritage, under the Ministry of Culture and Communications is responsible for teaching and scientific research approach to Heritage School.

The training is made for architects, archaeologists, engineers specialized in profession of heritage building, urban and landscape of three countries such as Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos.

The training also aims to get experienced specialists in a field of restoration, preservation and management of cultural heritage.
The School of Chaillot, which generates architects of heritage and historical monuments in France, is responsible for teaching and scientific research approach of the Centre.

Two Committees were established since the beginning of the Centre:
1. A local Joint Coordination Committee in each of the three countries. They perform the selection of students and follow up coordination.
2. The General Steering Committee, which meets in Paris once a year, selects candidates based on the proposal made by each of Joint Committees. It also has responsibility for approving and adjusting the program and evaluating the project implementation.

Two fields of study: the field of architecture coherent with buildings or monuments, the field of urbanism responsible for the old town with construction or non-construction zones and a landscape study and issues to be addressed.

The teachers of the school Chaillot direct two "field" (subject). Conferences propose various issues based on experiences from Southeast Asia and mainly locate in the site of Angkor.

The courses are accompanied by short exercises (one full day) and a long term project (that students develop throughout the school year). The short exercises are direction tasks on site, for example on an urban or a monument site. They are held on a half day or a full day for each of the two fields (subject). Therein, two or three exercises are proposed to carry out throughout a year to develop the capacity in analysis of the facing issues. The work is individual or group.

Here are some examples of work done by students: data collection, a proposed diagnosis, surveys on heritage and urban analysis.

1. For long term project, the subject validated and supervised by professors, has two dimensions:
   - The study of whole ancient or traditional town (town or village)
   - The study of a monument located in the urban fabric or in connection with it.
     The long project work is divided into four main stages corresponding to 4 weeks of each field.
2. Constitution of the documentation: example ...
3. Analysis
4. Proposal for a diagnosis and defining the issues
5. Proposal of intervention, protection and enhancement.
6. The first formation from 2007 to 2010 was for Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese professionals who wished to specialize in the field of restoration, protection and management of cultural heritage.

In this area, training remains a fundamental need for the three countries. 56 professionals were trained after three promotions, therein 21 Cambodians, 23 Vietnamese and 12 Lao. According to statistics from the Heritage School, 90% of these professionals succeed and work in governmental institutions coherent with heritage protection. For example:

**Cambodia:** Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the Royal University of Fine Arts, the APSARA authority and private architecture faculties.
Vietnam: Historical Monuments Conservation Centre in Hanoi, Hue, Hoi An. Conservation Centre of the old quarter of Hanoi and Faculty of Architecture of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh.

Laos: The Luang Prabang World Heritage Department in and the Monument Conservation Centre in Vat Phou, Champasack.

7. The second course started in 2012 and ends in June 2016. This new training carrying on from first ended project provides a need for "training of trainers". It is intended to generate teachers and experts from the three countries. The pedagogical education was focused on a specialty.

8. Two training sessions are conducted in 3 countries. Each session consists of 5 seminars: 3 seminars in Cambodia, a seminar in Vietnam and Laos. The various World Heritage sites allow students to learn and share the knowledge of the culture, the encountered problems and the proposal of resolution in conformity with real situation.

The number of trainers is limited to meet the real needs of each heritage institution and especially in the education sector.

First session 14 trainers are trained including 6 Cambodians, 3 Laotians and 5 Vietnamese, as well as 36 free listeners.

9. Some examples of sites selected for each seminar. They are generally world heritage sites.

10. In Laos, we worked in 2013 on Luang Prabang city for the city field and Wat Xieng Thong for architecture field.

11. In Vietnam, Hue Citadel was studied on all monuments inside the citadel and its environment.

12. Next, we also studied the City of Hanoi on the old quarter "36 streets".

13. In Cambodia, the restoration site of the Temple of Mebon at Angkor is a training site, so we went back several times.

14. The town of Kampot being rich with urban heritage of the colonial era has been studied to enrich all documents produced during the seminar and to help preparing inscription to the National Heritage Protection List.

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Mr. Michel BRODOVITCH - Consultant of Architecture and Heritage to World Heritage Centre of UNESCO
08 December 2015

I appreciate Mr. Yves DAUGE who allowed me to speak; what I will talk next is a perception about outstanding universal value of the site which demonstrates in projects of infrastructure amelioration, restoration of remarkable buildings. Throughout implementation we obtained working experiences together with entrepreneurs; we working with Luang Prabang World Heritage shall take into account the decisive component of outstanding universal value, so our work is to advise Luang Prabang World Heritage office during the past 20 years.

Furthermore, we, based on GIS database, evaluated status of implementation then we plan for the future in order to make comparison the change of the site, the growth of population and construction. Thus most strong tool is Geographical Information System which can be utilized as tool in management; thereafter we had made site survey to check how an authenticity is maintained; if we don’t make site visit we will not know what we lose and what will be losing.

Therefore, we shall ascertain each case in base map and we shall utilize this as tool for reporting to local authority for it direction of implementation; if data are not clear we are unable to seek advices from Committee. Meanwhile, we asked involvement of all parties concerned to utilize these data for explaining people that when we made site visit in villages and houses we would see places and we could explain people what is right and wrong; what will impact and benefit for preservation, especially, of ancient core zone. We shall clarify that regulations are most important if we follow them. However, it is very difficult and sensitive issue, so each technical staff shall have conscience in making site visit.

Another thing, we shall find out a real situation of the site; it may be heritage zone but it shall possess most clear information which we seen on the internet or comments of tourists; after seeing the comments we shall compare with real site and you may see that there were a lot of visitors and they commented that Luang Prabang is the best destination; livelihood of people is improved; Luang Prabang is charm, beautiful and lively town since 19th century but it still remains a lovely town well-known worldwide and everyone wish to visit. An
anthropologist observed that we should not be colony of UNESCO we are in the world heritage town but not in town of hell. Someone said that when visiting Luang Prabang they wanted the world stop rotating. Some researchers said that this world heritage town will be research center of world anthropology. Making people understand and perceive will make Luang Prabang maintaining its fascination and equilibrium of society and avoiding destruction of ambience by tourists.

Therefore, we shall pay attention to maintain the balance of land use, unoccupied and occupied land use, balance of building usage; zones of living, commercial, wetlands, river banks and the unique ambience all are the built characteristic elements of Luang Prabang town. The town is developing, so the role for preservation of authenticity is very important; in the future we shall re-examine what are appropriate, what should be protected and what should be revived for preservation of heritage site without impacts to livelihood. Therefore, Luang Prabang World Heritage Office also plays role in implementation of the great obligation; we met many challenges especially the investment on real estate leads to damage of the site as investors focus on only investment for business benefit without taking into account preservation; environmental issues coherent to natural resources are more important not only for surrounding of the town but the urban environment in the protected area is also preserved. We shall pay attention on preservation; through 20 years of preservation we shall know extracting positive and negative lessons for further use as tool in preservation while Luang Prabang World Heritage Office is center for ascertainment.

THANK YOU


International conference speech

Mr. Noupheuak VIRABOUTH - Deputy Director General of the Department of Habitat and Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Transports

Topic: Tourism Economic Development intertwined with World Heritage Preservation

08 December 2015

Luang Prabang city was built by a complete set of fusion between inheritable cultures and peoples. The urban preservation undertaken for 20 years is rhythm of continuous evolutionary process. Under the direction of the authorities, plus a vision of professionals, we shall not take intentions of people and entrepreneurs as well as lessons and mistakes of visions “Experts”.

The preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang is in management principle of scientific change and supporting site management for maximizing the value of cultures, environments and society at the site. We can extract the experiences that Luang Prabang, from the beginning, conducted preservation of historic urban landscape before approval of UNESCO Recommendation in 2011.

The term Historic Urban Landscape is defined by UNESCO as "urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic center" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical environment".

In the case of Luang Prabang, the Historic Urban Landscape is characteristics of the town surrounded by forested and gorgeous mountainous chains, agricultural land, wetlands and riverbanks in harmony with real Lao architecture and unique craftsmanship.

Luang Prabang has been correctly and comprehensively managing since 1995 in accordance with UNESCO Recommendation.

The City of Luang Prabang has undergone profound changes since its world heritage inscription. Through preservation, it is a new town that was created around shared ideas of elements that make its inseparable value: beneficial and heritage values. The urban restoration has been implementing in line with its evolution. It is in this sense that the project carried out around the city of Luang Prabang can be considered a success.
Luang Prabang is also one of the sites chosen by UNESCO as an example of sustainable urban development approach intertwined with the protection of cultural and natural heritage, as part of a study to be presented at the Habitat III Conference in Quinto in 2016.

Meanwhile, all managing authorities shall set measures to prevent heritage with risks of being damaged from outside pressures, especially interests often conflicting with the culture.

We shall also continue to ensure not only the understanding for people, but we shall seek in particular the full participation of them in the preservation process. We shall fight back interests just only for economy and tourism, but also for the cultural and spiritual values of people and descendants who will inherit the values. Practically, the city of Luang Prabang, from natural location as the ancient legend, plays a role for inheritance of important history such as the story of Lao nation from ancestors to present and then to next generations.

The remark of Mr. Bounheuang DuangPhachanh - Governor of Luang Prabang province had made during the 10th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination in 2005: "Luang Prabang is an ancient town in Lao PDR, founded and developed over the past 1200 years. The achievements of development of the town by the Luang Prabang people are still widely visible through its sustainable heritage, its prominent architecture and artistic productions which are unique of Lao Nation. Luang Prabang is also renowned for its numerous archaeological sites. It can be recognized as a testimony of the Lao civilization".

This description is fortunately still applies in 2015, and we should pass it to future generations and we should educate them to inherit the preservation of the heritage site.

In conclusion, practically, we perceive that, through the past twenty years, the management and preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site will get positive or negative results depend on attentions of Lao managing authorities to their heritage and direction-lead for development of tools aiming for assurance of heritage management.

After ascertainment, it is the Heritage House, today the World Heritage Department, must receive public praise for its hard work in implementation of assignment.

About personnel, as Mr. Yves DAUGE said "what remains essential is the confidence of the Party-Lao government and local authorities, which is beyond professional exchanges, create sincere and brotherhood working method of irreplaceable standard."

THANK YOU
International conference speech
Tourism Development and Cultural Heritage
Mrs. Manisakhone THAMMAVONGXAY Director, Public Relation Division, Tourism Marketing Department, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism
(Text extracted from Power point presentation)
08 December 2015

- Chairman of the Conference.
- Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

The topic to exchange in the conference: Tourism Development and Cultural Heritage
1. Tourism in Lao PDR
2. Positive and negative impact of tourism in cultural heritage site
3. Strategies in managing the negative impacts of tourism on cultural heritage

Tourism in Lao PDR
Policy of Tourism Development in Lao PDR:
- The Government of Lao PDR has placed tourism as 1 of 11 priority sectors to contribute to country’s socio-economic development;
- Tourism is now a major contributor to national income (7% - 9% of GDP) and employment;
- Focus on the development of sustainable tourism based on culture, natural and historical resources;
- To implement an open-door policy concerning cooperation with foreign nations in economic and cultural matters;
- To promote tourism development that alleviates poverty and stimulates local production;
- To generate and distribute income to the multi-ethnic Lao People;
- Conserve and protect ancient archaeological sites, the natural environment and historic monument.

Tourism attraction
- Tourism attraction in total 1,493
- Natural Tourism 894 sites
- Cultural Tourism 435 sites
- Historic Tourism 209 sites
- 2 World Heritage Sites

Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Incomes

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Numbers of Visitors</th>
<th>Total Income (US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>894,806</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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Tourism industry has provided a number of employment
- Around 3,000 SME
- Core workforce of 17,000 people
- Indirectly employment 165,000 people
- Tourism represents 5% of total workforce in Laos

Positive and negative impact of tourism in cultural heritage site

Positive Impact
- Economic Impact
  - Increase in the number of tourism arrivals
  - Estimating an increase in the potential and future markets
  - Increase in income generations from international visitors
  - Growing incomes from airport departure tax
  - Development of tourism-associated businesses
  - Increasing in employment opportunities in tourism-related businesses
- Socio-cultural Impact
  - Promotion of cross-cultural understanding
- Encouraging the support of international organizations
- Maintenance and preservation of local cultures

**Negative Impact**

- **Economic Impact**
  - Labor and jobs transforming
  - Rise in food and land prices
  - Failure in tourism-related businesses
  - Unbalanced employment opportunities

- **Sociocultural Impact**
  - Inappropriate used of historic buildings
  - Unawareness of the values of cultural buildings
  - Cultural differences among hosts and visitors and change in material culture

- **Environmental Impact**
  - Traffic congestion
  - Noise pollution
  - Problems with drainage systems

**Strategies in managing the negative impacts of tourism on cultural heritage**

14 conditions to balance the benefits of tourism and conservation objectives:

1. The understanding by the tourism sector of the holistic nature of culture
2. Understanding by the cultural heritage specialists and conservation professionals in general, of the importance of tourism and the needs and legitimate desires of the tourists.
3. Involving the local community in the definition of a tourism policy and in the decision-making process concerning heritage tourism
4. Committing the support of the local community to the tourism project
5. Strengthening the capacity of the local community to have a meaningful role in the management of heritage tourism
6. Preparing a tourism master plan or a site management plan for the heritage object
7. Identifying capacity constraints at the sites and setting up a maximum carrying capacity
8. Responding to the needs and preferences of cultural travelers and of other categories of visitors
9. Interpreting the heritage sites for the tourists, so that they leave the place with the real understanding of its cultural value
10. Managing tourists at heritage sites, in order to avoid possible damages and enhance the tourists’ experience
11. Setting up a marketing strategy and a pricing policy for tourism at heritage sites
12. Establishing appropriate mechanisms for ensuring that a significant proportion of tourism earnings reverts to conservation purposes
13. Monitoring the impacts of tourism on the sites to serve as early warnings of major problems
14. Introducing remedial actions whatever and whatever needed
   - The involvement of related stakeholders
   - The government, both at the national and local level
   - The local communities
   - The private sector
   - The donor agencies
   - Others

Cultural Heritage Guide Training in Laos
- Cultural Heritage Guide Training and Certification Programme and Train-the Trainer Workshop for GMS Countries in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR in 2006
- National Training of Trainers Workshop on Cultural Tourism Sites Management and Guiding, Champasak, Lao PDR in 2007

THANK YOU
Closing speech at international conference

H.E. Prof. Dr. Bosengkham VONGDALA Minister of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Vice President of National Committee for World Heritage

08 December 2015

Honorable and Dear Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Amid atmosphere when people across the country are joyfully and fruitfully celebrating 40th Anniversary of establishment of Lao PDR

Government of Lao PDR, National Committee for World Heritage together with Luang Prabang leaders and people are proud and happy to celebrate 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination, so for this occasion the conference has been organized.

The conference clearly demonstrates that through 20 years of Luang Prabang World Heritage’s inscription, Lao Government had right policy on sustainable preservation of cultural outstanding universal value; for the protection and development of country we had paid attention not only economic development but we also had paid attention in adequate preservation of gorgeous cultural traditions of ethnic people enabled Luang Prabang to receive the gold medals for World Top City by Wanderlust magazine and it was entitled as green city and smoke-free city of ASEAN.

Besides, the preservation of world heritage by Luang Prabang people, they also continue to develop city, increase the creation of jobs, attract businessmen of different sectors to increasingly invest in Luang Prabang that contribute for provincial economic growth enabling in reduction of poverty step by step as you had presented in your previous remarks which reflect the harmony and supports of each other between successful preservation and development.

In this occasion I express my thanks for the participation to the conference of:
1. Madame Anne LEMAISTRE – Representative of UNESCO
2. Madame Catherine TASCA – Senate, President of Parliamentary Friendship Group of the France-Laos, honorary Minister

I express my high appreciation for your valuable constructive frank and useful opinions in the name of your private as well as your organization making our conference full with well understanding atmosphere which demonstrates about your concerns and responsibilities for
sustainable preservation, development and promotion of Luang Prabang valuable heritage culture.

I, On behalf of Government of Lao PDR as well as Luang Prabang people express my high appreciation for your valuable opinions (Congratulations!)

I really hope that you and your organization will continue the comprehensive supports to Government of Lao PDR as well as to Luang Prabang leaders and people for continuation of sustainable preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

Government of Lao PDR as well as Luang Prabang leaders and people will do the best for sustainable preservation of world heritage universal value.

I, in the name of National Committee for World Heritage, express my thanks to Luang Prabang leaders, conference responsible committee for their works making this conference successful.

Finally, I wish all of you a strong health, happiness and success in your career.

Now it is auspicious time, I, in the name of National Committee for World Heritage, officially announce closing of the conference from now on.

THANK YOU
Gala dinner party speech

Mr. Khamkhanh CHANTHAVISOUK Governor of Luang Prabang province
In meeting room of Governor’s Office
08 December 2015

Distinguished and Dear Guests

I, on behalf of Luang Prabang provincial authority and Luang Prabang ethnic groups welcome honored guests to dinner party in the occasion of celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination which is 9th December 2015.

Through 20 years of preservation and enhancement, Luang Prabang provincial authority had paid attention in sustainable preservation of world heritage; collaborated with all parties concerned such as international organizations, countries of world heritage network; sought domestic and foreign assistances; paid attention in improvement of infrastructure, restoration of remarkable buildings, education of people in society for understanding about heritage preservation. People of ethnic groups participated and took ownership in preservation of good cultural traditions.

These enabled Luang Prabang becomes “World Top City” for many times, green city-sustainable environment of ASEAN, smoke-free city, world reputation and winner for prize of outstanding restoration in Asia-Pacific region. Thanks to those economy steadily grows; living condition of people has been improved; in addition, good standing country-partners such as ASEAN countries and other countries worldwide had been increased.

I, on behalf of Luang Prabang provincial authority and its people of ethnic groups express my appreciation to all parties for participation in preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage such as UNESCO, French Government, country-partners, domestic and foreign donors for their supports in preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site.

I express my thanks to all delegates and all parties devote their time in participation for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

At this glorious occasion, I invite all of you honored guests to toast together congratulate the celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

THANK YOU
Report for Celebration 20th Anniversary

In front of Luang Prabang National Museum

Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG President of Local Committee for World Heritage

09 December 2015

- His Excellency Choummaly SAYASONE, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People’s Revolutionary Party, President of Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- Distinguished Leaders of Local and Central Party-Government
- Distinguished Domestic and Foreign Guests
- Dear Luang Prabang People

**Distinguished and Dear Guests**

- According to notice of Cabinet of Lao Government No.520 dated 22 April 2014 on approval to Luang Prabang province for organization of celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- According to Decree of H.E. Prime Minister No. 76 dated 01 October 2015 on appointment of National Steering Committee for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- According to Decree of Governor of Luang Prabang province No.375 dated 10 July 2015 on appointment of sub-committees responsible for activities of celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

I, on behalf of Luang Prabang provincial authority, in the name of Celebration Committee, report about the preparation for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination as following:

As you know Luang Prabang is civilized and fertile territory having respectable long lasting history, splendid cultural traditions, historical relics and monuments preserved, superb morphological location, a plenty of mountains forests and rivers which are vital elements make Luang Prabang beautiful and special.
With adequate criteria and attention of Party and Government, Luang Prabang was inscribed on cultural World Heritage list of UNESCO on 9th December 1995 at 19th session of World Heritage Committee in Berlin.

**Distinguished and Dear Guests**

Luang Prabang provincial authority as well as people of ethnic groups had paid attention in preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site by implementation in conformity to conventional guideline specified by UNESCO. There are legality used in management such as national heritage law, urbanism law, urban and buffer zone regulations, Master Plan of Conservation, National Committee for World Heritage, Local Committee for World Heritage and establishment of World Heritage Office as site manager.

Party and Government had focused on restoration of remarkable buildings, improvement of infrastructure, creation of facilities for preservation and enhancement. Meantime all parties in society well collaborated; people of ethnic groups took ownership in preservation of splendid cultural traditions. In addition, they sought international assistance for restoration and human resource development.

These enabled people of the world recognized and interested in tour to Luang Prabang constantly; thereby Luang Prabang becomes “World Top City” for many times, green city-sustainable environment of ASEAN, smoke-free city, winner of prize for outstanding restoration in Asia-Pacific region and world reputation; its economy steadily grows; living condition of people has been constantly improved.

Meanwhile creation of good country-partners such as ASEAN countries, international organizations, and world heritage cities from worldwide has been increased.

For continuous world heritage preservation together with sustainable development Luang Prabang provincial authority had issued strategy for preservation and enhancement as following:

- To sustainably preserve Luang Prabang World Heritage site.
- To create Luang Prabang as “city park”, livable impressive and good environment city.
- To promote Luang Prabang as historical, national and cultural tourism center
- To create Luang Prabang as research center of Lao outstanding culture.
- To create Luang Prabang as hub of sub-regional and international cooperation.

In order to express the pride and appreciate the achievements for the past 20 years of preservation and enhancement Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic approved to organize this celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination; all parties had paid attention in preparation since the beginning of this year; the main activities are following:

1. Photo exhibition, artistic dance performances, market fair with participants from Luang Prabang, XiengKhouang, Xayabouri provinces, China, Thailand.
2. Conference/seminar under topic: “sustainable preservation and enhancement of World Heritage cities” and “Tourism development related to World Heritage preservation”.
3. The opening of today celebration mobilizes 28 consecutive processions with 5600 people. In addition, elephant caravan coming from Xayabouri to Luang Prabang World Heritage city consists of 20 elephants where from Xayabouri 12 elephants and from Luang Prabang 8 elephants. It is organized by Elephant Association of Asia.
I highly appreciate the leadership of Party-Government for the long support and close steer. I express my thanks to Ministries, Departments, Divisions, business sector, people of ethnic groups, country-partners, delegates from domestic and foreign countries, international organizations such as UNESCO, Chinon town for their supports in organization of this event.

Now the celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination is ready.

At this glorious and auspicious, I, on behalf of organizer, invite H.E. Vice Prime Minister Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH President of National Committee for World Heritage, President of National Steering Committee for Celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination to have an official opening remark.

THANK YOU
Opening speech

Celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang world heritage
In front of Luang Prabang National Museum, H.E. Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH Central Party Politburo, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Education and Sport, President of National Committee for World Heritage, 09 December 2015

- Pay respect to all classes of Buddhist monks,
- His Excellency Choummaly SAYASONE, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People’s Revolutionary Party, President of Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- Distinguished Leaders of Local and Central Party-Government
- Distinguished Domestic and Foreign Guests
- Dear Luang Prabang People

Through evolution process of preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang Cultural World Heritage – the first site of Lao People’s Democratic Republic from the date of its inscription by World Heritage Committee 9th December 1995 to this day 9th December 2015 is already 20 years. The evolution process was carried out with struggle including advantages, difficulties and challenges. Under leadership of Party and Government, with responsibilities of all parties in the society especially Luang Prabang people and financial supports from Lao Government, international organizations such as UNESCO, French Government, specially cooperation with Chinon city of French Republic and countries-partners thereby Luang Prabang had been sustainably preserved and enhanced and becomes “World Top City”; being heritage becomes habit and real practice for Luang Prabang people while material and moral living condition of Luang Prabang people has been prominently improved.

Party-Government and people of ethnic groups especially Luang Prabang people are proud for the achievements of preservation and enhancement of Luang Prabang World Heritage in the past 20 years.

I, in the name of National Committee for World Heritage, President of National Committee for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination, on behalf of Government of Lao People’s Democratic Republic taking this auspicious time announce celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination from now on.

THANK YOU
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage
NOTICE

Attn: H.E. Governor of Luang Prabang province

Subject: Approval on organization of celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province

- According to letter of Luang Prabang province No.039/LP.G, date 28 March 2014,
- According to Decree and Direction of H.E. Prime Minister dated 18 April 2014,

The Government Office is honored to inform the Decree and Direction of H.E. Prime Minister to you as following: “Approval for organization of celebration 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (1995-2015) as requested, but modality of celebration shall basically reflect the political meaning, simple ceremony, no wastefulness at the same time shall educate people to perceive and well maintain world heritage standard”

Therefore, it informs to you for information and proper implementation

P.O. Minister, Head of Government Office
Signed and stamped
Mr. Phetsakhone LUANGAPHAY

CC Copy to:
1. H.E. Prime Minister-Vice Prime Minister 5 copies
2. Cabinet of Central Party 1 copy
3. Archive 8 copies
Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
1. resultSet 

2. part 2

3. 20 years' Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

4. 1. 

5. 2. 

6. 3. 

7. 4. 

8. 5.
DECREE

On Assignment of National Steering Committee for Celebration of 20\textsuperscript{th} Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province

\begin{itemize}
\item According to the law on Government of Lao PDR No.02/NA dated 6 May 2003,
\item According to the law on National Heritage No.08/NA dated 9 November 2005,
\item According to letter of request of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism No.512/ICT, dated 18 September 2015,
\end{itemize}

THE PRIME MINISTER AGREES:

\textbf{Article 1:} to appoint the National Steering Committee for celebration 20\textsuperscript{th} anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province that consists of following people:

1. H.E. Vice Prime Minister responsible for socio-cultural aspect as President;
2. H.E. Minister of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism as Vice President;
3. H.E. Governor of Luang Prabang province as Vice President;
4. Vice Governor of Luang Prabang province as member, standing person, Head of Provincial Committee;
5. Secretary of National Commission for UNESCO as member;
6. General Director of Heritage Department, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism as member, Head of secretariat;

\textbf{Article 2:} The Committee is basically responsible for following:

1. Responsible in general for successful implementation and good achievement in celebration of 20\textsuperscript{th} anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province.
2. Collaboration with all parties concerned and assignment of sub-committees as needed.
3. Reporting to Government on time after completion of the celebration.

\textbf{Article 3:} Ministries, equitable organizations, local authorities, all parties concerned and appointees shall be informed and strictly implement.

\textbf{Article 4:} This Decree is valid from the date it is signed

Prime Minister
Signed and stamped
Mr. Thongsing THAMMAVONG
Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Part 2

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

VII. អនុវត្តន៍ភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

1. តំបន់ សម្រាប់ ប្រទេសឥណដ្ឋាដ៏វិញ ។

2. តំបន់ វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ ។

3. តំបន់ គោ ។

4. តំបន់ ភ្នំពេញ ។

5. តំបន់ ក្នុង ធនាគារ ។

- ជីូនការងារភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

- ធនាគារស្នើសុពីការធ្វើឱ្យមានទេសកម្ម។

VIII. អនុវត្តន៍ភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

1. តំបន់ និង ដីងី ។

2. តំបន់ និង សាបាវ ។

3. តំបន់ ងារ ។

4. តំបន់ និង សុី ។

- សីលាចខ្រែងការងារភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

IX. អនុវត្តន៍ភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

1. តំបន់ និង ។

2. តំបន់ ដីងី ។

3. តំបន់ សម្រាប់ ភ្លើង ។

4. តំបន់ និង សុី ។

- ប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

X. អនុវត្តន៍ភ្នំពេញនៅក្នុងប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

1. តំបន់ និង ។

2. តំបន់ ស្រូវ ។

3. តំបន់ ស្រូវ ។

- ប្រទេសសិលាចខ្រែង។

BIEAU DE LA ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE DE LUANGPRABANG. SNP 02.11.2015

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
XI. អង្គរមានបទ អ្នកពិសោធន៍សាលារឱ្យការស្វែងរក៖

1. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
2. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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6. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
7. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
8. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។

- អង្គរមានបទ អ្នកពិសោធន៍សាលារឱ្យការស្វែងរក ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
- ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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- ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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XII. អង្គរមានបទ អ្នកពិសោធន៍សាលារឱ្យការស្វែងរក ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។

1. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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5. ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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- អង្គរមានបទ អ្នកពិសោធន៍សាលារឱ្យការស្វែងរក ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។
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- ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកពិសោធន៍ ប្រការបាន ប្រការខ្លឹមសុី ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់។

* សូមអរគុណសុំបង្កើតផ្លូវការដើម្បីគាំទ្រអំពីការជំនួស 375/មគ. ឈើបញ្ចា 10/07/2014 និង អះអ款
* បង្កើតផ្លូវការដើម្បីគាំទ្រអំពីការជំនួស 375/មគ. ឈើបញ្ចា 10/07/2014 និង អះអក

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Governor of Luang Prabang province

No. 628 /G.LP

date 13 November 2015

DECREE


According to letter of request of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office No.572/LWHO dated 27 October 2015

Governor of Luang Prabang province agrees:

Article 01. Appoint subcommittees responsible for activities related to celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang nomination (9/12/1995 - 9/12/2015), which composes of following:

I. Subcommittee responsible for secretariat and content.
   1. Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG – Vice Secretary of provincial party as Chief
   2. Mr. Soulisack PHOMMALY – Head of Luang Prabang Provincial Administration Office as Deputy Chief
   3. Mr. Bounthieng SILIPAPHANH – Director of Heritage Department as member
   4. Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH – Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member
   5. Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO – Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member
   6. Mr. Pheng SENGSAVAT – Luang Prabang Provincial Administration as member
   7. Mr. Khampheth SOMMALIT – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member
   8. Mr. KongMong Yang – Luang Prabang Provincial Administration as member
   9. Mr. Phonesack – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

   Responsibilities:
   - Be a Center of coordination, standing duty, supervision, following up, encourage of all sectors and all committees for successful and rightful implementation in conformity with good traditions of world heritage site.
   - Prepare all documents for serving celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang nomination.
   - Collaborate with all responsible sectors for following up and assessment of status in implementation of works of each sector and report to Chairman of Committee for Celebration in each time interval.
   - Create program of celebration, organize summary meetings for learned lessons and collaborate with concerned departments to advertise through mass media for attraction of tourists to join the event.
   - Coordinate with national meeting and receive high rank leaders of Party-Government.

II. Subcommittee responsible for arrangement of mass, place and decoration.
1. Mr. Saysamone SALIVONG – Deputy Mayor of Luang Prabang district as Head
2. Mr. SomOck PHANHTHAVONG – Deputy Director of Department of Information Culture and Tourism as Vice Head
3. Mr. Somdy PHONESAVATH – Vice President of Urban Development Administration Authority as member
4. Mr. Phongpasit PHETSISOUK – Director of Electricité du Laos Luang Prabang branch as member
5. Chiefs of villages – in the Luang Prabang protected area as member

**Responsibilities:**
- Arrange orders of circulation, encourage people to make cleaning campaign in the town, remove obstacles making bad image for the town.
- Install electricity; decorate color lights, national flags and colorful flags, banners of slogans, heritage emblem along roads in the town.
- Install speakers for advertisement and presentation.
- Arrange place and decorate stage show in conference hall of Luang Prabang Provincial Administration Office and meeting place in front of Luang Prabang National Museum.
- Arrange place and decorate stage show in the evening market square
- Arrange possession of mass participating in parade demonstrating activities of traditions starting from Vatthat Noy to Xiengthong temple.
- Notice to each household to carry out cleaning and lantern lighting from 01-10 December 2015.

III. Subcommittee responsible for advertisement, information, mass media control and artistic performance.
1. Mr. Sington XAYLUESONG – Director of Provincial Propagation Council as Head
2. Mrs. Soudaphone KHOMTHAVONG – Deputy Director of Department of Information Culture and Tourism as Deputy Head
3. Mr. Vilay KEOPASEUTH – Head of Provincial Radio Broadcasting as member
4. Mr. Bounlay DOUANGDEUAN – Head of Provincial Television Station as member
5. Mrs. KeoVanKham – Head of Provincial Fine Arts Division as member
6. Mr. Sisavath Yilatchai – Head of Division of Culture as member
7. Mr. Somphone LOVANIN – Head of Museum as member

**Responsibilities:**
- Live transmission in the day of seminar and celebration
- Dissemination of information through radio, television, newspapers, magazines and internet for tourists and inclusion into tour plan (starting from January 2015 to December 2015)
- Development of artistic activities campaigns for joyfulness such as artistic performance, Luang Prabang traditional singing and others
- Making posters and brochures.

IV. **Subcommittee responsible for reception of guests, protocols and party/banquet**
1. Mr. Sounthone PANNAVONGSA – Director of Provincial Department of Foreign Relations as Head
2. Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO – Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as Deputy Head
3. Mrs. Vanhpeng KEOPANGNA – Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Foreign Relations as member
4. Mrs. Soudaphone KHOMTHAVONG – Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Information Culture and Tourism as member
5. Mr. Khamphan PHONGSAVAT – Luang Prabang Provincial Administration Office as member
6. Mr. Bounmeuang PHANHTHAVONG – Luang Prabang Provincial Administration Office as member
7. Mr. Somdy VANNASOUK – Luang Prabang Provincial Administration Office as member
8. Mr. Bounthai MANIVONG – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

**Responsibilities:**

- Determination of domestic and foreign guests, arrangement of accommodation, vehicles, accompanying people of guests, meals of guests, giving bouquets of flowers for leaders of Party-Government and foreign guests.
- Reception of domestic and foreign guests joining the event from the day of opening until the day of closure.
- Arrangement of vehicles and accommodation for guests.
- Accompanying for guests, important people from international organizations and for guests from center joining the event from the day of opening until the day of closure.
- Preparation of bouquets of flowers, welcoming girls for VIP guests.
- Making invitation cards for domestic and foreign guests for participation at celebration.
- Inviting the guests to dinner party.
- Protocol at conference, opening day for event, dinner party, reception and sending off.

V. **Subcommittee responsible for activities, market fair, Lao food festival and Lao Costume Contest.**

1. Mr. Bounluan SINGNAKHONE – Director of Provincial Department of Industry and Commerce as Head
2. Mrs. Soudaphone KHOMTHAVONG – Deputy Director of Provincial DICT as Deputy head
3. Mr. Bounthieng SOULIVANH – Chairman of Provincial Tourist Business Association as member
4. Mr. OunAloun – Secretary of Chamber of Provincial Industry and Commerce as member
5. Mrs. VeoMany – Ock Pop Tock, Consultant of Handicraft Association as member
6. Mr. Vongdavone XAYALATH – Provincial Department of DICT as member

**Responsibilities:**

- Collaboration with Vientiane Handicraft Association for organization of market fair exhibiting handicraft products in the evening market.
- Advertisement of delicate products and goods as Luang Prabang provincial valuable heritage made by Luang Prabang ethnic people.
- Mobilization of business sector in bringing Luang Prabang traditional goods into market fair.
- Inviting the guests from northern part for participation at handicraft goods exhibition and tourism.
- Organization of Lao Luang Prabang food festival.
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

– Organization of Lao traditional costume contest and artistic dance performance.
– Guiding the guests making tour inside the city and its surrounding

VI. Subcommittee responsible for procession, sports, drawing and quiz

1. Mr. Eng LOSAVANH – Director of Provincial Department of Education and Sports as Head
2. Mrs. Duangdokmai PHAKHASOUM – Director of Law College as Deputy head
3. Mr. Xaysavanh CHANHMANIT – Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Education and Sports as member
4. Mr. Bouakhane ANOULUCK – Director of Fine Arts school as member
5. Directors of Secondary schools inside municipality as members

Responsibilities:
– Organization of drawing contest and quiz related to outstanding universal value of world heritage site.
– Organization of different sport competitions.
– Organization of student mass for participation at procession.

VII. Subcommittee responsible for religious ceremony

1. Mr. Khamla THASINIPHONE – President of Provincial Lao Front for National Construction as Head
2. Mrs. Bounma THAVONESACK – Vice President of Provincial Lao Front for National Construction as deputy head
3. Mr. Douangchanh PHANHTHAVONG – President of District Lao Front for National Construction as member
4. Mr. Khamtanh – Head of Xiengthong village and his corps as member
5. Mrs. Amphay BOUALAPHANH – Head of Vatsene village and his corps as member

Responsibilities:
– Arranging place for alms giving in front of Vatsene temple, making khao tom (banana in sticky rice), buying snacks and sweets for leaders and foreign guests for alms giving, properly arranging monks in alms giving.
– Arranging chanting ceremony for world heritage certificate at Xiengthong temple (afternoon)
– Arranging temples for beating their gongs as the parade passing by for promotion of Buddhist rite.

VIII. Subcommittee responsible for national defense and internal security

1. Mr. Brigadier General Bounchanh VILAYCHIT – Head of Military Headquarter of Luang Prabang province as head
2. Mr. Colonel Somchanh KEOCHANHDA – Head of Police Headquarter of Luang Prabang province as deputy head
3. Mr. Lieutenant Colonel Khounkeo – Head of Military Headquarter of Luang Prabang district as member
4. Mr. Lieutenant Colonel Minghuck THAMMALANGSY – Head of Police Headquarter of Luang Prabang province as member

Responsibilities:
– Assure security and orders in whole society for celebration of Luang prabang town.
– Mobilize forces to secure inside the town, strategic zone and celebration ceremony.

IX. Subcommittee responsible for arrangement of the orders of the town.

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Part 2

1. Mr. Fasananh THAMMAVONG – Director of Department of Public Works and Transports of Luang Prabang province as head

2. Mr. Bounkhong SOUKSAVATH – Deputy Director of Department of Public Works and Transports of Luang Prabang province as deputy head

3. Mr. Lieutenant Colonel Bounsavath SOMPHAXAY – Head of Traffic Department of Luang Prabang province as member

4. Mr. Bounpheng CHITTAPHONE – Head of Office of Public Works and Transports of Luang Prabang district as member

**Responsibilities:**

- Arrangement of transportation inside the town
- Management of orders of parking and driving local transports for guests
- Regulating police vehicle to lead local and foreign VIPs for participation in the events from the opening until closing days.

X. **Subcommittee responsible for health care**

1. Mr. Amphone PHALAMIXAY – Director of Public Health of Luang Prabang province as Head

2. Mr. Bounthiem SIPHADA – Deputy Director of Public Health of Luang Prabang province as deputy Head

3. Mrs. Khamphou CHANHTHAVONG – Head of Office of Public Health of Luang Prabang district as member

**Responsibilities:**

- Accompanying VIP delegation during celebration of world heritage from opening until closing days
- Public service at the meeting and at conference in case of emergency.
- Supervision on cleanliness of the town
- Budgeting for people’s health care

XI. **Subcommittee responsible for economic and fund raising from different sectors.**

1. Mr. Somnit KHOMTHAVONG – Director of Finance Department of Luang Prabang province as Head

2. Mrs. Siliphone SOUPHANHTHONG – Director of Department of Planning and Investment of Luang Prabang province as deputy head

3. Mrs. Bouachinh CHANHTHAPHONE – Deputy Director of Finance Department of Luang Prabang province as member

4. Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO – Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

5. Mr. Dr. Khammong MANIKHAM – Deputy Head of Administration Office of Luang Prabang province as member

6. Mrs. Manilat THONGSA – Department of Finance Department as member

7. Mrs. Mingkhouane SISOUPHANH – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

8. Mrs. Chanhthavone HOUNGDUANGCHANH – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

**Responsibilities:**

- Budgeting for celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage from the opening until closing days
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

- Fund raising from business units, hotels, guesthouses, restaurants and construction companies.
- Summary of budget used for the whole event.
- Supervision and summary of receipts-expenditure for whole celebration event.
- Reporting about whole budget to responsible committee.

XII. Subcommittee responsible for appreciation

1. Mr. Somdy DOUANGPASEUT – Director of Home Affairs of Luang Prabang province as Head
2. Mr. Phoumy GNOTSANY – Deputy Head of Personnel Commission of Luang Prabang province as deputy Head
3. Mr. Bounthanh SISOPHANH – Deputy Director of Home Affairs of Luang Prabang province as member
4. Mr. Khamtanh SOMPHANHVILAY – Deputy Director of Home Affairs of Luang Prabang province as member
5. Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO – Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member
6. Mr. Anda YANGSENXAY – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

Responsibilities:

- Collect the achievements of departments, sectors and individuals contributed in preservation and celebration of 20th anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- Ascertainment on policy of giving medals and praise certificates to departments, local and foreign individuals for their achievements in Luang Prabang World Heritage’s preservation.

Article 02. All concerned organizations, appointees shall acknowledge and together successfully implement.

Article 03. This Decree that replaces the Decree No.375/G.LP, dated 10 July 2014 is valid from the date it is signed.

P.O. Governor of Luang Prabang province
Signed and stamped
Dr. Bouakhong NAMMAVONG

cc. Copy to:
- Luang Prabang World Heritage Office 01 copy
- Appointee (each) 01 copy
- Archive 01 copy
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage
Part 2

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage
DECREE

On Appointment of Additional Subcommittees Responsible for each Section of Parade for Celebration 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (9/12/1995 - 9/12/2015)

− According to letter of Luang Prabang district No.51/d.lp, dated 21 July 2015

GOVERNOR OF LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE AGREES:

Article 01. Appoint additional subcommittees responsible for each section of parade for celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (09/12/1995 – 9/12/2015), which consist of following names:

❖ Subcommittee of provincial level

1. Section of Party-Government leaders, monks, elders of Lao Front for National Construction for dressing in loincloth, shirt collar or white shirt – Mr. Khamla THASINIPHONE, Mr. Douangchanch PHANHTHAVONG, Lao Front for National Construction of each village in the municipality.

2. Section of 200 youths-pioneers holding colored flags – Mr. Ounkham SOUVANNA-DHANPHANH (Lao People’s Revolutionary Youth of Luang Prabang province)

3. Section of World Heritage emblem – Mr. Bounnhang PHONGPHICHITH (Luang Prabang World Heritage Office)

4. Section of tourism world top city signboard, section of Kwangsy waterfall signboard – Mr. Soulithip NOHKHOUNPHON (Director of Information Culture and Tourism of Luang Prabang province)

5. Section of ASEAN environments signboard – Mr. Chanhthavong (Director of Department of Natural Resources and Environments of Luang Prabang province)

6. Section of 200 students – Mr. Eng LOSAVANH (Director of Department of Education and Sports of Luang Prabang province)

7. Section of smoke-free city signboard – Mr. Amphone PHALAMMIXAY (Director of Public Health of Luang Prabang province)

8. Section of 200 people of NangKeo royal classic dance – Mr, Khamphasit, Luang Prabang traditional theater

9. Section of 200 world heritage’s boys and girls – Mr. Soulay, Luang Prabang College of Pedagogy

10. Section of industry-handicraft: 200 craftsmen of goldsmiths, silversmiths, embroiderers, basket makers and weavers – Handicraft Association Mr. Somphong PRADICHIT (Department of Industry and Commerce of Luang Prabang province)

❖ Subcommittee of districts

1. Section of Thamting cave model of Pakou district – Mr. Singtanh XAYLUESONG Mayor of Pakou district
2. Section of 200 people of Chomphet district – Mr. Chanh VANNASY Mayor of Chomphet district
3. Section of 200 people of XiengNgeun district – Mr. Somphone SIOUTHOMPHANH Mayor of XiengNgeun district

❖ Subcommittee of Luang Prabang district
1. Section of 200 people with Baci tray, from Phonpheng village – Mr. Khamphanh PHOM-MALAT
2. Section of Pou-Gneu Gna-Gneu, from Aham village – Mrs. Khamphou CHANHTHAVONG, Head of Aham village
3. Section of 200 monks and novices carrying Buddha statues, beating big drum, gongs and cymbals as passing by a temple then that temple shall respond by beating big drum – Mr. Bounmy VILAYVONG, Mr. Douangchanh PHANTHAVONG and Mr. Chomchinda.
4. Section of 200 Kmu people, from 8KM and 10KM villages – Mr. Houmpheng TAVA KHAMMANY, two village heads
5. Section of 200 Hmong people, from Bridge1 village, Nasamphanh village – Mr. Viheu XIAMAY, 2 village heads
6. Section of 200 Taidam people, from Naviengkham village – Mr. Souphanousit ALOUN, Head of village
7. Section of 200 people carrying jars by mouth, from Phasouk village – Mr. Sengphouthon SIPHANHTHONG Head of village
8. Section of 200 people with racing boat – Mr. Vannaphone PHOUMY
9. Section of 200 people with lighting boat from Pakham village – Mr. OneChanhsamone NINTAPHONE, head of village
10. Section of 200 people with Epok puppetry from Xiengthong village – Mr. Khongvandy MITTHIYAPHONE, Head of village
11. Section of 200 people performing Lao martial arts – Mr. Phanou VILACHIT
12. Section of 20 elephants – Mr. Soukanh BOUNNHONG
13. Section of 200 people with wax castle, from Phanom village – Mr. Sengthong PHOTHIBUPPHA, Head of village
14. Section of 30 people blowing conch, beating bells – Mrs. Luangkhamta, Mr. AirNoy

❖ Subcommittee responsible for arrangement of parade
1. Mr. Bounlieng KEOMANY – Chairman of auditing government of Luang Prabang district as head
2. Mr. Deth MANIVONG – Head of Police Headquarter of Luang Prabang district as deputy head
3. Mr. Phoungeun XAMONTY – Head of Home Affairs Office of Luang Prabang district as member
4. Mr. Xanout MANIPHON – Head of the Office of Planning and Investment of Luang Prabang district as member
5. Mrs. Bouaphanh SOUVANNAPHAKDY – Chairman of Women’s Union of Luang Prabang district as member
6. Mrs. Vilayphone THANOMSACK – Head of Luang Prabang District Administration Office as member
7. Mr. Khampasong DITGNAVONG – Head of Attorney Authority area1 as member
8. Mr. Thongvanh SISOUPHANH – Head of the Office of Education and Sports of Luang Prabang district as member

9. Mr. Thongdy PHOMMACHANH – Head of the Office of Natural Resources and Environments of Luang Prabang district as member

10. Mr. Vilaythong MANIVONE – Secretary of Lao People’s Revolutionary Youth of Luang Prabang district

**Article 02.** All concerned organization, appointees shall acknowledge and together successfully implement.

**Article 03.** This Decree is valid from the date it is signed.

Vice Governor of Luang Prabang province  
Signed and stamped  
Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG

Cc copy:  
- Luang Prabang district  01 copy  
- Appointee (each)  01 copy  
- Archive  01 copy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>5th Dec 2015</td>
<td>Opening Market Fairs of Handicraft, Photo Exhibition and Artistic Performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6th Dec 2015</td>
<td>Arrival of delegations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7th Dec 2015</td>
<td>Official Opening Conference by H.E Vice Prime Minister as Chairman of Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8th Dec 2015</td>
<td>Conference under topic “Development of Tourism Economy intertwined with Heritage Preservation”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9th Dec 2015</td>
<td>Baci ceremony for elephants (That Luang Ground)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>World Heritage city tour for delegation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participation in Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People and elephant Procession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference under topic “Sustainable Preservation and Conservation of LuangPrabang World Heritage Value”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continue to conference and closing ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Artistic performance</td>
<td>Artistic performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dinner party and Artistic performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closing Market Fairs of handicraft, Photo Exhibition Artistic performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Agenda of Conference, 7th December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07:30-08:00</td>
<td>Register</td>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td>Villa Santi Resort (Nadeaovy Village)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>08:00-08:15</td>
<td>Remark on purpose of conference</td>
<td>Governor of LuangPrabang province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>08:15-08:35</td>
<td>Welcome delegation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>08:35-08:55</td>
<td>Official opening conference and remark</td>
<td>H.E Vice Prime Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Organizer/Presenter</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:55-09:05</td>
<td>Remark of UNESCO Video from UNESCO</td>
<td>(Mme. Anne LEMAIESTRE UNESCO Phnomphenh, Cambodia -Mr.BANDARIN)</td>
<td>Villa Santi Resort (Nadeaun Village)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:05-09:15</td>
<td>Remark of President of French-Lao Friendship Association</td>
<td>Mme. Catherine TASCA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:15-09:30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30-12:00</td>
<td>World Heritage city tour for delegations</td>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td>Detail attached(p.15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Conference under topic “Sustainable Preservation and Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Value”</td>
<td>Department of Urban Plan, Ministry of Public Works as Chairman of conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-14:00</td>
<td>Register</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td>Remark of Luang Prabang World Heritage office</td>
<td>Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office</td>
<td>Villa Santi Resort (Nadeaun Village)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Remark of Vatphu Champasack World Heritage office</td>
<td>Director of Vatphu World Heritage Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-14:45</td>
<td>Remark of Mr. DAUGE Yves</td>
<td>Mr. DAUGE Yves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45-15:00</td>
<td>Remark of AFD</td>
<td>Mr. Pascal PACAUT, AFD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00-15:15</td>
<td>Remark of APSARA Conservation Centre</td>
<td>Director of Heritage Conservation CenterAPSARA, Kingdom of Cambodia</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15-15:30</td>
<td>IT applications for conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site</td>
<td>Prof. Yume YAMAGUCHI, Prof. Jun-Ichi TAKADA (Tokyo Tech)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30-15:45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45-16:30</td>
<td>Remark of delegations</td>
<td>Chairman of conference</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Evening**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:30-19:00</td>
<td>Drinks and snacks, example of remarkable architectural heritage with contemporary arts</td>
<td>Serai Hotel (former Phousi Hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00-21:00</td>
<td>Traditional Artistic Performance</td>
<td>Phalak-Phalam theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Leisure time</td>
<td>Serai Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Morning</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>07:30-08:00</td>
<td>Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>08:00-08:15</td>
<td>Remark of Luang Prabang provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>08:15-08:30</td>
<td>Remark of Mrs. Minja YANG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>08:30-08:45</td>
<td>Remark of Hue Heritage Conservation Center, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>08:45-09:00</td>
<td>Remark of Lijiang Heritage Conservation Center, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td>Remark of delegations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10:30-10:45</td>
<td>Coffee break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10:45-12:00</td>
<td>Remark of delegations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>12:00-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Afternoon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13:30-14:00</td>
<td>Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14:00-14:15</td>
<td>Remark of Department of Tourism Development, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism (MICT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14:15-14:30</td>
<td>Remark of Department of Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td>Remark of delegations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Remark of Thanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Evening</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18:00-21:00</td>
<td>The Gala dinner and traditional artistic performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Leisure Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Program for Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site Date 9th December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>06:00-07:30</td>
<td>Gathering people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>07:30-8:00</td>
<td>Arrival of High ranking readers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>08:00-08:05</td>
<td>Salute the Lao Flag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>08:05-08:20</td>
<td>Remark on purpose</td>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td>In front of National Museum (Former Luang Prabang Royal Palace)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>08:20-08:45</td>
<td>Report on Perparation of Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site</td>
<td>President of local committee for world heritage, Head of provincial committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>08:45-08:55</td>
<td>Official opening ceremony</td>
<td>Vice Prime Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>08:55-09:05</td>
<td>Beating Gong for 9 times - Cutting ribbon</td>
<td>President of Lao PDR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>09:05-9:20</td>
<td>Medal decoration to Luangprabang District Title“ Medal of National Outstanding Development”</td>
<td>Department of Home Affair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9:30-12:00</td>
<td>People and elephant Procession</td>
<td>Luang Prabang district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18:00-21:00</td>
<td>Closing Market Fairs of handicraft, Photo Exhibition Artistic performance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Night market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>21:00-21:30</td>
<td>Fireworks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pakhan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The End of Celebration of 20 Anniversary LuangPrabang World Heritage site)

Contact for more info:
LuangPrabang World heritage Office
Tel: 071 212 912
E-mail: dpllpb.legacy@gmail.com
## World Heritage City Tour Program
For conference’s participants, dated 7th December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>09:35-09:55</td>
<td>From Conference hall of Santi resort passing by Pasathipatai secondary school-Visoun temple and then along road on Namkhan riverbank (Map attached)</td>
<td>Get in cars at Santi resort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>09:55-10:15</td>
<td>Visit Luang Prabang World Heritage Office</td>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>Visit Xiengthong temple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Visit Khili temple, footpaths, Luang Prabang-primary school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11:00-11:30</td>
<td>Visit Lao Traditional house (xiengmouan house)</td>
<td>Get back to the cars at Mai temple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11:30-11:50</td>
<td>Visit of restoration of footpaths and underground cables</td>
<td></td>
<td>Villa Santi Resort (Nadeauy Village)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>11:50-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>Start the conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PHOTOS OF CELEBRATION
20TH ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION
CELEBRATION OF 20TH ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION IN FRONT OF LUANG PRABANG NATIONAL MUSEUM DATE 9 DECEMBER 2015
1. H.E. Choummaly SAYASONE, President of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic at celebration.
2. The President beating the gong for opening ceremony.
3. Rewarding medals of outstanding national development by the President of Lao P.D.R.
1. Photo of high ranking government leaders at the celebration
2. Opening speech by Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Education and Sports, President of National Committee for World Heritage.
3. Reporting on preparation of celebration by Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG, President of Local Committee for World Heritage.
4. Cutting ribbon for official opening celebration by the President of Lao P.D.R.
1. Orchestra parade by December Young Pioneers
2. Transforming parading people into Lao national flag
3. Parade carrying UNESCO World Heritage certificate
4. Parade carrying national flag and colorful flags
5. Parade of Pou Gneu and Gna Gneu (Grandpa and Grandma Gneu).
1. Parade carrying boards of tourist sites
2. Parade of elders carrying traditional bowls with flowers
3. Parade carrying smoke-free city banner
4. Parade of green city—ASEAN Sustainable Environments
5. Parade of Baci tray
1. Parade of 20 elephants
2. Parade of districts
3. Parade of ethnic groups
4. Parade of traditional festivals of Luang Prabang people
OFFICIAL OPENING CONFERENCE
TOPIC: “DISCUSSION ON LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE PRESERVATION” DATE 7-8 DECEMBER 2015
1. Speech for official opening forum by the Vice Prime Minister

2. Welcoming speech by Governor of Luang Prabang province

3. Speech to forum by Mrs. Anne LEMAISTRE, UNESCO Phnom Penh, Cambodia

4. Speech by Mrs. Catherine Tasca, Senator, representative of Franco-Lao friendship association of Parliament

Honorable participants at forum
SEMINAR UNDER TOPIC: “SUSTAINABLE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE VALUES”.
DATE 7 DECEMBER 2015
Chairman of seminar by Mr. Noupheuak VIRABOUTH, Deputy Director of Housing and Urbanism Department, Ministry of Public Works and Transports

1. Presentation by Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH, Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office about 20 years’ achievements of Luang Prabang world heritage preservation.
2. Speech by Mr. Oudomsy KEOSACKSITH, Director of VatPhu World Heritage Office.
3. Mr. Yves DAUGE former French senator
4. Mr. Pascal PACAUT Director of ASIA Department, AFD Paris
5. Speech by Mr. HOK Peng Se Deputy Director General of APSARA, Cambodia
6. Mr. Seun PHETSANGHAN, former Vice Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transports, Advisor of Vice Prime Minister.
Prof. Shinobu Yume YAMAGUCHI and Prof. Jun-Ichi TAKADA from Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Mrs. Martine GREAULT-CHIONNA, Vice Mayor of Chinon, France

H.E. Ouane PHOMMACHACK, Lao Ambassador to France, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO

Mr. Michel BRODOVITCH, French Principal Architect

Atmosphere at the conference
SEMINAR UNDER TOPIC: “TOURISM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BASED HERITAGE CONSERVATION”
DATE 8 DECEMBER 2015
Speech by Prof. Dr. Bosengkham VONGDARA, Minister of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Vice President of National Committee for World Heritage, Chairman of conference

Mr. Soulihipho NoKhounphon, Director of Department of Information Culture and Tourism of the province

Mr. Doo Won Cho, Namhansanseong World Heritage Centre

Mrs. Dr. Sisowat MEN SODANY, Vice Dean of the Royal University of Fine Arts, Kingdom of Cambodia

Mr. Soun MANIVONG, Director of Department of Tourism Development, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism

Mr. Somboun MASOUVANH, Head Office of Lao National Commission for UNESCO.

Speech by Mrs. Minja YANG President of Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, KU Leuven (Belgium)

Mrs. Manisakhone THAMMAVONGXAY, Department of Tourism Development, MICT
SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION BETWEEN LUANG PRABANG DISTRICT, LAO P.D.R. AND CHINON TOWN, FRANCE
DATE 6 DECEMBER 2015
SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION BETWEEN
LUANG PRABANG DISTRICT, LAO P.D.R. AND CHINON TOWN, FRANCE
DATE 6 DECEMBER 2015
ASEAN FAIRS OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS, PHOTO EXHIBITION AND FOOD FESTIVAL
DATE 5-9 DECEMBER 2015
LUANG PRABANG AND CHINON PHOTO EXHIBITION
AT LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE OFFICE

Luang Prabang Mayor and Mayor of Chinon, France cut ribbon for inauguration of photo exhibition

Honor guests at the photo exhibition

Opening speech by Luang Prabang Mayor

Mr. Yves DAUGE former senator of France

Atmosphere in photo exhibition
ASEAN FAIR OF HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS AT EVENING MARKET SQUARE

Luang Prabang Governor cut ribbon for inauguration of handicraft exhibition

Luang Prabang Governor and delegation at exhibition

Craftsmen of next generation

Activities at handicraft exhibition
Luang Prabang Governor was interested in world heritage preservation

Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office explained to Governor about world heritage preservation

PHOTO EXHIBITION
20 YEARS OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE PRESERVATION
AT EVENING MARKET SQUARE
QUIZ SHOW ABOUT LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE
FOR STUDENTS IN THE OCCASION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE CELEBRATION

Opening speech by Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office awarded to winners

Students at the quiz show

Participants at the quiz show

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
AWARDING FRIENDSHIP MEDALS AND PRAISE RECOGNITION CERTIFICATES OF GOVERNMENT OF LAO P.D.R. DATE 8 DECEMBER 2015
Chairman at awarding ceremony

Mr. Khamtanh Somphanvilay acted as master of ceremonies

Vice Prime Minister awarded Friendship medals and praise recognition certificates of Lao government for:

1-2. Mr. Yves DAUGE, former Senator of France.

3. Mr. Saysamone KHOMTHAVONG, President of Local Committee for World Heritage awarded special prize to Mr. Yves DAUGE, former Senator of France.

4-5. Mrs. Minja YANG, President of Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation, KU Leuven.
Vice Prime Minister awarded Friendship medals and praise recognition certificates of Lao government for:
6-7. Mr. Michel BRODOVITCH, Consultant on architect at Heritage Center of UNESCO
8-9. Mrs. Martine GREAULT-CHIONNA, Vice Mayor of Chinon, France
10-11. Mrs. Isabelle LONGUET from Region Centre, France
12-13. Mrs. Claudine LEDOUX, French Ambassador to Laos
VICE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CULTURE AND TOURISM AWARDED FRIENDSHIP MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES TO PEOPLE FOR INVOLVEMENT IN PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LUANG PRABANG

Mr. Oliver GILARD - French Development Agency (AFD)

Mrs. Anne LEMAISTRE - UNESCO Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia

Prof. Shinobu Yume YAMAGUCHI and Prof. Jun-Ichi TAKADA - Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Mr. Paul Le BARON - Honor Consulate to Luang Prabang

Mr. Laurent RAMPON - Former consultant at La Maison du Patrimoine
VICE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION CULTURE AND
TOURISM TOOK PHOTOS WITH AWARDED PEOPLE
MEETING EVALUATION ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF CELEBRATION 20\textsuperscript{TH} ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION AND AWARDING MEDALS AND PRAISE TO DEPARTMENTS, INDIVIDUALS WITH OUTSTANDING WORKS IN 20 YEARS OF PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE SITE
DATE 5 FEBRUARY 2016
The meeting chaired by Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH - Vice Prime Minister

Opening speech by Governor of Luang Prabang province

Report on achievements of celebration of 20th Anniversary by Vice Governor of Luang Prabang province

Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH - Vice Prime Minister awarded medal and praise to Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH - Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

Dr. Phanhkham VIPHAVANH - Vice Prime Minister awarded medal and praise to Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO-Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Dr. PHANHKHAM VIPHAVANH - VICE PRIME MINISTER AWARDED MEDALS AND PRAISE TO DEPARTMENTS, INDIVIDUALS WITH OUTSTANDING WORKS IN 20 YEARS OF PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE SITE
Local Committee for World Heritage

Technical staffs of the Departments and Offices in Luang Prabang province

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Technical staffs of the Departments and Offices in Luang Prabang province

Staffs of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
Heads of 28 villages in Luang Prabang World Heritage protected area

Atmosphere at the meeting hall
ACTIVITIES FOR 20 YEARS IN PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE
9 DECEMBER 1995 - 9 DECEMBER 2015
INFRASTRUCTURE AMELIORATION PROJECTS IN LUANG PRABANG PROTECTED AREA

Amelioration project of the footpath from intersection of handicraft market until Pakkhan confluence in the protected area of Luang Prabang World Heritage site had been implemented. It is demonstrative project funded by French government through French Development Agency (AFD). Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as project owner and local company as contractor for construction.

Construction Master Plan

Construction and Restoration Works

Before and Improvement; After an improvement;

Supervision and Assessment of Construction Quality;
Conduction of Improvement;
After Improvement;
Part 3

20 years’ Luang Prabang World Heritage

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

RESTORATION PROJECT OF INVENTORIED REMARKABLE BUILDINGS IN LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE TOWN

- Restoration project of remarkable buildings was funded by French government through French Development Agency (AFD).
- Implementation of project by Government of Lao P.D.R., Luang Prabang province (World Heritage Office).

Restoration project of Pakhang temple, inventory building No. 503

Before restoration
- Restoration project of Pakhang temple was one demonstrative project among roster sites program of remarkable buildings based in Luang Prabang World Heritage inventory. Method of restoration respected conservation principle. The restoration works of the temple consisted of:
  1. Replacement of roof materials, making new roof edge covering and fascia boards, building Naga head top and similar to the old one and installation.
  2. Restoration of roof structure, change of some deteriorated parts of structure and repair of some unstable parts of structure for better strengthening roof structure.
  3. Restoration of some deteriorated parts of temple walls.
  4. Rehabilitation of patterns in some lintels parts.
  5. Painting roof structure and walls of building.
  6. Reinforcement of temple foundation and retarding walls.
  7. Construction of court around temple, construction of stairs and footpath within the temple.

After restoration

Situation before restoration

Situation after restoration

Improvement and Reinforcement of Buddha Seat.

Joining of wood

Decoration of Front of Building

Enforcement of Wooden Structure

Under Restoration

Situation under Restoration

Joining of wood

Picture in 1926

Picture in 2004

Under restoration

Restoration Project of Inventory Building No. 322.

Restoration Project of Xiengmouane Wooden House in inventory No.119.

Under restoration

Before Restoration

After Restoration

The works consisted of:
1. Replacement of roof materials.
2. Repair of whole building structure, change of some deteriorated parts of structure and reinforcement of roof structure, making new roof edge covering and fascia boards together with painting and reinforcement of Naga Head top roof, repair of vaulting, repair of floors, reinforcement of building foundation, construction of hard floor and improvement of entrance to house.

Xiengmouane Wooden House

The restoration project of Xiengmouane Wooden House was one demonstrative project in restoration of ancient wooden house.

The works consisted of:
1. Replacement of roof materials.
2. Repair of whole building structure, change of some deteriorated parts of structure and reinforcement of roof structure.
3. Installation of roof edge covering and fascia boards.
4. Repair of vaulting.
5. Repair of floors.
6. Reinforcement of building foundation.
7. Construction of verandas and kitchen perpendicular to building.
8. Reinforcement of floor structure for better loadbearing.
9. Amelioration of roof and walkways around building.
PROJECT FOR BURYING ELECTRICAL & COMMUNICATION LINES UNDERGROUND IN WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA

Location Map of Project

Before improvement;

Process of Improvement

After improvement

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND STUDY TOURS

Direction of Superiors in Preservation of Heritage.

The Visit of President of EU parliament.

The French Ambassador to Laos visited Luang Prabang World Heritage Office.

US Embassy to Laos funded in restoration of Xiengthong temple Phase II-III.

UNESCO Bangkok visited Luang Prabang.

Representative French Development Agency’s visited Luang Prabang.

Cooperation with Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan.

Signing Ceremony for Decentralized cooperation between Luang Prabang and China, French Republic.

Study Tour in Chinon town, French Republic.

Study Tour in Lijian, the People’s Republic of China.

Study Tour in Hue, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS ON PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE TOWN

Legislation Documents for Public Awareness of Preservation

Public Awareness Campaign for Monks and Novices.

Public Awareness Campaign for Government Agencies.

Lesson Exchange with International Organizations.


Public Awareness Campaign for Heads of Villages and its Villagers.

Public Awareness Campaign for Educational Institution.
MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPARATION WORKS

1. Advices for applicants requesting for construction-reparation permit.
2. Site supervision and ascertainment of documents for construction-reparation permit.
4. Following up construction.

Management of Inventory Buildings.
APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN PRESERVATION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE TOWN

Objective: Dissemination of information about heritage to local people and tourists for their perception, giving opportunity for young people in computer learning.


Website: www.luangprabang-heritage.org

Heritage Database and Authorization Database

Heritage Database and Authorization Database created year 2005
Database includes documents of construction permits, 611 inventory building, 183 ponds, 240 road section and 2870 drawing of building.

Analysis changing Town

360° Virtual Panorama of Temples and Buildings

Mobile Learning

Using GIS in Preservation of Wetlands
ZONING OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA

The protected area is divided into three zones:

1. The Nature Protection Zone
2. The Monastery Zone
3. The Urban Protection Zone

Each zone has specific regulations and guidelines to ensure the preservation of the unique cultural and natural heritage of Luang Prabang.

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Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
PARTICIPATION IN WORLD HERITAGE PRESERVATION

1. Restoration of Khili Temple

- Project for replacement of roof temple was of the inventory building plans for restoration of the inventory buildings of Luang Prabang World Heritage. This is a protective measure for the temple to ensure its long-term protection.
- The works included as below:
  - Replacement of roof materials.
  - Restoration of roof structure, changes, and repair of some changed parts of structure and reinforcement of hard structure.
  - Filling roof ridge covering and fixing by reliable masonry and installing roof cover on top roof.
  - Restoration of some deteriorated parts of story beams and walls.
  - Reinforcement of some rust patterns, painting or changing the wood with new one and After restoration.

2. Restoration of Lao Style House

Restoration of inventory building No.423 which was Lao style house which people live in; restoration was responsible by owner 100%.
The restoration works included as following:
- Restoration of first floor’s walls made from bricks and lime plaster while second floor’s walls from torchis.
- Restoration of first and second floors and roof.

3. Restoration of Colonial Building

Inventory No.367 was public building restored in 2014 by Department of Information, Culture and Tourism; Restoration funded by government budget while roof materials supported by Luang Prabang World Heritage Office under Phase II of Urban Management and Development Project (PADUL-II).

4. Amelioration of Ponds and Wetlands

Inventory pond No.23 is public pond conceded to owner of hotel as part of hotel environment. Before amelioration the pond was full of vegetation, dirty and smell, so entrepreneur applied for permit to improve it by digging mud and repairing earth ridge, planting vegetation for water treatment, raising fish and etc... After amelioration the pond is beautiful without smell.

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
RESTORATION OF XIENGTHONG TEMPLE

Before and After Restoration

- Restoration of Temple
- Restoration of Royal Chariot
- Restoration of Dwelling
- Restoration of Chapel
- Restoration of Stupa
- Restoration of well, Yard and Grown grass
PICTURES COMPARISON THE PAST AND PRESENT

Location Map

1. In the Past  Present
2. In the Past  Present
3. In the Past  Present
4. In the Past  Present
5. In the Past
6. In the Past
7. In the Past

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
SOLUTIONS OF ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION

1. Construction of Dwelling of WatNong Temple

2. Incorrect Painting of Building

3. Demolition of construction encroaching public space footpath

4. Backfilling of Pond Inventory No.32

5. Construction inside Natural Zone (NamKhan River Banks)
REGULATIONS OF BUFFER ZONE

North: from the reference point 587m of Phou Chommiouet to the 490m landmark in the Naboua village to 542m landmark of the Chom Ngoua Village.

South: from the reference point 796m of Phou Hong khouy to the 558m landmark of Phou Xone to the 950m landmark of Phou Xouang.

East: from the reference point 896m of Phou Xouang to landmark 416m of Phou Louang, on the either bank of the MeKong to the 980m landmark of Phou Chommiouet (start point of the North).

West: from the reference point 542m at the Chom Ngoua Village to 744m landmark of Phou Vane to the 398m landmark at Village KMB to the 744m landmark of Phou Nongkhouay.

Legend:
- Buffer zone
- Protection zone
- RB1: Cords on MeKong-Namkhane river banks
- RB2: Cords on river banks
- RB3: Cords on riverbank Houay Mounf
- NA1: Rice fields
- NC: Area of mountains and forests
- UB: Zone of the urban periphery
- UC: Zone around the protected area
- UD: Urban area
- UG: Area of Golf

BUFFER ZONE REGULATION

RB1: ALONG OF CORDS ON RIVER BANKS OF MEKONG-NAMKHAKE
- H = 10M; S = 120M2

UA1: AREA OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN THE LUANG PRABANG DISTRICT
- H = 12M; S = 120M2

UA2: AREA OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN THE CHOMPHET DISTRICT
- H = 12M; S = 120M2

UG: AREA OF GOLF
- H = 12M; S = 150M2

UB: ZONE OF THE URBAN PERIPHERY
- H = 12M; S = 150M2

Luang Prabang World Heritage Office
PROJECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LUANG PRABANG ENVIRONMENTS

- Project for Improvement of Environment in Luang Prabang World Heritage was one of those funded by multiple donors such as French Development Agency (AFD), European Union (EU), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Implementation by Government of Lao P.D.R., Luang Prabang province (Luang Prabang World Heritage Office)

1. Restoration of Boua Kang Beung in Viengkeo village

Restoration of Boua Kang Beung was demonstrative project in rehabilitation of inventory ponds. The works included: cleaning and rehabilitation of value of pond, development of collective waste water treatment by collecting waste water from all nearby households to water treatment tank before release into the pond then to public main drainage. Wooden house on the pond, fence around pond and beautiful improvement of its environments were done.

2. Construction of Pakkhan Garden in Xieghong village

Construction of Pakkhan Garden was one demonstrative project in improvement of public space in Luang Prabang World Heritage protected area for beautyfulness and good environments. The works included: construction of footpath, gardening, planting grass and flowers, pavement of court; construction of stairs, toilet, waste water treatment tank and terrace of view point.

3. Amelioration of drainage in Luang Prabang World Heritage protected area

Amelioration of drainage system in Luang Prabang town was demonstrative project in draining of waste water and rainy water from the Luang Prabang World Heritage protected area into rivers for prevention of floods as well as for making town environments clean with better ambience and livable.
បារិចប្រាកដ ការសាករើការពារក្នុងប្រទេស
ប្រការ 04/2018 ប្រការ 08/2016
ប្រការ 68/2015 ប្រការ 14/2018
ប្រការ 24/2017 ប្រការ 95/2018

ឈើថ្នា ប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ

- ឈើថ្នា ការសាករើការពារ នៃក្នុងប្រទេស ប្រការ 04/2016, ប្រការ 08/2016;
- ឈើថ្នា ការសាករើការពារ ក្នុងប្រទេស ប្រការ 68/2015, ប្រការ 14/2018;
- ឈើថ្នា ការសាករើការពារ នៃក្នុងប្រទេស ប្រការ 24/2017;
- ឈើថ្នា ការសាករើការពារ នៃក្នុងប្រទេស ប្រការ 95/2018.

ប្រយុទ្ធកម្មមិត្ត អ័ក្សាបោះឆ្នោត

មការ 1 ស្រេចប្រការ-sូវិការថ្មី ប្រការ 08/2016, ស្រេចប្រការប្រការសាករើការពារ ប្រការ 68/2015 ប្រការ 24/2017 ប្រការ 95/2018 ដែលជាការប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ

- ស្រេចប្រការ 761 គឺជាសម្រាប់ ប្រការ 114 ស្រេច និង ទូទៅ ប្រការ 97.760 ប្រគកីត, ប្រគកីត 48.167 ប្រគកីត;
- ស្រេចប្រការ 8 ប្រគកីត.

មការ 2 ស្រេចប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ ដែលជាការប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ

- ស្រេចប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ ដែលជាការប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ

- ស្រេចប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ ដែលជាការប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ

- ស្រេចប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ ដែលជាការប្រការសាករើការពារ-ធ្វើឱ្យមានមុខ
Lng. Lao P.D.R.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Supreme Council of the Lao People's Army

An Office of the Prime Minister

Office of the Prime Minister

Letter No. 17, dated 05.01.2017

Subject: Amendment to the Law on the Administration of the National Energy Industry


Amendment to the Law on the Administration of the National Energy Industry:

Chapter 1: Subject to the amendment of the national energy industry, the provisions of the amendment shall be as follows:

1. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

2. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

3. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

4. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

5. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

6. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

7. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

8. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.

9. The purpose of this amended law is to ensure the implementation of the new regulations and to ensure the implementation of the new regulations.
10. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប, ទំព័រកុមារ, និងសាលារៀន ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។
11. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប និងសាលារៀន, និងនគរសិទ្ធិ ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។
12. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប និង៖ និងសាលារៀន, និងនគរសិទ្ធិ ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។
13. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប និងសាលារៀន, និងនគរសិទ្ធិ ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។
14. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប និងសាលារៀន, និងនគរសិទ្ធិ ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។
15. លំហាត់ក្នុងក្រុងសៀមរាប និងសាលារៀន, និងនគរសិទ្ធិ ដែលមានការប្រការ និងការបែងចែក ដោយក្រុមប្រឹក្សា និង នគរសិទ្ធិ។

ប្រការ 2: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាមួយទឹកដ៏ល្អ ដូចជា  
1. សំខាន់ៗនេះនិង ពេញែលគំនូរដ៏លោកប់ អស់ធំយើងរំលស់នឹងគំនូរដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។
2. សំខាន់ៗនេះនិង ពេញែលគំនូរដ៏លោកប់ តុលាការបែងចែកជាជាក្រុម ទឹកដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។
3. សំខាន់ៗនេះនិង ពេញែលគំនូរដ៏លោកប់ តុលាការបែងចែកជាជាក្រុម ទឹកដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។
4. សំខាន់ៗនេះនិង ពេញែលគំនូរដ៏លោកប់ តុលាការបែងចែកជាជាក្រុម ទឹកដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។

ប្រការ 3: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាមួយ ដូចជា  
1. អាចធ្វើការ ដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។
2. អាចធ្វើការ ដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។

ប្រការ 4: ប្រការ ដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។

ប្រការ 5: ប្រការ ដ៏ល្អ ដូចម្តេចជាមួយ។
សាលាសម្រាប់ការការពារភាពរបស់ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 
ដោយប្រការដោយអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ សម្រាប់ការការពារភាពរបស់ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 
គ្រប់គ្រូធ្វើការ 

ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ហើយក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 
ត្រូវបានបោះឆ្នោតដើម្បីការពារភាពរបស់ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 

- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិថិភាពឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុងក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 69/សាលាអានី 
- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិនឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 44/សាលាអានី 
- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិនឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 17/អានី 
- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិនឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 05/01/2017 
- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិនឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 25/02/2017 
- នៅថ្ងៃកើតខែមិនឆ្នាំ 2015 ក្នុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 13/03/2016 

ប្រការដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មីជាមួយមាត់ថ្នាក់សត្វ: 
មានប្រការ 1. ក្រុមដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មីហើយបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មីដែលមាត់ថ្នាក់សត្វ 
ដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មីដែលមាត់ថ្នាក់សត្វ គឺប្រការដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី 
ដែលបានប្រការកំណត់ថ្មី: 
1. ក្រុមជនជាតិពេញ ទេសាវ ទេសាវ ទេសាវ ទេសាវ ភ្នំពេញ ភ្នំពេញ 
2. ក្រុមជនជាតិប្រទេស ចូលឆ្នាំ ចូលឆ្នាំ ជាតិ ជាតិ ជាតិ ជាតិ 
3. ក្រុមជនជាតិប្រទេស អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព 
4. ក្រុមជនជាតិប្រទេស អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព អង្គភាព
5. ក្រុម ដើម្បើបី ក្រុមនិង នៃអាជីពអាហារៗ សិទ្ធិវិទ្យាលំដាប់និងសិទ្ធិវិទ្យាដៃដួន។
6. ក្រុម សុទ្ធតឹក សុទ្ធតឹក នៃអាជីពអាហារៗ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
7. ក្រុម សម្របសួរ សម្របសួរ សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងអាជីពអាហារៗ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
8. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
9. ក្រុម បុរាណ បុរាណ សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
10. ក្រុម កូនស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
11. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
12. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
13. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
14. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
15. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
16. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
17. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។
18. ក្រុម ស្រុកស្រុក ស្រុកស្រុក សិទ្ធសឹងសុខ និងសិទ្ធសឹងសុខ។

ប្រយោជន៍ 2. ការពារការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ
1. ព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ និង ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ
2. ស្ថិតការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ និង ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ
3. ស្ថិតការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ និង ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ

ប្រយោជន៍ 3. ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ និង ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ

ប្រយោជន៍ 4. ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ និង ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ ដោយ ការព្យាយាមការប្រឈមប្រាក់អាហារៗ

លោក/លោក
ព្រះរាជការណ៍ និង គ្រូព្រះ សុខៗ សម្រាប់

[Signature]
ສະທ້າຍປະເມນ ประชำッシ່າ ประชำຫຼວງ
ສຳຄັນທານ ໄທຣາທາ ໃຫ້ເອລາ ໂດຍເອກະສານ ຜູ້ແຂ່ງຂໍ້ຄົງ

ເດັກຂໍ້ມູ້

ໝັກອາຊາຍການສັງຄົມສັງຄົມການຊ່ວຍຄວາມ
ປ່ຽນງານ และ ກັບເອງ ຂອງການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ

- ອອການ ກ່າວ ແລະ ການສັງຄົມສັງຄົມການຊ່ວຍຄວາມ ກັບເອງ 78/ມ.ນ.,
  ທັງໝັດທັງໝັດ 04/05/2008.

- ອອການ ຕັ້ງສ່ວງຮ່ວມໄດ້ຮອງການມາກັບຄວາມຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ, ທັງໝັດທັງໝັດ 156/ມ.ນ.,
  ທັງໝັດທັງໝັດ 03/03/2016.

ເດັກຂໍ້ມູ້ງານ

ລາການ 01. ການສັງຄົມການຊ່ວຍຄວາມ ມາຄ່າ, ກັບເອງ ຂອງການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ,
ຄ່າປະມານ ຢ້າງການ ກ່າວ ເຖິງຄົມທີ່ ກ່າວເອງ

1. ວ່ານ ຊຸ. ຊ່າງສົມ ໄຊທະນທານ ການຈ່າຍຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ,
   ການສັງຄົມການຊ່ວຍຄວາມ, ກັບເອງ ຄ່າປະມານ ຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ, ຄ່າປະມານ()

2. ວ່ານ ວິນ ມີນຍາ ການຈ່າຍ-ເປັນໂຮງຮຽນ,

3. ວ່ານ ຖາງສາມ ຄັດການ ການຈ່າຍໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽນ, ຄັດການ ຄັດເກົ່າຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ,

4. ວ່ານ ກັງສາມ ຄັດການ ຈ່າຍໂຮງຮຽນ ໃສ່ ຄັດເກົ່າຂອງໂຮງຮຽ

5. ວ່ານ ຈະເຊີ ກັງສາມ ການຈ່າຍໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽນ,

6. ວ່ານ ທຸມ ມັກສູນ ການຈ່າຍ, ຄັດແກ່ໂຮງຮຽ

7. ວ່ານ ປາກວ່າ ການຈ່າຍ, ຄັດໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽນ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ

8. ວ່ານ ມັກສາ ຈ່າຍ, ຄັດໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ,

9. ວ່ານ ສັກສາ ການຈ່າຍ, ຄັດໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ,

10. ວ່ານ ມັກສາ ການຈ່າຍ, ຄັດໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ,

11. ວ່ານ ມັກສາ ການຈ່າຍ, ຄັດໂຮງຮຽນໂຮງຮຽ, ຄັດການກັບງານຂອງໂຮງຮຽ,

______

ສະຖານທິບ່າຍຂອງໂຮງຮຽນ, ທ່ານນາງ, ອ.ທ. 071 21200-1-900015, 071 212407,
BÜEDE DE LA ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE DE LUANGPRABANG, SNP 16.03.16.

ៗេប៉ុង ប៉េងលេជ្តរៈ នាំឈឺចេញ និងធាតុមាត់៖
អាយិត្តិយាមាតុមាតុនុយមាត់៖

- វិបាអ ការឈឺចេញ អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុនៃះ សម្រាប់ នាយក គោះរដ្ឋាភិបាល 68/អ៊ីស៊ី និងបុបី 14 ខែមី 2015;
- វិបាអ ការឈឺចេញពីរូបភាពនេះ អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុនៃះ សម្រាប់ នាយក គោះរដ្ឋាភិបាល 95/អ៊ីស៊ី និងបុបី 09 ខែមី 2017;
- វិបាអ អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុ

ដែលមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុ

ដែលមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុ

ឈឺចេញ អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុ

សេវានេះប៉ុង អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុនុយមាតុ

អាយិត្តិយាមាតុនុយមាតុ

ទំព័រ 1 ប្រការខាងក្នុងប្រការ

ទំព័រ 2 ញ៉ាងក្នុងប្រការ
បញ្ហា 2

ដល់

បញ្ហា 3

បញ្ហា 3

ការពិត្តិការអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រការបញ្ហានេះត្រូវបានបញ្ហា 3. ការបញ្ហាដែលបានធ្វើអោយអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រការបញ្ហានេះត្រូវបានបញ្ហា 3. ការបញ្ហាដែលបានធ្វើអោយអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រការបញ្ហានេះត្រូវបានបញ្ហា 3. ការបញ្ហាដែលបានធ្វើអោយអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រការបញ្ហានេះត្រូវបានបញ្ហា 3. ការបញ្ហាដែលបានធ្វើអោយអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រការបញ្ហានេះត្រូវបានបញ្ហា 3. ការបញ្ហាដែលបានធ្វើអោយអនុញ្ចេត្តិការប្រក�
7. ប្រការសម្រាប់ក្នុងក្រុម ស្ថាប័នក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម អំពីក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម និងក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម
8. ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលគ្របដណ្តប់ក្តី គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម ក្រុមអូតិនាម ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលគ្របដណ្តប់ក្តី គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម
9. ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលគ្របដណ្តប់ក្តី គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម ក្រុមអូតិនាម ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលដាក់ក្តី គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តា គោលការណ៍ក្នុងក្រុមអូតិនាម
10. គោលត្រូវបានក្លាយជាម្ចាស់រុករៀងអន្តរជាតិ

ប្រការ 4 គោលបណ្តាល់

ការប្រការដោយក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលបណ្តាល់មាន៖
1. ក្រុមអូតិនាម គោលគ្របដណ្តប់ក្តី គោលភាពរុករៀង គោលបណ្តាល់អន្តរជាតិ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ។ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
2. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
3. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការគោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
4. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
5. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
6. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
7. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
8. គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ គោលបណ្តាល់ផ្តល់ការ
9. ស្នើស្នើព័ត៌មានថ្មីនឹងការសំខាន់ ការប្រកួតប្រជែង និងសេវាទូទៅ និងសេវាពីរសម្រាប់ ក្នុងការមើលទៅជាមួយនរណា អ៊ីនធឺណិត និងអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរី អ៊ីនធឺណិតអាស៊ី និងអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរីស៊េរី;

10. ស្នើស្នើ ឬគំនិតប្រកួតប្រជែង គ្រប់ប្រទេស ដែលមានអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរី ចម្រើនប្រកួតប្រជែង និងអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរីស៊េរី ក្នុងការមើលទៅជាមួយនរណា និងសេវាទូទៅ និងសេវាពីរសម្រាប់ ក្នុងការមើលទៅជាមួយនរណា អ៊ីនធឺណិត និងអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរី និងអ៊ីនធឺណិតស៊េរីស៊េរី;

11. ការស្វែងរក ការផ្តល់សេវារាងជាតិ ប្រកួតប្រជែង និងសេវាទូទៅ ដ៏ល្អបំផុត និងស្វែងរកភាពល្អ សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ;

12. អនុប្រณេតឱ្យ រដ្ឋាភិបាល រួមទាំងអន្តរជាតិ ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់រាងជាតិ៖

បញ្ហារឈើ 3

ព្រះសម្រាប់រាងជាតិ៖

section 5

ព្រះសម្រាប់រាងជាតិ៖

តាមតុលាការវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រសិក្សាខ្លី និងជាតិមួយ ត្រូវបានប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ៖

1. គ្រប់គ្រូ ប្រកួតប្រជែង និងសេវាទូទៅ;

2. គ្រប់គ្រូ សម្រាប់សិក្សាអន្តរជាតិ;

3. គ្រប់គ្រូ ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់រាងជាតិ និងសេវាទូទៅ;

4. គ្រប់គ្រូ បង្កើតការស្វែងរក;

section 6

ព្រះសម្រាប់ការប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ៖

តាមតុលាការវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រសិក្សាខ្លី និងជាតិមួយ ត្រូវបានប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ៖

1. លេខ២៣ ជាតិអន្តរជាតិ បណ្តាល់ជីវិត ដែលមូលដ្ឋានសិក្សាទូទៅក្នុងប្រកួតប្រជែង រៀបចំទៅក្នុងការស្វែងរក និងការស្វែងរកភាពល្អ សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ និងសេវាទូទៅ និងសេវាទូទៅ បណ្តាល់ជីវិតឱ្យមន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ;

- និងមានប្រាប់ស្ថានភាព ដែលជាសម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ ឬដែលមានប្រាប់ស្ថានភាព ដែលទាក់ទាញការស្វែងរកភាពល្អ សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ;

2. មានរៀបចំឱ្យមន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេការស្វែងរកភាពប្រកួតប្រជែង និងការស្វែងរកភាពល្អ សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ ដែលមានអំពីការប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិក្នុងប្រកួតប្រជែង;

- មានរៀបចំឱ្យមន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ ដែលមានប្រាប់ស្ថានភាព ក្នុងការអន្តរប្រកួតប្រជែង;

3. រៀបចំឱ្យមន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ និងមន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ ដែលមានប្រាប់ស្ថានភាព ការប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ សឬប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ និងសម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ ដែលមានប្រាប់ស្ថានភាព ក្នុងការប្រការបញ្ហារាងជាតិ និងសម្រាប់មន្ត្រីព្រះព្រះពួកគេ.
ទូរសំពែ 4

អាណុ្ឳ្លេ និង សម្រម្គេ លំដាប់ក្នុងប្រសិនបើ

ទូរសំពែ 7

1. បានសហគ្រុនទុកមាត់ក្នុងប្រសិនបើ និងភាពប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ឬភាពប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក ប្រឆាមសុខស្រុក

2. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

3. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

4. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

5. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

6. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

7. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

8. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត

9. សូមរើភាពូលាការ រាល់ធាតុ ងារបូក ឬសេវាការ មានភាពល្អិត្តការមានភាពល្អិត្ត
2. កាយឈុតឲ្យេុីមួយក្រោយក្នុងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច។ បីនឹងបានដោះស្រាយភាពបញ្ហាដោយមាត់ដ៏ខ្លាំង។ ស្រែសុំជាមួយប្រឹក្សាមាសិន ។
3. ធ្វើបែកវត្តាស្មា ចង់មានប្រការក្នុងការបង្កើតប្រការ ។
4. បានប្រុងប្រយ័ត្ន ក្នុងការបង្កើតប្រការ។
5. ប្រឹក្សាអនុភាព។
3. ក្នុងករណី ការអោយប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រឹុត្រូវបានខុសត្តិនិងមានបញ្ហា ប្រឹងប្រែ ប្រការអោយប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុនបានរកនុមីក្រុមហ៊ុន ក្រៅពីការនិយាយ ដែលមានការ រឹងចំនួន និង ការយកចំនួន ក្រៅពីការអោយប្រឈមជំនួយ ក្រុមហ៊ុនរឹងចំនួន និង ការយកចំនួន ក្រុមហ៊ុន រឹងចំនួន ។
4. ក្រុមហ៊ុនមិនអាចប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុនបាននៅពេលដែលមានបញ្ហារវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន និង ក្រុមហ៊ុន ហើយ ក្រុមហ៊ុន មិនអាចប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុន និង ក្រុមហ៊ុន ហើយ ក្រុមហ៊ុន មិនអាចប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុន និង ក្រុមហ៊ុន ។
5. ក្រុមហ៊ុនរិះគីម បានការអោយប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុនបាននៅពេលដែលមានបញ្ហារវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន និង ក្រុមហ៊ុន

លេខទី 5
និងគេហូរនិង៖ មកលេខទី 5

លេខទី 11 អារម្មណ៍

តាមរយៈការប្រឈមជំនួយរវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន ប្រឈមជំនួយរវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន គេហូរនិង៖ មកលេខទី 5

លេខទី 12 រឱ្យប្រឈមជំនួយក្រុមហ៊ុន

តាមរយៈការប្រឈមជំនួយរវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន ប្រឈមជំនួយរវាងក្រុមហ៊ុន គេហូរនិង៖ មកលេខទី 5

លេខទី 13 រូបរាយសម្រាប់ និងគេហូរនិង៖ មកលេខទី 5
มาขอ 14 ทบทวนการประชุม

บันทึกลง, ที่ประชุมได้พิจารณาถึงด้วยอย่างละเอียด และมีความคิดเห็น, บันทึกลงที่การอื่นยิ่ง เลขานุการ, ยกการบันทึกเอกสารทุกอย่างถูกต้อง และเฉพาะที่เกี่ยวข้อง ทั้งด้านบุญ และการยุติการบันทึก

มาขอ 15 ลงนาม

ให้ติดการยุติการบันทึกลงนาม บันทึกลงถ้าที่มีความสำคัญถึงที่เกี่ยวข้อง และ ยุติการบันทึกลงนาม ลง

นัดเลขที่ 193/ธุ., วันที่ 04 มีนาคม 2009.

[ลายมือ]

จะต้องลงนาม กระดาษ
我们也必须认真考虑问题，尤其是重要的问题，因为我们的国家正在发展。我们必须采取行动，以便实现可持续发展和经济增长。
បែបទី ២: ឆ្លាញ់ក្នុងការរៀបចំប្រការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួននៃអត្ថសញ្ញានៅក្នុងបញ្ហាទាំង ១៩ និង ០៣ អម្បាក់មួយដូច្នេះ៖
1. អញ្ចក្តីសម្រាប់ថ្នាក់។
2. អញ្ចក្តីសម្រាប់ប្រភេទ។
3. នឹងសម្រាប់ការធ្វើការ។
4. នឹងច្លាស់ជូនជាងមួយសម្រាប់សារប្រព័ន្ធការសម្រាប់ប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
5. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
6. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
7. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
8. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
9. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
10. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
11. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
12. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
13. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
14. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
15. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
16. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
17. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
18. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
19. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
20. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
21. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។
22. នឹងសម្រាប់ការប្រការផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន។

បែបទី ៣: ចាប់ផ្តើមការប្រការដែលក្លាយជាច្រើន ដូច្នេះ៖
1. បញ្ជា ប់ ពីរីក ប្រព័ន្ធធី មានប្រតិបត្តិ ដែលច្រើន ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
2. បញ្ជា ចំនួនឈ្មោះ ដោយសារជប់ ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
3. បញ្ជា ប់ ការប្រការ ក្នុងអត្ថកម្ម ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
4. បញ្ជា ពីរីក ដោយមានការប្រការ ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
5. បញ្ជា ចំនួនឈ្មោះ ដោយសារជប់ ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
6. បញ្ជា ចំនួនឈ្មោះ ដោយសារជប់ ដូច្នេះ គួរប្រការ។
7. ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ ៣碾
8. ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ ៤碾
9. សាលាមួយ ៣ខ័ណ្ឌ
10. សាលាមួយ ៤ខ័ណ្ឌ
11. សាលាមួយ ៥ខ័ណ្ឌ
12. សាលាមួយ ៦ខ័ណ្ឌ
13. សាលាមួយ ៧ខ័ណ្ឌ
14. សាលាមួយ ៨ខ័ណ្ឌ
15. សាលាមួយ ៩ខ័ណ្ឌ
16. សាលាមួយ ១០ខ័ណ្ឌ
17. សាលាមួយ ១១ខ័ណ្ឌ
18. សាលាមួយ ១២ខ័ណ្ឌ
19. សាលាមួយ ១៣ខ័ណ្ឌ
20. សាលាមួយ ១៤ខ័ណ្ឌ
21. សាលាមួយ ១៥ខ័ណ្ឌ
22. សាលាមួយ ១៦ខ័ណ្ឌ
23. សាលាមួយ ១៧ខ័ណ្ឌ
24. សាលាមួយ ១៨ខ័ណ្ឌ
25. សាលាមួយ ១៩ខ័ណ្ឌ

ការ 4: ហេតុការណ៍នៃការដោះស្រាយដោយអ្នក, អ្នកធ្វើអំពីលេខមូលនេះ និង អ្នកធ្វើអំពីលេខមូលនេះ និងដោះស្រាយ ដោយopause ឬប៉ុន្តែ, ប្រការតែមួយទេ និង ការដោះស្រាយមួយទេ ឬប៉ុន្តែ ដោយ

ការ 5: មកឃុំបាន, ពីប្រការមួយ ប្រការមួយ អនុញ្ញាតូល។

ព្រមានរដ្ឋាភិបាលភាពយន្ត

សារឈរមាន លុោត្តិភូណា


**ข้อที่ 1**

**ข้อ dislike ทั้งหมดระหว่างที่ได้กล่าวที่ห้องประชุมทั้งหมดที่มีสาเหตุที่อยู่ดังนี้**

- ข้อ 1 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 69/24 30 ตุลาคม 2015.
- ข้อ 2 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 44/24 24 ธันวาคม 2016.
- ข้อ 3 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 362/24 15 มิถุนายน 2017.
- ข้อ 4 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 17/24 5 มิถุนายน 2017.
- ข้อ 5 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 15/24 27 มิถุนายน 2020.

**ข้อที่ 2**

**ข้อ dislike ทั้งหมดระหว่างที่ได้กล่าวทั้งหมดที่มีสาเหตุที่อยู่ดังนี้**

- ข้อ 1 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 69/24 30 ตุลาคม 2015.
- ข้อ 2 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 44/24 24 ธันวาคม 2016.
- ข้อ 3 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 362/24 15 มิถุนายน 2017.
- ข้อ 4 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 17/24 5 มิถุนายน 2017.
- ข้อ 5 ที่ส่งไปที่อัยการยุติธรรมสอบสวน สำนักงาน สาขาบุญเรือง 15/24 27 มิถุนายน 2020.
3. ដូច្នោះក្រោយប្រការក្នុងប្រការនេះគឺប្រការរបស់អ្នកសម្រេចសម្រាប់ប្រការនេះដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។

ប្រការ 3 គណ៌កម្មក្រោយប្រការ គឺប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការប្រការនេះដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ប្រការប្រការនេះដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។ ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។

ប្រការ 4 ដូច្នោះក្រោយប្រការដ៏គិតតែប្រការ 116/ស្វ.ឈ. ប្រការ 17 កុម្ភៀ 2017 ដែល ប្រការនេះប្រការ ដែលបានប្រការក្នុងក្រោយប្រការនេះ។
នៅថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែមិត្រ ឆ្នាំ 2021

លេខប្រការ (05) ឆ្នាំ 2021

ប្រការវិទ្យាសាស្រ្ត ប្រការវិធីរុក្ចារ ប្រការជាតិក្រុមសិក្សាសាលារៀន និងក្រុមសិក្សាសាលារៀនក្នុងមហាន្ត្រីប្រកួតការពារសុខភាពរបស់សិក្សាសាលារៀន និងអតិថិជនសាលារៀនក្នុងមហាន្ត្រីប្រកួតការពារសុខភាពរបស់សិក្សាសាលារៀន និងអតិថិជនសាលារៀន

- សិក្សាសាលារៀន ឧទទឹមមេត្តី ក្រុមប្រការក្រុមសិក្សាសាលារៀន និងក្រុមសិក្សាសាលារៀន និងអតិថិជនសាលារៀន ឆ្នាំ 2021

សូមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្នុងការចាត់ថ្នាក់ឬការបណ្តាលប្រកួតការពារសុខភាពរបស់សិក្សាសាលារៀន និងអតិថិជនសាលារៀន

+ បណ្តាលមេត្តី
- មេត្តីប្រការ 01 មេត្តី
- មេត្តីការការពារ 01 មេត្តី
- មេត្តីការអតិថិជន 02 មេត្តី