

How to do

Participatory land-use planning

Land tenure toolkit



How To Do Notes are prepared by the IFAD **Policy and Technical Advisory Division** and provide practical suggestions and guidelines for country programme managers, project design teams and implementing partners to help them design and implement programmes and projects.

They present technical and practical aspects of specific approaches, methodologies, models and project components that have been tested and can be recommended for implementation and scaling up, including best practices and case studies that can be used as a model in their particular thematic areas.

How To Do Notes provide “tools” for project design and implementation based on best practices collected at the field level. They guide teams on how to implement specific recommendations of IFAD’s operational policies, standard project requirements and financing tools.

The **How To Do Notes** are “living” documents and will be updated periodically based on new experiences and your feedback.

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List of acronyms

GIS	geographic information systems
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
GPS	global positioning system
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLUM	participatory land-use management
PLUP	participatory land-use planning
RB-COSOP	results-based country strategic opportunities programme
SMART	sustainable, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-related
SWOT	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
VLUM	village land use management

Introduction

This note describes the participatory land-use planning (PLUP) methodology and the steps that should be followed to implement it in IFAD interventions. It also gives practical examples of how this has already been done. It should be used mainly at the implementation stage but it can be used also at the design stage, when a PLUP process is envisaged in the project.

PLUP is a process that results in a land-use plan or several land-use plans for a given goal, objective or set of objectives. It should be carried out as an integral part of local development planning.

PLUP can play a key role at the project implementation level. It creates real opportunities for the various stakeholders to express their concerns, needs and proposals and to test and compare their own solutions with the ones suggested by others. Building a consensus on the basis of transparency and the principle of free, prior and informed consent, as contained in IFAD's land policy, the project beneficiaries can decide themselves about agricultural orientations, conservation measures, zoning, etc. Finally, PLUP can contribute significantly to the security of land tenure of the whole community concerned by the project.

Land use can be explained by the efforts employed on natural resources to derive benefits from of them, including energy, knowledge, inputs and technical know-how. The type, quality and quantity of natural resources will greatly influence land use. The size and scope of the unit for planning should reflect how the land is currently being used, bearing in mind potential use as well. The size and scope of the unit for planning an area dominated by crop farming is likely to be different from one dominated by pastoralism – the latter is likely to be larger and more complex. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management should be mainstreamed into PLUP.

What is PLUP meant for?

PLUP is meant to ensure that local land users are given the opportunity to play a central role in decision-making processes concerned with the land and resources they use and depend upon. PLUP brings stakeholders together to develop a common vision and to agree upon a way forward – as part of this, land-use conflicts could be resolved. In particular, it provides an opportunity for marginalized groups to take part, including women, young people, pastoralists, fishers and hunter-gatherers.

What is land-use planning?

Land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options.

Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future. The driving force in planning is the need for change, the need for improved management or the need for a quite different pattern of land use dictated by changing circumstances.

Source:
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/t0715e/t0715e00.HTM>

Who are land users?

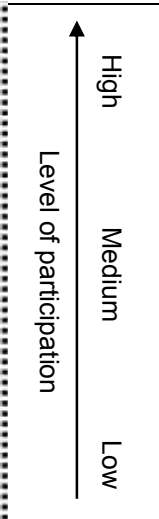
Land users are the main actors and the ones facing the impact of changes in land-use planning. Resource management and conservation have to play the leading role in identifying problems, solutions and alternative potential uses.

Source: Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate, Ethiopia

PLUP provides information and direction to the concerned community and to decision makers to optimize the productivity of the land and resources, develop infrastructure and services, protect the environment and biodiversity and to establish appropriate governance and administration systems. Land can be zoned to reflect priority use. PLUP incorporates the knowledge of those who use and depend upon the land, integrating it with scientific knowledge and that derived from other sources. This establishes a strong knowledge base. Ultimately, it should contribute to better land and resource management, governance, improved local livelihoods and food security, and increased local and national development.

The PLUP methodology

PLUP is iterative and integrated – cutting across different sectors and bringing multiple stakeholders together. The word “participatory” emphasizes the requirement for the active involvement of local land users and, in a best case scenario, local land users will lead the PLUP process. There are various levels of participation (see Box 1). PLUP should be demand-driven – reflecting the needs, positions and interests of those who use land or have a stake in it. PLUP brings together the “whole” landscape or other unit as the focus of attention, recognizing that changes to one part of the whole will impact on and be influenced by other parts. The land assessment can be divided into three steps.

<p>Box 1: Types of participation</p> <p>Self-mobilization – people participate by taking initiative independently of external institutions to start processes or to change their situation.</p> <p>Interactive participation – people participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones.</p> <p>Functional participation – people participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives.</p> <p>Participation by consultation – people participate by being consulted and external people listen to their views; decision-making, however, is not shared.</p> <p>Participation by giving information – people participate by answering questions and then waiting to see what will happen.</p> <p>Passive participation – people participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened.</p>	
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Steps in PLUP

PLUP is an intensive process and can take several weeks, if not months, to complete. Complications and delays may result from there being multiple groups of stakeholders who need to be included, conflicts of interest over land use or lack of readily available data required for informed decision-making. Before commencing the land-use planning process, it is necessary to gain agreement among stakeholders that PLUP is an appropriate and positive process in which to invest time and resources and to participate. In order to achieve this, it may be necessary to raise awareness of PLUP prior to gaining consensus. The necessary budget and resources need to be made available for PLUP, with commitment from the fund holders to support the process from start to finish.

Who are the stakeholders?

Stakeholders include primary, secondary and occasional users of land, as well as decision makers. They could be farmers, herders, nomadic pastoralists, firewood collectors, commercial companies, dam builders, local government departments, national government, cooperatives, unions, non-timber forest product collectors, conservation organizations, NGOs, etc.

By considering all the different groups of land users, the different social groups should be included by default and should include women, men, young people, the elderly – but this should be checked. It can be more socially acceptable to include usually marginalized groups because they are land users rather than because they are of a particularly marginalized group, e.g. women, young people or pastoralists.

Those leading the process will need to establish a skilled facilitation team.

A good facilitator encourages the participants to feel motivated, valued and willing to participate. The facilitator keeps the participants focused while not losing opportunities to explore the unexpected. S/he also needs to manage the group and the task at hand (including time) but with participants still feeling that they

control (own) the process. Power imbalances may also need to be managed so that all participants contribute. Dialogue and discussion should be encouraged and intervention may be necessary to resolve an argument or to fill a gap without disturbing the flow of the exercise.

Training may also be required for the supporting technical staff on what tools and methods to select (see Table 2). Adequate finances should be available. Logistical arrangements will also need to be made, including identifying a suitable and convenient place and time for the required meetings, transport and refreshments.

The steps provide guidance on how PLUP can be done; however, it is anticipated that they will be adapted to local circumstances and conditions.

Step 1: Constitute a PLUP committee or group

A group which is representative of all important stakeholder groups should carry out the land-use planning process. The group members can be elected by local land users and should be accountable to them. However, in some cases it may be necessary to also include non-local stakeholders who have an interest in the land and the land-use planning process. Government land-use planning guidelines may dictate how the process is carried out and who should be involved, e.g. they could dictate that the process be led by government officials. However, even in these circumstances, every effort should be made to ensure that the process is participatory and particular attention should be given to including women, young people, pastoralists, fishers, hunter-gatherers and other often marginalized groups.

Technicians should recognize and accept that land users have accumulated knowledge for classifying their land resources by type and judging their problems and potentials to open an avenue for technical decisions and mutual agreement on options for suitable land uses.

Source: Rural Land Administration and Use Directorate, Ethiopia

Step 2: Identify specific objectives

The PLUP group will then need to define the specific objectives of PLUP. This will indicate what information is required. For example, an objective could be “to identify priority land-use types for Area ‘X’ given current land-use practices and potential productivity optimized” or more specifically “to optimize productivity of the rangelands given current land-use pressures and conflicts”. It is important that everyone involved in the land-use planning process is clear as to what the goals and objectives are. It is likely that a number of consultations or meetings between the planning team and the stakeholders will be required.

Step 3: Collect and analyse data

Different types of information – related to land and the environment and the socio-economic and the political situation (see Table 1) – are required to provide for a well-researched land-use plan. The planning team will need to ensure that a multisectoral research team, including local land users, is established to collect the information. Technical equipment, instruments and materials will need to be purchased according to requirements – these could include hand-held global positioning system (GPS) devices, cameras, satellite images, soil testing equipment, biomass measuring data, etc.

Table 1: Different characteristics of land use that need to be considered during land-use planning

Land and environment characteristics	Socio-economic characteristics	Political characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate, in particular precipitation (rainfall, snow, dew), amount and distribution, and temperature^(a) • Topography • Soils and their physical/chemical properties • Water and hydrological cycle • Land cover, including natural vegetation, crops, etc. • Land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography • Landholdings and tenure type, and availability of land • Settlements • Farming systems • Type, area and distribution of crops • Type, number and distribution of livestock, and their role • Infrastructure, markets, communication networks and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legislation relating to land, tenure and use • Administrative structures and boundaries • Governance institutions and processes, including at local level

^(a) This will have an impact on the length of growing periods and livestock movement patterns.

Information should be collected from different sources and using different tools (triangulation) to ensure that the information is correct. Primary data can be collected using the tools suggested below (see Table 2). This can be triangulated with secondary data, including reports and other documents, aerial photographs, satellite images, including Google maps (though licensing requirements need to be met) and topographic maps, soil surveys, rainfall measures, etc. Research institutes and NGOs, as well as different national and local government departments and offices, can be good sources of information.

Table 2: Tools and methods

For obtaining information on land-use characteristics relevant for planning	
Land capability classification based on biophysical data collection	An inventory of major characteristics of landforms, land use, land cover, vegetation, climatic zones and trends, water resources, soil physical and chemical properties and hazards.
Aerial photographs, satellite images and topographic maps	Identification of key features and land uses, and vegetation and land cover. Aerial photos and satellite images taken over a number of years can show land-use change.
Natural resource mapping	Identification of key features, land uses and accompanying discussions reveal land and environmental trends and changes, quality issues, challenges or hazards, and opportunities or solutions.
Seasonal calendars	Identification of land and environmental trends and change related to seasons. This can also be used to explore seasonal trends in socio-economic characteristics such as livelihood activities.
Trend analysis or time line	An analysis of changes of various parameters over time, and highlights of important "events".
For obtaining information on socio-economic characteristics	
Natural resource mapping	Accompanying discussions reveal land and resource governance institutions and rights, roles and responsibilities, livelihood patterns and trends, availability of and gaps in services, challenges or hazards, and opportunities and solutions.
Mobility mapping	Identification of movement patterns and trends of people and livestock, and reasons for this.
Seasonal calendar	As above.
Survey and focus group discussions	More formal tools can be used to fill in gaps in information and to provide more quantitative data, including surveys, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions on particular topics.
Resource benefit analysis	A description of key resources, who uses them and for what purpose, who controls use and access, who sells them and who controls sale and income, etc.

For obtaining information on political characteristics	
Venn diagram or institution mapping	Identification of key institutions, organizations and groups, and the relations among them.
Review of legislation, policy, local and customary laws and institutions, plus the knowledge of local land users of these elements	Understanding of what policy and legislation exists at government level, as well as who has knowledge of this and how it is being interpreted on the ground, including through local by-laws and regulations. Local customary governance and institutions will also be understood. Discussions during the natural resource mapping and other exercises mentioned above can also contribute to understanding.

Identifying the unit for planning

By this stage, the appropriate unit for planning should be becoming clear. The unit should reflect current land-use patterns, not only administrative boundaries. For example, in some cases a village with clear boundaries may be appropriate. In others, it may be more appropriate to work at a landscape or watershed level and, in particular, where there are mixed and extensive land uses that demand a wide range of resources such as in mixed agro-livestock systems. In the case of the latter, it is likely to be necessary to work across administrative boundaries, even though this may be politically and logistically challenging.

Where the landscape or watershed is large, it may be appropriate to divide it into sub-units for planning purposes. Carrying out land-use planning in the different sub-units in parallel and in consultation with each other can ensure that complementary or like land-use zones are planned next to each other.

The choice of unit needs to make sense ecologically, socio-economically and politically, while also being manageable, replicable and with some flexibility for adaptation and modification. The choice of unit should be agreed upon by all stakeholders; however, it may be necessary to change the boundaries of the unit following the gathering of new information, as described below. For this reason, any formal documentation of boundaries should be left to a later stage.

Participatory mapping of land uses and resources

Participatory mapping of land uses and resources within the mapping unit is a starting point for land-use planning. Local land users should carry out the mapping themselves, facilitated by the planning team. Care should be taken to document all types of use, including primary, secondary and occasional uses.

Facilitators can guide discussions on different topics related to the map such as land tenure regimes or governance structures. This generates important information to support the map and the next steps in the land-use planning process. Web links to guidelines on participatory mapping are provided below.

Once a participatory resource map is completed, the information collected can be verified through physical checking on the ground. Information can be transferred to geographic information systems (GISs) for easy reference by taking the GPS coordinates of the boundaries of the planning unit and its features as shown on the map (see Figure 1). Google Earth can also be used as a tool for transferring information from hand-drawn maps to the GIS by easily and cheaply identifying GPS coordinates.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, policy and legislation define the village as the appropriate unit for land-use planning. However, policy and legislation also recognize that this may not be the case in every circumstance and under certain land uses, a larger area may be more appropriate. In the case of rangelands and pastoral production systems, for example, joint village land-use planning is required to ensure that shared resources across villages, mobility and multiple layers of land use are incorporated into planning processes.

Source: Guidelines for Village Land Use Planning, National Land Use Planning Commission, United Republic of Tanzania, 2010

Figure 1: A participatory resource map of a village in Ethiopia



Where there are groups of stakeholders who use the land in significantly different ways, e.g. farmers, livestock herders, conservation organizations and commercial investors, each group can produce their own map of resources and current land uses. Paper (or GIS) versions of these can then be “laid” on top of one another to see, for example, where the land and resource uses of the different groups overlap. These points of overlap indicate where there may be conflicts over land use that need addressing.

A “vision map” can also be produced showing how local land users would like to see their land and resources,

livelihoods, etc., in the future. Alternative and/or complementary tools to hand-drawn maps are satellite images or topographic maps as a starting point for mapping. With this tool, participants identify and draw features on the images/maps rather than on a blank piece of ground or paper.

Mapping should be carried out with the other tools listed in Table 2.

Why participatory mapping?

The mapping of resources is a powerful information generation tool. The exercise triggers community-level discussions about their resources and the issues that surround them. Maps can be used to identify and understand different uses of resources, different resource locations, resource access and resource seasonality. Maps depict important information such as water points, market infrastructure, land-use boundaries and different production areas and their status. While mapping is carried out, management problems, challenges and potential solutions can be discussed. The map provides a visual record of the area and land and resource use. Ground mapping (on the ground) or sketch mapping (on a piece of paper) represent key community-identified features of the land from a bird's eye view. They do not rely on exact measurements, yet they do show the relative size and approximate position of features. Mapping can help to introduce and explore the concepts of spatial planning with communities that may not be used to such an approach. A picture paints a thousand words.

Step 4: Identify and analyse problems

Data diagnosis and analysis is a core step in the planning process. Without identifying problems and analysing their causes and effects, one is in no position to plan solutions. Solving a cause of a single problem or symptom does not overcome the core problem. However, focusing on solving the core or root problems helps to resolve a number of interconnected problems. For example, one problem could be conflicts between agriculturalists and pastoralist land users but the core or root problem could be unclear and undefined land tenure due to lack of facilitating land tenure policy and legislation.

Rangelands require special attention

Rangelands are a particular land-use system that has developed through the interaction of people, livestock and the environment. Usually found in dry areas with low, variable and unpredictable rainfall, rangelands tend to be made up of patchily distributed resources of high and low production potential. These contribute to the overall functioning of the rangeland production system. This situation demands planning and use of resources on a large scale (i.e. beyond or across village boundaries) and mechanisms that allow for the movement of people and livestock. In addition, the resources found in rangelands tend to have multiple and overlapping uses (with multiple and overlapping rights) that may not be clearly defined due to their complexity and dynamic nature. Resources are strongly connected to each other (e.g. water and grasslands) and plans for their use need to reflect this connectivity – planning should be integrated and holistic. The unpredictability of rainfall makes planning particularly difficult and a degree of flexibility should be factored into plans to allow for reactive or adaptive planning. It also means that rangeland users may find long-term planning a challenge and perhaps feel it is unnecessary. As a result, the value of land-use planning and how it can be best carried out in the rangeland context should be discussed with rangeland users (and with other stakeholders, concomitantly) prior to planning being carried out.

Fully analysing problems helps to develop a land-use plan that is integrated. The identification of problems and solutions (Step 5) is an iterative and dynamic process, which should consider the nature and severity of problems, and the short- and long-term effects. Some problems may not exist now but may arise in the future; for example climate change or disasters. These should also be considered in the land-use plan and mechanisms incorporated to address them and their likely impacts.

Table 3: Tools/methods for problem identification and analysis

Problem tree	Articulation of cause and effects of problems. It determines the core or root problem(s) and the interconnectedness of problems.
Ranking	Identification of problems related to different components of land and land use, and a scoring of problems from most to least important.

Step 5. Identify and agree solutions

The planning group now needs to start identifying solutions to the problems raised in Step 4 and opportunities for change. It is important to bear in mind the goal and objectives of the planning exercise to ensure that this is what solutions will also lead to. Some problems may be beyond the scope of the current exercise, such as lack of facilitating land tenure policy and legislation to resolve conflicts between land users. Nevertheless, these problems should be accounted for in the planning process and solutions included that mitigate or overcome negative impacts, and/or strategies and mechanisms identified to change them in parallel with more immediate short-term land-use planning requirements.

In order to test hypotheses or suggested solutions, they can be simulated through the use of scenario planning, computer modelling and 3-D mapping. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk management may benefit, in particular, from the use of such tools. Examples of reference documents related to these tools are presented below.

Solutions and opportunities need to be acceptable to all land users and other stakeholders. Normally, marginalized groups must be given time to contribute to this process. It may not be easy to come to agreement over solutions to problems and, in particular, conflicts over land use. This may mean several meetings and discussions, further data collection to clarify the situation and a process of negotiation before agreement is reached. The planning team will assist in this process by ensuring that all data and information gathered from different sources are incorporated into decision-making and that all stakeholders have room to voice their opinion.

Table 4: Tools/methods for solution appraisal and identification

Solution tree	Identification of solutions for different problems, revealing points of intervention and the role of a land-use plan.
Ranking	Identification of solutions related to different components of land and land use, and a scoring of solutions from most to least important.
Simulation or scenario planning	A testing out of different solutions and scenarios to identify best options.
SWOT analysis	A SWOT analysis of different solutions can be carried out, i.e. strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Solutions need to be SMART (sustainable, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-related). They should be socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally sound.

Step 6: Prepare PLUP

Depending on the objectives of the land-use planning process and the scope of the plan, there will be different levels of land-use details required. The maps and data collected above should form the basis of the planning process. A simple methodology is to **zone** the land into future priority uses. Zoning is something that can be done by local land users and forms the basis for their own community action plans and livelihoods development. Decisions should be made based on the solutions and opportunities agreed upon. These can also be digitally mapped. However, often more detailed plans are required that incorporate specific technical data. The tools used and the final product(s) (map and supporting plan) will also reflect the objectives of the planning process.

Roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders in implementing the plan, as well as a time line, and how and from where the activities will be resourced, should be detailed in the plan. The plan should be checked for mainstream issues such as gender, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

Step 7: Develop a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system

A process of monitoring and evaluating progress of the plan should be set up with mechanisms to feed results back into the ongoing implementation processes and make adaptations as necessary. Ideally, a multistakeholder team of land users should carry out this M&E. A decision should be made on how often to update the plan.

M&E of social, economic and environmental impacts of land-use planning should be carried out.

Participatory tools such as **participatory impact assessment** can be used – the information collected and maps produced during the planning process can form the baseline for such monitoring and developing quantitative and qualitative indicators. M&E should have local meaning and feed into processes of reflection, adaptive management and change.

Figure 2: Participatory mapping of resources has been used by IFAD in the United Republic of Tanzania as a starting point for village land-use planning



Step 8: Present PLUP and finalize

PLUP should be presented to the larger group of community members and other stakeholders, who will be given an opportunity to comment on the plan. If there is strong disagreement on the plan or components of it, then the plan may need to be rectified through further consultations. However, if there is agreement on the plan, it can be finalized and handed over to the land users – all major groups of land users should receive a copy.

The final land-use plan and accompanying map(s) and data/information should be stored and made available for public use, preferably at the local level. Ideally, this would be through a village profile where information is compiled together. Where appropriate and necessary, the land-use plan will be approved and registered by local (and other) government.

Use and implementation of the land-use plan will depend upon why the land-use planning process was carried out, i.e. the overall objectives. It may be used within larger processes of land-use planning by government and as an input to development priorities and interventions. If the objective is to provide a tool (a plan) for local development and land-use action planning, then the next step would be to develop the action plan and its implementation through the communities involved. An action plan can include: delimitation and zoning of priority uses, drawing on the land-use plan for guidance; the formalization (and perhaps harmonization) of customary (or other) rules and regulations through a local code or by-laws; management practices and structures for the different zones; and M&E. The action plan should include a time schedule for activities and roles and responsibilities of the different actors implementing it.

The purpose of monitoring is to learn about activities and to adapt practices to improve performance. A process approach should be adopted to accommodate ongoing change. Monitoring should be participatory and involve those engaged in the activity.

National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Services and National Land Management Authority. Laos PDR, 2009.

Limits and advantages of using PLUP

PLUP uses local targets and supports local management and benefits. People will be more enthusiastic about a plan seen as their own and more willing to invest in it. There will be greater popular awareness of land-use problems and opportunities. Plans pay closer attention to local constraints and better information is fed upwards to higher levels of planning.

However, it is suggested that for PLUP to be successful the following preconditions are required: freedom of assembly, opinion and expression; existing need and demand for PLUP; political will to define land uses in a transparent and participatory way; willingness of all stakeholders to discuss together the optimum sustainable use of land and other resources; legal security and rule of law to ensure that all parties stick to the land-use plan; and integration of land-use planning into official institutions and structure, resulting in legally binding land-use plans.¹ It is not easy to achieve all these preconditions and, thus, PLUP often occurs without one or more of them, compromising the success of the process and outputs.

PLUP is an intensive process, which can be sidetracked or confused by the differing needs, positions and interests of stakeholders. The process must be steered back on track once the issues are given attention, clarified and agreed upon. This requires a high investment of time and resources not only in the process itself but also in building communication platforms that facilitate negotiation and support consensus-building. Some government officials may be reluctant to work with NGOs and communities on land-use planning. Often, local skills in PLUP are lacking; therefore, investment in capacity-building is required. In addition, local interests and priorities may not be the same as national ones and difficulties occur in integrating local plans within a wider framework.

The land-use planning process does not stop with the plan. It then needs to be implemented. Ensuring that there are adequate incentives for implementing the plan is vital – land management activities require adequate development support and payment incentives to keep the momentum going.

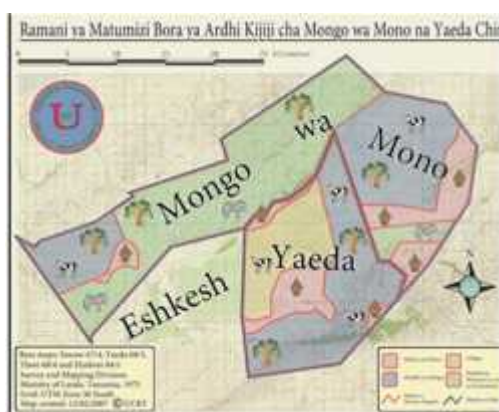
¹ <http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0041en-land-use-planning.pdf>

PLUP has proved to improve security of rights to land and resources for local land users, as well as to develop sustainable management and good governance in which users are more actively involved. It has helped to resolve conflicts over land use and, ultimately, to improve local livelihoods.

Good practices in and examples of the implementation of PLUP

The **Lao People's Democratic Republic** has used PLUP as a core policy instrument for sustainable development. In order to improve participation, integration of scales, harmonization of superimposed plans and coordination between implementing agencies and other stakeholders, more participatory approaches have been introduced. Communication platforms and modelling or simulation of change have been introduced to support negotiations among multiple stakeholder groups and to allow them to collectively explore the consequences of land-use decisions and to choose between alternative future landscapes. This includes the use of role play and a board game.² PLUP has been shown to secure rights to land and resources, build up villagers' confidence in managing land, help reduce deforestation and resolve local land-use conflicts.³ It has also proved important in systematically integrating PLUP in community agricultural development plans.

Figure 3: A village land-use plan from Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda villages in the United Republic of Tanzania



Strengthening of gender-balanced participatory land-use planning was one of the focuses of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH* project Land Use Planning and Natural Resource Management in Oromia Region in **Ethiopia**. Staff acquisition procedures had been adapted to promote a gender balance of male and female staff members. When this was not possible, female consultants and interns made up for it. All staff, including counterpart staff, had been trained on the integration of gender issues into all activities. PLUP and participatory rural appraisal activities were carried out actively involving the male and female population, enriched by tools from the Gender Analysis Framework. The frame conditions (e.g. time and location of activities, and flow of information within the community) had been considered in order to avoid disadvantages for the male or female target groups. In a number of surveys, men and women had been interviewed separately; where gender disaggregated information was desired.⁴

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, participatory village land-use planning is part of national policy and legislation; each village should produce their own village land-use plan, updated on a regular basis. The boundaries of the village must be registered and then land should be zoned by priority use. The Village Land Use Management (VLUM) Committee carries out the process, supported by the district government Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team. The village council and village assembly must approve all decisions (maps and plans). The process is intensive and can be costly where conflicts over land uses exist. This has limited the production of plans to date. There is also the danger of such plans over-controlling land use and restricting more extensive forms of agricultural production such as pastoralism. However, national policy and legislation provide the framework for further supporting these land uses by indicating that, where resources are shared between villages, joint village land-use plans and joint natural resource management sector plans should also be produced.⁵

² <http://www.cifor.org/online-library/browse/view-publication/publication/3454.html>

³ http://www.eepsea.net/pub/tr/12628443311Manivong_and_Sophathilath_-_Land_Use_Planning.pdf

⁴ <http://www2.gtz.de/dokumente/bib-2011/giz2011-0041en-land-use-planning.pdf>

⁵ For more information, see <http://www.landcoalition.org/publications/village-land-use-planning-rangelands-tanzania>

Further reading

Examples of manuals and good practice documents on participatory land-use planning

- Local Level Participatory Land Use Planning Manual. Ethiopia. Available at: http://www.landportal.info/sites/default/files/llplup_update_f_december_05_2012_1.pdf
- Manual on Participatory Agriculture and Forest Land Use Planning at Village and Village Cluster Levels. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Available at: <http://www.landportal.info/resource/documents/manual-participatory-agriculture-and-forest-land-use-planning-village-and-village>
- Participatory Land Use Planning Toolbox. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Available at: <http://www.cifor.org/online-library/browse/view-publication/publication/3922.html>
- Technical Manual for Land Use and Settlement Planning Process. Lesotho. Available at: <http://www.giz.de/en/downloads/en-lesotho-land-use-settlement-technical-manual.pdf>
- Manual for Participatory Land Use Planning Facilitators. Namibia. Available at: http://www.iapad.org/publications/ppgis/Manual_PLUP%20Namibia_final_01_09.pdf
- Land Use Planning. Concept, Tools and Applications. Country non-specific. Available at: <http://www.landportal.info/sites/default/files/giz2011-0041en-land-use-planning.pdf>
- Guidelines for land-use planning. Country non-specific. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/t0715e/t0715e00.HTM>
- Planning with Uncertainty. Using Scenario Planning with African Pastoralists. Available at: <http://www.pubs.iied.org/pdfs/12562IIED.pdf>
- "PLUP" Fiction: Landscape Simulation for Participatory Land Use Planning in Northern Lao PDR. Available at: <http://www.bioone.org/doi/full/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-10-00129.1>
- Application of Scenario Analysis and Multiagent Technique in Land-Use Planning: A Case Study on Sanjiang Wetlands. Available at: <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/tswj/2013/219782>
- PLA Notes 31: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. Available at: <http://www.pubs.iied.org/6131IIED.html?b=d>

Examples of manuals and good practice in participatory mapping

- The IFAD Adaptive Approach to Participatory Mapping. Available at: http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_ji.pdf
- Good Practices in Participatory Mapping. Available at: http://www.ifad.org/pub/map/pm_web.pdf
- Guidelines for Village Land Use Planning, National Land Use Planning Commission, United Republic of Tanzania (2010).
- Guideline for Participatory Rangeland Resource Mapping. A Field Manual to Support Village Land Use Planning in Tanzania. Forthcoming 2013, International Land Coalition.
- Participatory Mapping as a Tool for Empowerment. Available at: http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/legacy/legacypdf/08_ILC_Participatory_Mapping_Low.pdf?q=pdf/08_ILC_Participatory_Mapping_Low.pdf
- Mapping for Change: Practice, Technologies and Communication. Available at: <http://www.pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14507IIED.pdf>
- 3D Maps Help Lao Villagers Plan Land Use. Available at: <http://www.trust.org/item/?map=3d-maps-help-lao-villagers-plan-land-use/>



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 www.youtube.com/user/ifadTV