

**Life after PLUP:
A Landscape Approach to Agroecology for
Sustainable Land Uses and Livelihoods**

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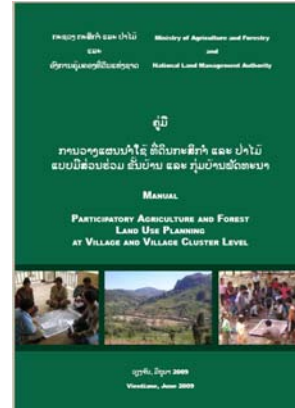
LIWG Study Session on Land Use Planning - Learning House for development, 5 October 2016, Vientiane

Outline

- Recurring questions about PLUP
 - why do PLUP seems to have little impact?
 - what makes PLUP quality and how can we assess it?
 - how to insure PLUP is useful for local communities?
- Reminder on PLUP in Laos
 - unifying PLUP principles
 - evolution of PLUP purposes
 - diversity of PLUP practices
- The experience of the EFICAS project

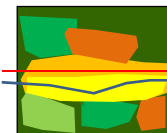
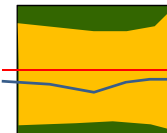
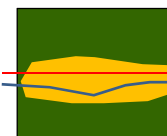
Unifying PLUP principles

- Local ownership
Participation, gender sensitivity, incorporation of local knowledge,
- Support to land allocation/titling
Settling land conflicts, increase land tenure security,
- Support to extension activities
Inventory local resources, improved land management.



Evolution of PLUP purposes

- Eradicating shifting cultivation (1990s)
'3-plot' policy – Constrained very much agricultural land -> food insecurity
- Enhanced participation (2000s)
Give 'what local people want' policy – Tend to freeze current land use, limited forest areas
- Sectoral plans embedded in PLUP (2010s)
 - Agriculture: e.g. PALM
 - Forest: bamboo, production forest, NPA



Diversity of PLUP practices

- Level of local participation (from attending meeting to voicing their needs and expectations)
- Equipment used (ad hoc remote sensing data or Google earth, 3D model or 2,5D model...)
- Who does the bulk of the work (district staff or Vientiane-based national agencies),
- Cost between 1.000 and 10.000 USD / village

=> Which one is the best...?



What makes PLUP quality?

- Impact assessment conducted by different projects – local people are generally satisfied,
- No 1 element of satisfaction: village boundary delineation solves conflicts with neighboring villages,
- No difference in the level of satisfaction in relation with methods used and output quality.

=> What makes PLUP useful...



Beyond the map: PLUP follow-up

- No follow-up
 - not much happens after PLUP despite good intentions
 - why applying expensive PLUP approaches? microLUP, 1 day per village may be enough
- Land allocation - titling
 - high expectation by villagers
 - but little upland plots allocated because rotational crops
 - need to certify sustainable land use prior to land titling



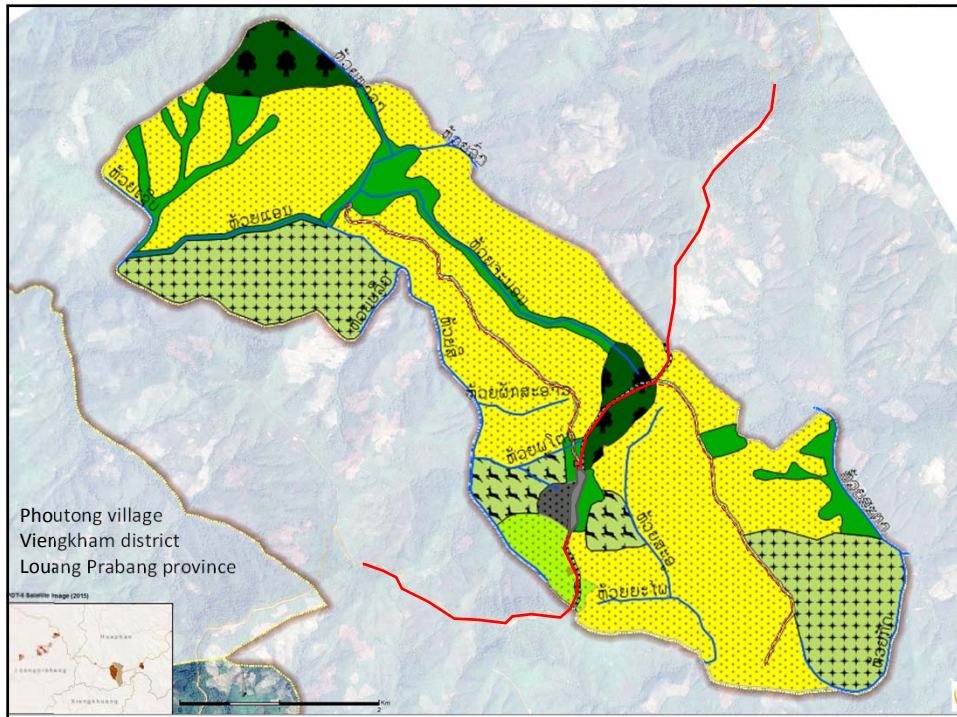
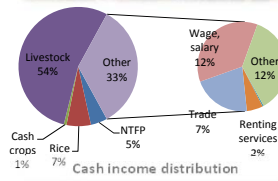
Beyond the map: PLUP follow-up

- No follow-up
- Land allocation - titling
- Sectoral extension activities
 - Combined method: 8 LU classes MoNRE then specific plan in one class of interest
 - e.g. PALM or planned rotational systems (pFALUPAM)
 - Production forest (SUFORD), bamboo (GRET-SNV), conservation forest (REDD+, biodiversity)



A landscape approach to agroecology

- PLUP map as a starting point in negotiating integrated natural resource management
- Actual use of socioeconomic data to implement PLUP according to the diversity of local situations
- Integrated development at landscape level combining all land use types



Community-based Agricultural Development Plans 2015-2016

Eco Friendly Intensification & Climate resilient Agricultural Systems



Phoutong Village

Viengkham district, Luangprabang province



1. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO LIVESTOCK SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Living fences and forage production

Set up livestock area with permanent living fences (combination of barbed wire and trees) 6.5 ha in 2015 involved 77 HH. In 2016, expand to additional 7 ha.

Training on forage management

30 people took part in the training to produce silage, hay, and feeding boxes.

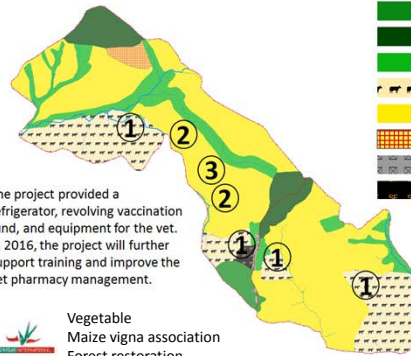


Animal healthcare

The project provided training to 36 participants in 2015. 4 village volunteers were selected to form the village vet-service team.



2. SUSTAINABLE CROPPING SYSTEMS IN THE UPLANDS



- Managed Use Forest Land Zone
- Conservation Forest Land Zone
- Protection Forest Land Zone
- Livestock raising and grazing land Zone
- Upland rotational crop/fallow Zone
- Land Reserved for extending production
- Private building land
- Spiritual areas

The project provided a refrigerator, revolving vaccination fund, and equipment for the vet. In 2016, the project will further support training and improve the vet pharmacy management.

Vegetable
Maize vigna association
Forest restoration

Strengthening the village land management committee in implementing the village land use plan
Study tour planned in 2016

Fallow management and improvement of upland rice production

3. AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Animal healthcare

The project provided training to 36 participants in 2015. 4 village volunteers were selected to form the village vet-service team.



2. SUSTAINABLE CROPPING SYSTEMS IN THE UPLANDS

Intercropping systems maize/rice with pigeon pea

Introduction of pigeon pea (for stick-Jack production) in association with upland rice and maize, 9 households (HH) and 8 ha in 2015. 11 additional HH in 2016.



Introduction of labor saving devices

12 hand jab planters for upland rice and maize sowing were provided to villagers.



The project provided a refrigerator, revolving vaccination fund, and equipment for the vet. In 2016, the project will further support training and improve the vet pharmacy management.

Fallow management and improvement of upland rice production

The project organized training on fallow management and improved upland rice varieties in 2015. 48 people took part.



Strengthening the village land management committee in implementing the village land use plan
Study tour planned in 2016

3. AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Intercropping cassava and stylosanthes



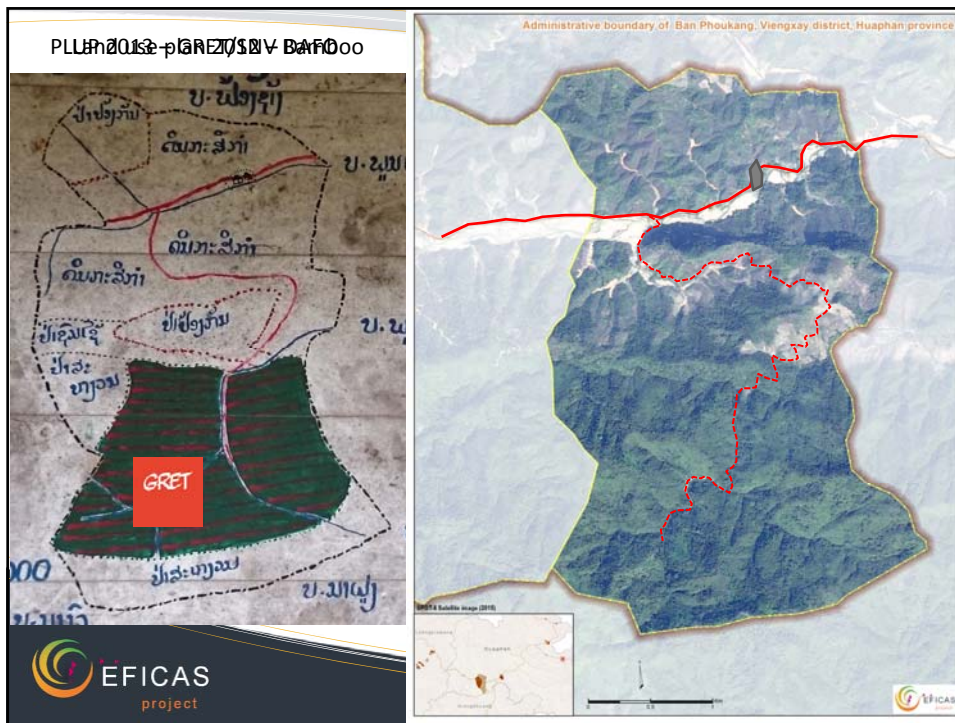
Control of rodent damages

The project provided 400 metal traps in 2016

Rice bank for food security

The project provided 2 tons of rice for the village rice bank in addition to villagers' contribution in 2016.





Community-based Agricultural Development Plans 2015-2016

Eco Friendly Intensification & Climate resilient Agricultural Systems

Phoukang Village

Viengxay district, Huaphan province

1. INTEGRATED APPROACH TO LIVESTOCK SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

Living fences and forage production

Set up livestock area with permanent fences (combination of barbed wire and tree seedlings) on an area of 5 ha. 33 HH participated in 2015.

Training on forage management

33 people took part in training to produce silage, hay, and feeding boxes.

Training on animal healthcare

30 people participated in the training. Organized a vet team compose of 3 village volunteers.

2. SUSTAINABLE CROPPING SYSTEMS

Introduction of labor saving devices

Land Use Planning

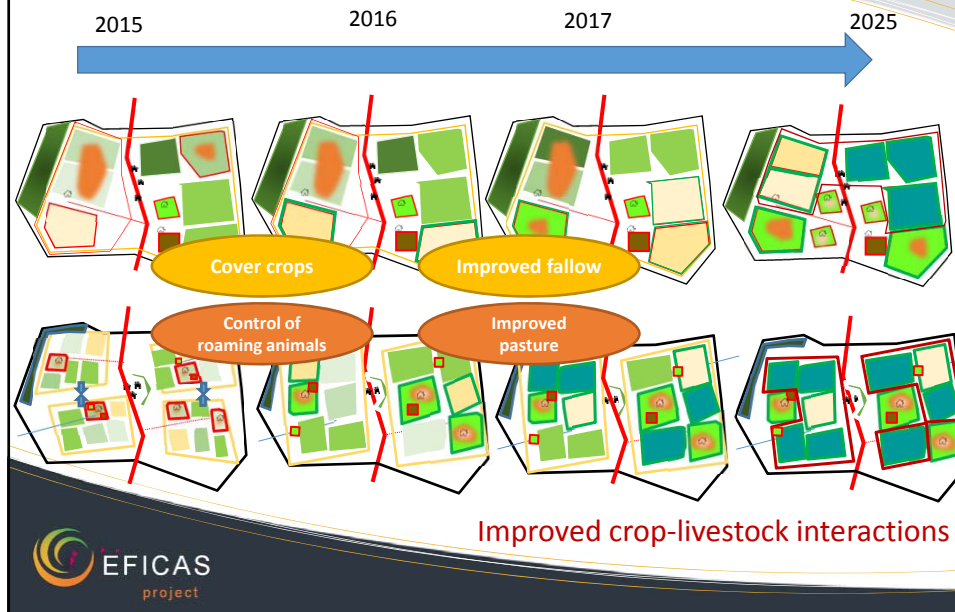
- Managed Use Forest Land Zone
- Conservation Forest Land Zone
- Protection Forest Land Zone
- Agriculture Land
- Private building land

3. AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION IN PADDY TERRACES

Introduction of vegetable winter crops

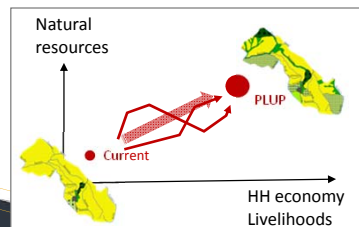
The project provided 7 species vegetable seeds to 21 HH to grow on an area 1.2 ha.

CADP expected impacts



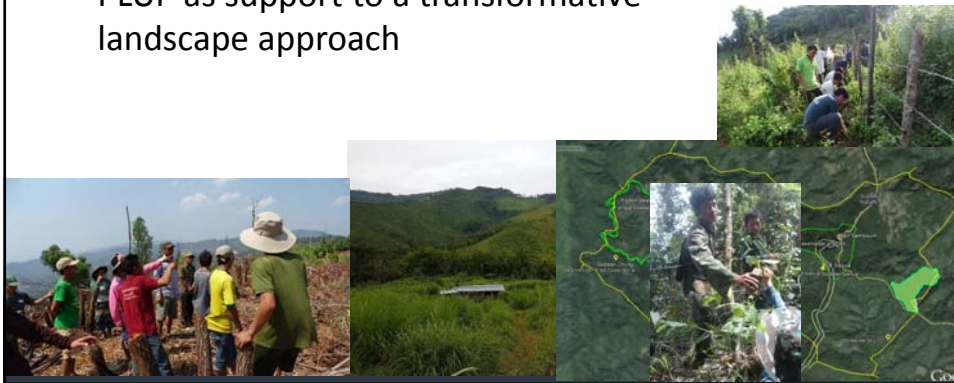
Take home messages

- The PLUP map is a vision/projection of the future LU
 - goal in a theory of change process
 - actual land use plan emerges from negotiations that take place after PLUP
 - a continuous learning process with extension agents as communication facilitators, not expert prescriber



Take home messages

- Monitoring is crucial to keep the momentum
- Market is a key driving force of LU changes
- The illusion of land suitability at initial planning stages
- PLUP as support to a transformative landscape approach



Thank you
for your attention...

