



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
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la science et la culture

**World Heritage**

**44 COM**

**WHC/21/44.COM/18**

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**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*

Requests approved: 5 (from 1994 to 1998) Total amount approved: USD 92,242 For details, see page <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/479/assistance/>

*UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds*

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

*Previous monitoring missions*

September–October 2007: UNESCO/Region Centre/Ville de Chinon international co-operation project mission; November 2007: joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission; January 2009: UNESCO/Ville de Chinon/ADUC cooperation program mission.

*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** “*urges 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 pre-requisite 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 any 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 threats 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.

## The traditional houses and structures

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

*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);*

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:

**Table 1: Status of LuangPrabang's Inventory Building (year 2021)**

No	Items	Religious Building	Civil Building	Total	Percentage
1	Inventory buildings	167	443	611	
2	Renovated	72	267	339	55.48
3	Demolished	7	8	15	2.46
4	Not been renovated	88	168	257	42.06
	– Good condition	28	86	114	18.66
	– Moderate condition	46	64	110	18
	– Bad condition	14	18	32	5.24

### **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/lwho, 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.



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**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**



**Luang Prabang World Heritage Office**

# 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.

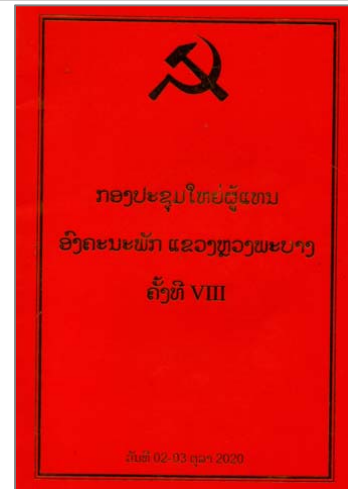
In 2018, Lao government has been upgraded the local administration status from Luang Prabang town to Luang Prabang city, to upgrade the status of governance to be more strengthen, such as political, socio-economic and national defense-security,

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



An official opening ceremony by the President of Lao P.D.R for celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Luang Prabang World Heritage

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.



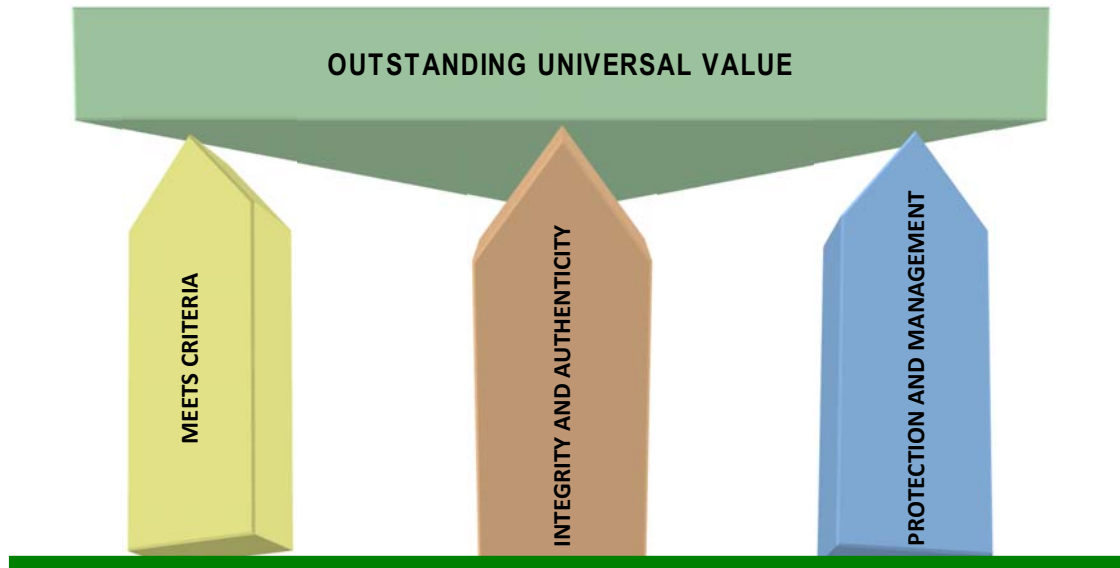
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## **II. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT LUANG PRABANG**



**Luang Prabang World Heritage Office**

## II. State of Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site



**Illustration of the three pillars of Outstanding Universal Value. All three must be in place for a property to meet the requirements of the World Heritage List**

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



Mrs. Suansavanh Viyaket

Minister of Information, Culture, and  
Tourism, Chairman of the National  
Committee for World Heritage



National Conference 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.

➤ **Local Committee for World Heritage**



Mr. Bounleum MANIVONG  
Vice Governor of Luang Prabang,  
Chairman of the Local Committee  
for World Heritage



Local Committee meeting

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.



The meeting of Committee



The review document and inspection in the construction site

## ➤ Luang Prabang World Heritage Office



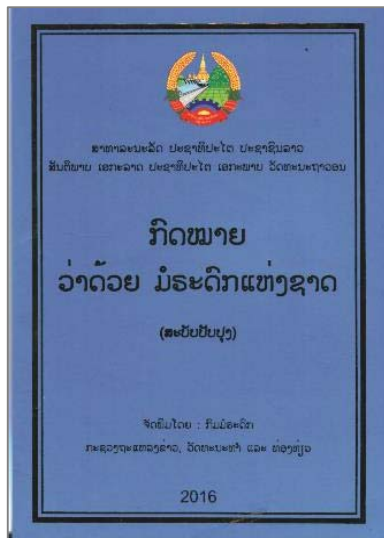
The Luang Prabang World Heritage Office was established in 1996. In 2009, it was upgraded status to the Department of World Heritage Luang Prabang under the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism. In accordance with local government laws, in 2016 the Department of World Heritage Luang Prabang 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.

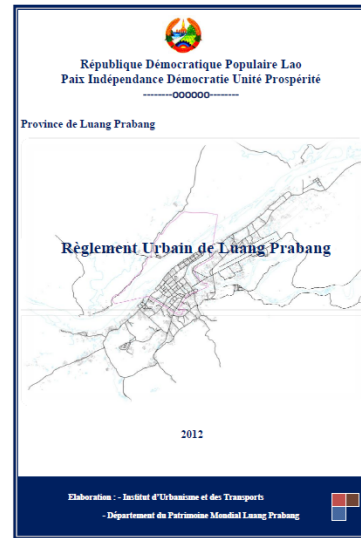
### 3.2. Legislation for Management of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site

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.



The National Heritage law



Urban Regulation of Luang Prabang

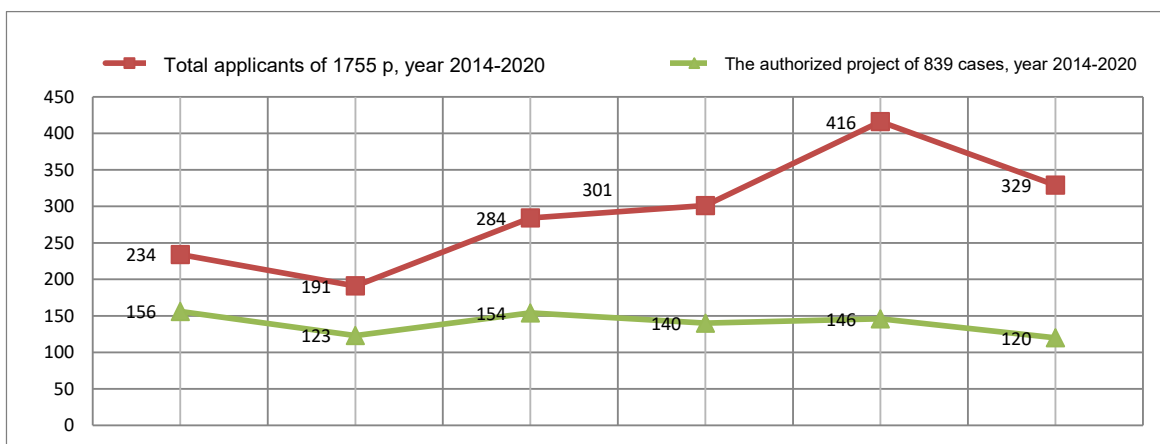
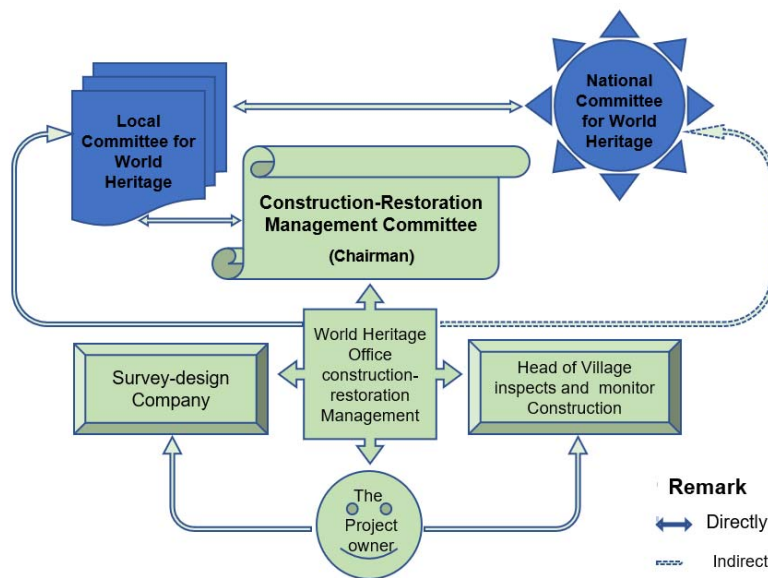


Master Plan of Conservation (PSMV)

## 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.

**Authorization construction and restoration procedure**



**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.



Provide information to the monks



Advice to survey and design company

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.



Inspection of new construction project



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.



Committee meeting for review authorization documents



➤ **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.



Before renovation



Under renovation



After renovation



Contribution of monks and community

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.



Before restoration



After restoration



Under restoration



➤ **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.



Before



Groundbreaking inspection



Under construction



After Construction

## ➤ 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



After modification



Unauthorized install glass



After modification



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.



Monitor and inspect the riverbank areas



Monitor and Inspect Committee



Monitor and inspect the paddy field protected



Monitor and inspect the protected natural area

# 5.The Comparison of Urban Façade

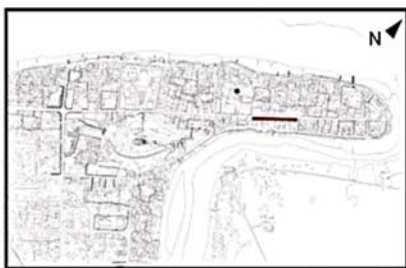
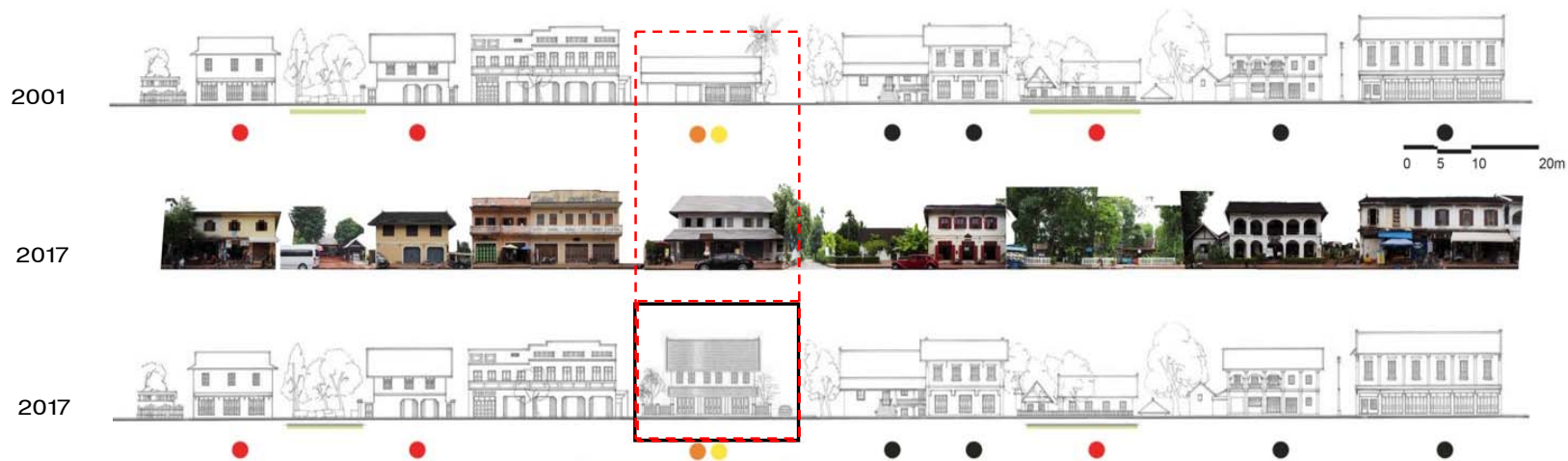
Sakarin Road,Xienthong-Khili village



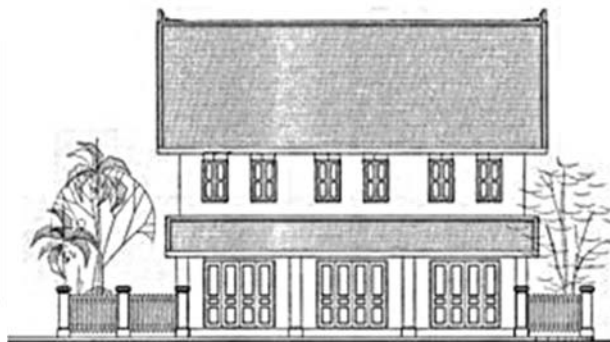
- Legend**
- Inventory Building of UNESCO
  - Inventory Building of PSMV
  - Existing building
  - - - New building

# The Comparison of Urban Façade

Sakarín Road, Vatsene village



Location



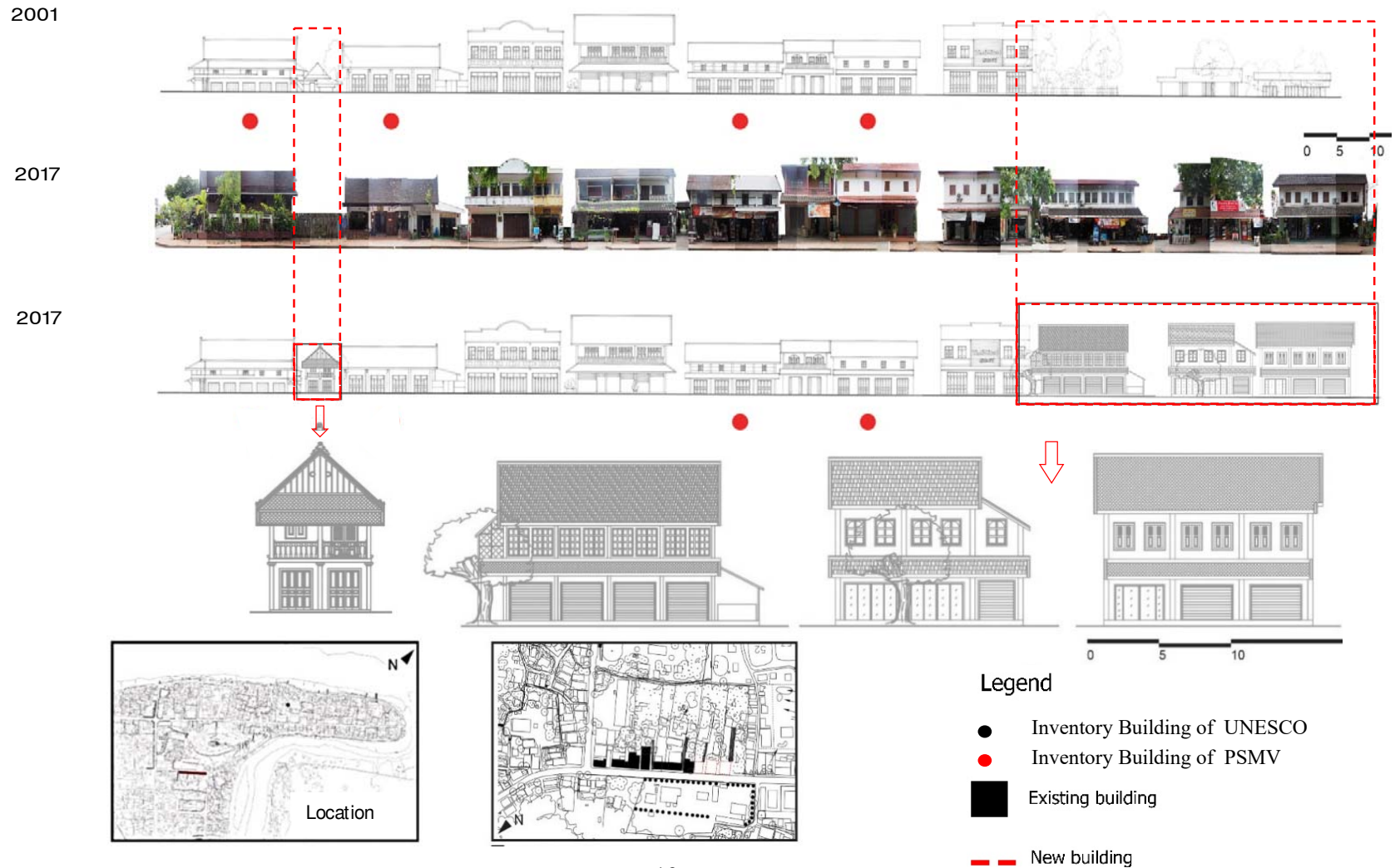
## Legend

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



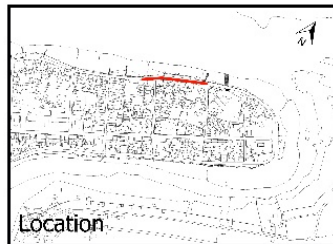
# The Comparison of Urban Façade

Sisouphan Street, Ahamh Village

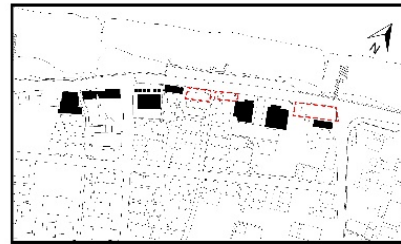


# The Comparison of Urban Façade

Souvannakhamphong street, PhoneHeaung Village



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



## Legend

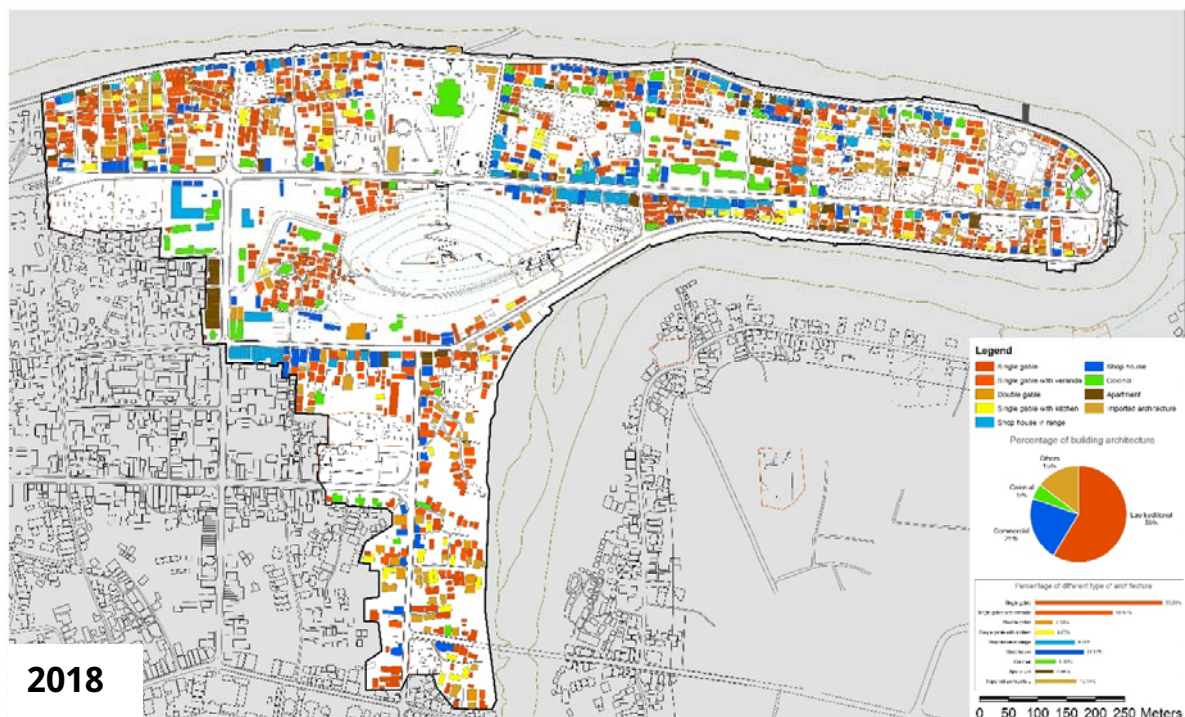
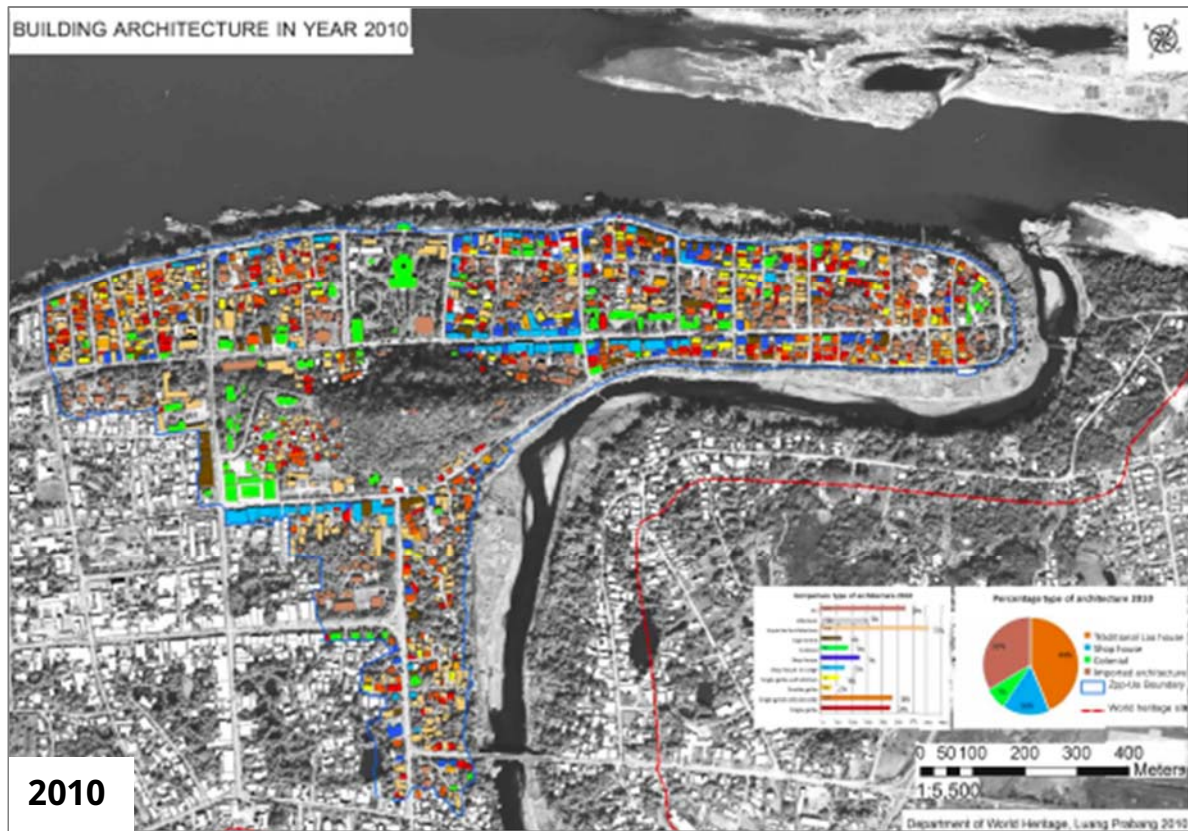
- Inventory Building of UNESCO
- Inventory Building of PSMV
- Existing building
- New building

## 6. Urban changing

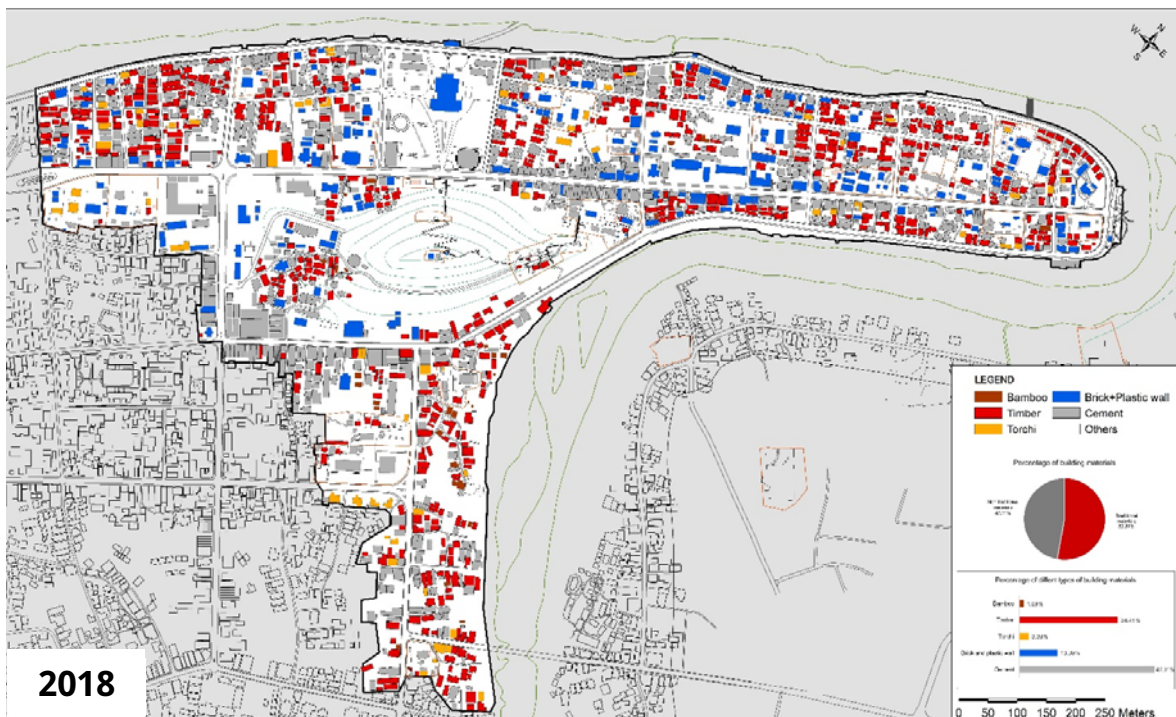
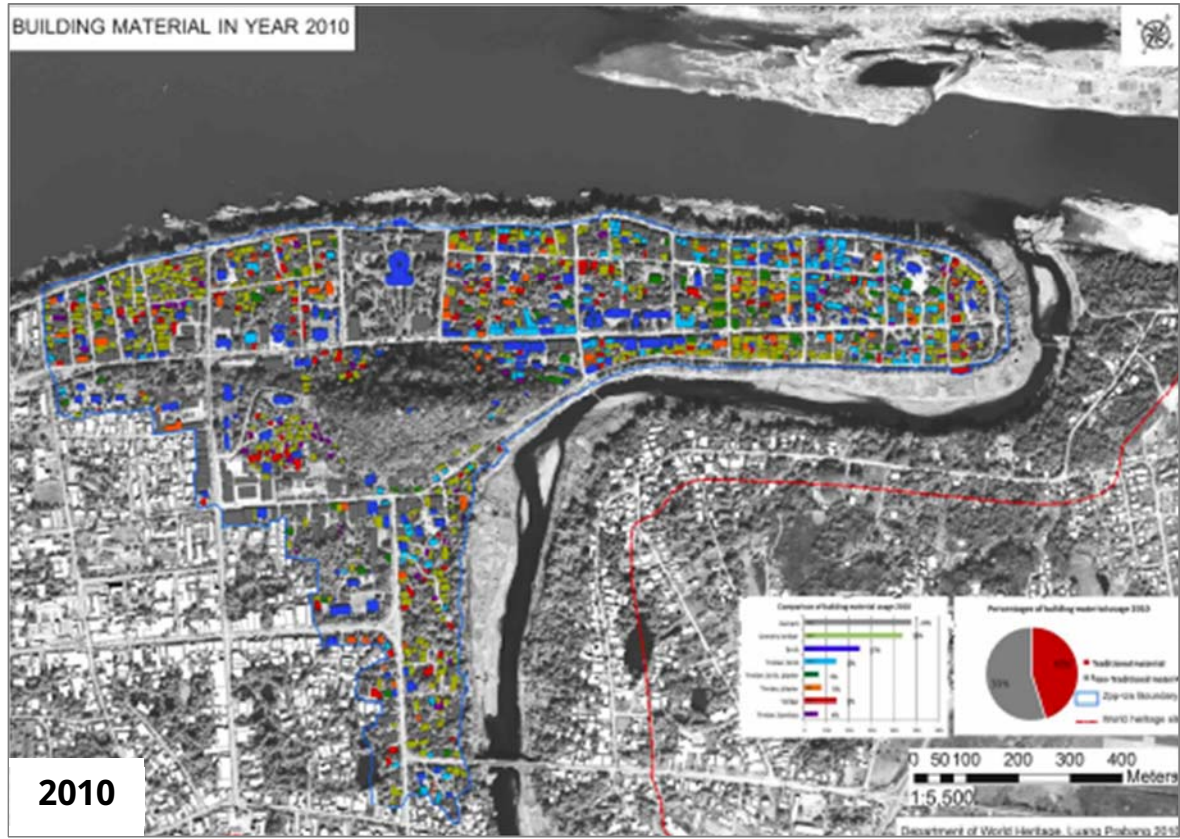
### Maps of urban changing comparison (ZPP-Ua) 2010 and 2018

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

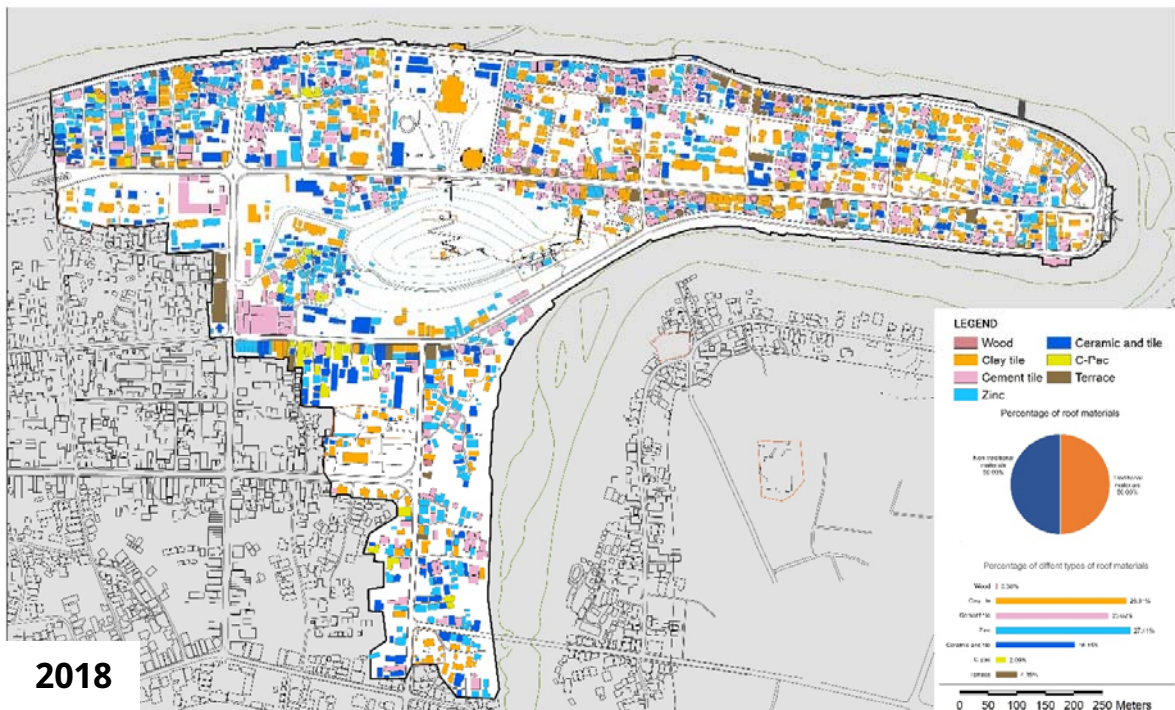
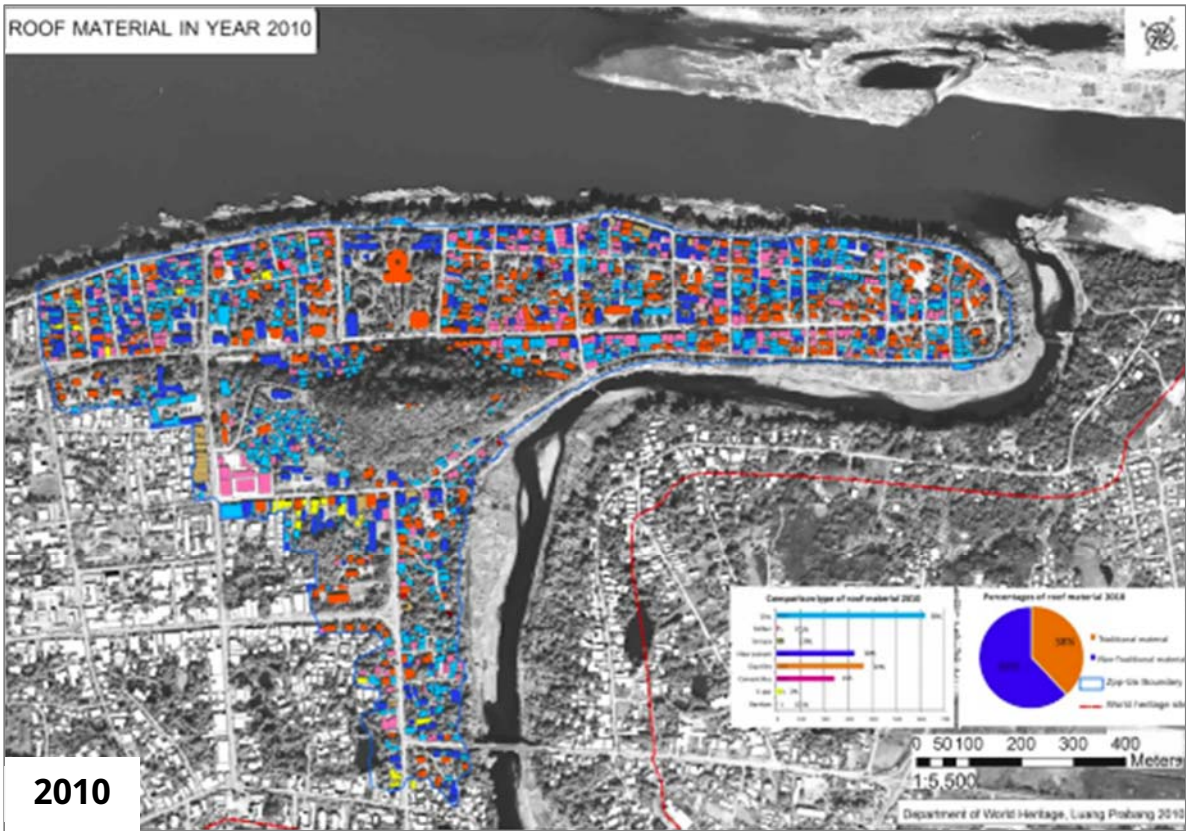
# Building Architecture type



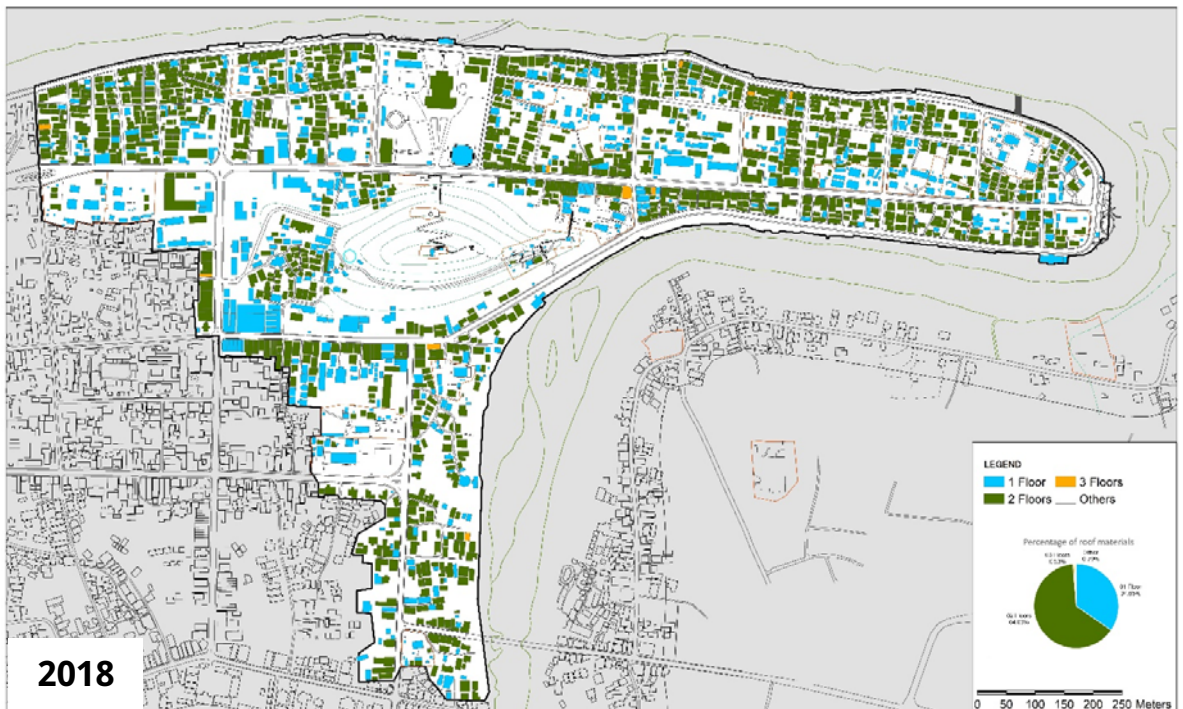
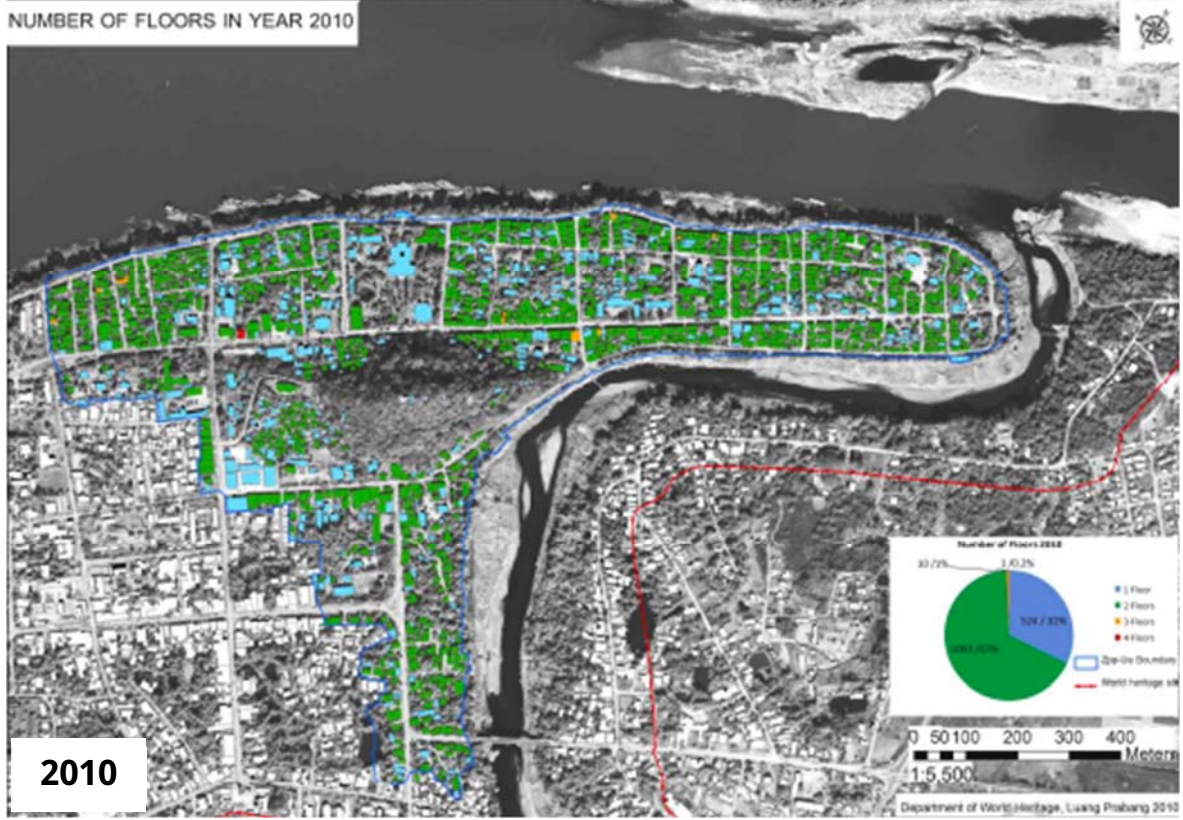
# The Building Material



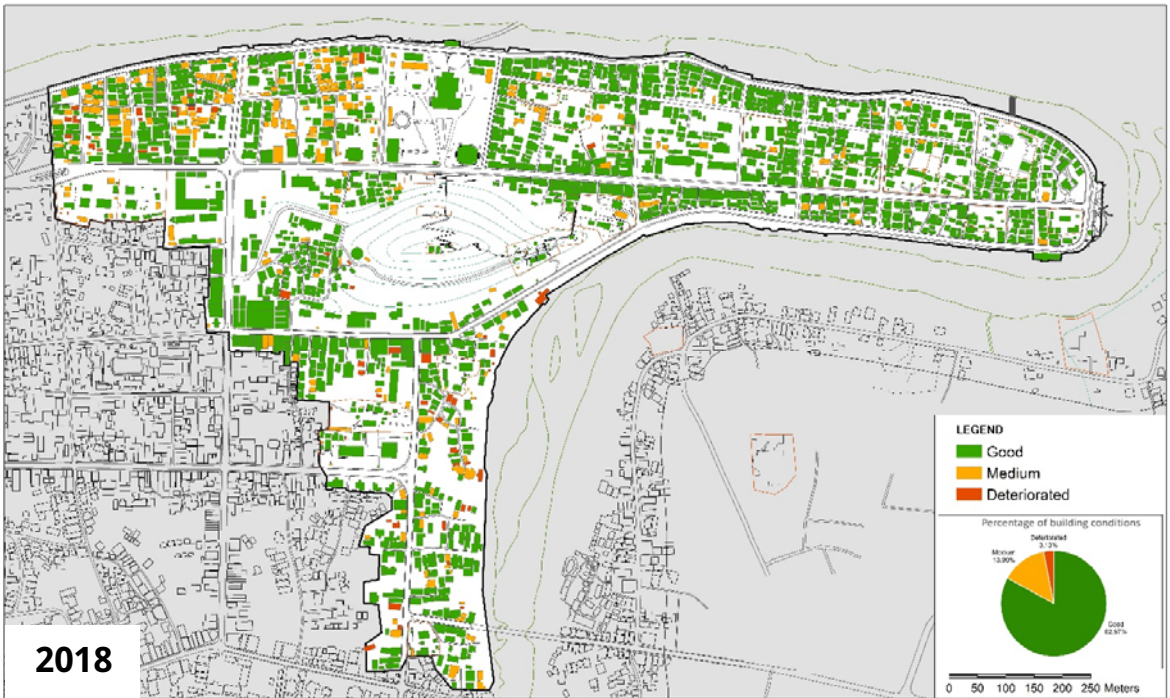
# The Roof Material



# Number of floors

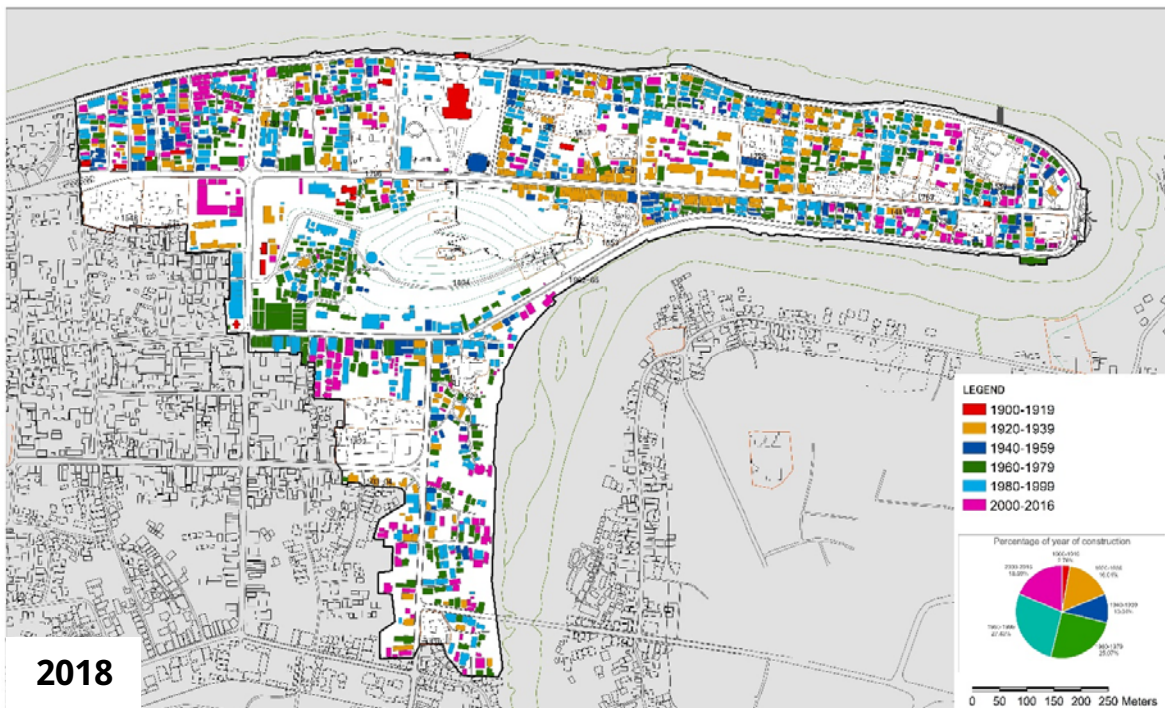
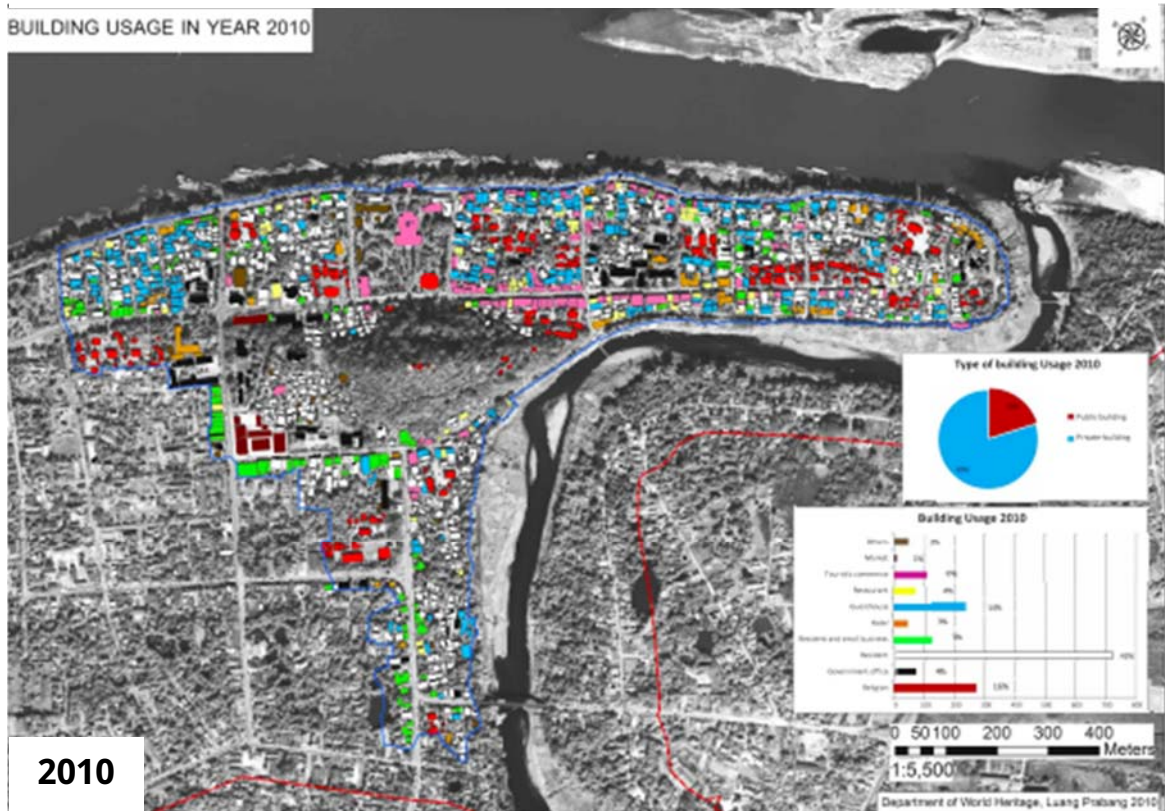


# The Building Condition

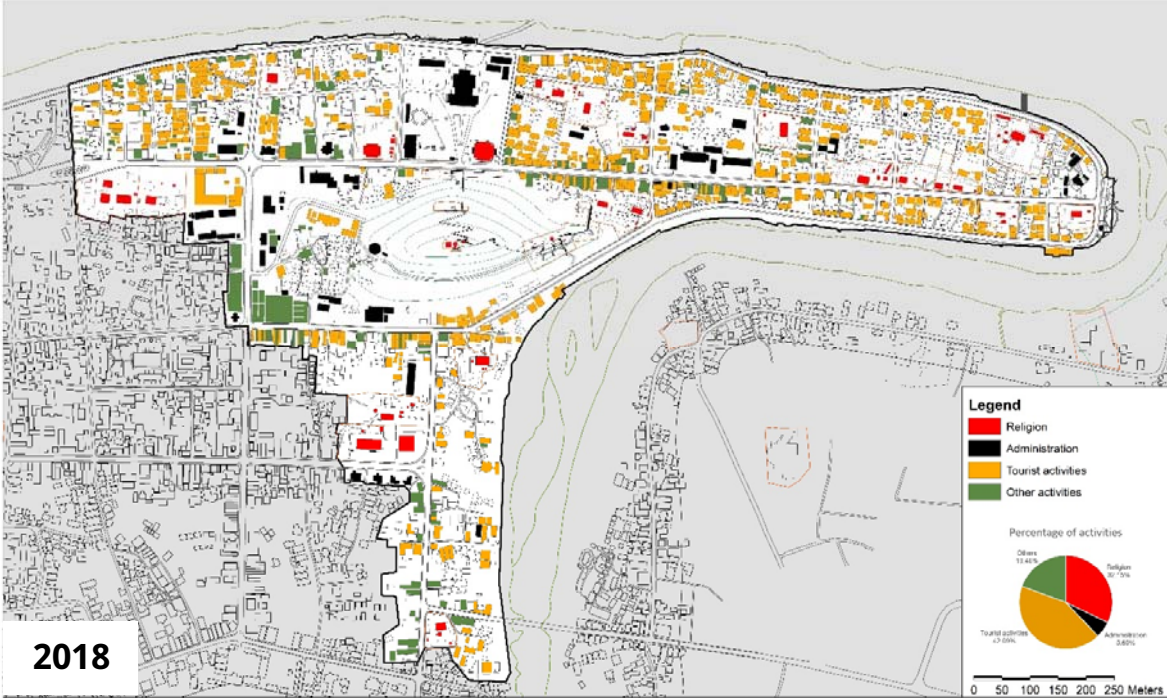




# Year of construction



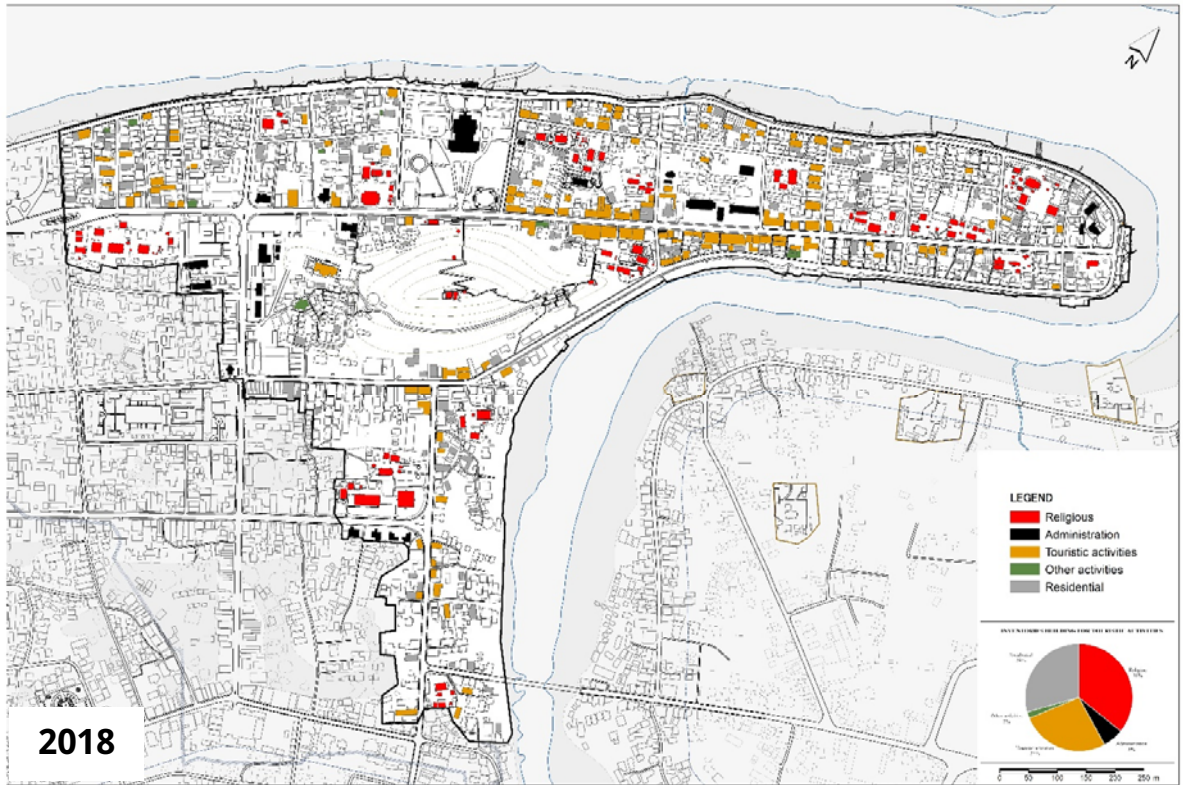
# Building Usage and tourism activities



# 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.



Public awareness campaign for monks



Public awareness campaign for members of the provincial assembly and the government officials.



Public awareness campaign for educational institutions



Public awareness campaign for Defense-Security Sector



Public awareness campaign for local villagers and chiefs



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.



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.

## 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.



The Consultation meeting for the Luang Prabang World Heritage Preservation Fund

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

 OUPM . OWHC . OCPM		INVOICE	
		DATE: 2021-06-22	
		INVOICE NO: 202101	
Billed to:			
Luang Prabang World Heritage Office			
Sackaline road			
Xiangphong village			
P.O.Box 993			
Luang Prabang, Lao PDR			
Lao			
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAYABLE TO		AMOUNT	
THE ORGANIZATION OF WORLD HERITAGE CITIES			
2021 contribution from the city of LUANG PRABANG, LAOS to the OWHC		USD 800,00	
You can make your payment by cheque or by electronic transfer:			
Please consult the next page for more complete bank contact information.			
Beneficiary's account number (OWHC): 0815201008050841			
Institution (4) Branch (5) Account (7)			
Mention on the cheque or the electronic transfer document:			
2021 contribution from the city of LUANG PRABANG, LAOS to the OWHC			
TOTAL		USD 800,00	
For any question concerning this invoice, please contact:			
Rachai Larsoche			
Finance Director			
Email address: rlarsoche@owpm.org			
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COLLABORATION			

## 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.

## Celebrating 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Luang Prabang World Heritage Site



An official opening ceremony

On the occasion of celebrating the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.



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.



National seminar



Handicraft exhibitions



Photo exhibitions



Art performance

## 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 to 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 vales 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, XiengKhouang 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.

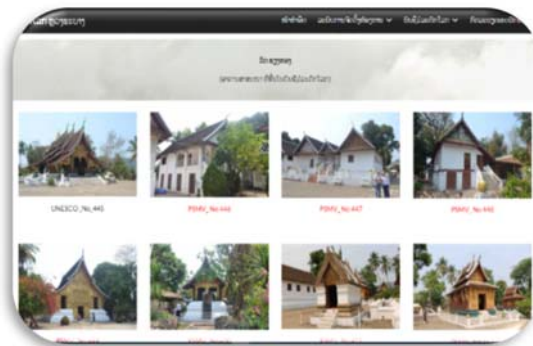
In the past, we have collaborated with many sections to develop the information center in various methods, which has been successful in running World Heritage databases, websites, web base about inventory buildings, the using GIS program for urban changing analysis, World Heritage mobile apps and online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



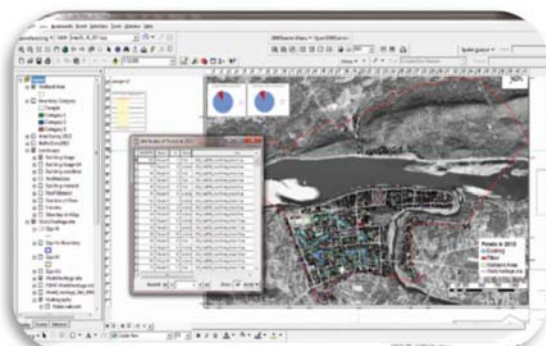
World Heritage database



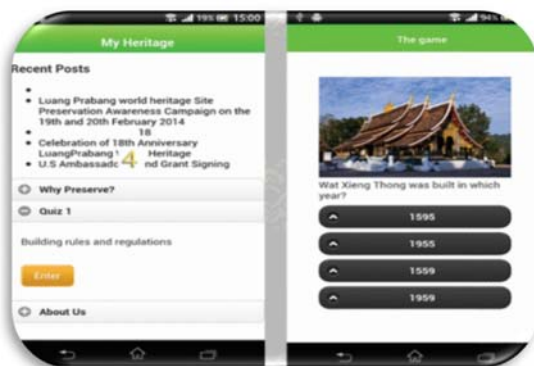
website of Luang Prabang World Heritage office



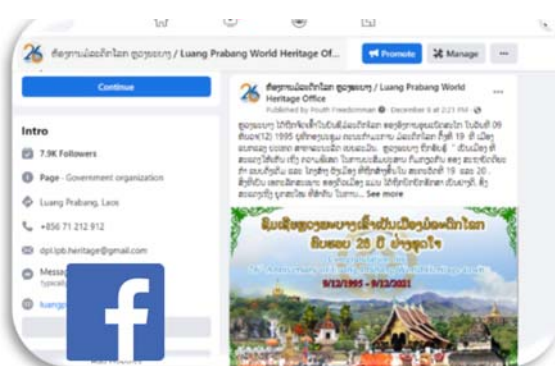
Inventory buildings webbase



the using GIS program for urban changing analysis



World Heritage mobile application



online social media advertising



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

### **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.



Before renovation



Under renovation

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.



After renovation



## 2. The renovation of Aham Temple

The temple was built in 1822 by King Manthathurath with Luang Prabang-style monastic architecture III. 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.



Before renovation



Under renovation



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.



After renovation



### 3. Renovation of monk's dwelling (Visoun Temple)



Before renovation



After renovation

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-jointing techniques, as well as using natural colors natural lime.



Under renovation





#### 4. Renovation of monk's dwelling (XiengMouan Temple)



Before renovation



After renovation

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.



Under renovation



In 2016, all parts of the building were renovated using traditional techniques and materials, such as wood-jointing 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



Before restoration



After restoration

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.



Restoring



## 6. The Restoration of Public Building (Luang Prabang World Heritage Office)



Replacing roof material

After restoration

(Inventory no: 278)

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 Luang Prabang 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.



(Inventory no: 270)

## 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.



A pond with no drainage

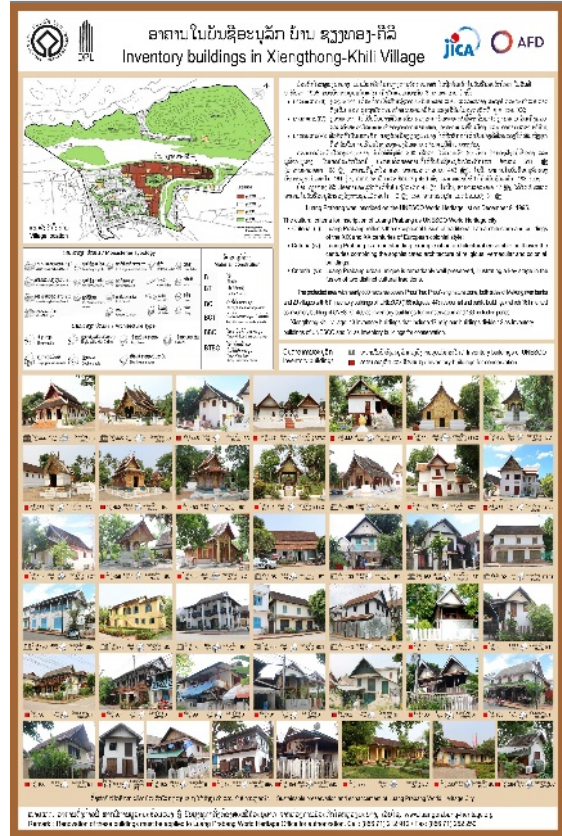
In addition, also educate, raise awareness, and empower the communities to contribute to the preservation of wetlands.



## 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.



Signs for the villages



Dissemination on the conservation of the Luang Prabang World Heritage to people at all

## 9. The Restoration of Walking paths in The Protected area (VatSene Village)



Before Restoration



After Restoration

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.



Under Restoration



## 10. The Restoration of Walking paths in The Protected area (Xiengman Village, Chomphet District)



Before Restoration



Under construction

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.



After construction

## 11. The Restoration of Aphai Primary School's Yard in the protected area.



Before Restoration



After Restoration

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.



Under restoration

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.



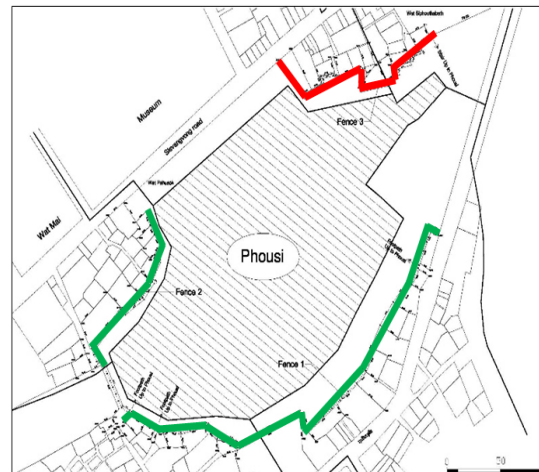
## 12. Construction of PhuSi natural boundary fence In the World Heritage Site

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 Luang Prabang 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.



Phusi Stupa

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.



Under installation

## 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.



Damage to the Stupa



Damage to Vehicle



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.

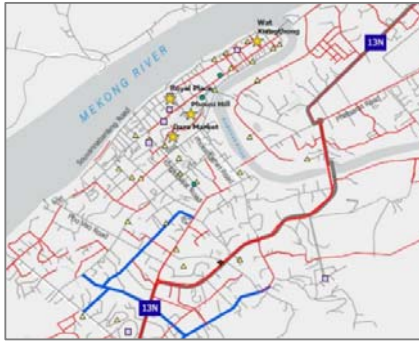
# 1. Sustainable green urban traffic Project

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.



Improvement of public transport



Improvement of sidewalk



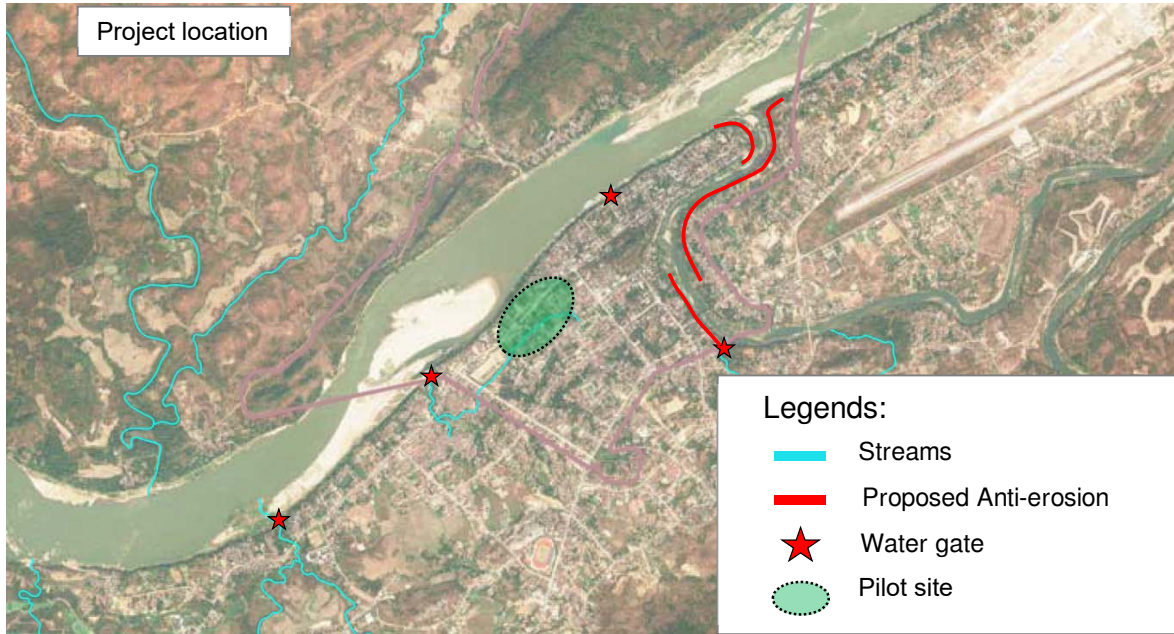
Improvement of cycling lane and traffic light system



Improvement of zebra crossing and pedestrian zone

## 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.



Collapsing of Khan River Bank

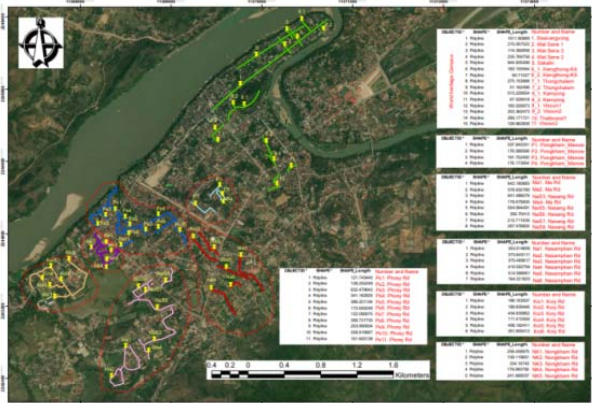


Pilot site of Wetland: Total area: 3,29 Ha,  
Covers 23 inventory ponds.



### 3. Luang Prabang Livable city Project

Study the improvement of infrastructures such as improving roads, alleys, sidewalks, 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



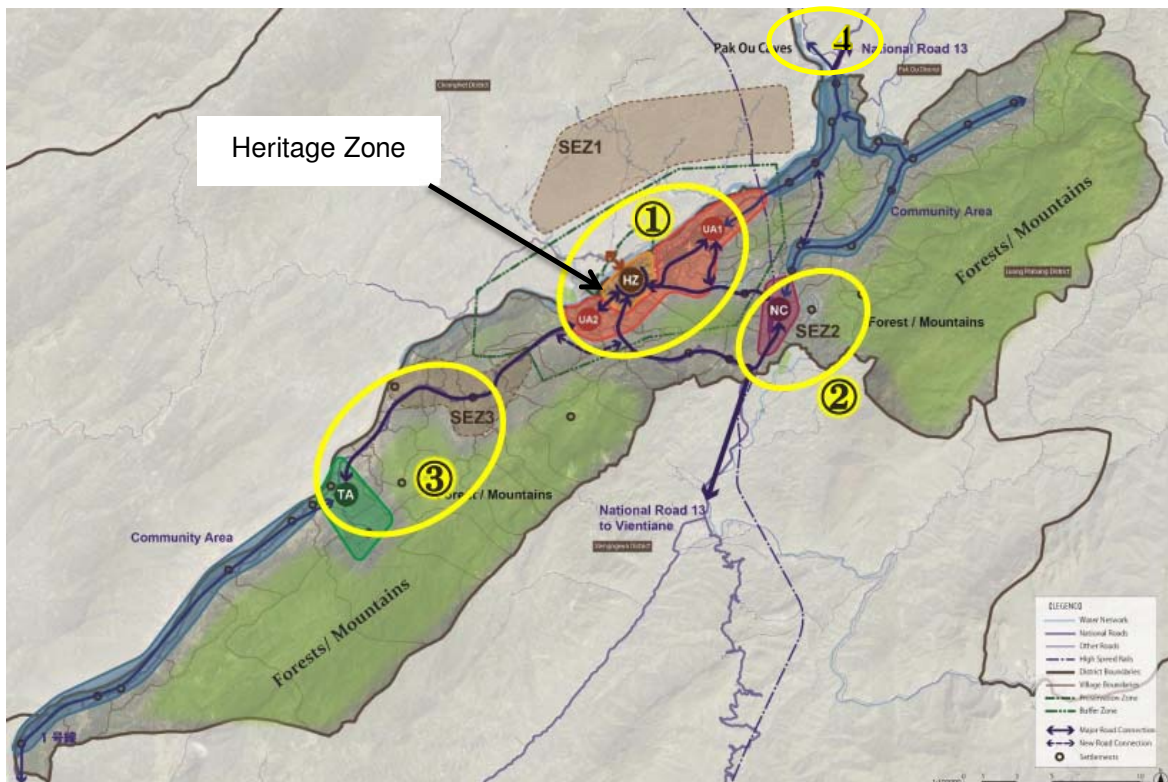
Improvement of the city's scenery



## 4. LuangPrabang Smart City Project

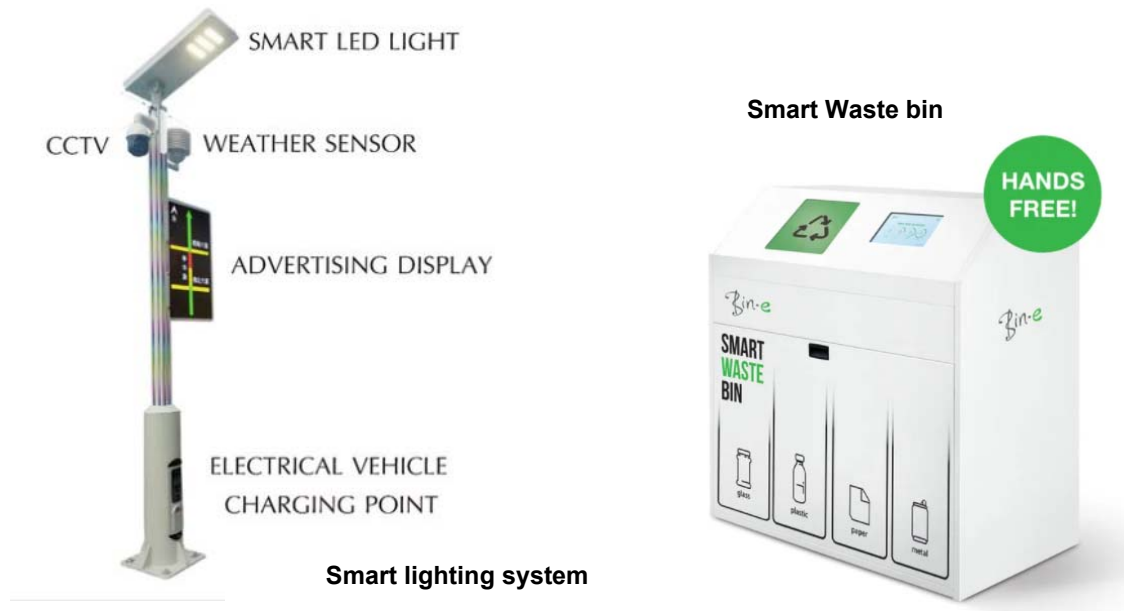
LuangPrabang Smart City Project Is a feasibility study, the project aimed to explore the possibility of improving the city to be connected to the surrounding area with smart technology, research on the strategic plan for urban development to harmonize with the protection of the Luang Prabang World Heritage 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.



**Mobile application**



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## **V. THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19**



**Luang Prabang World Heritage Office**

## 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



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Cultural Organization

## VI. CONCLUSION



Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

## 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.



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## VII. APPENDIX



**Luang Prabang World Heritage Office**



## Appendix

1. Summary report of Celebration 20th Anniversary Celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage 9 December 1995-9 December 2015 (English version)

### *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  
20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION  
9 DECEMBER 1995-9 DECEMBER 2015**

**20**   
*Years 1995-2015*  
**LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE**



## **CONTENTS**

- Part1.** Report of Achievements of Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination
- Part2.** Speeches at International Conference, Documents and Agenda of Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination
- Part3.** Photos of Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination

REPORT OF ACHIEVEMENTS  
OF CELEBRATION 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE  
NOMINATION





Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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**SUMMARY REPORT**

**Achievement of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of Luang Prabang World Heritage  
Nomination in Luang Prabang Province**

- According to the notice of Government Office No.520 dated 22 April 2015 on approval Luang Prabang province for organization of celebration 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

**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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.
3. Official ceremony for celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination on 9 December 2015 in front of Luang Prabang National Museum.

### **III. Implementation.**

- Luang Prabang Provincial Administration held a press conference about the important meaning in preparation for celebration 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. PhanKham 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.

## **2.2 Second Day of Conference: (8 December 2015) under topic: Tourism Economic Development Based on Heritage Conservation.**

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination was officially and greatly held on the morning of 9<sup>th</sup> 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)

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>TH</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

20   
*Years 1995-2015*  
LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE



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## 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. Phankham 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. Catherine TASCIA - 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Excellency Dr. PhanhKham ViPhavanh – Vice Prime Minister, President of National Committee for World Heritage, President of National Committee for Celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.
- Distinguished M<sup>me</sup> Anne LEMAISTRE – UNESCO representative,
- Distinguished M<sup>me</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination which is 9<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> December 1995 at the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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



- Mr. Khamkhanh CHANTHAVISOUK Governor of Luang Prabang province
- Distinguished M<sup>me</sup> Anne LEMAISTRE – UNESCO representative,
- Distinguished M<sup>me</sup> Catherine TASCA - Honorary Minister, Senator of Yvelines, Delegate President of the Parliamentary Friendship Group France-Laos

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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination, am honored and very proud as President for opening of conference for celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> December 2015 at the 19<sup>th</sup> session 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



- His Excellency Vice Prime Minister, Governor of Luang Prabang province, Madam Representative of UNESCO, H.E. Ambassador of France, Dear Lao Friends,

### **Dear and Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen,**

Opening the celebration of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Hollande 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

**PLEASE**

**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 instrument of collaboration between Luang Prabang and Chinon. 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/glp, 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.

##### 3. *Management and tourism promotion.*

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.

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2001	11.098	13.121	24.294
2002	16.009	17.361	33.370
2003	27.315	18.881	46.196
2004	19.689	16.157	35.846
2005	21.149	17.448	38.597
2006	21.161	33.661	54.822
2007	18.358	32.536	50.894
2008	20.173	35.590	55.763
2009	18.145	30.874	49.019
2010	43.512	37.251	80.763
2011	53.623	47.018	100.641
2012	39.921	69.177	109.098
2013	37.395	65.988	103.383
2014	43.137	63.012	106.149
2015	41.353	55.520	96.873
Total	432.038	553.595	985.633

### Statistics of Visitors to VatPhu from 2001 to 2015

#### 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

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 4.5million 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 M<sup>me</sup> 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 call 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)

- UNESCO Mobile Learning Week (Paris, Dec 2011, February 2013)

#### ❖ **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...
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Bilingual Support

- 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.

- o 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**

- o 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 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of WH inscription. This is our 12<sup>th</sup> 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 Hin 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 paradigm 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 design 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 Chinon, 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 commercial 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 a 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 were 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 larger 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 Conservation 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 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the end of 13<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 nhạc-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 nhạc-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 nhạc (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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Gyeongju 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 withstood 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, Yeonmugwan 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 Cheongryangdang 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 to 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 38<sup>th</sup> 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 Namhansanseong'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.

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**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Quito 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Numbers of Visitors</b>	<b>Total Income (US\$)</b>
2004	894,806	118,947,707
2005	1,095,315	146,770,074
2006	1,215,106	173,249,896
2007	1,623,943	233,304,695
2008	1,736,787	275,515,758
2009	2,008,363	267,700,224
2010	2,513,028	381,669,031
2011	2,723,564	406,184,338
2012	3,330,072	506,022,586
2013	3,779,490	595,909,127
2014	4,158,719	641,636,543

### **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
- UNESCO-LNTA-DoIC Guide Training Workshop for the Cultural Heritage Specialist Guide Programme, Plain of Jars Archaeological Landscape, Xieng Khuoang, Lao PDR in 2009
- Training Workshop for Guides for UNESCO Cultural Heritage Specialist Guide Programme, Luang Prabang, in 2010.

**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 40<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination which is 9<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination.

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

**THANK YOU**

## Report for Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> December 1995 at 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Xayaboury 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination to have an official opening remark.

**THANK YOU**

## Opening speech

Celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang world heritage  
In front of Luang Prabang National Museum, H.E. Dr. Phankham 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 9<sup>th</sup> December 1995 to this day 9<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination, on behalf of Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic taking this auspicious time announce celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination from now on.

**THANK YOU**



ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ  
 ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົມໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 186  
 ວັນທີ 14.4.14

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ

ເລກທີ 520/ຫລບ.ກລຂ.

ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 22.4.2014

ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງ  
 ແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 211  
 ວັນທີ 23.4.14

ແຈ້ງການ

ຮຽນ : ທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ. ✓  
 ເລື່ອງ : ການຂໍອະນຸຍາດຈັດການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ເມືອງຫລວງພະບາງເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ ( 1995- 2015 ) ທີ່ແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ.

- ອີງຕາມໜັງສືສະເໜີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 039/ຈຂ.ຫຼບ, ລົງວັນທີ 28 ມີນາ 2014 ຂອງແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ.
- ອີງຕາມການຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ຂອງທ່ານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ໃນວັນທີ 18 ເມສາ 2014.

ຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ ຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດແຈ້ງການຕົກລົງ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳ ຂອງທ່ານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ມາຍັງທ່ານຊາບ ດັ່ງນີ້: " ເຫັນດີອະນຸມັດໃຫ້ ຈັດການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ ( 1995-2015 ) ຕາມການສະເໜີ, ແຕ່ຮູບການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ຕ້ອງສ່ອງແສງເຖິງຄວາມໝາຍການເມືອງເປັນນິກ, ພິທີການຕ້ອງກະທັດລັດ, ບໍ່ສິ້ນເປືອງ ພ້ອມນັ້ນກໍ່ສຶກສາອົບຮົມປະຊາຊົນໃຫ້ມີຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈ ແລະ ມີສະຕິຮັກສາມາດຖານ ຂອງເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ໃຫ້ດີ."

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງແຈ້ງມາຍັງທ່ານ ເພື່ອຊາບ ແລະ ຕຳເນີນການຕາມທາງຄວນດ້ວຍ.

- ບ່ອນເຮົາຂົ່ງ:
- ທ່ານນາຍົກ-ຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ 05 ສະບັບ
  - ຫ້ອງວ່າການຮຽນການປົກຄອງ 01 ສະບັບ
  - ເສັ້ນຟັງ 08 ສະບັບ

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ

ເພັດສາຄອນ ຫຼວງອາໄພ

ຫ້ອງວ່າການລັດຖະບານ, ກົມເລຂາ ໂທ: (021) 214 906, ແຟັກ (021) 900 623 PKD ເລກທີຂາດ້າ ຫລບ 1391 (21.04 2014)



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

The Government Office

No. 520/OG.SEC  
Vientiane, date 22 April 2014

**NOTICE**

Attn: H.E. Governor of Luang Prabang province  
Subject: Approval on organization of celebration 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ເລກທີ 76 /ນຍ  
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 1-10-2015

**ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ**

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ  
ເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ  
(1995-2015) ທີ່ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 02/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 06 ພຶດສະພາ 2003.
- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 08/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 9 ພະຈິກ 2005.
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 812/ຖວທ, ລົງວັນທີ 18 ກັນຍາ 2015.

**ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຕົກລົງ :**

ມາດຕາ 1: ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (1995-2015) ທີ່ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບດ້ວຍບັນດາທ່ານດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ຮອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຜູ້ຊີ້ນຳວຽກຂົງເຂດວັດທະນະທຳ-ສັງຄົມ ເປັນປະທານ;
2. ທ່ານ ລັດຖະມົນຕີວ່າການ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນຮອງປະທານ;
3. ທ່ານ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຮອງປະທານ;
4. ທ່ານ ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຄະນະ, ຜູ້ປະຈຳການ ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄະນະກຳມະການຂັ້ນແຂວງ;
5. ທ່ານ ເລຂາທິການ ຄະນະກຳມະການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອນຸຍາດແນັດສະໂກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ຫົວໜ້າກົມມໍລະດົກ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນຄະນະ, ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ;

ມາດຕາ 2: ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຮັບຜິດຊອບຊັ້ນນຳລວມ ການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (1995-2015) ທີ່ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດຕາມແຜນການ ແລະ ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນເປັນຢ່າງດີ.
2. ປະສານສົມທົບກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະອະນຸກຳມະການຕ່າງໆ ຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນ.
3. ພາຍຫຼັງສຳເລັດງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງດັ່ງກ່າວ ໃຫ້ລາຍງານຜົນໃຫ້ລັດຖະບານຊາບ ໃນເວລາອັນຄວນ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ບັນດາກະຊວງ, ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າ, ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 4: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ



ທອງສິງ ທຳມະວິງ



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Prime Minister

No. 76 /PM

Vientiane capital, date 01 October 2015

**DECREE**

On Assignment of National Steering Committee for Celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province

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

THE PRIME MINISTER AGREES:

**Article 1:** to appoint the National Steering Committee for celebration 20<sup>th</sup> 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;

**Article 2:** The Committee is basically responsible for following:

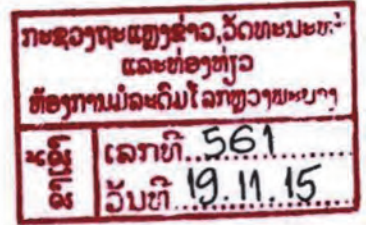
1. Responsible in general for successful implementation and good achievement in celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage nomination (1995-2015) in Luang Prabang province.
2. Collaboration with all parties concerned and assignment of sub-committees as needed.
3. Reporting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

**Article 3:** Ministries, equable organizations, local authorities, all parties concerned and appointees shall be informed and strictly implement.

**Article 4:** This Decree is valid from the date it is signed

Prime Minister  
Signed and stamped  
Mr. Thongsing THAMMAVONG





ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 698 /ຈຂ.ຫຼບ

ລົງວັນທີ 13 ພະຈິກ (11) 2015

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ອະນຸກຳມະການຮັບຜິດຊອບ ບັນດາກິດຈະກຳ ການຈັດງານ  
ສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (09/12/1995-09/12/2015)

- ອີງຕາມ ໃບສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 572/ຫ.ມ.ຫຼ, ລົງວັນທີ 27/10/2015.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 01. ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງອະນຸກຳມະການຮັບຜິດຊອບບັນດາກິດຈະກຳ ການຈັດງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ  
ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (09/12/1995-09/12/2015), ເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີບັນດາອະນຸກຳມະການ ຕ່າງໆ ດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

I. ອະນຸກຳມະການກອງເລຂາ, ເນື້ອໃນ.

1. ທ່ານ ສາຍສະໜອນ ຄົມທະວົງ	ຮອງເລຂາພັກແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ສຸລິສັກ ພິມມາລີ	ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ບຸນທ່ຽງ ສິລິປະພັນ	ຫົວໜ້າກົມມໍລະດົກໂລກ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ສະເຫວີຍ ສິລາວັນ	ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ ຄຸດທ້າວ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ແພງ ແສງສະຫວັດ	ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
7. ທ່ານ ຄຳເພັດ ສິມມະລິດ	ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
8. ທ່ານ ກົງມິງ ຢາງ	ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
9. ທ່ານ ພອນສັກ	ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ເປັນໃຈກາງ ໃນການປະສານງານ, ມີໜ້າທີ່ປະຈຳການ, ກວດກາ, ຕິດຕາມ, ຊຸກຍູ້ກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນ, ທຸກຄະນະກຳມະການ ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງການປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ສຳເລັດ, ຖືກຕ້ອງ, ສອດຄ່ອງກັບປະເພນີອັນດີງາມຂອງເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ.
- ກະກຽມເອກະສານທັງໝົດ ເພື່ອຮັບໃຊ້ງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ.
- ສົມທົບກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນຮັບຜິດຊອບງານ ເພື່ອຕິດຕາມປະເມີນຜົນສະພາບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຕ່າງໆຂອງແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນ ແລ້ວລາຍງານໃຫ້ແກ່ປະທານ ຄະນະກຳມະການຈັດຕັ້ງງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ຮັບໃຊ້ເປັນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ.

ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຖະໜົນ ເຈົ້າຝ້າງມ, ໂທ: (071) 21200-1, 900015, (071) 212407  
BÚEAU DE LA ADMINISTRATIOIN PROVINCIALE de LUANGPRABANG SNP 02 11 2015

- ສ້າງແຜນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ (ລາຍການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ) ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມສະຫຼຸບຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນ ແລ້ວສົມ ທົບກັບ ພະແນກການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງລົງໂຄສະນາຜ່ານສົມວນຊົນຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອເປັນການດຶງດູດເອົານັກທ່ອງທ່ຽວເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມງານດັ່ງກ່າວ.
- ປະສານງານກອງປະຊຸມລະດັບຊາດ ແລະ ຕ້ອນຮັບແຂກການນໍາຂັ້ນສູງ ຝັກ-ລັດ.

II. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ຈັດກ້ອນກຳລັງ, ຈັດສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ປະດັບປະດາ.

1. ທ່ານ ສາຍສະໝອນ ສາລິວົງ	ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ສິມອິກ ພັນທະວົງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ພອນສະຫວັດ	ຮອງປະທານ ອົງການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານຕົວເມືອງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ພອງປະສິດ ເພັດສີສຸກ	ອຳນວຍການບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້າລາວ ສາຂາ ຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ບັນດານາຍບ້ານ	ໃນເທດສະບານເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຈັດສັນຄວາມເປັນລະບຽບຮຽບຮ້ອຍໃນການສັນຈອນ, ປຸກລະດົມປະຊາຊົນທຳຄວາມສະອາດໃນຕົວເມືອງ, ກຳຈັດສິ່ງກົດຂວາງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ສ້າງພາບພິດບໍ່ຈິບງາມໃຫ້ແກ່ຕົວເມືອງ.
- ຕິດຕັ້ງໄຟຟ້າປະດັບປະດາແສງສີ, ທຸງຊາດ, ທຸງປົວ, ປ້າຍຄຳຂວັນ, ກາມໍລະດົກ ຕາມເສັ້ນທາງຕ່າງໆໃນຕົວເມືອງ.
- ຕິດຕັ້ງເຄື່ອງສຽງໂຄສະນາ, ບັນລະຍາຍ.
- ຈັດສະຖານທີ່ ພ້ອມທັງປະດັບປະດາໃນເວທີການສະແດງ, ໃນກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ (ຫ້ອງປະຊຸມຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ) ແລະ ບ່ອນຊຸມນຸມມິດຕິ່ງ (ໜ້າພະລາດຊະວັງ).
- ຈັດສັນສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ປະດັບປະດາເວທີການສະແດງ ເດີນຕະຫຼາດແລງເກົ່າ.
- ຈັດຂະບວນກ້ອນກຳລັງຕ່າງໆ, ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມພິທີຊຸມນຸມມິດຕິ່ງ (ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນທາງດ້ານກົດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆຂອງຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ) ນັບແຕ່ວັດທານອຍ ຫາ ວັດຊຽງທອງ.
- ແຈ້ງການ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນ ອະນາໄມ ແລະ ໄຕໂຄມໄຟ ແຕ່ວັນທີ 01-10/12/2015.

III. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ດ້ານໂຄສະນາ, ຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ຄວບຄຸມສື່ ແລະ ສະແດງສິລະປະວັນນະຄະດີ.

1. ທ່ານ ສິງຕັນ ໄຊລິຊິງ	ຫົວໜ້າຄະນະໂຄສະນາອົບຮົມແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸດາພອນ ຄົມທະວົງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ວິໄລ ແກ້ວປະເສີດ	ຫົວໜ້າວິທະຍຸກະຈາຍສຽງແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ບຸນໄຫຼ ດວງເດືອນ	ຫົວໜ້າສະຖານີໂທລະພາບແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ນາງ ແກ້ວແຫວນຄຳ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງສິລະປະກອນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ສິສະຫວາດ ຍິລັດໃຈ	ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງວັດທະນະທຳ	ເປັນຄະນະ
7. ທ່ານ ສິມພອນ ລໍວັນອິນ	ຫົວໜ້າຫໍພິພິຕະພັນ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຖ່າຍທອດສິດ ໃນມື້ສຳມະນາ ແລະ ສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ.
- ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ສົມວນຊົນທາງວິທະຍຸ, ໂທລະພາບ, ໜັງສືພິມ, ວາລະສານຕ່າງໆ, ອິນເຕີເນັດ ເອົາເຂົ້າແຜນນຳທ່ຽວ ແລະ ນັກທ່ອງທ່ຽວ (ເລີ່ມແຕ່ຕົ້ນເດືອນມັງກອນ (01) 2015 ຫາ ເດືອນທັນວາ (12) 2015).
- ສ້າງຂະບວນການທາງສິລະປະວັນນະຄະດີ ໃຫ້ພິດພິນເຊັ່ນ: ການສະແດງສິລະປະ, ຂັບລຳພິນເມືອງຂອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.
- ສ້າງຮູບພາບໂຄສະນາ (Poster), ປຶ້ມແຜນພັບ.

IV. ອະນຸກຳມະການຮັບແຂກ, ພິທີການ ແລະ ງານລ້ຽງ.

1. ທ່ານ ສຸນທອນ ປັນນະວົງສາ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການຕ່າງປະເທດແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ ຄຸດທ້າວ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ນາງ ວັນເພັງ ແກ້ວປັນຍາ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການຕ່າງປະເທດແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

- 4. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸດາພອນ ຄົມທະວົງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 5. ທ່ານ ຄຳຜົນ ພິງສະຫວັດ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 6. ທ່ານ ບຸນເມືອງ ພັນທະວົງ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 7. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ວັນນະສັກ ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 8. ທ່ານ ບຸນໄທ ມະນີວົງ ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ກຳນົດແຂກພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ພ້ອມທັງຈັດທີ່ພັກ, ລົດຮັບໃຊ້, ຜູ້ຕິດຕາມແຂກ, ການຮັບປະທານອາ ຫານຂອງ ແຂກ, ການມອບຊັດອອກໄມ້ໃຫ້ການນຳສູງຂອງພັກ-ລັດ ແລະ ແຂກຕ່າງປະເທດ.
- ຕ້ອນຮັບບັນດາແຂກພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມງານ ນັບແຕ່ມີເປີດຈົນຮອດມີປິດ.
- ຈັດວາງພາຫະນະຕ່າງໆຮັບໃຊ້ແຂກ ແລະ ຈັດສະຖານທີ່ພັກເຊົາ.
- ຕິດຕາມແຂກ, ບຸກຄົນສຳຄັນຈາກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ ແລະ ແຂກຈາກສູນກາງ ທີ່ເຂົ້າມາຮ່ວມງານ ນັບແຕ່ມີເປີດຈົນ ຮອດມີປິດ.
- ກະກຽມຊັດອອກໄມ້, ນາງສາວ ເພື່ອຕ້ອນຮັບແຂກທີ່ສຳຄັນ.
- ເຮັດບັດເຊີນ ເຊີນແຂກ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ
- ເຊີນແຂກເຂົ້າຮ່ວມງານລ້ຽງ.
- ເປັນພິທີການຢູ່ກອງປະຊຸມ, ມີເປີດງານ, ງານລ້ຽງ, ການຕ້ອນຮັບເວລາມາ ແລະ ກັບ.

V. ອະນຸກຳມະການຈັດກິດຈະກຳ, ງານຕະຫຼາດນັດ, ງານເທດສະການອາຫານລາວ ແລະ ປະກອດອາພອນເພດຊິງລາວ.

- 1. ທ່ານ ບຸນລ້ວນ ສິງນະຄອນ ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າແຂວງ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
- 2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸດາພອນ ຄົມທະວົງ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ ເປັນຮອງ
- 3. ທ່ານ ບຸນທ່ຽງ ສຸລິວັນ ປະທານສະມາຄົມທຸລະກິດການທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 4. ທ່ານ ອຸ່ນອາລຸນ ເລຂາສະພາການຄ້າ ແລະ ອຸດຫາສະກຳແຂວງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 5. ທ່ານ ນາງ ແວວມະນີ ອອກພິບຕິກ ທີ່ປຶກສາສະມາຄົມຫັດຖະກຳ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 6. ທ່ານ ວົງດາວອນ ໄຊຍະລາດ ພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ສົມທົບສະມາຄົມຫັດຖະກຳວຽງຈັນ ຮ່ວມກັບຈັດງານຕະຫຼາດນັດ ສະແດງສິນຄ້າຫັດຖະກຳ ຢູ່ຕະຫຼາດແລງເກົ່າ
- ໂຄສະນາພະລິດຕະພັນສິນຄ້າ ທີ່ເປັນສິໂມລາຍມີອັນປານິດຂອງປະຊາຊົນຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງບັນດາເຜົ່າ ທີ່ເປັນມໍລະດົກອັນ ລ້ຳຄ່າຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.
- ປຸກລະດົມບັນດາຫົວໜ່ວຍທຸລະກິດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາສິນຄ້າທີ່ເປັນເອກະລັກພື້ນເມືອງຂອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເຂົ້າໃນງານຕະຫຼາດນັດ.
- ເຊີນບັນດາແຂກພາກເໜືອ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມງານວາງສະແດງສິນຄ້າຫັດຖະກຳ ແລະ ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.
- ຈັດງານກວດອາຫານລາວຫຼວງພະບາງ.
- ຈັດງານອາພອນເພດຊິງລາວ ແລະ ສະແດງສິລະປະວັນນະຄະດີ.
- ນຳພາແຂກທ່ອງທ່ຽວພາຍໃນຕົວເມືອງ ແລະ ເຂດອອ້ມຮອບຕົວເມືອງ.

VI. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ຂະບວນການ, ກິລາ, ແຕ້ມຮູບ ຈັດຄຳຖາມ-ຕອບ.

- 1. ທ່ານ ເອີງ ລໍສະຫວັນ ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສຶກສາ ແລະ ກິລາແຂວງ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
- 2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ດວງດອກໄມ ພະຂະຊຸມ ອຳນວຍການໂຮງຮຽນວິທະຍາໄລກົດໝາຍ ເປັນຮອງ
- 3. ທ່ານ ຊາຍສະຫວັນ ຈັນມານິດ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາແຂວງ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 4. ທ່ານ ບົວເຄນ ອານຸລັກ ອຳນວຍການໂຮງຮຽນວິຈິດສິນ ເປັນຄະນະ
- 5. ທ່ານ ອຳນວຍການມັດທະຍົມສົມບູນ ໃນເທດສະບານເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

ຈັດວາງສະແດງເທດສະການ ແຂ່ງຂັນປະກວດຮູບແຕ້ມ ແລະ ຖາມ-ຕອບ ກ່ຽວກັບຄຸນຄ່າອັນໂດດເດັ່ນຂອງຕົວເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ.

- ຈັດການແຂ່ງຂັນກິລາປະເພດຕ່າງໆ.
- ຈັດກ້ອນກຳລັງນັກຮຽນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການແຫ່.

VII. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ພິທີທາງສາດສະໜາ.

1. ທ່ານ ຄຳຫຼ້າ ທະສິນິພອນ	ປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ບຸນມາ ຖາວອນສັກ	ຮອງປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ດວງຈັນ ພັນທະວົງ	ປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດເມືອງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ຄຳຕັນ	ນາຍບ້ານຊຽງທອງ ພ້ອມຄະນະ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ນາງ ອຳໄພ ບົວລະພັນ	ນາຍບ້ານວັດແສນ ພ້ອມຄະນະ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຈັດສະຖານທີ່ໃສ່ບາດຢູ່ໜ້າວັດແສນ, ເຮັດເຂົ້າຕົ້ມ, ຊື້ເຂົ້າໜົມໃສ່ບາດໃຫ້ການນຳ ແລະ ແຂກຕ່າງປະເທດ, ຈັດພະມາໃສ່ບາດໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມ.
- ຮັບຜິດຊອບພິທີສຸດ ໃບຍິ່ງຢືນການເປັນມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຢູ່ວັດຊຽງທອງ (ຕອນແລງ).
- ເວລາແຮ່ກ້ອນກຳລັງໄປຮອດວັດໃດ ໃຫ້ວັດນັ້ນຕົກອງ ເພື່ອສິ່ງເສີມຮິດຄອງພຸດທະສາສະໜາ.

VIII. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ປ້ອງກັນຊາດ ປ້ອງກັນຄວາມສະຫງົບ.

1. ທ່ານ ພິ.ຈ. ບຸນຈັນ ວິໄລຈິດ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການທະຫານແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ.
2. ທ່ານ ພ້ອ. ສິມຈັນ ແກ້ວຈັນດາ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ພັທ. ຄຸນແກ້ວ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກຊ ເມືອງ ຫຼຸບ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ພັທ. ມິ່ງຮັກ ທຳມະລັງສີ	ຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ເມືອງ ຫຼຸບ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມສະຫງົບ, ຄວາມເປັນລະບຽບຮຽບຮ້ອຍ ທົ່ວສັງຄົມ ໃຫ້ແກ່ພິທີການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ.
- ຈັດກອງກຳລັງປ້ອງກັນ ທັງພາຍໃນຕົວເມືອງ, ເຂດຍຸດທະສາດ ແລະ ງານພິທີການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງງານ.

IX. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ຈັດສັນຄວາມເປັນລະບຽບຮຽບຮ້ອຍຕົວເມືອງ.

1. ທ່ານ ຝາສະນັນ ທຳມະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ ສຸກສະຫວັດ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ພັທ. ບຸນສະຫວັດ ສິມພະໄຊ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈາລະຈອນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ບຸນເພັງ ຈິດຕະພອນ	ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງເມືອງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຈັດສັນສາຍຂົນສົ່ງ ພາຍໃນຕົວເມືອງ.
- ຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມເປັນລະບຽບຮຽບຮ້ອຍ ໃນການຈອດລົດ ແລະ ແລ່ນລົດຂົນສົ່ງການບໍລິການຮັບແຂກ.
- ກຳກັບລົດເປີດທາງໃຫ້ແຂກການນຳ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມພິທີ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ນັບແຕ່ມີເປີດຮອດມີປິດ.

X. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ດ້ານວຽກງານຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບ.

1. ທ່ານ ອຳພອນ ພະລາມມິໄຊ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ບຸນທຽມ ສີພາດາ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ນາງ ຄຳພູ ຈັນທະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການສາທາລະນະສຸກເມືອງ ຫຼຸບ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຕິດຕາມຜູ້ແທນຂັ້ນສູງ ໃນໄລຍະດຳເນີນພິທີສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ນັບແຕ່ມີເປີດຮອດມີປິດ.
- ຮັບໃຊ້ຊຸມຊົນ ໃນງານຊຸມນຸມມິດຕິງ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ໃນເວລາສຸກເສີນ.

ຫ້ອງການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຕະຫຼົບ ເຈົ້າຝາງຸ່ມ, ໂທ: (071) 21200-1, 900015, (071) 212407  
BUREAU DE LA ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE de LUANGPRABANG SNP 02.11.2015

- ກວດກາຄວາມສະອາດໃນຕົວເມືອງ.
- ຂຶ້ນແຜນເພື່ອຂໍ້ງົບປະມານຮັບໃຊ້ວຽກງານປ້ອງກັນສຸຂະພາບຂອງປະຊາຊົນ.

XI. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ວຽກງານເສດຖະກິດ, ລະດົມທຶນຈາກພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆ.

1. ທ່ານ ສິມນິດ ຄົມທະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການເງິນແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສິລິພອນ ສຸພັນທອງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ນາງ ບົວຈິນ ຈັນທະພອນ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການເງິນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ ຄຸດທ້າວ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ຄຳຄ່ອງ ມະນີຄຳ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ນາງ ມະນີລັດ ທອງສາ	ພະແນກການເງິນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
7. ທ່ານ ນາງ ມິ່ງຂວັນ ສີສຸພັນ	ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
8. ທ່ານ ນາງ ຈິນຖາວອນ ຮຸ່ງດວງຈິນ	ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ຂຶ້ນແຜນງົບປະມານລາຍຈ່າຍທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຮັບໃຊ້ການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງມໍລະດົກ ນັບແຕ່ມີເປີດຮອດມີປິດ.
- ປຸກລະດົມແຫຼ່ງທຶນ ເພື່ອຮັບໃຊ້ແກ່ພິທີສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ນຳບັນດາຫົວໜ່ວຍທຸລະກິດ, ບັນດາໂຮງແຮມ, ເຮືອນພັກ, ຮ້ານອາຫານຕ່າງໆ ແລະ ບັນດາບໍລິສັດກໍ່ສ້າງ.
- ສັງລວມງົບປະມານ ທີ່ຈະນຳໃຊ້ປະກອບເຂົ້າໃນງານທັງໝົດ.
- ກວດກາ ສະຫຼຸບ, ລາຍຮັບ-ລາຍຈ່າຍ ຂອງວຽກງານການຈັດງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ ທັງໝົດ.
- ລາຍງານງົບປະມານທັງໝົດ ໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການ ຮັບຜິດຊອບ ຮັບຊາບ.

XII. ອະນຸກຳມະການ ວຽກງານການຍ້ອງຍໍ.

1. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ດວງປະສິດ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
2. ທ່ານ ພຸມີ ຍິດສະນີ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຄະນະຈັດຕັ້ງແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ບຸນທັນ ສີສຸພັນ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ຄຳຕັນ ສິມພັນວິໄລ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພາຍໃນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ບຸນຄົງ ຄຸດທ້າວ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ອັນດາ ຢາງແສນໄຊ	ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

ສິດໜ້າທີ່:

- ເກັບກຳຜົນງານ ການປະກອບສ່ວນຂອງແຕ່ລະກົມກອງ, ພາກສ່ວນ, ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ມີຜົນງານໃນການປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ງານສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ.
- ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຫຼຽນຕ່າງໆ, ໃບຍ້ອງຍໍຜົນງານກົມກອງລວມໝູ່, ບຸກຄົນ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ມີຜົນງານປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນວຽກງານຂອງມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ.

ມາດຕາ 02. ທຸກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົບຮຸ້ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 03. ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ໃຊ້ປ່ຽນແທນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເລກທີ 375/ຈຂ.ຫຼບ, ລົງວັນທີ 10/07/2014 ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກ

ສິດ ນັບແຕ່ວັນທີ່ລົງລາຍເຊັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ໂຊ່ນ ແກ່ນ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ



ດຣ. ບົວຄົງ ນາມມະວົງ

+ ບ່ອນສຳ:

- ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ 01 ສະບັບ
- ທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ (ທ່ານລະ) 01 ສະບັບ
- ສຳເນົາ 01 ສະບັບ



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Governor of Luang Prabang province

No. 628 /G.LP  
date 13 November 2015

### DECREE

#### **On Appointment of Subcommittees Responsible for Activities Related to Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage Nomination (9/12/1995 - 9/12/2015)**

- 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 SENSAVAT – 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. Vanhpheng 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.



- 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.**

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 cleanness 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

- 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 SISOUPHANH – 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 YANGSENXY – Luang Prabang World Heritage Office as member

### **Responsibilities:**

- Collect the achievements of departments, sectors and individuals contributed in preservation and celebration of 20<sup>th</sup> 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



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ



ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 407 /ຈຂ.ຫຼບ  
ລົງວັນທີ 31 ກໍລະກົດ (07) 2015

### ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງອານຸກຳມະການເພີ່ມ  
ເພື່ອຮັບຜິດຊອບແຕ່ລະຂະບວນການສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ  
ເປັນເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ, ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (09/12/1995 ຫາ 09/12/2015)

- ອີງຕາມ: ຫ້າງສີສະເໜີຂອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 51/ມ.ຫຼບ, ລົງວັນທີ 21/07/2015.

### ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 01. ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງອານຸກຳມະການເພີ່ມ ເພື່ອຮັບຜິດຊອບແຕ່ລະຂະບວນການ ເພື່ອສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນ  
ເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (09/12/1995 ຫາ 09/12/2015), ເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີລາຍຊື່ດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

⊙ ອານຸກຳມະການຂັ້ນແຂວງ

1. ຂະບວນການນຳພັກ-ລັດ, ພາມມະນາຈານ, ເຖົ້າແກ່, ແນວໂຮມນຸ່ງຜ້າຕ່ຽວ, ເລື້ອຄຳປິດ ຫຼື ເສືອຂາວ.  
- ທ່ານ ຄຳຫຼ້າ ທະສິນິພອນ, ທ່ານ ດວງຈັນພັນທະວົງ, ແນວໂຮມບ້ານແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ໃນເທດສະບານ.
2. ຂະບວນຊາວໜຸ່ມ-ເຢົາວະຊົນ 200 ຄົນ ຖືທຸງທົວ ທ່ານ ອຸ່ນຄຳ ສຸວັນນະພັນ (ຊາວໜຸ່ມແຂວງ)
3. ຂະບວນປ້າຍມໍລະດົກໂລກ ທ່ານ ບຸນຍັງ ພິງພິຈິດ (ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກ)
4. ຂະບວນຍອດນິຍົມແຫ່ງການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ຂະບວນປ້າຍທ່ອງທ່ຽວຕາດກວາງຊີ  
- ທ່ານ ສຸລິທິບ ໜໍ່ຄຸນຜົນ (ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ)
5. ຂະບວນແຫ່ປ້າຍສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມອາຊຽນ ທ່ານ ຈັນທະວົງ (ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຊສ ແຂວງ)
6. ຂະບວນກ້ອນກຳລັງ ນັກຮຽນ-ນັກສຶກສາ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ເອີງ ລໍສະຫວັນ (ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາແຂວງ)
7. ຂະບວນປ້າຍເມືອງປອດຄວັນຢາສຸບ ທ່ານ ອຳພອນ ພະລາມມິໄຊ (ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງ)
8. ຂະບວນພ້ອມນາງແກ້ວ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ຄຳພາສິດ, ຄະນະໂຮງລະຄອນ
9. ຂະບວນແຫ່ບາວລາວ-ສາວເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ 200 ຄົນ ວິທະຍາໄລຄູຫຼວງພະບາງ, ທ່ານສິມລວຍ
10. ຂະບວນອຸດສາຫະກຳ-ຫັດຖະກຳຕີເງິນ-ຄຳ, ຖ້ຳແສ່ວ, ຈັກສານ ແລະ ຕຳແຜ່ນ 200 ຄົນ.  
- ສະມາຄົມຫັດຖະກຳ, ທ່ານ ສິມພິງ ປຣະຕິຈິດ (ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າແຂວງ)

⊙ ອານຸກຳມະການ ບັນດາເມືອງອ້ອມຂ້າງ

1. ຂະບວນຮູບຈຳລອງຖ້ຳຕິ່ງ ເມືອງປາກອູ ທ່ານ ສິງຕັນ ໄຊລືຊິ່ງ ເຈົ້າເມືອງປາກອູ

ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງຂອງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຖະໜົນ ເຈົ້າພິຈາວຸ້ມ, ໂທ: (071) 21200-1, 900015, (071) 212407  
BUREAU DE LA ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE de LUANGPRABANG. SNP 28.07.2015

- 2. ຂະບວນເມືອງຈອມເພັດ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ຈັນ ວັນນະສີ ເຈົ້າເມືອງຈອມເພັດ
- 3. ຂະບວນເມືອງຊຽງເງິນ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ສິມພອນ ສີອຸດົມພັນ ເຈົ້າເມືອງຊຽງເງິນ
- ໑ ອານຸກຳມະການ ເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ
  - 1. ຂະບວນພາບາສີ ບ້ານໂພນແພງ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ຄຳພັນ ພິມມະລັດ
  - 2. ຂະບວນປູ່ເຍີ-ຍ່າເຍີ ບ້ານອາຮາມ ທ່ານ ນາງ ຄຳພູ ຈັນທະວົງ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 3. ຂະບວນພະສິງສຳມະເນນ 200 ອົງ ອຸ້ມພະພຸດທະຮູບ, ຕຶກອງຫຼວງ, ຕີຄ້ອງ, ຕີບແຊງ, ແຫ່ໄປຊີ້ວັດໃດ ໃຫ້ຕຶກອງຫຼວງ ຮັບ.
    - ທ່ານ ບຸນມິ ວິໄລວົງ, ທ່ານ ດວງຈັນ ພັນທະວົງ ແລະ ທ່ານ ຈອມຈິນດາ.
  - 4. ຂະບວນເຜົ່າກິ່ມມຸ ບ້ານຫຼັກ 8, ບ້ານຫຼັກ 10, 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ຫຸມແພງ ຕະວະຄຳມະນີ, ນາຍບ້ານ 02 ບ້ານ
  - 5. ຂະບວນເຜົ່າມົ້ງ ບ້ານຂົວທ້າ, ບ້ານນາສຳພັນ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ວິເສີ ເຊຍໄມ, ນາຍບ້ານ 02 ບ້ານ
  - 6. ຂະບວນໄທດຳ ບ້ານນາວຽງຄຳ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ສຸພານຸສິດ ອາລຸນ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 7. ຂະບວນຄາບໄຫ ບ້ານຜາສຸກ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ແສງພຸທອນ ສີພັນທອງ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 8. ຂະບວນເຮືອງຊວ່ງ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ວັນນະພອນ ພູມິ
  - 9. ຂະບວນເຮືອໄຟ ບ້ານປ່າຂາມ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ອ່ອນຈັນສະໜອນ ນິນທະພອນ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 10. ຂະບວນອີ່ປ່ອກ ບ້ານຊຽງທອງ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ດົງວັນດີ ມິດທິຍາພອນ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 11. ຂະບວນພ້ອນມວຍລາຍລາວ, ຕຶກອງຂັນ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ພານຸ ວິລະຈິດ
  - 12. ຂະບວນແຮ່ຊ້າງ 20 ເຊືອກ ທ່ານ ສຸກັນ ບຸນຍົງ
  - 13. ຂະບວນຜາສາດເຜິ້ງ ບ້ານຜາມິມ 200 ຄົນ ທ່ານ ແສງທອງ ໂພທິບຸບຜາ, ນາຍບ້ານ
  - 14. ຂະບວນເປົ່າຫອຍສັງ, ຕີລະຄັງ 30 ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ນາງ ຫຼວງຄຳຕາ, ທ່ານ ແອມ້ອຍ

- ໑ ອານຸກຳມະການ ຮັບຜິດຊອບຈັດຂະບວນການ
  - 1. ທ່ານ ບຸນລຽງ ແກ້ວມະນີ ປະທານກວດກາລັດເມືອງ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ
  - 2. ທ່ານ ເດດ ມະນີວິງ ຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ເມືອງ ເປັນຮອງ
  - 3. ທ່ານ ພູເງິນ ຊາມິນຕີ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການພາຍໃນເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 4. ທ່ານ ຊານຸດ ມະນີຜິນ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 5. ທ່ານ ນາງ ບິວພັນ ສຸວັນນະພັກດີ ປະທານສະຫະພັນແມ່ຍິງເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 6. ທ່ານ ນາງ ວິໄລພອນ ທະໜອມສັກ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 7. ທ່ານ ຄຳປະສິງ ດິດຍະວົງ ຫົວໜ້າອົງການໄອຍະການ ເຂດ 01 ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 8. ທ່ານ ທອງວັນ ສີສຸພັນ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 9. ທ່ານ ທອງດີ ພິມມະຈັນ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ ຊຸສ ເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ
  - 10. ທ່ານ ວິໄລທອງ ມະນີວອນ ເລຂາຊາວຫຸ່ມເມືອງ ເປັນຄະນະ

ມາດຕາ 02. ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜິດຕິ.  
 ມາດຕາ 03. ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ວັນທີ່ລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

໓ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ



ສາຍສະໝອນ ຄົມທະວົງ

- + ບ່ອນສົ່ງ:
- ເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ 01 ສະບັບ
- ທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ (ທ່ານລະ) 01 ສະບັບ
- ສຳເນົາ 01 ສະບັບ



Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Governor of Luang Prabang province

No. 407 /G.LP  
Date 31 July 2015

**DECREE**

**On Appointment of Additional Subcommittees Responsible for each Section of Parade for  
Celebration 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. Douangchanh PHANHTHAVONG, Lao Front for National Construction of each village in the municipality.
2. Section of 200 youths-pioneers holding colored flags – Mr. Ounkham SOUVANNA-PHANH (Lao People's Revolutionary Youth of Luang Prabang province)
3. Section of World Heritage emblem – Mr. Bounhang 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. Samlouy, 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 Chompheth district
3. Section of 200 people of XiengNgeun district – Mr. Somphone SIOUDOMPHANH 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 NINTHAPHONE, 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 PHOTHI-BOUPPHA, 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. Phoungoun 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





ຕາຕະລາງການເຄື່ອນໄຫວໃນພິທີສະເຫຼີມສະຫຼອງ  
ຫຼວງພະບາງເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຄົບຮອບ 20 ປີ (1995-2015)

Program for Celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang  
World Heritage site (1995-2015)

20

*Years 1995-2015*  
LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE



Available in



ລາວ | Français | English

## Program for Celebration of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site (1995-2015)



Time	Date				
	5th Dec 2015	6th Dec 2015	7th Dec 2015	8th Dec 2015	9th Dec 2015
Morning	Opening Market Fairs of Handicraft, Photo Exhibition and Artistic Performance.	Arrival of delegations	Official Opening Conference by H.E Vice Prime Minister as Chairman of Conference	Conference under topic "Development of Tourism Economy intertwined with Heritage Preservation"	Baci ceremony for elephants (That Luang Ground)
			World Heritage city tour for delegation		Participation in Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site
			LUNCH TIME		
Afternoon		Arrival of delegations	Conference under topic "Sustainable Preservation and Conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Value"	Continue to conference and closing ceremony	
Evening	Artistic performance	Artistic performance	Artistic performance	Dinner party and Artistic performance	Closing Market Fairs of handicraft, Photo Exhibition Artistic performance

### Agenda of Conference, 7th December 2015

No.	Time	Items	Sector	Venue
<b>Morning</b>		Opening Conference under topic: "Preservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage Forum"		
1	07:30-08:00	Register	Organizer	Villa Santi Resort (Nadeau Village)
2	08:00-08:15	Remark on purpose of conference		
3	08:15-08:35	Welcome delegation	Governor of Luang Prabang province	
4	08:35-08:55	Official opening conference and remark	H.E Vice Prime Minister	

5	08:55-09:05	Remark of UNESCO -Video from UNESCO	(Mme. Anne LEMAISTRE UNESCO Phnomphenh, Cambodia -Mr.BANDARIN	Villa Santi Resort (Nadeauy Village)
6	09:05-09:15	Remark of President of French-Lao Friendship Association	Mme. Catherine TASCA	
7	09:15-09:30	Coffee break		
8	09:30-12:00	World Heritage city tour for delegations	Organizer	Detail attached(p.15)
9	12:00-13:30	Lunch		
<b>Afternoon</b>		Conference under topic "Sustainable Preservation and Conservation of Lu- ang Prabang World Heritage Value"	Department of Urban Plan, Ministry of Public Works as Chairman of conference	
1	13:30-14:00	Register		
2	14:00-14:15	Remark of Luang Prabang World Heritage office	Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office	Villa Santi Resort (Nadeauy Village)
3	14:15-14:30	Remark of Vatphu Champasack World Heritage office	Director of Vatphu World Heritage Office	
4	14:30-14:45	Remark of Mr. DAUGE Yves	Mr. DAUGE Yves	
5	14:45-15:00	Remark of AFD	Mr. Pascal PACAUT, AFD	
6	15:00-15:15	Remark of APSARA Conservation Centre	Director of Heritage Conser- vation CenterAPSARA,King- dom of Combodia	
7	15:15-15:30	IT applications for conservation of Luang Prabang World Heritage site	Prof. Yume YAMAGUCHI, Prof. Jun-Ichi TAKADA (Tokyo Tech)	
8	15:30-15:45	Coffee break	Organizer	
9	15:45-16:30	Remark of delegations	Chairman of conference	
<b>Evening</b>				
1	17:30-19:00	Drinks and snacks, example of remarkable architectural heritage with contemporary arts	Serai Hotel	Serai Hotel (former Phousi Hotel)
2	19:00-21:00	Traditional Artistic Performance	Phalak-Phalam theater	National Museum
3	21:00:	Leisure time		

### Agenda of Conference, 8th December 2015

No.	Time	Items	Sector	Venue	
<b>Morning</b>		Conference under topic "Development of Tourism Economy intertwined with Heritage Conservation"	Department of Tourism Development, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism as Chairman of conference	Villa Santi Resort (Nadeauy Village)	
1	07:30-08:00	Register	Organizer		
2	08:00-08:15	Remark of Luang Prabang provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DICT)	Director of DICT		
3	08:15-08:30	Remark of Mrs. Minja YANG	Mrs. Minja YANG		
4	08:30-08:45	Remark of Hue Heritage Conservation Center, Vietnam	Director of Hue Heritage Conservation Center		
5	08:45-09:00	Remark of Lijiang Heritage Conservation Center, China	Director of Lijiang Heritage Conservation Center		
6	09:00-10:30	Remark of delegations	Chairman of conference		
7	10:30-10:45	Coffee break.	Organizer		
8	10:45-12:00	Remark of delegations	Chairman of conference		
9	12:00-13:30	Lunch			
<b>Afternoon</b>					
1	13:30-14:00	Register	Organizer		
2	14:00-14:15	Remark of Department of Tourism Development, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism (MICT)	Department of Tourism Development, MICT		
3	14:15-14:30	Remark of Department of Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works	Department of Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works		
4	14:30-15:30	Remark of delegations	Chairman of conference		
5	15:30-16:00	Remark of Thanks			
<b>Evening</b>					
1	18:00-21:00	The Gala dinner and traditional artistic performance	Organizer		Conference Hall of LuangPrabang Province
2	21:00	Leisure Time			

Program for Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site Date 9th December 2015				
No.	Time	Items	Sector	Venue
<b>Morning</b>				
1	06:00-07:30	Gathering people	Organizer	In front of National Museum (Former Luang Prabang Royal Palace)
2	07:30-8:00	Arrival of High ranking readers		
3	08:00-08:05	Salute the Lao Flag		
4	08:05-08:20	Remark on purpose		
5	08:20-08:45	Report on Perparation of Celebration Ceremony of 20th Anniversary Luang Prabang World Heritage site	President of local committee for world heritage, Head of provincial committee	
6	08:45-08:55	Official opening ceremony	Vice Prime Minister	
7	08:55-09:05	Beating Gong for 9 times - Cutting ribbon	President of Lao PDR	
8	09:05-9:20	Medal decoration to Luangprabang District Title" Medal of National Outstanding Development"	Department of Home Affair	
9	9:30-12:00	People and elephant Procession	Luang Prabang district	
<b>Evening</b>				
1	18:00-21:00	Closing Market Fairs of handicraft, Photo Exhibition Artistic performance		Night market
2	21:00-21:30	Fireworks		Pakhan

(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: [dpl.lpb.heritage@gmail.com](mailto:dpl.lpb.heritage@gmail.com)

## World Heritage City Tour Program For conference's participants, dated 7th December 2015

No.	Time	Items	Sector	Venue
<b>Morning</b>				
1	09:35-09:55	From Conference hall of Santi resort passing by Pasathipatai secondary school-Visoun temple and then along road on Namkhan riverbank (Map attached)	Organizer	Get in cars at Santi resort
2	09:55-10:15	Visit Luang Prabang World Heritage Office		
3	10:15-10:30	Visit Xiengthong temple		
4	10:30-11:00	Visit Khili temple, footpaths, Luang Prabang-primary school		
5	11:00-11:30	Visit Lao Traditional house (xiengmouan house)		
6	11:30-11:50	Visit of restoration of footpaths and underground cables		Get back to the cars at Mai temple
7	11:50-13:30	Lunch		
8	13:30	Start the conference		Villa Santi Resort (Na-deaury Village)

ແຜນທີ່ ທ່ຽວຊົມຕົວເມືອງ | Map of City Tour



PHOTOS OF CELEBRATION  
20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

20   
*Years 1995-2015*  
LUANG PRABANG  
WORLD HERITAGE



CELEBRATION OF 20<sup>TH</sup> 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.



2.



4.



3.

1. Photo of high ranking government leaders at the celebration
2. Opening speech by Dr. Phankham 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**



Chairmen of forum



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



3.



4.



1.



5.



2.



6.

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



Mr. Doo Won Cho, Namhansanseong World Heritage Centre



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



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



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



Atmosphere at Conference



Participants at the conference



Staffs of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

**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



Signing ceremony



Luang Prabang Mayor and Mayor of Chinon, France



Honor guests at the signing ceremony

**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 interesting 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



Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

## QUIZ SHOW ABOUT LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE FOR STUDENTS IN THE OCCASION OF LUANG PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE CELEBRATION



Participation of students at the quiz show



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

**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



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

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<sup>TH</sup> 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. Phankham 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. Phankham VIPHAVANH - Vice Prime Minister awarded medal and praise to Mr. Saveuy SILAVANH - Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

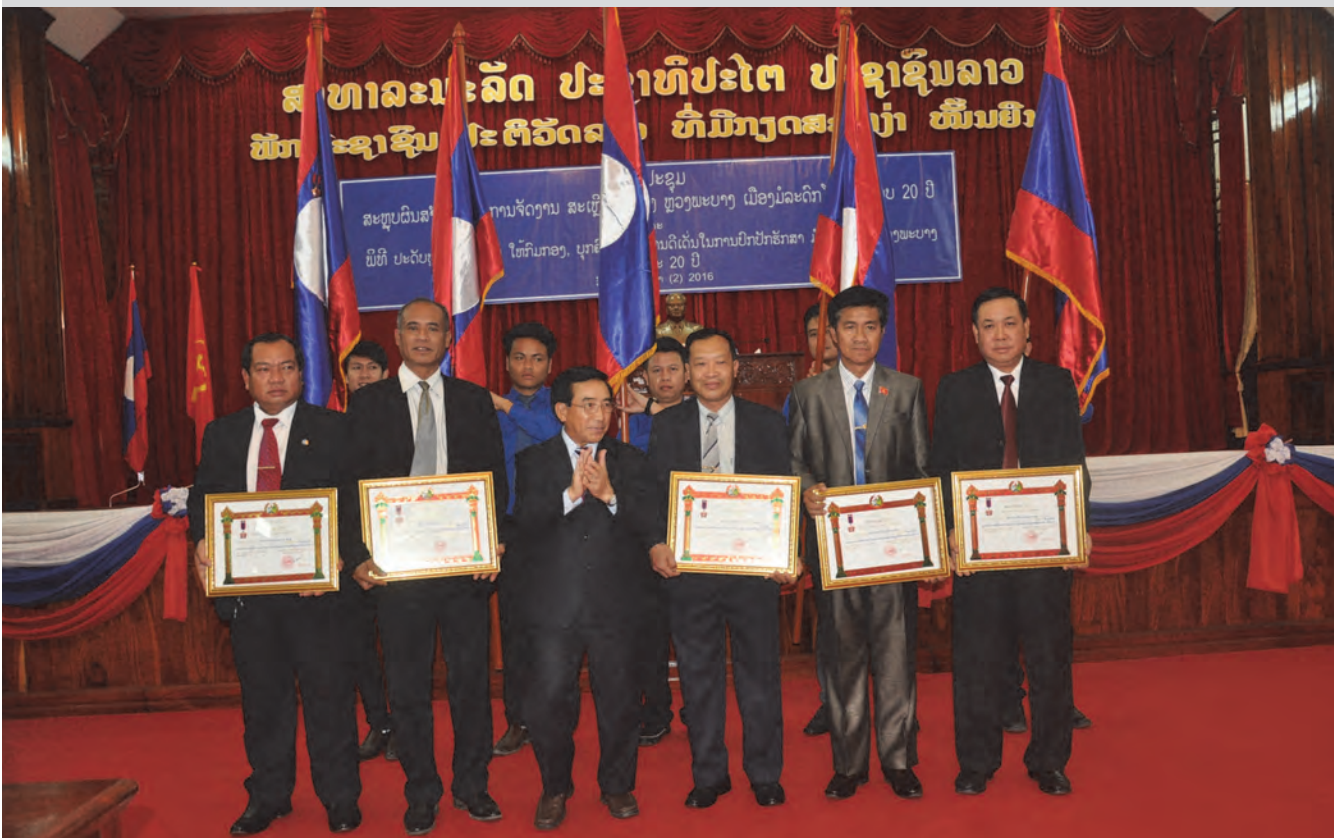


Dr. Phankham VIPHAVANH - Vice Prime Minister awarded medal and praise to Mr. Bounkhong KHOUTTHAO-Deputy Director of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

Dr. PHANKHAM 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



Leaders of Luang Prabang province and Luang Prabang World Heritage Office



Luang Prabang district, Chomphet district, Department of Information Culture and Tourism, Department of Public Works and Transports



Local Committee for World Heritage



Technical staffs of the Departments and Offices in Luang Prabang province



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

Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Luang Prabang World Heritage Office

P.O. Box 993, Luang Prabang, Lao P.D.R

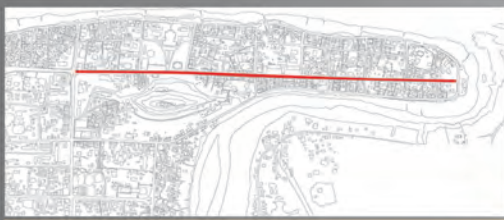
Telephone : (856 71) 212 912 / Fax : (856 71) 252 250

E-mail : [dpl.lpb.heritage@gmail.com](mailto:dpl.lpb.heritage@gmail.com)

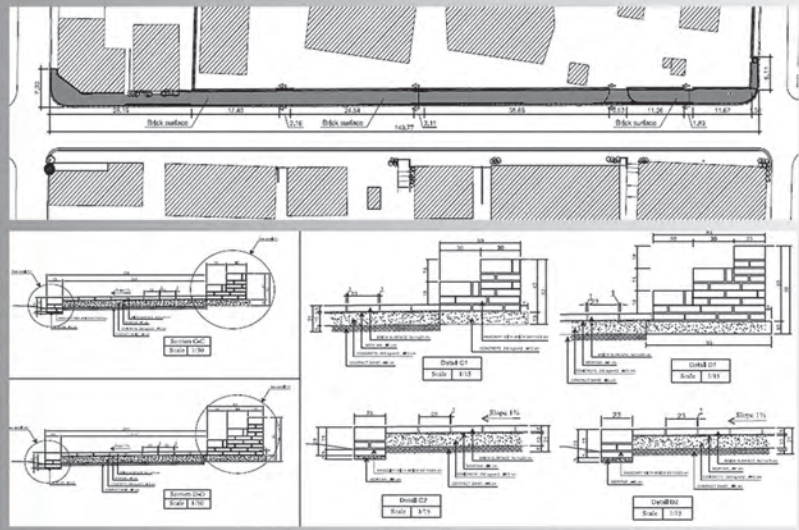
**ACTIVITIES FOR 20 YEARS IN PRESERVATION OF LUANG  
PRABANG WORLD HERITAGE  
9 DECEMBER 1995 - 9 DECEMBER 2015**



# 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;

# RESTORATION PROJECT OF INVENTORIED REMARKABLE BUILDINGS IN LUANG PRABANG WORL 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 Pafang temple, inventory building No.503



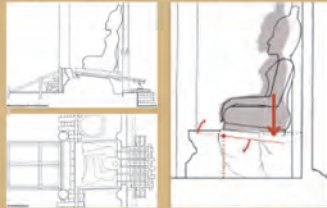
Situation before restoration



Before restoration After restoration

Restoration project of Pafang temple was one demonstrative project among restoration projects of religious buildings listed in Luang Prabang World Heritage inventory. Method of restoration respected conservation principle. The restoration works of the temple consisted of:

- ☒ Replacement of roof materials, making new roof ridge covering and fascia boards, making Naga head top roof identical to the old one and installation.
- ☒ Restoration of roof structure, change of some deteriorated parts of structure and repair of some unusable roof structure for better strengthening roof structure.
- ☒ Restoration of some deteriorated points of temple walls.
- ☒ Rehabilitation of patterns in some lost parts.
- ☒ Painting roof structure and walls of building.
- ☒ Reinforcement of temple foundation and retaining walls.
- ☒ Amelioration of court around temple, construction of stairs and footpath within the temple.
- ☒ Construction of retaining walls and temple walls.



Improvement and Reinforcement of Buddha Seat.



Situation under Restoration

## Restoration project of inventory building No.26 in Pakham village

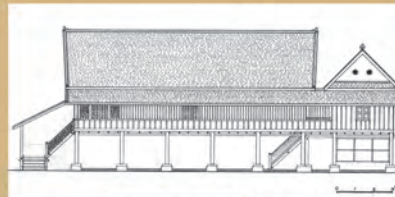


Situation before restoration



Picture after restoration

Restoration project of wooden building of inventory No.26 was demonstrative project that respected a conservation principle. The restoration works consisted of: replacement of roof materials, making new roof ridge covering and fascia boards, repair of wooden roof structure with change of some decayed parts of roof structure, restoration of walls, floor, stairs and fence around the building.



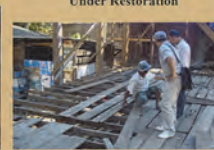
Drawing of Front of Building



Enlargement of Wooden Structure



Under Restoration



Joining of wood

## Restoration Project of Inventory Building No.322.



Picture in 1920

Restoration project of River House was one included in Luang Prabang Urban Management and Development Project (PADUL) funded by French Government through French Development Agency (AFD). The works consisted of: replacement of roof materials, repair of roof structure, change of some parts of decayed structure and reinforcement of roof structure, making new roof ridge covering and fascia boards together with making and installation of Naga Head top roof, repair of ceiling, repair of floors, reinforcement of building foundation, amelioration of first floor and improvement of court in front of building.



Picture in 2004



After Restoration



Under restoration



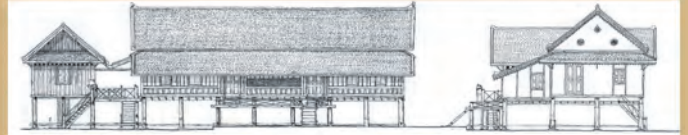
## Restoration Project of Xiengmouane Wooden House in inventory No.119.



Before Restoration



After Restoration



Under restoration

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

The works consisted of:

- ☒ Replacement of roof materials.
- ☒ Repair of whole building structure, change of some decayed parts of structure and reinforcement of roof structure.
- ☒ Installation of roof ridge covering and fascia boards.
- ☒ Repair of ceiling.
- ☒ Repair of floors.
- ☒ Joining post, reinforcement of building foundation.
- ☒ Construction of veranda and kitchen perpendicular to building.
- ☒ Reinforcement of floor structure for better bearableness.
- ☒ Amelioration of court and footpath 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



# 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 Chinon, 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 National Defense – Security Sector.



### Public Awareness Campaign for Heads of Villages and its Villagers.



### Public Awareness Campaign for Educational Institution.

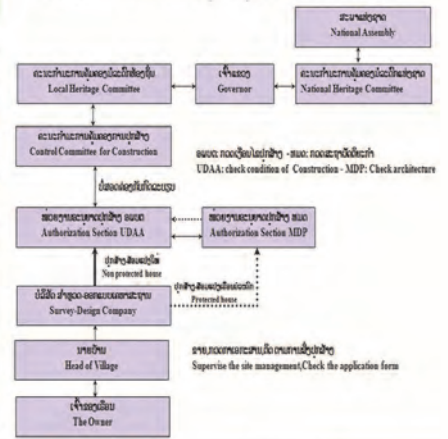


# MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPARATION WORKS

## The Authorization form for construction



## Step of authorization for the construction



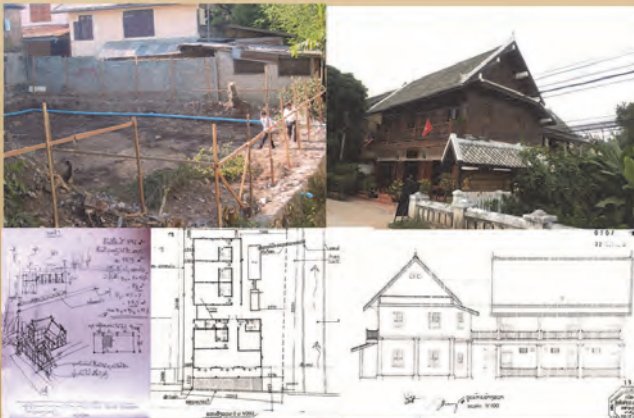
### 1. Advices for applicants requesting for construction-reparation permit.



### 2. Site supervision and ascertainment of documents for construction-reparation permit.



### 3. Supervision of layout.



### 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.

Information Center of Luang Prabang World Heritage Office in 2009.

Heuanchanh Information Center built in 4/07/2006.

Website: [www.luangprabang-heritage.org](http://www.luangprabang-heritage.org)



Website created year 2013  
Created by:  
CMS (Content Management System )  
Visitor number: 92953 people in year 2017  
Available in 3 languages: Lao,english and france

## 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



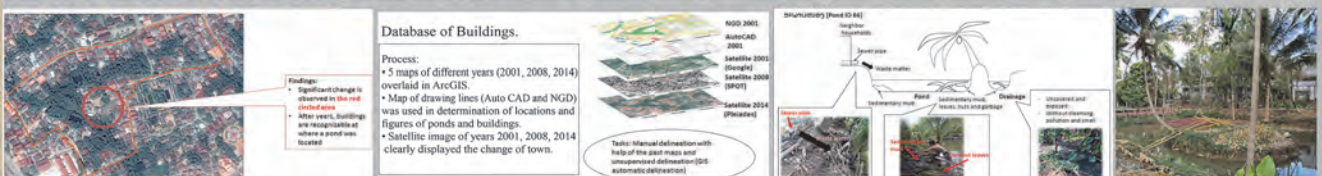
## 360° Virtual Panorama of Temples and Buildings



## Mobile Learning



## Using GIS in Preservation of Wetlands









# PARTICIPATION IN WORLD HERITAGE PRESERVATION



- 1. Restoration of Sanctuary of Khili Temple
- 2. Restoration of Lao Style House
- 3. Restoration of Colonial Building
- 4. Amelioration of Ponds and Wetlands

## 1. Restoration of Khili Temple



Project for restoration of Khili temple was one of demonstrative projects for restoration of inventory buildings of Luang Prabang World Heritage; the methodology of restoration respects conservation principle; the works included as below:

- Replacement of roof materials.
- Restoration of roof structure, change and repair of some decayed parts of structure and reinforcement of roof structure.
- Making roof ridge covering and fascia boards; making and installing Naga head top roof.
- Restoration of some deteriorated parts of sanctuary walls.
- Rehabilitation of some lost patterns.
- Painting roof structure and building's walls.

Before 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' 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.

# RESTORATION OF XIENGTHONG TEMPLE



## ☒ Restoration of Temple



## ☒ Restoration of Royal Chariot



## ☒ Restoration of Dwelling



## ☒ Restoration of Chapel



## Restoration of Stupa



## Restoration of wall, Yard and Grow grass



# PICTURES COMPARISON THE PAST AND PRESENT



Location Map



In the Past



Present



In the Past



Present



In the Past



Present



In the Past



Present



5

In the Past



Present



6

In the Past



Present



7

In the Past



Present

# SOLUTIONS OF ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION



site supervision on illegal construction



## ① Construction of Dwelling of VatNong Temple



illegal work



Design approval



Demolition for improvement



After improvement

## ② Incorrect Painting of Building



Before illegal Work



illegal Work



improvement



After improvement

## ③ Demolition of construction encroaching public space footpath



illegal work



Demolition



improvement



After improvement

## ④ Backfilling of Pond Inventory No.32



Before illegal Work



Demolition



Excavation



After improvement

## ⑤ Construction inside Natural Zone (NamKhan River Banks)



illegal work



illegal work



Demolition of construction



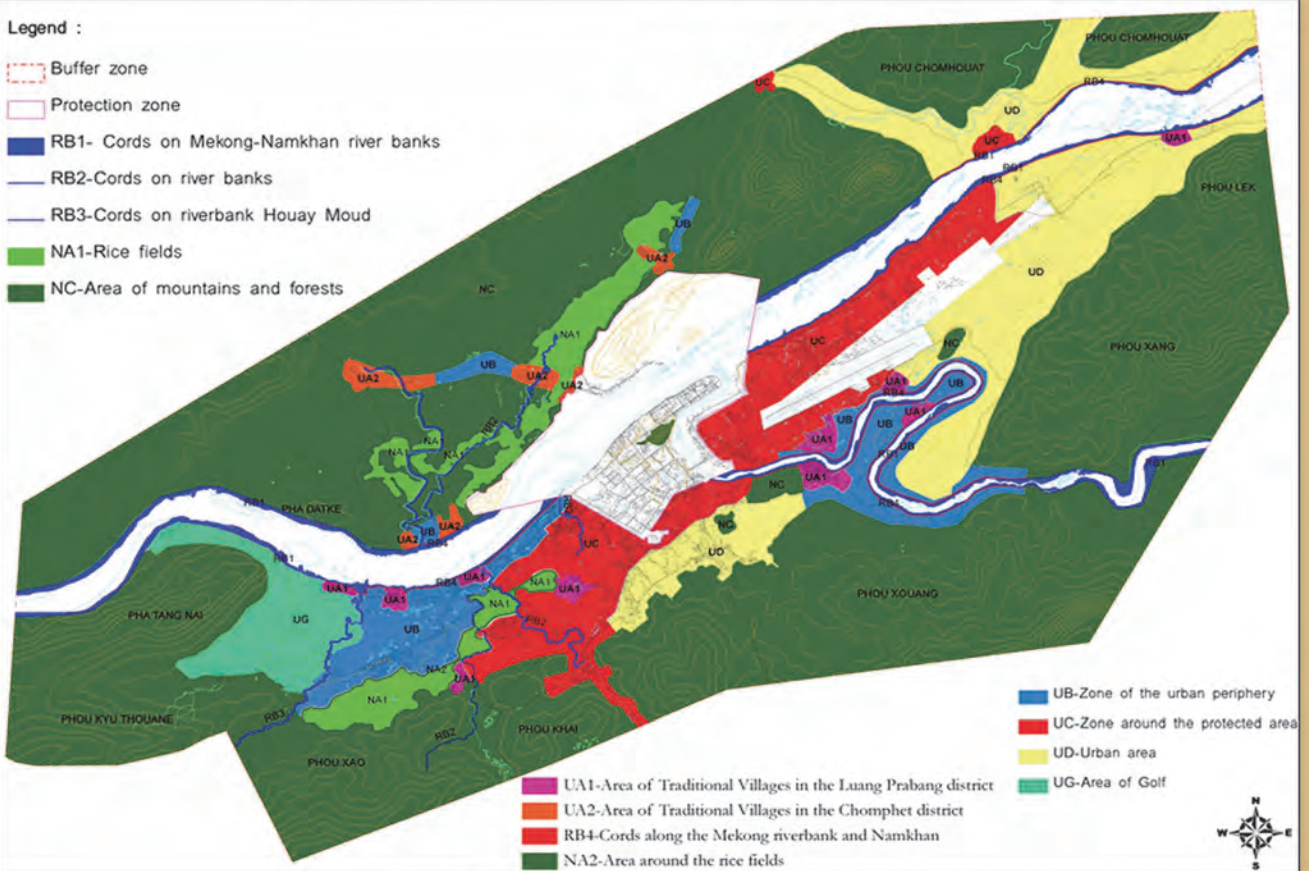
After improvement

## REGULATIONS OF BUFFER ZONE

- ☒ North: from the reference point 587m of PhouChomHouat to the 490m landmark in the Naboua village to 542m landmark of the ChomNgoua Village.
- ☒ South: from the reference point 766m of PhouNong khuay to the 558m landmark of PhouXone to the 950m landmark of Phou Xouang.
- ☒ East: from the reference point 950m of PhouXouang to landmark 416m of Phou Louang, on the other bank of the Mekhong to the 587m landmark of PhouChomHouat (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 KM8 to the 744m landmark of Phou NongKhouay.

Legend :

- Buffer zone
- Protection zone
- RB1- Cords on Mekong-Namkhan river banks
- RB2-Cords on river banks
- RB3-Cords on riverbank Houay Moud
- NA1-Rice fields
- NC-Area of mountains and forests



### BUFFER ZONE REGULATION



- RB4 - ALONG OF CORDS ON RIVER BANKS OF MEKONG-NAMKHAN** H=10M; S= 120M<sup>2</sup>
- UA1- AREA OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN THE LUANG PRABANG DISTRICT**
- UA2- AREA OF TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN THE CHOMPHEI DISTRICT**
- UG- AREA OF GOLF** H=12M; S= 120M<sup>2</sup>
- UB- ZONE OF THE URBAN PERIPHERY** H=12M; S= 150M<sup>2</sup>

RB1- CORDS ON MEKONG-NAMKHAN RIVER BANK    RB2- CORDS ON RIVER BANK    RB3- CORDS ON RIVER BANK HOUAY MOUD    NA1- RICE FIELDS    NC- AREA OF MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS



# 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



Before amelioration

After amelioration

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.



Under construction

## ② Construction of Pakkhan Garden in Xiengthong village

Construction of Pakkhan Garden was one demonstrative project in improvement of public space in Luang Prabang World Heritage protected area for beautifulness 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.



Under construction

After improvement

## 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.



Before amelioration

After amelioration



Under reparation



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**ສາທາລະນະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**

**ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ**

**ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ**

ເລກທີ 126 /ນຍ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 11 ເມສາ 2018

**ດໍາລັດ**

**ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການສ້າງຕັ້ງນະຄອນ-ຫຼວງພະບາງ**

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ລັດຖະບານ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ເລກທີ 04/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 08 ພະຈິກ 2016;
- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ທັນວາ 2015;
- ອີງຕາມ ກອງປະຊຸມລັດຖະບານ ສະໄໝສາມັນ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ 24 ຕຸລາ 2017;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີ ຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງພາຍໃນ ສະບັບເລກທີ 95/ພນ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ເມສາ 2018.

**ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ອອກດໍາລັດ:**

- ມາດຕາ 1** ສ້າງຕັ້ງນະຄອນ-ຫຼວງພະບາງ ປ່ຽນແທນເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ, ຊຶ່ງເປັນອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນຂັ້ນດຽວກັນກັບຂັ້ນເມືອງຂຶ້ນກັບແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ; ມີເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ 761 ກິໂລຕາແມັດ, ປະກອບມີ 114 ບ້ານ ແລະ ມີພົນລະເມືອງທັງໝົດ 97.760 ຄົນ, ຍິງ 48.167 ຄົນ;
- ມາດຕາ 2** ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງອົງການປົກຄອງນະຄອນ-ຫຼວງພະບາງ ໄດ້ກໍານົດໄວ້ໃນລະບຽບການສະເພາະ;
- ມາດຕາ 3** ມອບໃຫ້ອົງການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດດໍາລັດສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ທົ່ວເຖິງ ແລະ ທັນເວລາ;
- ມາດຕາ 4** ຫ້ອງວ່າການສຳນັກງານນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ຄະນະຈັດຕັ້ງສູນກາງພັກ, ບັນດາກະຊວງ, ອົງການລັດທຽບເທົ່າກະຊວງ, ບັນດາແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດ ດໍາລັດສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິຜົນ;
- ມາດຕາ 5** ດໍາລັດສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

**ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ**



**ທອງລຸນ ສີສຸລິດ**



ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ  
ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ  
ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ... 29  
ວັນທີ... 21.2.17

**ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ເລກທີ 17 / ນຍ.

ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 05.01.2017

**ດຳລັດ**

**ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ**

- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 69/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2015.
- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 44/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2016.
- ອີງຕາມໜັງສືສະເໜີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 870/ຖວທ, ລົງວັນທີ 30 ສິງຫາ 2016 ຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.

**ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ອອກດຳລັດ :**

ມາດຕາ 1 : ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ, ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີບັນດາທ່ານ ດັ່ງນີ້ :

1. ທ່ານລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນປະທານ.
2. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນຮອງປະທານ ແລະ ຜູ້ປະຈຳການ.
3. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ເປັນຮອງປະທານ.
4. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ເປັນຮອງປະທານ.
5. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງຍຸຕິທຳ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
6. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
7. ທ່ານຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
8. ທ່ານຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ຂອງແຂວງທີ່ມີມໍລະດົກໂລກ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
9. ທ່ານເລຂາທິການກຳມາທິການແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອອຸຍແນັສໂກ ເປັນກຳມະການ.

10. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມມໍລະດົກ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ ແລະ ຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ.
11. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມສື່ມວນຊົນ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
12. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມວິຈິດສິນ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
13. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມພັດທະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
14. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມໂຄສະນາການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ.
15. ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເປັນກຳມະການ.

ມາດຕາ 2 : ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້ :

1. ແຜນເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ກົນໄກການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ.
2. ຊີ້ນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ທີ່ຖືກຮັບຮອງ ເປັນມໍລະດົກໂລກແລ້ວ.
3. ຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານການກະກຽມຂຶ້ນບັນຊີມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ (ທັງເປັນວັດຖຸ ແລະ ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ), ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ປະຫວັດສາດ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີ ຕໍ່ອົງການອຸຍແນັສໂກ ພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງເປັນມໍລະດົກໂລກແຫ່ງໃໝ່.
4. ຊີ້ນຳໃນການປະສານງານ ແລະ ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຮ່ວມມື.

ມາດຕາ 3 : ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີສິດ ດັ່ງນີ້ :

ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ກຳນົດໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງກອງເລຂາຊ່ວຍວຽກຄະນະກຳມະການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ.

ມາດຕາ 4 : ບັນດາກະຊວງ, ອົງການລັດທຽບເທົ່າກະຊວງ, ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ບັນດາແຂວງໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ, ທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ດຳລັດສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 5 : ດຳລັດສະບັບນີ້ ປ່ຽນແທນດຳລັດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 203/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 06 ສິງຫາ 2013 ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ



ທອງລຸນ ສີສຸລິດ



ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ  
ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ  
ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົມໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 78  
ວັນທີ 21. 2. 17

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ເລກທີ 116 /ຖວທ  
ຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 17 / 02 / 2017

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບທ່ອງຖິ່ນເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຫລວງພະບາງ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງ ສ ປ ປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 69/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2015.
- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍ ມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 44 / ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2016
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການ ລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ສະບັບເລກທີ 17/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 05 / 01 / 2017
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີ ຂອງ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 25 / ຈຂ.ຫຼບ, ລົງວັນທີ 13 ມີນາ 2016

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອ ມໍລະດົກໂລກຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1. ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບທ່ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອ ມໍລະດົກໂລກຫລວງພະບາງ, ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີ ບັນດາທ່ານດັ່ງນີ້:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. ທ່ານ ວົງສະຫວັນ ເທບພະຈັນ | ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ ເປັນປະທານ ຄະນະກຳມະການ |
| 2. ທ່ານ ສຸກັນ ບຸນຍົງ       | ເຈົ້າເມືອງ, ເມືອງ ຫລວງພະບາງ ເປັນຮອງ         |
| 3. ທ່ານ ສຸລິທິບ ທິນຄູນຜົນ  | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ ເປັນຮອງ                |
| 4. ທ່ານ ສະເຫວີຍ ສີລາວັນ    | ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ ມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຫລວງພະບາງ ເປັນຮອງ  |

ທັງເປັນຜູ້ປະຈຳການ

- |                                |                                       |          |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 5. ທ່ານ ພິາສະນັນ ທຳມະວົງ       | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ໂຍທາທິການແລະຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ   | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 6. ທ່ານ ສິມນິດ ຄົມທະວົງ        | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ການເງິນແຂວງ               | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 7. ທ່ານ ໄຊຍະພັນ ລາສີ           | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ         | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 8. ທ່ານ ຈັນທະວົງ ຜົນນະຈິດ      | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຊສ ແຂວງ                   | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 9. ທ່ານ ບຸນລ້ວນ ສົງນະຄອນ       | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ອຸດສາຫະກຳແລະການຄ້າ ແຂວງ   | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 10. ທ່ານ ເພັດສະໜອນ ຈັນທະລາດ    | ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ສວຍສາອາກອນ ແຂວງ           | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 11. ທ່ານ ຈິດດາວົງ ໂພສິຄຳ       | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ຫ້ອງວ່າການ ປົກຄອງ ແຂວງ      | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 12. ທ່ານ ບຸນທັນ ດວງວິໄລແກ້ວ    | ຮອງປະທານແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດ                 | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 13. ທ່ານ ພິທ. ດາວັນ ວັນທານຸວົງ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ກອງບັນຊາການ ປ ກ ສແຂວງ       | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 14. ທ່ານ ບົວພັນ ອຸດົມສິນ       | ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ,ເມືອງຈອມເພັດ            | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 15. ທ່ານ ສາຍຄຳ ສີທໍລັກ         | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າອົງການໄອຍະການປະຊາຊົນ ແຂວງ    | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 16. ທ່ານ ຄຳຮຸ່ງ ບຸນສະນິດ       | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ແຜນການແລະການລົງທຶນແຂວງ | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 17. ທ່ານ ຫຸມພັນ ພິມມະຈິດ       | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ສຶກສາທິການແລະກິລາ ແຂວງ | ເປັນຄະນະ |
| 18. ທ່ານ ແສງຈັນ ໄຊຍະວົງ        | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກແຂວງ         | ເປັນຄະນະ |

ມາດຕາ 2. ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວມີໜ້າທີ່ຕົ້ນຕໍດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສ້າງແຜນເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ກົນໄກການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ຂອງ ຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບ ຫ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກຫລວງພະບາງ. ໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫລວງພະບາງ ເປັນກອງເລຂາ
2. ຊີ້ນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກຫລວງພະບາງ ທີ່ ຖືກຮັບຮອງເປັນມໍລະດົກໂລກ
3. ຊີ້ນຳໃນການປະສານງານ ,ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ໃນ ການຮ່ວມມື ກັບ ສາກົນ ແລະ Unesco

ມາດຕາ 3. ຄະນະນຳແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ, ບັນດາພະແນກໃນທົ່ວແຂວງ, ທຸກພາກສ່ວນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງແລະບັນດາທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

ມາດຕາ 4. ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ



ສຈ ດຣ ບໍ່ແສງຄຳ ວົງດາລາ



ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ  
ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ  
ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົມໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 136  
ວັນທີ 29/3/16

**ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ**

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 168 /ຈຂ.ຫຼບ

ລົງວັນທີ 29 ມີນາ (03) 2016

**ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ**

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການ  
ປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ຢູ່ເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ

- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດ ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 78/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 04/05/2008.
- ອີງຕາມ ຫ້າງສີສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 156/ຫ.ມ.ຫຼ, ລົງວັນທີ 03/03/2016.

**ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງຕົກລົງ**

ມາດຕາ 01. ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ຢູ່ເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ, ເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີບັນດາທ່ານ ດັ່ງຕໍ່ໄປນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ຄຳໝັ້ນ ຈັນທະລັງສີ	ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ, ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການ ລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ	ເປັນປະທານ
2. ທ່ານ ສຸກັນ ບຸນຍົງ	ເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ພິສະນັນ ທຳມະວິງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
4. ທ່ານ ຈັນທະວິງ ຜົນນະຈິດ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຊ.ສ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ສະເຫວີຍ ສີລາວັນ	ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ບົວຜັນ ອຸດົມສິນ	ຮອງເຈົ້າເມືອງ-ເມືອງຈອມເພັດ	ເປັນຄະນະ
7. ທ່ານ ຄຳຮຸ່ງ ບຸນສະນິດ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
8. ທ່ານ ສິມອິກ ພັນທະວິງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
9. ທ່ານ ສິມສັກ ບຸນມາເພັດ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
10. ທ່ານ ພິທ. ດາວັນ ວັນທານຸວິງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ແຂວງ	ເປັນຄະນະ
11. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ພອນສະຫວັດ	ຫົວໜ້າອົງການພັດທະນາ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານຕົວເມືອງ	ເປັນຄະນະ

- 12. ທ່ານ ຝອງປະສິດ ເພັດສີສຸກ                      ອຳນວຍການລັດວິສະຫະກິດບໍລິສັດໄຟຟ້າລາວ ສາຂາ ຫຼຸບ                      ເປັນຄະນະ
- 13. ທ່ານ ສຸລິດ ຈິນດາມະນີ                      ອຳນວຍການບໍລິສັດນໍ້າປະປາ ສາຂາ ຫຼຸບ                      ເປັນຄະນະ
- 14. ທ່ານ ນາຍບ້ານ ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງໂຄງການ                      ເປັນຄະນະ

**ມາດຕາ 02.** ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ ແລະເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມຄົ້ນຄວ້າພິຈາລະນາການຂໍອະນຸຍາດປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ບັນດາກິດຈະການຕ່າງໆ ຕະຫຼອດຮອດ ວັດວາອາຮາມ ທີ່ຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນຂອບເຂດປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກໂລກ ແລະ ບັນດາກິດຈະການສຳຄັນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຕັ້ງຢູ່ເຂດອ້ອມຮອບ (ເຂດບ້ອງກັນ) ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ.

**ມາດຕາ 03.** ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິຕາມຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການຂອງວຽກງານ ເພື່ອຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນດາກິດຈະການກໍ່ສ້າງ-ສ້ອມແປງ ເຊິ່ງໄດ້ກຳນົດຢູ່ໃນມາດຕາ 02 ທີ່ໄດ້ກ່າວມາຂ້າງເທິງນັ້ນ ຕາມການສະໜອງຂອງ ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການໃຫ້ແກ່ຄະນະກຳມະການດັ່ງກ່າວ ເພື່ອສະເໜີໃຫ້ ທ່ານ ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການ ອອກໃບອະນຸຍາດປຸກສ້າງ-ສ້ອມແປງ ຍິ່ງຍືນຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງ ຫຼື ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສັ່ງໄຈະ ຫຼື ສັ່ງມ້າງ.

**ມາດຕາ 04.** ໃຫ້ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເປັນເສນາທິການ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ໃນການດຳເນີນວຽກງານເຊັ່ນ: ຮັບເອົາເອກະສານ ແລະ ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າຄວາມເປັນໄປໄດ້ ໃນການຂໍອະນຸຍາດປຸກສ້າງ-ສ້ອມແປງ ສາມາດເຊື່ອເຊີນພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເຂົ້າມາຄົ້ນຄວ້າປົກສາຫາລືນຳ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຂໍອະນຸຍາດປຸກສ້າງ-ສ້ອມແປງ, ສະເໜີເປີດກອງປະຊຸມ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຜົນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າກິດຈະການຂໍອະນຸຍາດປຸກສ້າງ-ສ້ອມແປງ ຫຼື ກິດຈະການອື່ນໆ ທີ່ເຫັນວ່າບໍ່ເໝາະສົມ ຕໍ່ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ.

**ມາດຕາ 05.** ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ ໃຫ້ລະອຽດ ແລະ ຈະແຈ້ງ ກ່ຽວກັບການເຮັດໜ້າທີ່ເປັນເສນາທິການໃຫ້ແກ່ຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ.

**ມາດຕາ 06.** ທຸກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

**ມາດຕາ 07.** ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ໃຊ້ປ່ຽນແທນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 045/ຈຂ.ຫຼຸບ, ລົງວັນທີ 31/01/2011 ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ວັນທີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ໂຊ່ມແທມ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ



ດຣ. ຍິວລິງ ນາມມະວິງ

- + ປອນສຳ:**
- ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ                      01 ສະບັບ
  - ທ່ານ ທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ (ທ່ານລະ )                      01 ສະບັບ
  - ສຳເນົາ    01 ສະບັບ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ

ເລກທີ 1166/ຖວທ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 15/10/2018

ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ	
ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ	
ເລກທີ	35
ວັນທີ	24.1.19

**ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ**

**ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ**

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 68/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 14 ທັນວາ 2015;
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 95/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 09 ມີນາ 2017;
- ອີງຕາມ ມະຕິກອງປະຊຸມສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ວ່າດ້ວຍການເລືອກຕັ້ງເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ຮັບຮອງເອົາໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກ ແລະ ບຸກຄະລາກອນ ຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 02/ສພຂ.ຫຼບ, ລົງວັນທີ 03 ມິຖຸນາ 2016;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 437/ຖວທ.ອຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 08 ສິງຫາ 2018;
- ອີງຕາມ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງກົມຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ພະນັກງານ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ:

**ໝວດທີ 1**

**ບົດບັນຍັດທົ່ວໄປ**

ມາດຕາ 1 ຈຸດປະສົງ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ໄດ້ກຳນົດທີ່ຕັ້ງ, ພາລະບົດບາດ, ໜ້າທີ່, ຂອບເຂດສິດ, ໂຄງປະກອບການຈັດຕັ້ງ, ຫຼັກການ ແລະ ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ ຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ.

ມາດຕາ 2 ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ພາລະບົດບາດ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ແມ່ນການຈັດຕັ້ງໜຶ່ງ ຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ສັງກັດໃນໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກ ຂອງອົງການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ. ຊື່ຂຽນເປັນຕົວ



ອັກສອນຫຍໍ້ “ຫມຫຼ” ຂຽນເປັນພາສາອັງກິດ: **Departement du patrimoine Mondial Luang Prabang** ອັກສອນຫຍໍ້ “DPL” ມີພາລະບົດບາດທຽບເທົ່າກັບພະແນກການຂອງແຂວງ ເປັນເສນາທິການ ໃຫ້ອົງການປົກຄອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ວາງແຜນ ແລະພັດທະນາ ໃຫ້ມີຄຸນ ຄ່າ ຢູ່ໃນຂອບເຂດເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງອົງການອຸຍແນັດໂກ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ແລະຂອບເຂດອ້ອມຮອບ ຫຼື ຂອບເຂດໃດໜຶ່ງ ຕາມການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຂອງລັດຖະບານ ໂດຍໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງ ພັກ ແລະລະບຽບກົດໝາຍຂອງລັດຖະບານວາງອອກໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ, ມີສາຍຕັ້ງທາງດ້ານວິຊາການຂຶ້ນກັບ ກົມມໍລະ ດົກ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.

## ໝວດທີ 2

### ໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ຂອບເຂດສິດ

#### ມາດຕາ 3 ໜ້າທີ່

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງມີໜ້າທີ່ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ເຊື່ອມຊຶມ ແລະຜັນຂະຫຍາຍແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ທິດທາງ ແຜນການຂອງລັດ ຖະບານ, ຂອງກະຊວງ ແລະແຂວງ ມາເປັນແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການອັນລະອຽດ ໃນການຈັດ ຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ;
2. ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍ ເນື້ອໃນຈິດໃຈ ຂອງວຽກງານອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ສິ່ງເສີມຄຸນຄ່າມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃຫ້ກາຍເປັນລະບຽບອັນລະອຽດ ເພື່ອຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໂດຍສະເພາະກ່ຽວກັບມາດຕະການ ປົກປັກ ຮັກສາ ຕາມເຂດເນື້ອທີ່ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້;
3. ກຳນົດແຜນຜັງ ຊີ້ນຳທາງດ້ານ ພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ, ເຄຫະສະຖານ ແລະການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນພາຍໃນຂອບ ເຂດມໍລະດົກໂລກ ການປະກອບຄຳເຫັນ, ໃຫ້ການປຶກສາຫາລືແນະນຳ ດ້ານເຕັກນິກວິຊາການ ກ່ຽວ ກັບສະຖາປັດຕະຍະກຳ, ການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໃຫ້ແກ່ກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ສ້ອມ ແປງ, ປະຕິສັງຂອນ, ການຮື້ຖອນ, ການບຸລະນະເຄຫະສະຖານ ແລະກິດຈະກຳພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ;
4. ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ການອະນຸລັກ, ການບຸລະນະການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ການປະຕິສັງ ຂອນ ແລະການສິ່ງເສີມຄຸນຄ່າທາງມໍລະດົກ ຕາມແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງລວມ ທີ່ລັດຖະບານໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ;
5. ປະສານງານ ແລະຮ່ວມມືກັບບຸກຄົນ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຫຼືຂະແໜງການກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຢູ່ພາຍໃນ ຫຼື ຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງໃຫ້ການສະໜັບສະໜູນກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ອານຸລັກ, ປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ບຸລະນະ, ກໍ່ສ້າງ, ວຽກງານຝຶກອົບຮົມ, ທັດສະນະສຶກສາ ແລະຈັດສຳມະ ນາ ຫຼືຍົກລະດັບຄວາມຮູ້-ຄວາມສາມາດ;
6. ຕິດຕາມ, ຊຸກຍູ້, ປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາ ແລະຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ ອາດເກີດຂຶ້ນ ຫຼືການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ມາດຕະການ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ທີ່ ຢູ່ໃນຂອບເຂດເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງອົງການອຸຍແນັດໂກ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຮອງເອົາ ແລະຂອບເຂດອ້ອມຮອບ ຫຼືຂອບ ເຂດໃດໜຶ່ງ ຕາມການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຂອງລັດຖະບານ;

7. ຂົນຂວາຍແຫຼ່ງທຶນ, ສ້າງແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງການເງິນ ຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການ ຂອງກະຊວງການເງິນ, ຂຶ້ນແຜນງົບປະມານລາຍຈ່າຍປະຈຳປີ, ພາຫະນະ ແລະວັດຖຸອຸປະກອນຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອຮັບໃຊ້ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານຂອງຕົນໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍ ແລະລະບຽບການ;
8. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມໃຫ້ມະຫາຊົນ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເພື່ອແນໃສ່ໃຫ້ທຸກພາກສ່ວນມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ, ເຄົາລົບນັບຖື, ເອົາໃຈໃສ່ປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ;
9. ຂຶ້ນແຜນຄວາມຕ້ອງການບຸກຄະລາກອນປະຈຳປີ, ເກັບກຳຊີວະປະຫວັດ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງນຳໃຊ້, ບຳລຸງກຳສ້າງລັດຖະກອນ ດ້ານວິຊາສະເພາະ, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມດ້ານການເມືອງ-ແນວຄິດ ແລະປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ ຫຼືປະຕິບັດວິໄນ ຕໍ່ພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;
10. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

**ມາດຕາ 4 ຂອບເຂດສິດ**

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ມີຂອບເຂດສິດດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ບັບປຸງ ແລະສ້າງນິຕິກຳຕ່າງໆ ຕາມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງວຽກງານປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ ຂັ້ນເທິງ ຮັບຮອງ ແລະປະກາດໃຊ້;
2. ອອກບົດແນະນຳ ຫຼືແຈ້ງການ ໃຫ້ທຸກພາກສ່ວນພາຍໃນແຂວງ, ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກົດໝາຍ, ດຳລັດ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ, ສັນຍາຮ່ວມມື, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການ ເພື່ອຜັນຂະຫຍາຍ ຄຳສັ່ງແນະນຳ ທີ່ລັດຖະບານ, ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ຫຼືແຂວງໄດ້ປະກາດໃຊ້ ຕາມພາລະບົດບາດຂອງຕົນ;
3. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຫຼືຂັ້ນເທິງ ສັ່ງໂຈະຊົ່ວຄາວ ຫຼືຍຸບເລິກ ກ່ຽວກັບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງໂຄງການໃດໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ເຫັນວ່າບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບເປົ້າໝາຍການອະນຸລັກມໍລະດົກໂລກ, ຂັດກັບລະບຽບ, ກົດໝາຍ ຫຼືສັນຍາທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້;
4. ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ, ສຳມະນາ, ຝຶກອົບຮົມ ດ້ານວິຊາການຕ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ ແລະອື່ນໆ;
5. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແກ້ໄຂ, ກວດກາ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງບັນດາໂຄງການ ຫຼືກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ລັດຖະບານ, ແຂວງ ຫຼືພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆ ອະນຸຍາດ;
6. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ, ສຳມະນາ, ຝຶກອົບຮົມດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານມໍລະດົກ ຫຼືວຽກງານອື່ນໆ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນ ແລະຕ່າງປະເທດ ຕາມການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຈາກຂັ້ນເທິງ;
7. ເຊັນສັນຍາ, ອະນຸສັນຍາ ຫຼືບົດບັນທຶກ ພາຍໃນ ແລະຕ່າງປະເທດ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
8. ສະເໜີໃຫ້ ຂັ້ນເທິງ ເພື່ອບັບປຸງ, ສ້າງຕັ້ງ ຫຼືຍຸບເລິກ ກົງຈັກຊ່ວຍວຽກ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;

9. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປົດຕຳແໜ່ງ ພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ຂັ້ນຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ, ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງພິຈາລະນາ;
10. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ກວດກາ ບັນຈຸ, ສັບຊ້ອນ, ເລື່ອນຊັ້ນ-ຂັ້ນເງິນເດືອນ, ອອກອຸດໜູນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດວິໄນຕໍ່ ພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນບົນພື້ນຖານກົດໝາຍພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ;
11. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ນຳໃຊ້ພາຫະນະ, ຊັບສົມບັດລວມ, ວັດຖຸ-ອຸປະກອນ ແລະ ງົບປະມານ ຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້;
12. ປະຕິບັດສິດອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

### ໝວດທີ 3

### ໂຄງປະກອບການຈັດຕັ້ງ

#### ມາດຕາ 5 ໂຄງປະກອບດ້ານກົງຈັກ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ປະກອບດ້ວຍບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ຂະແໜງ ບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງ;
2. ຂະແໜງ ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ;
3. ຂະແໜງ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ;
4. ຂະແໜງ ນໍ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.

#### ມາດຕາ 6 ໂຄງປະກອບບຸກຄະລາກອນ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ປະກອບດ້ວຍບຸກຄະລາກອນ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ມີຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ 01 ທ່ານ ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໂດຍກົງຕໍ່ທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແລະ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ;
  - ໃນກໍລະນີບໍ່ຢູ່ ຫຼື ຕິດຂັດ ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການຕ້ອງມອບສິດໃຫ້ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການທ່ານໜຶ່ງ ເປັນຜູ້ຮັກສາການແທນ.
2. ມີຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ຊ່ວຍວຽກຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການໃນການຊີ້ນຳວຽກງານ, ຮັບຜິດຊອບວຽກງານໃດໜຶ່ງຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ;
  - ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການເປັນຜູ້ຮັກສາການແທນໃນເລວາຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການຕິດຂັດ.
3. ມີຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ ແລະ ວິຊາການ ຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ຕາມການກຳນົດຕຳແໜ່ງງານ. ການບັນຈຸ, ສັບຊ້ອນ, ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປົດຕຳແໜ່ງ ແມ່ນປະຕິບັດຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້.

## ໝວດທີ 4

### ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງແຕ່ລະຂະແໜງ

#### ມາດຕາ 7 ຂະແໜງບໍລິຫານ ແລະຈັດຕັ້ງ

1. ເປັນເສນາທິການໃຫ້ຄະນະຫ້ອງການ ໃນຂົງເຂດວຽກງານຈັດຕັ້ງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ, ວຽກງານບໍລິຫານ, ກອງປະຊຸມ, ພິທີການ, ປະຊາສຳພັນ, ໂຄສະນາອິບຣິມ ແລະຈັດຕັ້ງເຜີຍແຜ່ແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ ແລະລະບຽບກົດໝາຍໃຫ້ທັນກັບສະພາບການ;
2. ສ້າງແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການ ລະອຽດຂອງຫ້ອງການ;
3. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຮ່າງເອກະສານທາງການຕ່າງໆ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕົກເຮ່ຍເສຍຫາຍ ແລະເຊື່ອມຄຸນ, ຕິດຕາມກວດກາການປະຕິບັດມະຕິ, ຄຳສັ່ງ, ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານໃຫ້ຂຶ້ນເທິງເປັນປົກກະຕິ ແລະທັນເວລາ;
4. ເກັບກຳ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງຊີວະປະຫວັດ ແລະເອກະສານເຄື່ອນໄຫວຕ່າງໆ ຂອງພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຕ່າງໆເຊັ່ນ: ນະໂຍບາຍທາງດ້ານສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ, ນະໂຍບາຍອຸໜຸນບຳເນັດ-ບຳນານ, ການຍ້ອງຍໍຊົມເຊີຍ ຫຼືປະຕິບັດວິໄນຕໍ່ພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງຫ້ອງການ.
5. ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມເປັນລະບຽບຮຽບຮ້ອຍ ຂອງສຳນັກງານ, ອົງການ, ພາຫະນະ, ອຸປະກອນ ແລະຊັບສິມບັດທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນຢູ່ໃນບັນຊີຂອງຫ້ອງການ.
6. ສ້າງແຜນງົບປະມານ, ສະຫຼຸບສັງລວມຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວຽກງານປະຈຳອາທິດ, ປະຈຳເດືອນ, ປະຈຳງວດ, ປະຈຳປີ, ສະຫຼຸບວຽກງານບໍລິຫານ, ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານແນວຄິດການເມືອງ ແລະການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຈຳງວດ ແລະປະຈຳປີ, ສະເໜີໃຫ້ຄະນະຫ້ອງການພິຈາລະນາ ເພື່ອລາຍງານ ໃຫ້ຂຶ້ນເທິງ ເປັນປົກກະຕິ ແລະທັນເວລາ;
7. ຄຸ້ມຄອງວຽກງານສະຖິຕິ, ງົບປະມານ ແລະວຽກງານບັນຊີ-ການເງິນຂອງຫ້ອງການ ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາວຽກງານງົບປະມານ ແລະບັນຊີ-ການເງິນ ຂອງບັນດາໂຄງການຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ສັງກັດຢູ່ຫ້ອງການ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານວຽກງານການເງິນປະຈຳເດືອນ, ປະຈຳງວດ, ປະຈຳປີ ເພື່ອລາຍງານໃຫ້ຄະນະຫ້ອງການ ຮັບຊາບ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ ແລະທັນເວລາ;
8. ປະສານງານຮ່ວມມືກັບບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະຕ່າງປະເທດ ສະຫລຸບລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ດ້ານວຽກງານຮ່ວມມື ປະຈຳເດືອນ, ປະຈຳງວດ, ປະຈຳປີ, ສະເໜີໃຫ້ຄະນະຫ້ອງການ ພິຈາລະນາ ເພື່ອລາຍງານໃຫ້ຂຶ້ນເທິງເປັນປົກກະຕິ ແລະທັນເວລາ;
9. ປະຕິບັດສິດອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

#### ມາດຕາ 8 ຂະແໜງວາງແຜນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໂລກ

1. ສ້າງແຜນຜັງປົກປັກຮັກສາພ້ອມທັງສົ່ງເສີມໃຫ້ມີຄຸນຄ່າ, ອອກແບບຜັງລະອຽດຂອງແຕ່ລະ ກິດຈະກຳກ່ຽວກັບການອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ພັດທະນາມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃຫ້ມີຄຸນຄ່າ ແລະ ຍືນຍົງ, ສ້າງສິ່ງທີ່ເອື້ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຢູ່ເຂດອະນຸລັກມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ນຳສະເໜີໃຫ້ຂຶ້ນເທິງຮັບຮອງ ແລະ ປະກາດໃຊ້ເປັນຄູ່ມືໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ;

2. ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມວິຊາການໃນລະດັບຂັ້ນຂອງຕົນ, ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນຕະຫຼອດເຖິງພໍ່ແມ່ປະຊາຊົນ ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນເຂດອະນຸລັກມໍລະດົກຫຼື ເຂດອ້ອມຮອບຮັບຊາບ ກ່ຽວກັບການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ພັດທະນາມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ໃຫ້ມີຄຸນຄ່າ ຕາມນະໂຍບາຍຂອງລັດວາງອອກ;
3. ເກັບກຳປະຫວັດ, ຂໍ້ມູນມໍລະດົກ ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ແລະ ທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບແບບແຜນການດຳລົງຊີວິດ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າ ແລະ ບັນພະບຸລຸດລາວ ທີ່ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ບຸລະນະມາຈົນເຖິງປະຈຸບັນ;
4. ປະກອບຄຳຄິດ-ຄຳເຫັນ ແລະ ຊີ້ນຳທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ຕາມຂອບເຂດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນໃຫ້ແກ່ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ, ບັນດາຂະແໜງ, ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງລັດ, ເອກະຊົນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງຜັງເມືອງ, ຮັກສາສະຖາປັດຕະຍະກຳ, ທິວທັດຂອງຕົວເມືອງມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ;
5. ປະຕິບັດສິດອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

**ມາດຕາ 9 ຂະແໜງຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ**

1. ໃຫ້ຄຳແນະນຳ, ປຶກສາຕໍ່ບັນດາໂຄງການ ຫຼືກິດຈະການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ປະຕິສັງຂອນ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງ ໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດລະບຽບທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້;
2. ກວດກາແຜນຜັງ, ແບບໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ປະຕິສັງຂອນ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງເອກສາສະຖານ, ກິດຈະກຳພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນພື້ນທີ່ ເຂດອານຸລັກມໍລະດົກໂລກ ແລະ ເຂດອ້ອມຮອບ;
3. ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ຄົ້ນຄວ້າບັນດາໂຄງການ, ປະກອບຄຳຄິດຄຳເຫັນ, ປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງການປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງໃຫ້ເປັນໄປຕາມລະບຽບຫຼັກການ;
4. ລົງຕິດຕາມ ກວດກາການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ປະຕິສັງຂອນ ແລະ ສ້ອມແປງກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມແບບທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ ພ້ອມທັງແກ້ໄຂປະກົດການລະເມີດຕ່າງໆ;
5. ສົ່ງເສີມ ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອຍົກລະດັບວິຊາການໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ເຂົ້າໃຈກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານກໍ່ສ້າງ, ສ້ອມແປງ, ອານຸລັກ, ບຸລະນະປະຕິສັງຂອນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ມັນຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມວິທີການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ອານຸລັກມໍລະດົກໂລກ;
6. ສ້າງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ພັດທະນາ, ບໍລິການຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ມໍລະດົກໂລກ;
7. ເກັບກຳ, ວິໄຈຂໍ້ມູນດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອສ້າງເປັນສະຖິຕິ ດ້ານເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ດ້ວຍລະບົບ GIS (ການປ່ຽນແປງຂອງຕົວເມືອງ, ໜອງ, ອາຄານ.....);
8. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

**ມາດຕາ 10 ຂະແໜງນໍ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ**

1. ວາງແຜນ, ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ປະເມີນຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ໃຫ້ມີຄຸນຄ່າ ແລະ ຍືນຍົງຕະຫຼອດໄປ;
2. ຊຸກຍູ້ສົ່ງເສີມວຽກງານພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ ແລະ ໃຫ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ, ເຂດຊຸ່ມຊື່ນ, ການຈັດສັນສວນສາທາລະນະ ແລະ ສະຖານທີ່ຜັກຜ່ອນຕ່າງໆ ຕາມຂອບເຂດພື້ນທີ່ອະນຸລັກມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຫຼື ຂອບເຂດໃດໜຶ່ງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການມອບໝາຍຈາກຂັ້ນເທິງ;

3. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມວິຊາການວຽກງານວຽກງານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃນລະດັບຂັ້ນຂອງຕົນ, ປະສານສົມທົບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ກຳຈັດຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ, ກຳຈັດນ້ຳເປື້ອນ, ສິ່ງເປື້ອນທີ່ບໍ່ສະອາດງາມຕາ ແລະ ມົນລະພິດ ຕ່າງໆ ຢູ່ໃນຕົວເມືອງ, ການປຸກຕົ້ນໄມ້ປະດັບປະດາຕົວເມືອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາຕົ້ນໄມ້ເກົ່າແກ່ທີ່ ເປັນເອກະລັກ;
4. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ນິຕິກຳຕ່າງໆກ່ຽວກັບການປົກປັກຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຂອງຕົວເມືອງໃຫ້ທຸກຊັ້ນ ຄົນໃນສັງຄົມ;
5. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

## ໝວດທີ 5

### ຫລັກການ ແລະ ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ

#### ມາດຕາ 11 ຫຼັກການ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານ ຕາມຫຼັກການລວມສູນປະຊາທິປະໄຕ, ຕົກລົງເປັນໝູ່ຄະນະ ແລະ ແບ່ງງານໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນຮັບຜິດຊອບຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງ, ປະຕິບັດລະບອບຫົວໜ້າດຽວ ແລະ ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍຫົວຄິດປະດິດສ້າງຂອງພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ.

#### ມາດຕາ 12 ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ດຳເນີນວຽກງານຕາມຫຼັກການດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ທຸກການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ດຳເນີນວຽກງານຂອງຫ້ອງການ ຕ້ອງປົນພົ້ນຖານແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ ຂອງພັກ ແລະ ລະບຽບກົດໝາຍຂອງລັດຖະບານຫັນເອົາແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ ຂອງກະຊວງຖະ ແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວຂອງແຂວງ ມາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ປະກົດຜົນເປັນຈິງ;
2. ປະຕິບັດຕາມຫຼັກການສູນລວມປະຊາທິປະໄຕ, ຕົກລົງເປັນໝູ່ຄະນະ, ແບ່ງງານໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນຮັບຜິດຊອບ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດລະບອບຫົວໜ້າດຽວ, ສິ່ງເສີມຂະຫຍາຍຫົວຄິດປະດິດສ້າງໃນຂະແໜງການຂອງຕົນ;
3. ເຮັດວຽກຢ່າງມີແຜນການ, ມີແຜນງານ ແລະ ມີໂຄງການອັນລະອຽດ, ແກ້ໄຂວຽກງານຢ່າງມີຈຸດສຸມ ແລະ ມີເປົ້າ ໝາຍໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ, ປະສານສົມທົບຢ່າງແໜ້ນແຟ້ນກັບທຸກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ຫ້ອງຖິ່ນ;
4. ເຮັດວຽກ ມີການກວດກາ, ຕິດຕາມ, ຊຸກຍູ້, ສະຫຼຸບ, ຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນ, ຕີລາຄາຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ-ຜົນເສຍ ພ້ອມ ທັງຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະບອບລາຍງານ ສ່ອງແສງຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ;
5. ປະຕິບັດລະບອບປະຊຸມ ປະຈຳເດືອນ, 3ເດືອນ, 6ເດືອນ, ປະຈຳປີ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດລະບອບລາຍງານໃຫ້ກະຊວງ ແລະ ແຂວງ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ.

## ໝວດທີ 6

### ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

#### ມາດຕາ 13 ງົບປະມານ ແລະ ຕາປະທັບ

ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ມີງົບປະມານ ແລະ ກາປະທັບ ເປັນຂອງຕົນເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານທາງລັດຖະການ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກຳນົດ.

ມາດຕາ 14 ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ບັນດາກົມ, ກອງຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ ແລະວັດທະນະທຳ, ບັນດາພະແນກການອ້ອມຂ້າງແຂວງ, ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນທຸກຂັ້ນ ແລະພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 15 ຜົນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ແລະ ປ່ຽນແທນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 193/ຖວ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ມີນາ 2009.



ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ສະຫວັນຄອນ ຣາຊມຸນຕີ



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ..02...../ສພຂ.ຫຼບ

ວັນທີ.02.07.....ມິຖຸນາ 2016

ມະຕິ

ກອງປະຊຸມສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍ ການເລືອກຕັ້ງເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ຮັບຮອງເອົາໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກ ແລະ ບຸກຄະລາກອນ  
ຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.

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- ອີງຕາມ: ມາດຕາ 77 ຂໍ້ທີ 7 ຂອງລັດຖະທຳມະນູນ ແຫ່ງ ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ປີ 2015.
- ອີງຕາມ: ມາດຕາ 57 ຂອງກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສະພາປະຊາຊົນຂັ້ນແຂວງ ກ່ຽວກັບສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງປະຖົມມະລຶກ ໃນການເລືອກຕັ້ງເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ຮັບຮອງເອົາໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກ, ການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ ແລະ ບັນດາຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການ-ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າຂັ້ນແຂວງ.
- ອີງຕາມ: ການສະເໜີຂອງທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກຂອງແຂວງ ແລະ ການສະເໜີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງແລະບັນດາຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການ-ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າຂັ້ນແຂວງ.

ຜ່ານການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປະກອບຄໍາເຫັນຢ່າງເລິກເຊິ່ງຖີ່ຖ້ວນ ຂອງບັນດາທ່ານສະມາຊິກສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງ ຫຼວງພະບາງ ຢູ່ໃນວາລະຕອນເຊົ້າ ວັນທີ 02 ມິຖຸນາ 2016 ໃນກອງປະຊຸມຄັ້ງປະຖົມມະລຶກ ຂອງສະພາປະຊາຊົນ ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຊຸດທີ I.

ກອງປະຊຸມ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1: ເລືອກຕັ້ງເອົາ ທ່ານ ຄໍາຂັນ ຈັນທະວິສຸກ ເປັນເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.



ມາດຕາ 2: ຮັບຮອງເອົາໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີ 19 ພະແນກການ ແລະ 03 ອົງການທຽບເທົ່າຂັ້ນແຂວງ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ກອງບັນຊາການທະຫານແຂວງ.
2. ກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ແຂວງ.
3. ພະແນກກວດກາລັດ.
4. ພະແນກແຮງງານ, ສະຫວັດດີການ-ສັງຄົມ.
5. ພະແນກພາຍໃນ.
6. ພະແນກພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່.
7. ພະແນກສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ.
8. ພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກ.
9. ພະແນກຍຸຕິທຳ.
10. ຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງ.
11. ພະແນກແຜນການ-ການລົງທຶນ.
12. ພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ-ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.
13. ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ-ການຄ້າ.
14. ພະແນກວິທະຍາສາດ-ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ.
15. ພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ-ຂົນສົ່ງ.
16. ພະແນກການຕ່າງປະເທດ.
17. ພະແນກກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້.
18. ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.
19. ພະແນກການເງິນແຂວງ.
20. ພະແນກໄປສະນີ, ໂທລະຄົມມະນາຄົມ ແລະ ການສື່ສານ.
21. ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກ.
22. ຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ຮັບຮອງເອົາການສະເໜີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ 03 ທ່ານ, ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການ ທຽບເທົ່າຂັ້ນແຂວງ ຈຳນວນ 22 ທ່ານ ຊຶ່ງມີລາຍຊື່ລະອຽດ ລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ປອ ບົວຄົງ ນາມມະວົງ ເປັນຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ.
2. ທ່ານ ວົງສະຫວັນ ເທບພະຈັນ ເປັນຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ.
3. ທ່ານ ປອ ຄຳໜັ້ນ ຈັນທະລັງສີ ເປັນຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງ.
4. ທ່ານ ບົວທອງ ແພງສະຫວັນ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກວດກາລັດ.
5. ທ່ານ ພ້ອ ບຸນຊຸ ດວງຄຳມີ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າການເມືອງກອງບັນຊາການທະຫານແຂວງ.
6. ທ່ານ ພິຈ ສິມຈັນ ແກ້ວຈັນດາ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງບັນຊາການ ປກສ ແຂວງ.

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|------------------------------|--|
| 7. ທ່ານ ຄຳຫວັນ ວັນວິໄລ       | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຮງງານ, ສະຫວັດດິການ-ສັງຄົມ.           |
| 8. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ດວງປະສິດ       | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພາຍໃນ.                                |
| 9. ທ່ານ ສາຍສະໝອນ ທິດາກອນ     | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກພະລັງງານ-ບໍ່ແຮ່.                      |
| 10. ທ່ານ ເອີງ ລິສະຫວັນ       | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ.                  |
| 11. ທ່ານ ອຳພອນ ພະລາມມິໄຊ     | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສາທາລະນະສຸກ.                          |
| 12. ທ່ານ ມິໄຊ ໄຊເກີຢາຈິງຕົວ  | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຍຸຕິທຳ.                               |
| 13. ທ່ານ ສຸລິສັກ ພິມມາລີ     | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງວ່າການປົກຄອງ.                          |
| 14. ທ່ານ ນ. ສິລິພອນ ສຸພັນທອງ | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຜນການ-ການລົງທຶນ.                     |
| 15. ທ່ານສຸລິທິບ ຫໍ່ຄຸນຜົນ    | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ-ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ.    |
| 16. ທ່ານ ບຸນລ້ວນ ສິງນະຄອນ    | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ-ການຄ້າ.                     |
| 17. ທ່ານ ສິງຄຳ ພິມມະລັດ      | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກວິທະຍາສາດ-ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ.                 |
| 18. ທ່ານ ຟ້າສະນັນ ທຳມະວົງ    | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ-ຂົນສົ່ງ.                    |
| 19. ທ່ານ ສຸນທອນ ປັນນະວົງສາ   | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການຕ່າງປະເທດ.                         |
| 20. ທ່ານ ໄຊຍະພັນ ລາສີ        | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກກະສິກຳ-ປ່າໄມ້.                        |
| 21. ທ່ານ ຈັນທະວົງ ຜົນນະຈິດ   | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.    |
| 22. ທ່ານ ສິມນິດ ຄົມທະວົງ     | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການເງິນ.                              |
| 23. ທ່ານ ທ່ານ ພູມິ ອໍເພັດສານ | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າພະແນກໄປສະນີ, ໂທລະຄົມມະນາຄົມ ແລະ ການສື່ສານ. |
| 24. ທ່ານ ສະເວີຍ ສິລາວັນ      | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກປະຈຳ.                     |
| 25. ທ່ານ ສິມດີ ພອນສະຫວັດ     | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຕົວເມືອງ.        |

ມາດຕາ 4: ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງພັກ-ລັດ, ອົງການແນວລາວສ້າງຊາດ ແລະ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງມະຫາຊົນ ຂັ້ນແຂວງ ແລະ ເມືອງ, ບັນດາທ່ານ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດມະຕິສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 5: ມະຕິສະບັບນີ້, ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ນັບແຕ່ມີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

**ປະທານສະພາປະຊາຊົນແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ**



**ສາຍສະໝອນ ຄົມທະວົງ**



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ

ເລກທີ: 216 /ຖວທ

ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ: 27 ມີນາ 2020

**ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ**

**ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການສະພາບໍລິຫານກອງທຶນມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ  
ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຫຼວງພະບາງ**

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍລັດຖະບານແຫ່ງ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 69/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ທັນວາ 2015.
- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 44/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2016.
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍກອງທຶນມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 362/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 7 ຕຸລາ
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ສະບັບເລກທີ 17/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 5 ມັງກອນ 2017.
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີຂອງເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 15/ຈຂ.ຫຼຸບ, ລົງວັນທີ 27 ມັງກອນ 2020.

**ລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ ຕົກລົງ:**

**ມາດຕາ 1** ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການສະພາບໍລິຫານກອງທຶນມໍລະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີລາຍຊື່ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ວົງສະຫວັນ ເທບພະຈັນ	ຮອງເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນປະທານ
2. ທ່ານ ຈັນສຸກ ພັນໂດລັກ	ເຈົ້ານະຄອນຫຼວງພະບາງ	ເປັນຮອງ
3. ທ່ານ ຄິນຄຳ ເລັ່ງສະຫວັດ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກການເງິນແຂວງ	ເປັນຮອງ
4. ທ່ານ ນ.ສິລິພອນ ສຸພັນທອງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກແຜນການ-ການລົງທຶນແຂວງ	ຄະນະ
5. ທ່ານ ຄຳມິນ ຈັນມະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າສ່ວຍສາອາກອນແຂວງ	ຄະນະ
6. ທ່ານ ສາຍສະໝອນ ສາລິວົງ	ເຈົ້າເມືອງຈອມເພັດ	ຄະນະ
7. ທ່ານ ປອ ນ.ສຸດາພອນ ຄິມທະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ ຖວທ ແຂວງ	ຄະນະ
8. ທ່ານ ສະເຫວີຍ ສິລາວັນ	ຫົວໜ້າທ້ອງຖານມໍລະດົກແຂວງ,	ເປັນຄະນະ
	ທັງເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ	

**ມາດຕາ 2** ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວມີໜ້າທີ່ດື່ມຕໍ່ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສ້າງແຜນເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ກົນໄກການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ຂອງ ຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ ໂດຍນຳໃຊ້ທ້ອງຖານມໍລະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງເປັນກອງເລຂາ.
2. ຊີ້ນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍລະດົກຫຼວງພະບາງ ທີ່ຖືກຮັບຮອງເປັນມໍລະດົກໂລກ.

3. ຊີ້ນຳໃນການປະສານງານ, ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃນການຮ່ວມມືກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ລວມທັງອົງການUNESCO.

**ມາດຕາ 3** ຄະນະນຳຫຼວງພະບາງ, ບັນດາພະແນກທຸກຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງພາຍໃນແຂວງ, ຫ້ອງການມໍລະດົກ ແຂວງ ແລະ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ລວມທັງບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ ແລະ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ.

**ມາດຕາ 4** ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ປຽນແທນສະບັບເລກທີ 116/ຖວທ, ລົງວັນທີ 17 ກຸມພາ 2017 ແລະ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບ ແຕ່ວັນທີລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

**ສັດຖະມົນຕີ**  
**ປະທານຄະນະກຳມະການລະດັບຊາດ ເພື່ອມໍລະດົກໂລກ**



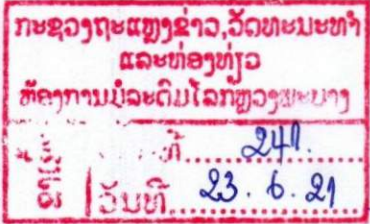
**ສຈ.ປອ. ກິແກ້ວ ໄຂຄຳພິທູນ**



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ

ເລກທີ 21 /ຈຂ.ຫຼບ  
ລົງວັນທີ 18 ພຶດສະພາ(05)2021



**ໜັງສືຮັບຮອງ**  
**ເອົາມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳນາມມະທຳ**  
**ຂຶ້ນເປັນມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຂອງແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.**

- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີ ຂອງພະແນກຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ, ສະບັບ ເລກທີ 33/ຖວທຂ, ລົງວັນທີ 10 ມີນາ(03)2021.

ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຂໍຢັ້ງຢືນຮັບຮອງເອົາ ມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ນາມມະທຳຂຶ້ນເປັນ ມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຂອງຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງ, ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີ 14 ຫົວຂໍ້ ຄື: 01. ເຂົ້າໂຄບ; 02. ປະທາຍເພັດ; 03. ໝໍ້ດິນເຜົາ; 04. ຫັດຖະກຳປັກດື່ງ; 05. ຫັດຖະກຳເຈ້ຍປໍສາ; 06. ຫັດຖະກຳຊ້ານ້ຳກ້ຽງ; 07. ເອາະຫຼາມຫຼວງພະບາງ; 08. ຫຸ່ນອີ່ປ່ອກ; 09. ຂັບສະຫຼາງສາມສ້າວ; 10. ຂັບທຸ່ມຫຼວງພະບາງ; 11. ຝ້ອນນາງແກ້ວ; 12. ຫັດຖະກຳຕີເງິນ; 13. ມິດສະນາກ; 14. ແຄນມື້ງ. ເຊິ່ງມໍຣະດົກທາງວັດທະນະທຳ ນາມມະທຳຈຳນວນ 14 ຫົວຂໍ້ນັ້ນ, ເປັນມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ເປັນຊັບສົມບັດອັນລ້ຳຄ່າ ຂອງຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກທອດມາແຕ່ສະໄໝດົກດຳບັນ, ທັງແມ່ນ ມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ, ມຸມປັນຍາ, ຄວາມຮູ້, ປັດສະຍາ ແລະ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖື-ຮິດຄອງປະເພນີອັນດີງາມ ຂອງຊາດລາວເຮົາ. ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນເອກະລັກ ທີ່ເປັນມໍຣະດົກ ທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າອັນໂດດເດັ່ນຂອງຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງ ທີ່ມີຕົ້ນກຳເນີດມາຈາກວິຖີການດຳລົງຊີວິດ ແລະ ການປະກອບອາຊີບແຕ່ສະໄໝດົກດຳບັນຕາມຍຸກສະໄໝສືບທອດຈົນມາເຖິງປະຈຸບັນນີ້, ໂດຍສະເພາະແມ່ນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍ ມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ນາມມະທຳແຫ່ງຊາດລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໄວ້ໃຫ້ຄົງຄຸນຄ່າກັບຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງອອກໜັງສືຮັບຮອງສະບັບນີ້ໄວ້ເປັນຫຼັກຖານ ເພື່ອອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍ ມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດລະດັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ນາມມະທຳ ໃຫ້ຄົງຄຸນຄ່າຢູ່ກັບຊາດລາວ ກໍ່ຄືຊາວຫຼວງພະບາງຕະຫຼອດໄປ.

ເຈົ້າແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ.



- + ບ່ອນນຳສົ່ງ:
- ພະແນກ ຖວທຂ 01 ສະບັບ.
- ທ່ອງການມໍລະດົກໂລກ-ຫຼບ 01 ສະບັບ.
- ສຳເນົາ 02 ສະບັບ.

**ຄຳຂັ້ນ ຈັນທະວີສຸກ**



**Luang Prabang World Heritage Office**