Engaging village communities in designing their future landscapes

achieving impact through action-research







Jean-Christophe Castella (IRD-CIRAD)

R4D - ACTAE Meeting, 28 January 2019, Vic3 Bangkok Hotel Bangkok, Thailand

Outline

Land use planning (LUP):







- an instrument of sustainable development in Lao PDR
- Increasing participation in LUP: key role of action-research
- Impact pathway (2009-2019): consolidating the experiences of multiple projects and institutions

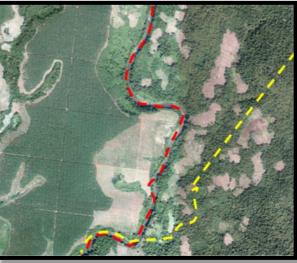
LUP is an instrument of sustainable development

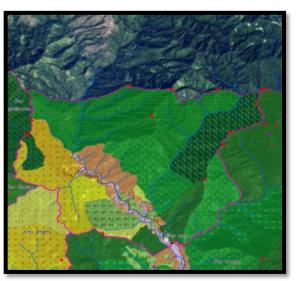
Tenure Insecurity

Unclear Boundaries

Transboundary Resources







Shifting Cultivation and National Forest Targets

Negotiating Trade-offs

Sustainable Development







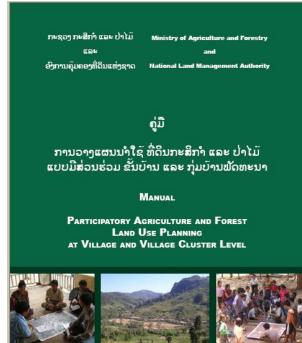
2009 PLUP Manual (MAF-MoNRE)

Principles of PLUP implementation



Increased

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



ວງງຈັນ, ມິຖຸນາ 2009 Vientiane, June 2009

Action-research in PLUP

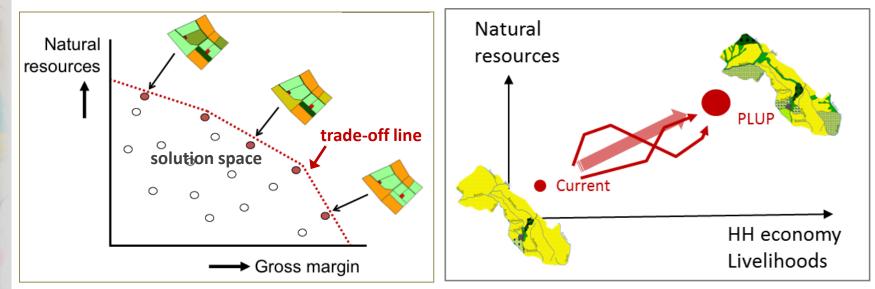
Gaming-simulations for enhanced participation



Transformative landscape approaches Gaming-simulations to explore land use scenarios



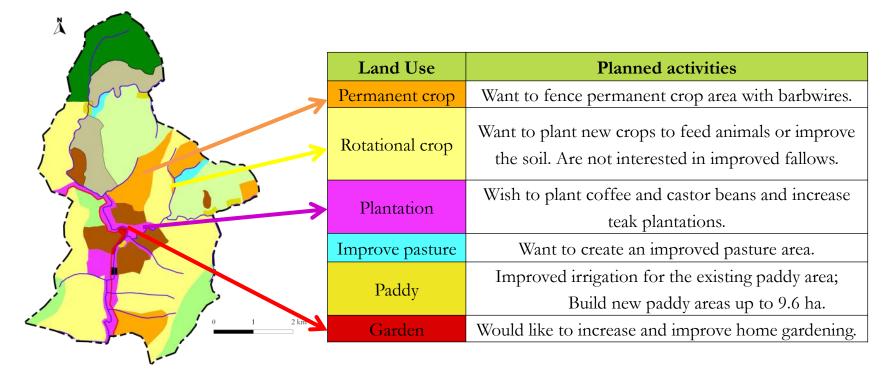
Landscape design through successive rounds of negotiation



Castella et al. 2014, A model of the science-practice-policy interface in participatory land-use planning: lessons from Laos. Landscape Ecology, 29(6)

Beyond PLUP... extension activities

• For each land use type, activities are planned





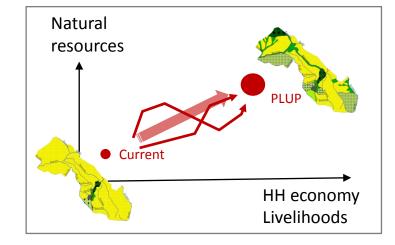


Eco-Friendly Intensification and Climate resilient Agricultural Systems



Exploring sustainable intensification pathways

- 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 landscape approach to agroecology



multifunctional landscapes with increased agrobiodiversity





Community-based Agricultural Development Plans 2015-2016

Eco Friendly Intensification & Climate resilient Agricultural Systems



Phoutong Village





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



The project provided a

refrigerator, revolving vaccination

fund, and equipment for the vet.

In 2016, the project will further

vet pharmacy management.

support training and improve the

Vegetable

Fallow management and

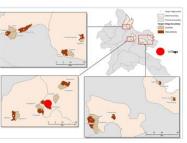
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Maize vigna association

improvement of upland rice production

Forest restoration







Strengthening the village land management committee in implementing the village

land use plan Study tour planned in 2016

3. AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Viengkham district, Luangprabang province

3)

2

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-lack 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.







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invate building land

Spiritual areas

Strengthening the village land management committee

in implementing the village land use plan Study tour planned in 2016

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.





Theory of Learning Pathway Change

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



Land use plan

Yearly negotiation Community-based agricultural development plans

Current land use

2014

2015

2016

livestock areas and testing improved cropping systems

Experimenting: improved pastures and forage systems,

upland crop varieties

combined with legumes

2017

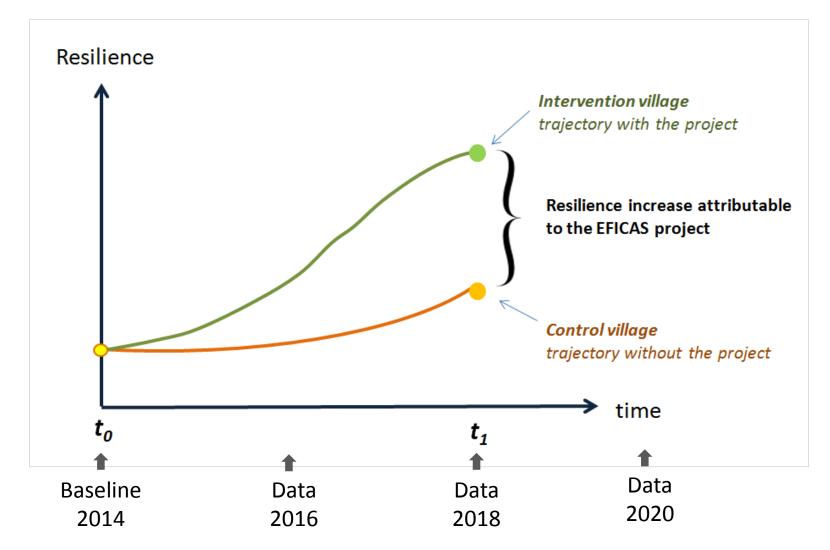




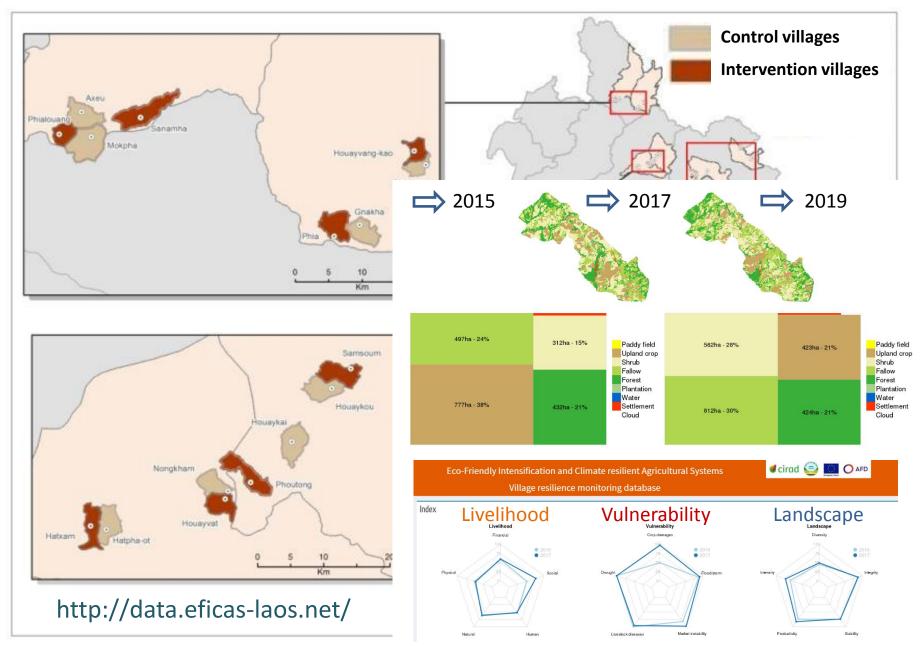
Eco-Friendly Intensification and Climate resilient Agricultural Systems



Impact monitoring-evaluation system



Impact monitoring-evaluation system





Impact pathway (2009-2019)

consolidating the experiences of multiple projects and institutions

Manual 2013 NAFRI-IRD-CIFOR



PALM – GIZ 2014



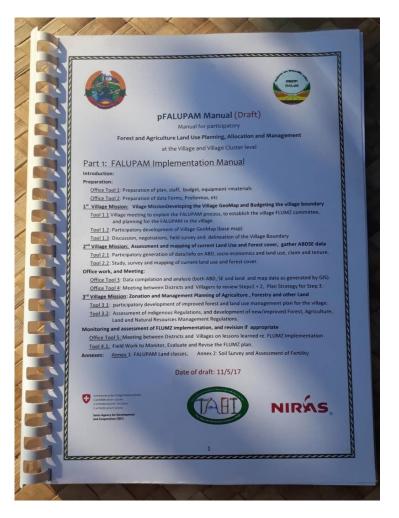


LESSONS LEARNT FROM PALM PILOT ACTIVITIES IN NGIEW AND SOIY VILLAGES, VIENGXAI DISTRICT, HUAPHAN PROVINCE

Northern Uplands Integrated Rural Development Programme (NU-IRDP) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with the Department of Agricultural Land Management (DALaM) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)







Scaling-up to district, province and national Levels

- 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
- Capacity building of district extension agents with the support of all projects,
- Consolidation of village PLUP over large areas (Agrisud – GIZ – EFICAS 69 villages in Luang Prabang, Viengkham district),
- Land registration (EFICAS, GIZ),
- Contribution to the Land Policy and Land Law (Land Information Working Group)





Knowledge capitalization with all stakeholder groups <u>http://laouplands.org</u>

Lao Uplands Conference Luang Prabang – March 2018 10 years action-research





Field visit in EFICAS sites in Luang Prabang Province last week





Vice-Minister of MAF, French Ambassador, DALaM DG, AFD, CIRAD, Agrisud, Province, District, Village authorities





Lessons learnt

- Innovative intervention mechanisms towards sustainable intensification
 - Engaging the whole village community
 - -> landscape level management of agricultural innovations
 - Local ownership
 - -> empowering village communities
 - Investing in facilitation skills development
 - -> extension agents as communication facilitators, not expert prescriber







Lessons learnt

- Theory of Change: an adaptive and continuous learning process towards collectively negotiated goals that requires
 - Time (5 to 10 years minimum)
 - Trust building
 - Strong initial support
- **Partnerships networking** with a large range of stakeholders
 - Key role of private sector, service providers (seeds, machineries, etc.)
 - Collective management of demonstration sites (visits, cross-fertilization, etc.)



Thank you for your attention...

