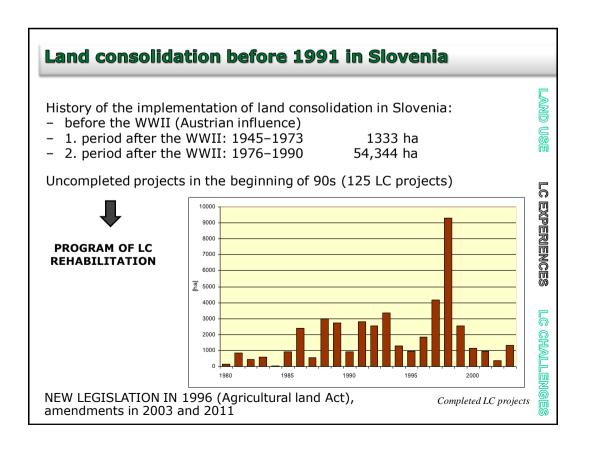


Reasons for land fragmentation - LAND REFORMS Austro-Hungarian state **Before WWI** Land reform after 1848 First LC legislation in the end of the 19th century! (1st WW) - Kingdom of **Before WWII** Serbs, Croats and Slovenes Land reform plan in 1920s - not realized Average arable land plot size 0,30 ha (in 1848) > 0,06 ha (in 1940) (2nd WW) Ŷugoslavía Period 1945-1990 - nationalization process: urban land was nationalized over 90% of agricultural land remained private Period 1991-Slovenia (1991) Land restitution process started in 1991 Transfer of ownership to: The Fund for Agricultural Land and Forests, 1993 Local communities (urban land) The majority of land denationalization cases are solved Land consoldiation projects (1996 -)



Land consolidation after 1991



AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES
- Agricultural land Act (1996, 2003, 2011)



Land plots' structure rearrangements

- land consolidation
- extension by addition of adjacent lands
- land exchange

Meliorations

- drainage
- irrigation
- agro-melioration

LC EXPERIENCES

LC EXPERIENCES

Agricultural land consolidation in Slovenia:

- the "administrative"land consolidation with prescribed level of concordance of parties involved;
- √ "contracting" land consolidation (after 2011).



The impact of past experiences on today's practice

1) Negative connotation of past land consolidations:

- often enforced

negative environmental consequences

negative landscape consequences

- complex and lasting procedures

etc.

2) Traditional bonds to land

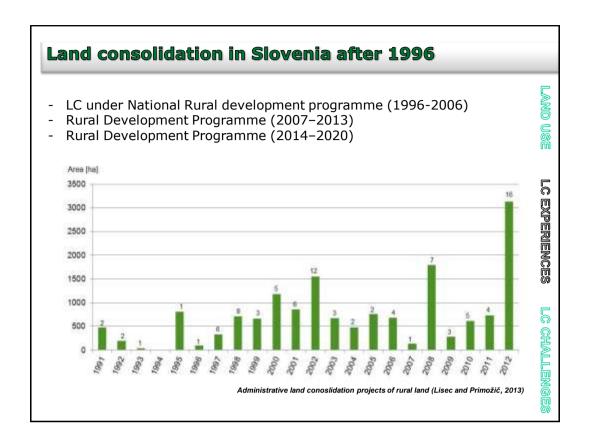
••••

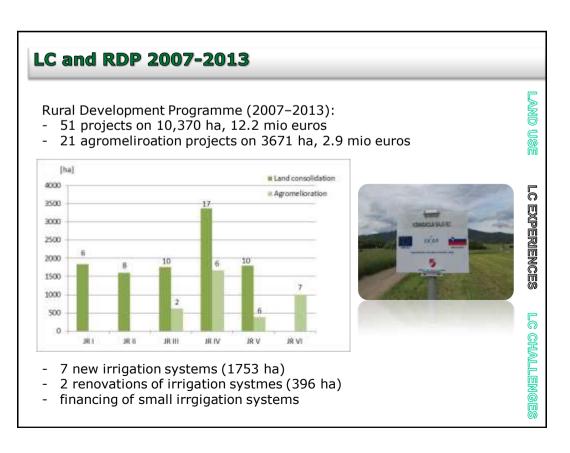


Good practices (active participation, voluntary approach ...)



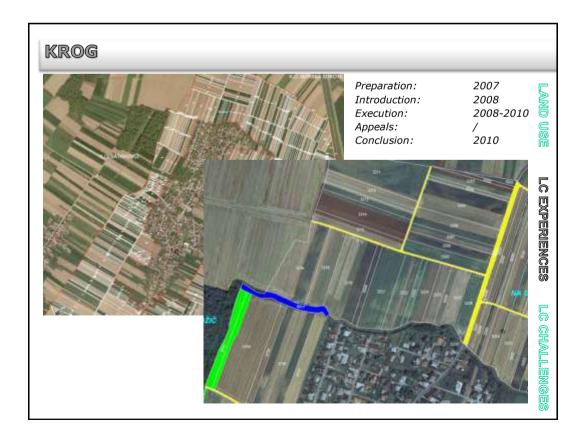
1

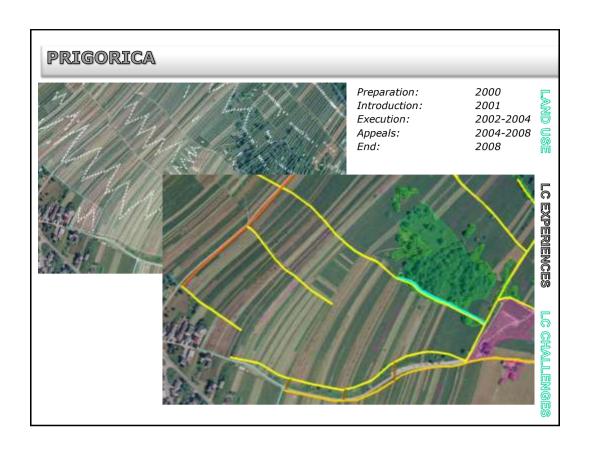


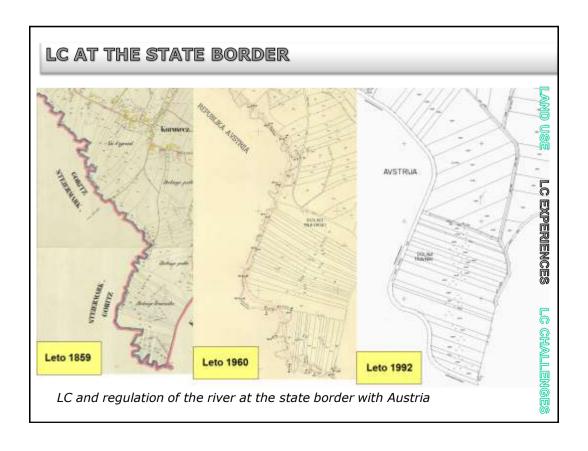


LC study cases - Krog and Prigorica

					_ <
	KROG (2008-2010) 402 ha		PRIGORICA (2001-2008) 400 ha		
Area					1_
	Before LC	After LC	Before LC	After LC	
Number of land plots	1132	541	4600	1160	
Average plot size	3551 m ²	8147 m ²	867 m ²	3444 m ²	
Average number of land plots per land owner	2.4	1.2	7	1.9	(C)
Roads	73,795 m ²	79,794 m ²	12,350 m ²	62,116 m ²	







LC and RDP 2014-2020

Approved RDP 2014-20120 on 13th of February 2015!

Sub-measure M04.3, **investments** to develop agricultural and forest infrastructure for better land managament:

- ✓ Implementation of agro-meliorations in land consolidation areas;
- √ Construction of large irrigation systems;
- ✓ Technological upgrading of large irrigation systems, and
- ✓ Arrangement of forest infrastructure.



LC CHALLENGES

Comparison of the consolidation and infrastructure projects Land consolidation as preproject for irrigation systems Comparison of the consolidation as preproject for irrigation systems

Institutional & political support Better institutional support: - different sectors do not support LC (trademark "agriculture") - a lack of information in the areas with no or less experiences Education Promotion Good practices ... Holistic approach to land rearrangement in the rural areas is requested LC also as environmental, nature conservation projects?



Developing good practices ...

2) Voluntary approach, public participation





3) **Soft skills** are very important (communication, solving conflicts, mediation etc.)

LC CHALLENGES

Promotion of benefits of LC!

Challenges of land rearrangements in rural areas:

- land fragmentation
- possession in the reality is not officially registered low quality of cadastral data
- reducing transport costs, emissions
- other benefits ...

LC and IRRIGATION (droughts)







XPERIENCE

LC CHALLENGES

Conclusions ... - The interest in land consolidation is being increased - **Different benefits** of LC are being recognized: good practices (active participation!) - Holistic land use planning is more acceptable also for land owners Knowledge transfer **BUT** - LC in protected areas - needed better cooperation between sectors - LC is not only agriculture measure - limited financial support - LC and large infrastructure projects? - LC in rural settlements and forests limited

