

Introduction of LPP/LPPE and ESC_GL

**Thematic Session C3: ESC in CMLV
of 5th High Level Seminar on ESC,
Surabaya, Indonesia**

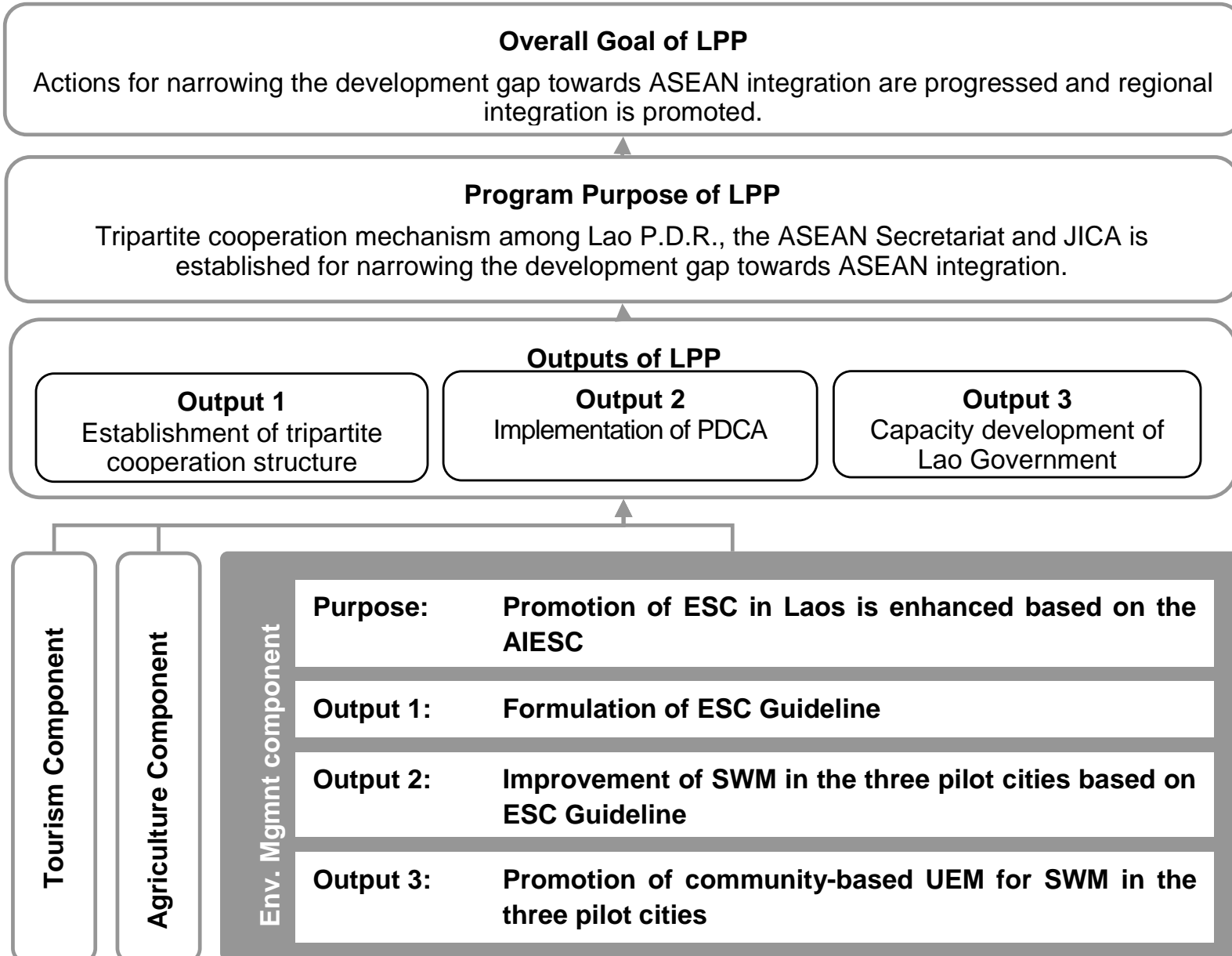
March 1, 2014

**Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the
Development Gap towards ASEAN
Integration Environmental Component
(LPPE), JICA**

Topics

- 1. What is the LPP and LPPE?**
- 2. ESC_GL**
- 3. Operation of ESC_GL**
- 4. Why LAs in Lao need the ESC_GL**
- 5. Activities of LPPE**

1. What is the LPP and LPPE? (1)



1. What is the LPP and LPPE?(2)

- **LPP**: Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap towards ASEAN Integration
- **LPP aims at**:
To narrow the development gap towards ASEAN integration through the tripartite cooperation mechanism among Lao PDR, the ASEAN Secretariat and JICA.
- **Three components**:
 - **Environmental management (LPPE)**
 - **Tourism promotion**
 - **Good agricultural practice**

1. What is the LPP and LPPE?(3)

□ Purpose:

Promotion of environmentally sustainable cities (ESC) in Lao PDR is enhanced based on the “ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AIESC)”.

□ It will produce three outputs, one of which is that the guidelines on ESC (ESC_GL) are formulated.

□ Project period: Aug 2011 – Oct 2015

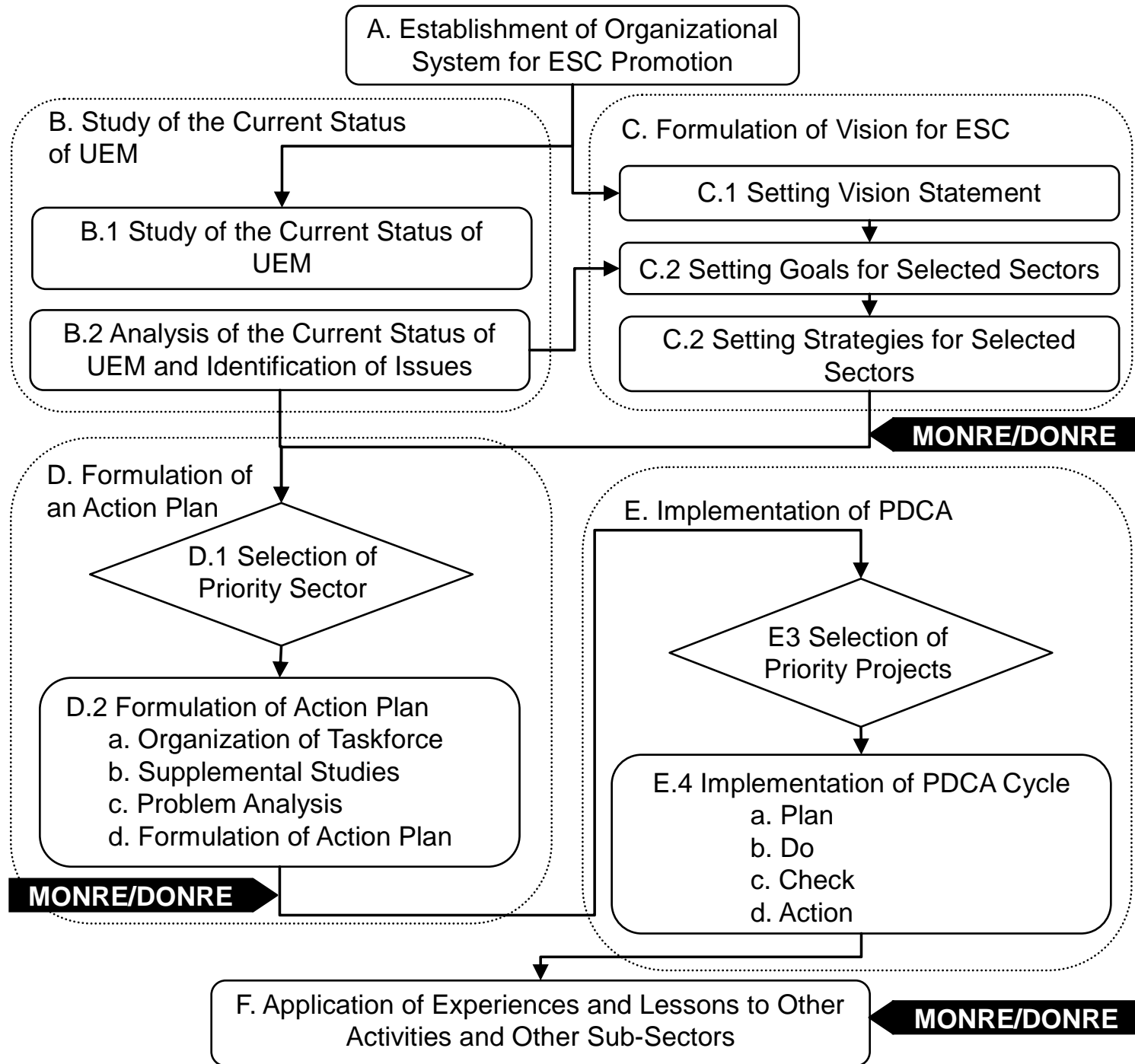
□ Lao Counterpart: MONRE and MPWT

2. ESC_GL (1): Objective

The objective of MONRE to publicize the guidelines for environmentally sustainable cities (ESC_GL) is:

□ *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.*

2. ESC_GL (2): Process Flow for ESC (1)



2. ESC_GL (3): Process Flow for ESC (2)

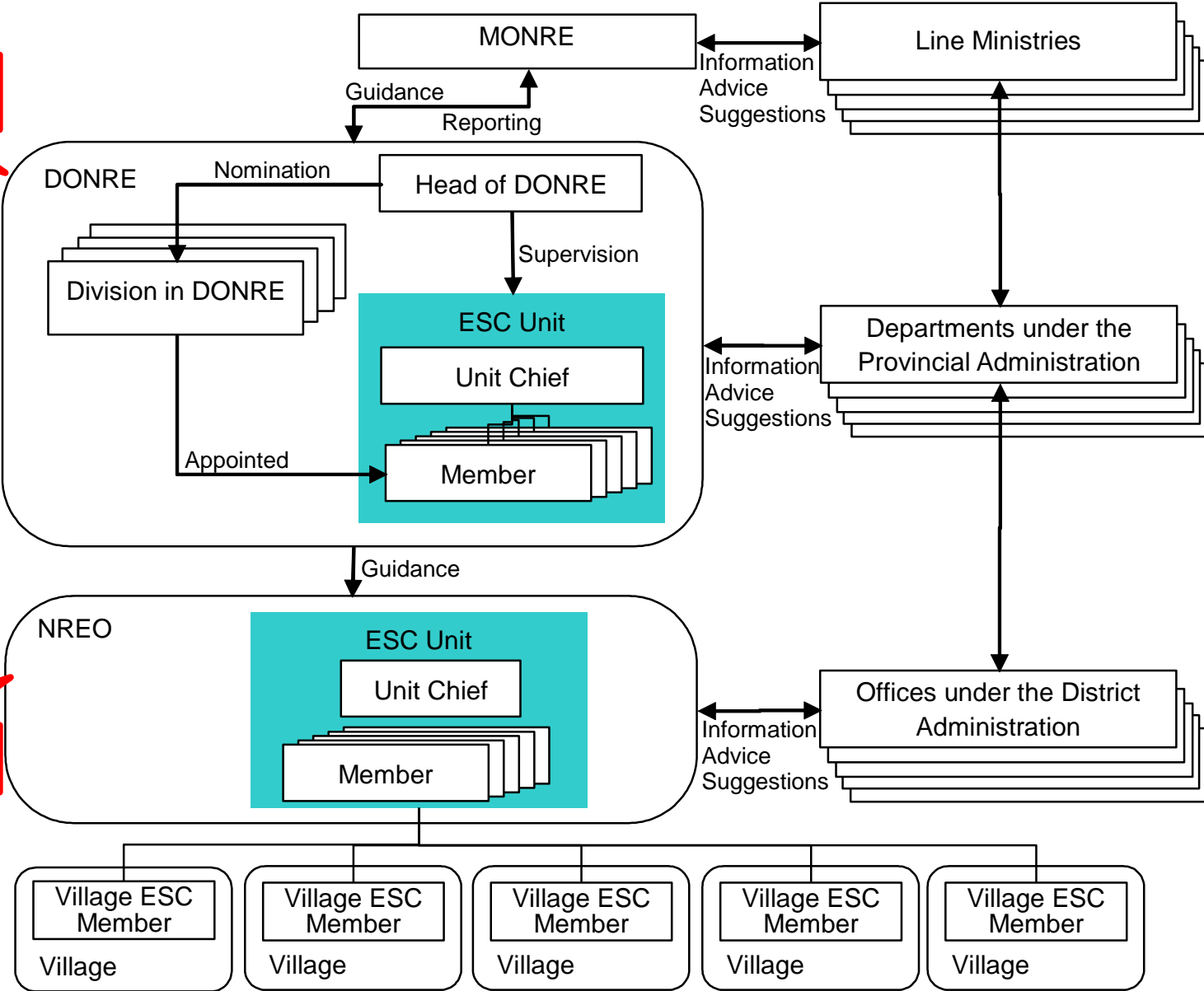
- The process flow is largely divided into the **six steps**.
- A) Establishment of Organizational System for ESC Promotion
- B) Study of the Current Status of Urban Environmental Management (UEM)
- C) **Formulation of Vision for ESC**
- D) Formulation of an Action Plan
- E) Implementation of PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action) Cycle
- F) Application of Experiences and Lessons to Other Activities and Other Sub-Sectors

2. ESC_GL (4): A) Establishment of Organizational System for ESC Promotion

Province

ESC unit will be established in both DONRE and NREO.

District



2. ESC_GL (5): B) Study of the Current Status of UEM

□ UEM is divided into the 29 Sub-sectors.

1. Social Environment: 12 Sub-sectors

2. Natural Environment: 7 Sub-sectors

3. Socio-Living Environment: 10 Sub-sectors

□ The work of Step B) could be done by the **existing resources** as follows:

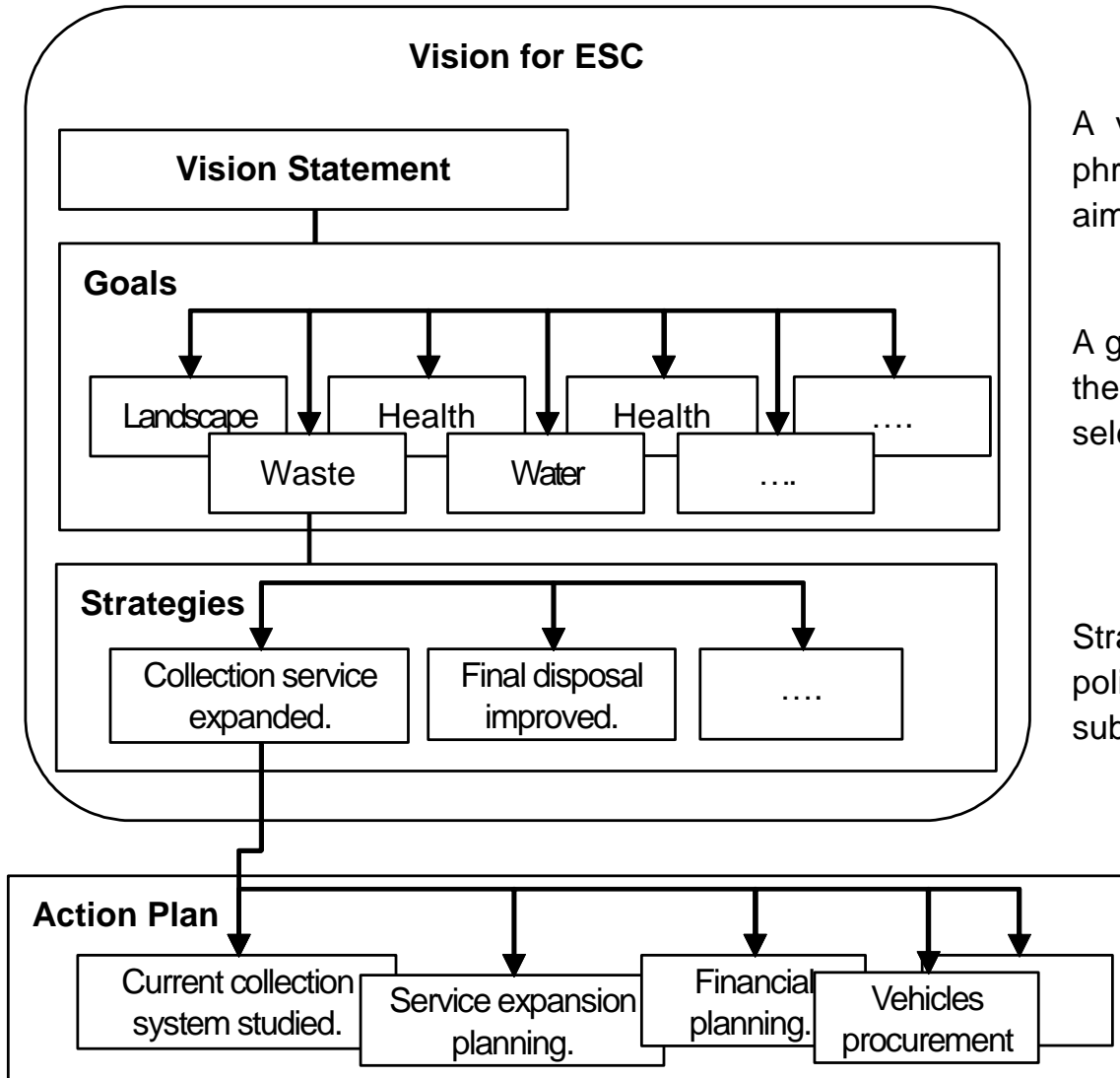
1. The **existing information & data** shall be collected from various organizations as indicated in the ESC_GL.

2. Using the information and data collected, the current status of UEM is **analyzed and issues** are identified by the **checklist** provided in the ESC_GL.

2. ESC_GL (6): C) Formulation of Vision for ESC (1)

- The process of vision formulation includes three steps:
 1. Setting a **vision statement**,
 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.
-

2. ESC_GL (7): C) Formulation of Vision for ESC (2): Relationship between Vision for ESC and Action Plan (A/P)



A vision statement is a short phrase that shows what the city aims at as an ESC.

A goal is a kind of the vision for the improved sub-sector. Each selected sub-sector has its goal.

Strategies are the improvement policies to realize each sub-sector's goal.

An action plan is made according to the strategies and contains a detail of what to be done by whom and when.

2. ESC_GL (8): C) Formulation of Vision for ESC (3): Example of LPB (1)



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.



Environmental Sustainable Vision Luang Prabang District



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>.

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: lppecd@dozma@hotmail.com

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 Xayabour) 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 awarded 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>.

2. ESC_GL (9): C) Formulation of Vision for ESC (4): Example of LPB (2)



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

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 MÖNRE 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 unbalance 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"> MoICT 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.
10. Environmental Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People follows rules and regulations to make the city clean and beautiful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules and regulations are clearly explained to people. Useful education tools are developed and utilized.
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

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.
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"> The capacity of the government staff in charge of water quality management is strengthened. 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 areas. 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.

2. ESC_GL (10): D) Formulation of Action Plan (1): D.1 Selection of Priority Sector

- The ESC Unit under the DONRE is advised to prioritize the sub-sectors for which A/Ps are to be formulated taking the Vision for ESC of the city into consideration. Because formulation of an A/P needs:**
 - 1. Technical knowledge and judgment of a certain level. Then, the ESC unit may need to recruit experts with sufficient qualification.**
 - 2. To prepare budget for necessary supplemental studies.**
- The ESC Unit will then need to organize a selection committee that consists of representatives from organizations relevant to UEM and select priority sub-sector(s).**

2. ESC_GL (11): D) Formulation of Action Plan (2): D.2 Formulation of A/P

□ An A/P containing following six elements

1. **Approach (Detailed Strategies)**: It shows the methodology to materialize the strategy which aims at the sub-sectoral goal. It is, therefore, said to be a detailed strategy.
2. **Project**: It shows what to be done to take the aforementioned approach. It contains specific projects necessary to actually implement the detailed strategy.
3. **Activity**: It shows what kinds of specific actions to be done to take the project. Each project contains specific activities.
4. **Allocation of roles**: For every activity, an organization responsible for implementation, another organization that assists implementation and other organizations to be collaborated in implementation are specified and their roles are defined.
5. **Time schedule**: A time schedule of each activity will be drawn.
6. **Cost estimation**: Cost required to implement each activity will be approximated and which financial sources are available and how to approach them will be shown.

2. ESC_GL (12): E) Implementation of PDCA Cycle (1)

- ❑ The taskforce should discuss to prioritize the activities in the A/P and select “priority project(s)”.**
- ❑ The fundamental criteria to select priority projects will be whether the input necessary for their implementation is secured.**
- ❑ Plan of the project implementation will include following components:**
 - 1. Target indicators and timing of their monitoring.**
 - 2. Work items to be carried out and their sequential order**
 - 3. Name of appointed personnel**
 - 4. Period of implementation**

2. ESC_GL (13): E) Implementation of PDCA Cycle (2): Example of Plan, Strategy 1 for SWM in LPB

Planning Chart of the Priority Project ↓
 “Reduction of kitchen waste and garden waste through on-site Composting or other methods” ↓
 Plan execution body: UDAA.

Work Items.	Personnel appointed	2012.						2013.						2014.						2015.					
		J.	M.	M.	J.	S.	N.	J.	M.	M.	J.	S.	N.	J.	M.	M.	J.	S.	N.	J.	M.	M.	J.	S.	N.
1. Study of current waste reduction activities at households.	■	■	
2. Identification of waste reduction methodologies to be promoted.	■	■	
3. Identification of target villages for Phases I-III.	■	■	■	
4. Preparation of awareness raising tools.	■	■	■	■	
5. Preparation of necessary equipment.	■	■	■	■	
6. Training of dissemination volunteers.	■	■	■	■	
7. Implementation of Phase I	■	■	■	■	
8.	
.....	
Target indicators (rate of households doing composting) and monitoring plan.	0%.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3 %.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0 %.	..	..	..

2. ESC_GL (14): F) Application of Experiences and Lessons to Other Activities and Other Environmental Sectors

- The ESC Unit applies the experiences and lessons obtained from the implementation of the priority project in developing another priority project of the same sub-sector or other sub-sectors by referring to the result of prioritization process carried out in D.1 and D.2.**
 - Furthermore, lessons learnt by the ESC Unit should be shared with MONRE/DONRE as the National ESC Guidelines are living, requiring feedback and review.**
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3. Operation of the ESC_GL (1): Responsible Agencies to Put the ESC_GL into Force

- ❑ MONRE is the primary agency that is responsible to put the guidelines into force.**
- ❑ PCD of MONRE applies the guidelines as a policy tool for Clean Green Beautiful Laos, in directing local authorities (LAs) to take step-by-step actions.**
- ❑ PCD gives an initial momentum to the LAs, assists their attempts, and elaborates the guidelines to be more applicable and usable.**
- ❑ The LAs can be referred to various organizations related to city environment and development to play roles to lead other agencies by using the guidelines.**

3. Operation of the ESC_GL (2): Implementation Structure of the Guidelines

- ❑ PCD of MONRE bears the primary responsibility of dissemination of the Guidelines.**
- ❑ PCD intended to apply the Guidelines to promote the implementation of the process flow from A to C, up to “the **Formulation of Vision for ESC**”, in all the provinces over the country by 2014, and to promote the implementation of the rest part of the process flow by 2020.**
- ❑ PCD amends the Guidelines and finalizes it by the target year 2015.**
- ❑ MONRE intends to endorse the finalized Guidelines by issuing an official regulatory document so that the Guidelines are utilized most effectively.**

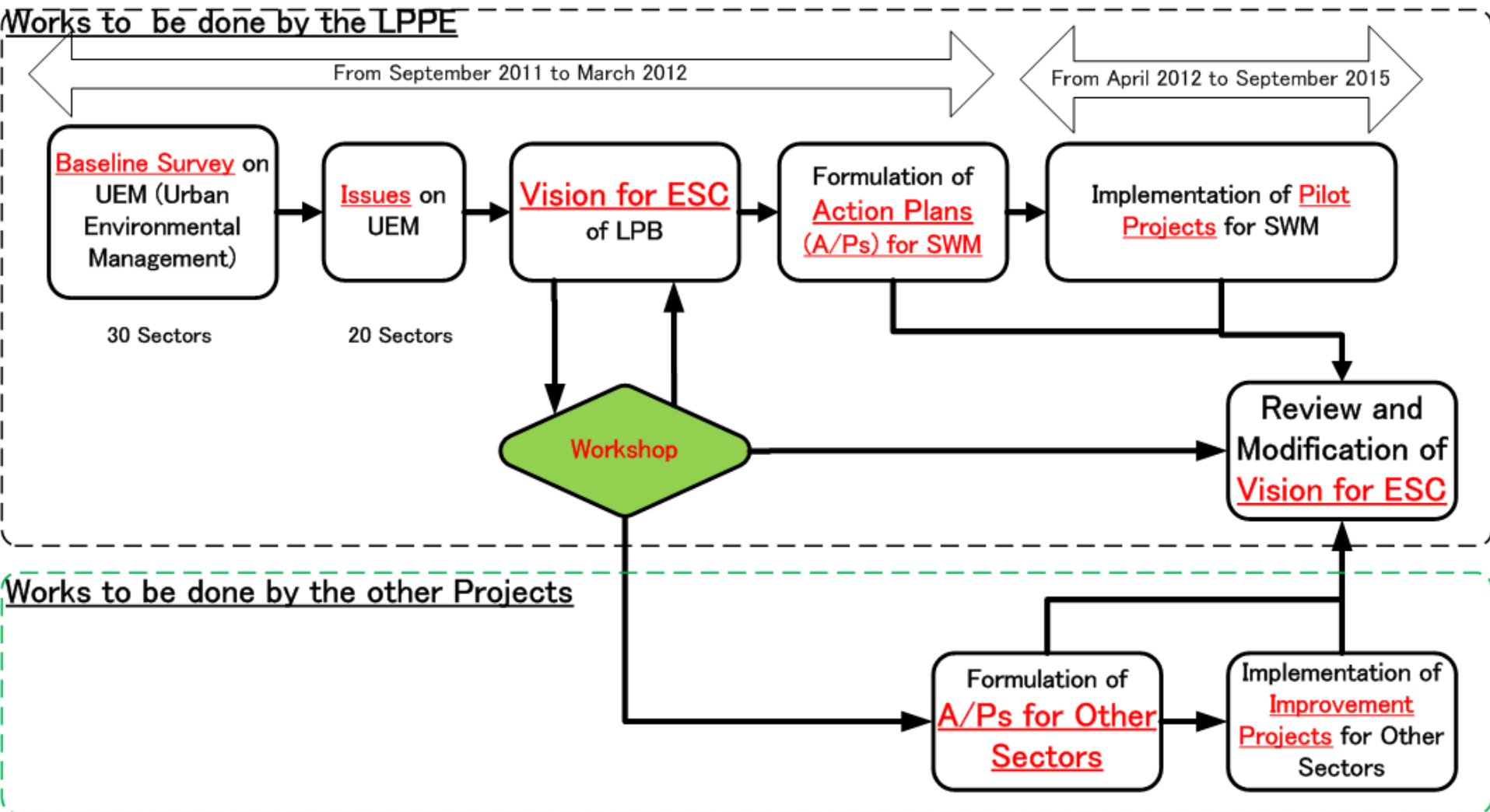
4. Why LAs in Laos need the ESC_GL (1)

- 1. As an ESC a LA has to improve its UEM (Urban Environmental Management).**
- 2. UEM consists of many sectors.**
- 3. Improvement of each sector needs so many projects for implementation, which requires tremendous inputs, i.e. money, human resources, etc.**
- 4. The LA could not improve its UEM in short term by itself.**
- 5. Improvement of UEM as an ESC needs so a lot of time and input.**

4. Why LAs in Laos need the ESC_GL (2)

6. When a LA formulate its "Vision for ESC" and select some Priority Sectors, it may ask supports for collaboration of A/P to donors, or provincial /central government. => JICA/LPPE takes SWM sector improvement in 3 cities for cooperation.
7. Also when the LA collaborate its "A/P for a Priority Sector" and select some Priority Projects, the LA may ask cooperation for implementation of them to donors, or provincial /central government. => Pilot Projects for SWM sector improvement in 3 cities is being implemented by Lao C/Ps with assistance of LPPE.

5. Activities of LPPE (1)



5. Activities of LPPE (2): Main Activities done in the Preparatory Stage

1. The **ESC_GL** was drafted.
2. **ESC promotion units** have established in three pilot cities.
3. **Current Status of UEM** of three pilot cities were identified.
4. **Visions for ESC** of three pilot cities were formulated
5. The **A/Ps for SWM sector** improvement for of three pilot cities were formulated.
6. The following **priority projects** were selected and are being implemented:
 - 3R promotion
 - Improvement of collection system
 - Improvement of final disposal system
 - Improvement of healthcare waste (HCW) management

5. Activities of LPPE (3): Work being conducted in the Implementation Stage (1)

- Facilities and equipment necessary for improvement of collection and final disposal system improvement have been procured.



HCW Incinerator for Vientiane Capital



Handing Over Ceremony

5. Activities of LPPE (4): Work being conducted in the Implementation Stage (2)

- Improvement of final disposal system is being conducted.



**Improvement
being conducted by
C/P in LPB**



**Monitoring
tour to dump
site of LPB**

**Dump site before
improvement in LPB**



**□ Thank you very much for
your attention**