2nd International Workshop on Land Consolidation and Land Banking

Budapest
6 – 9 June 2011

Results of the wrap up session

During the wrap-up session on Thursday morning, 9 June, workshop participants expressed their views on existing and emerging topics that should be dealt with in future LANDNET workshops 'After collection of main topics, participants voted on their priorities, after which in a second round, an attempt was made to select two topics. Out of the four highest scored topics, three scored about the same number of votes. A final selection of two will be made by the organisers of the next workshop. It was decided to keep two subjects instead of dealing with one topic more in-depth. Organising the workshop partly in parallel sessions might be a way to deal in-depth with the issues.

Following the list of all topics mentioned in order of priority and further explained:

Instruments for land market development (6 – 14)[1]

What are instruments that can increase the mobility of land, what is the role of land banks, land funds, how can PPP processes support land mobility, what is the role of the State in land market?, etc.

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[1] 1st number result of 1st round of voting; 2nd number result of 2nd round of voting.

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Land valuation techniques (6 – 14)[1]

The participants expressed their need to get more detailed information about land valuation techniques and practices and it was felt that the workshop just gave an introduction to the topic. It was also requested that FAO elaborates a manual on land valuation for land consolidation.

New roles of land consolidation (5 – 13)[1]

What are the new roles of land consolidation, apart from making the farm more efficient? For example: infrastructure works, nature protection, creating economic development zones, improving water management, providing space for renewable energy, etc. This topic should also touch on new approaches and practices for land consolidation, e.g. should it be voluntary, compulsory, depending on the conditions what models work in the specific social, cultural and historic conditions, bottom-up approaches, etc.

Management of state land (6 – 6)[1]

Based on the example of the Macedonian TCP project "Support for the Management of State-owned agricultural Land", use of state land for land consolidation or for stocking land banks, land funds.

Technical paper on land banking (3 – 0)[1]

Participant strongly suggested to hire a consultant in order to finalize the paper. Mr Eberlin, responsible for the paper, pointed out that this was in fact planned, but due to lack of resources, the paper could not be finalized as planned.

Land information systems (3 – 0)[1]

Overview about different systems and their use, e.g. GIS, digital cadastre, soil database, digital registration, etc.

Cost/Benefit approaches and practices (2 – 0)[1]

Relation of CAP measures, such as the Single Area Payment (SAP) scheme with land use and land markets (2 – 0)[1]

Alternative (market based, PPP) funding sources for LC (1 – 0)[1]

Loss of agriculture land through land use change (1 – 0)[1]

Urbanization, role of zoning and physical planning, GIS, etc.

Extension and knowledge systems (0 – 0)[1]

Governance and people oriented perspective and communication (0 – 0)[1]

Land abandonment (0 – 0)[1]

Ownership rights protection (0 – 0)[1]

Strategies for environmental friendly land use, including agriculture, water, and forestry (0 – 0)[1]