Participatory land use planning: reconciling multiple objectives at the local level
Experiences from DALaM in Huaphan Province with support from GIZ, TABI, EFICAS

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Why a Landscape Approach for Lao Uplands?

- Tenure Insecurity
- Unclear Boundaries
- Transboundary Resources
- Shifting Cultivation and National Forest Targets
- Negotiating Trade-offs
- Sustainable Development
2009 PLUP Manual (MAF-NLMA)

Guidelines for PLUP implementation

- **Participation** of village communities
- Builds on local knowledge for inclusive development
- **Scale integration**: rationalizing land use plans across scales,
- Landscape-scale implementation
- Long-term, *iterative planning* process
Many experiences conducted on the ground since then

**PLUP Manual 2013**
NAFRI-IRD-CIFOR

**pFALUPAM – TABI Manual 2017**
Rich experience in PLUP implementation
Huaphanh Province 2008-2018

Different implementing approaches...
...but common principles
Landscape-Scale Planning for Transboundary Management
Development Interventions
Built on agroecological practices and local agrobiodiversity

Agroecology

Current land use

Learning pathway

Collectively managed: livestock areas and testing improved cropping systems

Experiments: improved pastures, upland crop varieties combined with legumes

Sustainable agriculture: crop-livestock integration, soil conservation, forest cover increase

Yearly negotiation
Community-based agricultural development plans

Land use plan

Development Interventions
Built on agroecological practices and local agrobiodiversity
Lessons learnt: A diversity of PLUP Practices with 15 common LUP Principles

1. Consideration of higher level and other sector plans
2. Consideration of existing Land Use Plan
3. Content of a LUP
4. Land Classes and Codes
5. Data Collection
6. Report format
7. Minimum set of maps
8. Map contents
9. Map precision
10. Time projection
11. Monitoring of Land Use Plans
12. Changes and revisions to an approved LUP
13. Participation
14. Approval Process
15. Data Management

15 Principles are the “minimum” requirements common to all PLUP approaches
Lessons learnt

• So far PLUP has been implemented in 186 villages of Huaphan Province with the support of different projects:
  - CliPAD 70 villages
  - TABI 34 villages
  - WCS 6 villages
  - GIZ 76 villages + GRET + EFICAS

• Strong points
  - Project implementation according to the plans
  - Good understanding of local people about land use and management
  - Local authorities collaborate well

• Weak points
  - Still some tensions between villages about their boundaries
  - Some village authorities can not sort land issues
Pending questions...

- Can PLUP be expanded without project resources?
- What type of institutions are needed to sustain these activities at the local level?
- How to compare and integrate LUP outputs from different sources into a single national database?
- What type of tenure security, legal bidding is provided by these land use plans?
Thank you for your attention