



Vision for ESC of Luang Prabang and Implementation of the Vision

By: Mr. Sakdaphone Khaewprachan

**Technical Expert, Environmental Section of
DONRE, Luang Prabang Province**

Topics

I. Introduction of Luang Prabang City (District) and Province

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for LPB

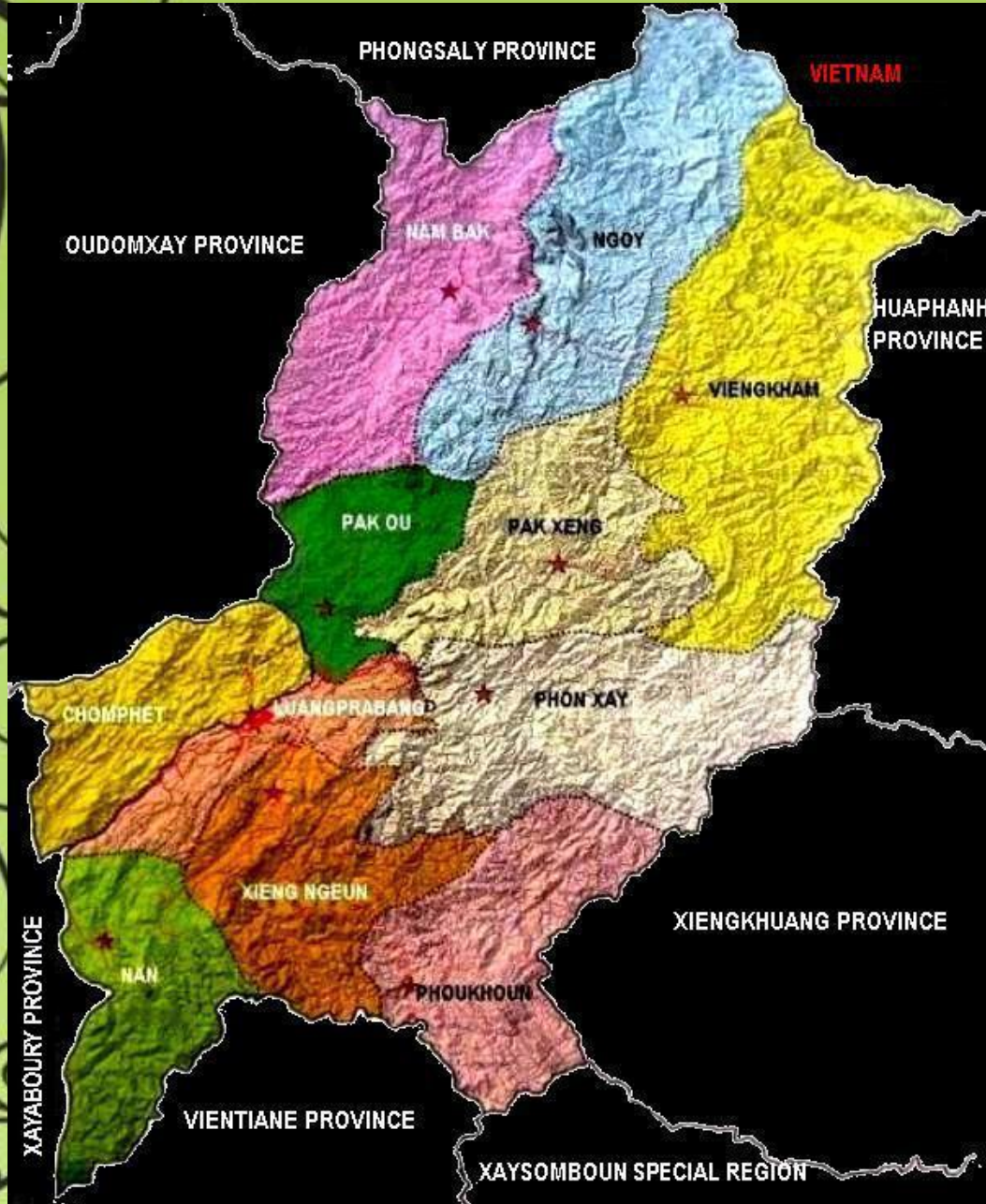
III. Implementation of the Vision

IV. Application of ESC guideline in Lao PDR

I. Introduction of Luang Prabang (LPB) City and Province (1)

□ Luang Prabang City (District) is part of the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) network and was rewarded in 2008. The City, therefore, shall improve its UEM (urban environmental management) as an ESC while ensuring economic and social development, world heritage conservation, healthy and comfortable urban lives for all citizens.

I. Introduction of LPB City and Province (2)



Feature of LPB Province

Province:

- Area: 16,875 km²
- Geography :
12 districts, 797 villages
- Population: 405,302
household: 65.265

City (District):

- Area: 774 km²
- Population: 82,056

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (1): Issues

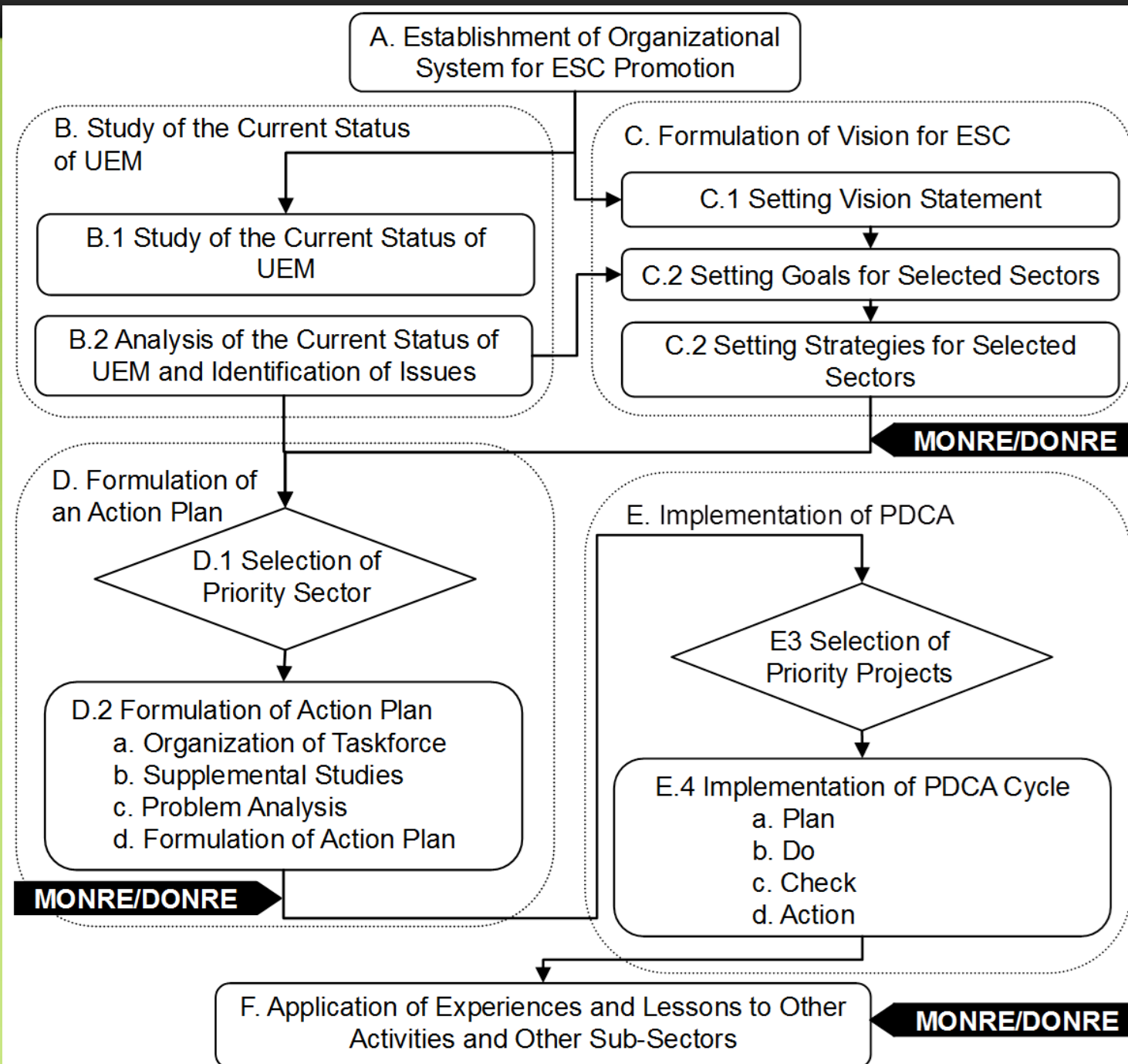
□ Meaning of ESC

The ESC in Lao PDR shall be encouraged to be clean air, clean water, clean land and rich fauna and flora, etc. without compromising the quality of living of the next generation.

□ Issues for Formulation of Vision

Vision of ESC shall integrate all UEM (urban environmental management) which cover broad areas of urban activities. Formulation of the Vision of ESC for LPB, world heritage city, needs to involve all stakeholders, from both public and private sector and individual.

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (2): Procedure (1)



II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (3): Procedure (2)

A) Establishment of Organizational System for ESC Promotion:

DONRE together with UDAA organized an ESC unit for the formulation.

B) Study of the Current Status of Urban Environmental Management (UEM):

- The First step was the overall understanding about the current Urban Environmental Status quickly, but comprehensively. Baseline survey was carried out from September to December 2011 By DONRE, DPWT, and UDAA, and experts dispatched by JICA.**
- The information and data collected, was then analyzed to assess the present condition of UEM according to the 29 subsectors as shown in the next slide.**

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (4): Procedure (3)

Social Environment

1. Local economy
2. Land use
3. Traffic and road condition
4. UEN policy implementation
5. Poverty
6. Ethnic people
7. Landscape
8. Gender
9. Children's right
10. Cultural heritage
11. Health
12. Environmental awareness

Natural Environment

1. Storm water management
2. Biodiversity
3. Forest resources
4. Urban green area
5. Nature reserve
6. Global warming
7. Mineral resources development

Socio-living Environmental

1. Air quality
2. Water quality
3. Safe drinking water
4. Sanitation
5. Soil contaminate
6. Solid waste management
7. Noise/Vibration
8. Land subsidence
9. Odor
10. Accident

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (5): Procedure (4)

C) Formulation of Vision for ESC

The vision, goals and strategies has been discussed among DONRE, DPWT, and UDAA, and Experts dispatched by JICA

1. Setting a vision statement:

Construct LPB to be Green, Clean, and Beautiful, and ensure safe and prosperous living environment with world heritage in the core.

2. Setting goals towards the vision statement, or expected future status, for each of the important environmental sub-sectors.

3. Setting strategies to achieve the goals for the sub-sectors.

□ See next screen

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (6): Procedure (5)



How the Vision was made

The first step was gaining an overall understanding of the current urban environmental status by baseline survey related to urban environment conservation. During survey period from September to December 2011 by DONRE, UDAA of Luang Prabang District and experts dispatched by JICA, the information was collected and analyzed to present conditions of urban environment management according to the 29 sector categories as shown below.

Social Environment

1. Local economy
2. Land use
3. Traffic and road condition
4. UEM policy
5. Poverty
6. Ethnic people
7. Landscape
8. Gender
9. Children's rights
10. Cultural heritage
11. Health
12. Environmental awareness

Natural Environment

1. Stormwater Management
2. Biodiversity
3. Forest resources
4. Urban green area
5. Nature reserve
6. Global warming
7. Mineral resources development

Socio-Living Environment

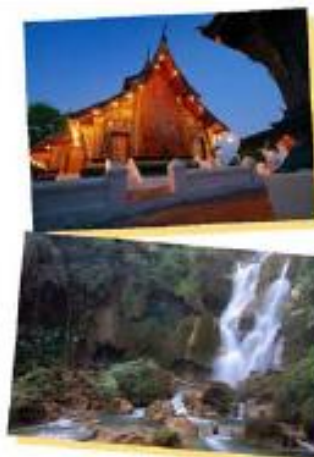
1. Air quality
2. Water quality
3. Safe drinking water
4. Sanitation
5. Soil contamination
6. Solid waste management
7. Noise/vibration
8. Land subsidence
9. Odor
10. Accident

The second step was "scoping" based on the results of the current status assessment of each sector and a checklist for issue finding. 23 sectors were selected as those which require further actions in light of environmental sustainability.

The next step was to define a vision. As mentioned earlier, a vision is a short statement to express the future desired image of Luang Prabang district. It should be concise and impressive, but also narrative and self-explanatory. In setting the Vision, we took a due account of the characteristics of Luang Prabang which enjoys historical and touristic assets and peaceful culture. Under the Vision, goals were set for each sector and strategies were proposed to achieve the Goal.

Procedure Afterward

Submitted comments and our responses through website: <http://bit.ly/zBcoML>.



Environmental Sustainable Vision Luang Prabang District



Background

MONRE intends to encourage the cities in Laos to be clean, green and beautiful so that they become environmentally sustainable without compromising the quality of living of the next generation.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has commenced the Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration-Environmental Management Component (LPPE) in August 2011. The LPPE has established the promotion of environmentally sustainable cities (ESC), one of the areas advocated in "Ensuring Environmental Sustainability" in the blueprint for the ASEAN socio-cultural community (ASSC), as the primary objective of the project.

The LPPE has conducted the baseline survey on urban environmental management (UEM) in 3 pilot sites (Vientiane Capital, Luang Prabang and Xayaboury) from the beginning of September 2011 by the short-term JICA expert team (SJET) in cooperation with Lao counterparts (C/P).

Based on the results of the survey, Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) and Urban Development Administration Authority (UDAA) of Luang Prabang Province has prepared this Vision by supporting from

LPPE in March 2012. DONRE and UDAA have finalized the Vision in March 2013 reflecting the public comments received by the end of 2012.

Environmental Sustainable Vision of Luang Prabang District

Environmental sustainable vision includes an overarching goal, sector-specific goals and strategies with a view of environmental sustainability.

Luang Prabang District is part of the ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) Network and was rewarded an ESC award in 2008. As such, the authority is expected to lead the way in environmental activities in the district while ensuring economic and social development, world heritage conservation and healthy and comfortable urban lives for all its citizens.

This Vision was thus drafted to stimulate and integrate urban activities, and to involve all stakeholders, from both public and private sectors and individuals, in the movement towards an environmentally sustainable World Heritage City, Luang Prabang.

You can access this vision on website at <http://bit.ly/zBcoML>.

The vision will serve as a foothold to develop further action plans and projects in Luang Prabang district, although it will not be a binding document for any plans or projects.

Under the LPPE project, several pilot projects will be developed from this vision and implemented until year 2015. Although LPPE's projects are mostly for the waste sector, the Luang Prabang district intends to plan and carry out pilot projects for other sectors by making the best lessons learnt from the LPPE.

For details of the LPPE, please contact at: lppecpccosme@hotmail.com

II. Formulation of Vision of ESC for Luang Prabang (LPB) (7): Procedure (6)



Vision for an Environmentally Sustainable Luang Prabang District

Construct Luang Prabang to be green, clean and beautiful, and ensure safe and prosperous living environment with the world heritage in the core.

Sub-sector

Goal 2020

Strategy

1. Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of land-use is enforced according to urban development plan and illegal construction is controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization of land use plan. Enforcement of land use regulation. Control and revelation of illegal construction.
2. Traffic and Road Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road network in rural area is improved for people to access the main road in rainy season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of current road condition in rainy season by DPWT and UDAA.
3. Urban Environmental Management Policy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and practical capacity development (capacity building) is conducted to promote urban environmental management by implementation of 5-year Environmental Management Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of government budget 5-year Environmental Management Action Plan is realized. Capacity development is carried out continuously since it is prioritized in each environmental action plan of MONRE and DONRE of LPB.
4. Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millennium Development Goal is achieved according to poverty eradication program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of poverty eradication program. The situation of poverty is studied in rural area of LPB District.
5. Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current aesthetic urban landscape is conserved according to urban development plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of urban development plan from the viewpoint of landscape conservation.
6. Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of life of people is improved by eliminating gender imbalance in the various education levels especially to succeed the millennium development goal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of gender imbalance in the various education level is enhanced through activities of Women's Union.
7. Children's Right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Socio-economic Development Plan of LPB District is realized and 98% of children can go to school. Moreover, 95% of children can continue to study from first grade to fifth grade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools are constructed in some of the villages who have no school. Allocation of government budget for school teachers.
8. Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoCT instructs developers in cooperation with DPWT to protect cultural heritages against urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and provincial cultural heritages are designated as necessary.
9. Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health care service can be accessed even in remote rural area in LPB District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation of villagers who cannot access to primary health care is surveyed. Medical kits are provided to the villagers who cannot go to health care center. Rules and regulations are clearly explained to people. Useful education tools are developed and utilized.
10. Environmental Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People follows rules and regulations to make the city clean and beautiful. 	
11. Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood area is managed according to the urban development plan to reduce impact on environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of urban development plan from the viewpoint of flood control. Flood management plan is formulated newly.
12. Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural environment abundant in biodiversity to be protected is conserved positively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Biodiversity Conservation Area in LPB District is monitored strictly to prevent illegal cutting. Reforestation is promoted.

Sub-sector

Goal 2020

Strategy

13. Forest Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal felling is monitored and controlled regularly. Reforestation is conducted continuously. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocation and staff training are urgently implemented to monitor and control illegal cutting. Reforestation is promoted.
14. Urban Green Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The green areas located in World Cultural Heritage Site are managed properly for citizens to enjoy them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area of public urban parks is extended so that citizens can enjoy accessible green.
15. Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Forest is managed according to the fundamental rule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protected areas are strictly protected by management of relevant organization.
16. Global Warming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete action plan is prepared and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete action plan is prepared and implemented.
17. Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open burning on the agricultural land is reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open burning on agricultural land is controlled.
18. Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental functions of wetland in the urban area are preserved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland management is incorporated in the land use planning. Regular monitoring system is established to analyze the status of water quality. The capacity of the government staff in charge of water quality management is strengthened.
19. Safe Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target concerned with water supply in the Socio-economic Development Plan is achieved and the rate of access safe drinking water approaches 95% in LPB District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply service area is expanded according to the Socio-economic Development Plan year by year. DPWT and UDAA support the state company of water supply to make investments for business expansion.
20. Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrines are introduced in the schools, for ethnic group communities and tourism places. Wastewater treatment is improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of actual sanitary condition in rural area and in ethnic groups. Improvement of wastewater treatment system
21. Soil Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system of monitoring and controlling pesticide and chemical fertilizer according to the new regulation is strengthened and proper amount of them is utilized in agricultural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel, equipment and budget are prepared to monitor and control pesticide and chemical fertilizer according to the new regulation. Capacity development of staff Procurement of equipment Allocation of government budget.
22. Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sound solid waste management system is established in harmony with the city environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "3Rs" are promoted at generation sources. Waste collection system is improved through the strengthening of collection service capacity and enhancement of public cooperation. Final disposal system is improved to mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding area. Healthcare waste management is improved. An official document that defines the solid waste management system is drafted.
23. Accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic accidents decrease year by year. There are little accidents because of overloading with passengers in the boat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic control, vehicle maintenance, safety education and training of drivers and campaign of traffic safety for students are conducted continuously. Overloading with passengers is controlled.

III. Implementation of the Vision (1):

D) Formulation of an Action Plan

- ❑ SWM sector was selected as the first priority one.**
- ❑ An action plan for SWM sector improvement has been formulated by LPPE.**
- ❑ The taskforce discussed to prioritize the activities in the A/P and select “priority project(s)” from the A/P.**

E) Implementation of PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) Cycle

- ❑ Some of the priority projects are being conducted by LPB and LPPE as shown in the next screens.**

F) Application of Experiences and Lessons to Other Activities and Other Sub-Sectors

- ❑ To be conducted by LPB.**

III. Implementation of the Vision (2): 3R Promotion



Eco-bags for Hotels



Eco-baskets



On-site Composting



**Off-site Composting of Food Waste from
Hotels and Restaurants**

III. Implementation of the Vision (3): Improvement of MSWM



**Primary Collection at
Inaccessible Road**



Collection Truck



HCW Incinerator



**Septic Sludge
Treatment Facility**



Disposal Site Improvement



IV. Application of ESC guideline (ESC_GL) in Lao PDR (1)

- ESC_GL is the fundamental tool for formulation of the Vision for ESC which shall be **shared by all stakeholders**. Once the vision is formulated, all stakeholders will be able to make efforts towards the ESC step by step.
- The vision will be first step to develop further action plans and other projects in LPB, and further promotion of ESC in future.
- ESC_GL also indicates how to implement the vision.
- Provincial organizations, such as DONRE, DPWT, UDAA, are the key leader on use of ESC guideline



Thank you