



# Mainstreaming of the National Land Consolidation Programme (MAINLAND)

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## Fragmentation of agricultural land – an obstacle for structural changes



*Average farm size – 1,85 ha; 5-7 land parcels (average size of land parcel – 0,2 ha)*



## Overall objective of the Project

**To assist the local rural communities and agricultural land owners overcome the problems arising from excessive land fragmentation and small farm size:**

*“Mitigation and graduate overcoming of the unfavourable structure of the agricultural land as a main resource for the economic activities in the rural areas in order to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural production, to improve the living conditions in rural areas and to provide sustainable use of natural resources”*

*(National Strategy on Agricultural Land Consolidation)  
(Appendix II to Annex I of the Delegation Agreement 2016/382315)*



## Specific outcome of the Project

**To assist MAFWE to take the final steps to make the National Land Consolidation Programme operational:**

*„Proper operational mainstreaming of the National land Consolidation Programme and established capacity for sound and transparent implementation of land consolidation projects”*

*(Appendix II to Annex I of the Delegation Agreement 2016/382315)*



## General information about the Project

### Duration:

- 1 March 2017 – 31 August 2020 (42 months)

### Budget:

- The project is **financed from the EU funds** (IPA budget), **co-financed** and **implemented by FAO** (*total budget of the project – 2 561 189 EUR*)

***The achievement of the objectives set by the project is the joint responsibility of the Government and FAO***



## Beneficiaries of the Project

### Main beneficiaries – small-scale farmers

#### ➤ Direct:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (MAFWE)
- Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (AREC)
- National Extension Agency (NEA)
- Private geodetic and consulting companies
- Local communities and agricultural land owners

#### ➤ Indirect:

- Broader farm community, not participating in the Land Consolidation projects



## Project outputs

- **Increased awareness and understanding** about Land Consolidation
- **Potential areas** for Land Consolidation in the country **identified**
- **24 project areas selected, 15 feasibility studies carried out, 9 projects designed and 4 land consolidation projects fully implemented**
- **Capacity to implement the Land Consolidation programme strengthened** at national and regional level in both, the public and the private sector
- **Administrative and managerial procedures and tools** for operating the National Land Consolidation Programme **established**
- **Framework for monitoring and evaluation** of Land Consolidation projects **established** (including environmental and socio-economic impact assessment)





### **Output 1 – Awareness raising:**

***Awareness and understanding about the National Land Consolidation Programme is raised among various public and private actors and stakeholders***

<b>Activity 1.1: Develop a project communication plan</b>	<b>April - July 2017</b>
<b>Activity 1.2: Implement activities of the plan (webpage, written materials, information events, project visits, media events)</b>	<b>May 2017 - August 2020</b>



## **Communication and Awareness raising (1)**

### **Activities in April – September 2017**

- Project **leaflet** and project **banner** produced;
- **Project launch event** organized (8 May, 2017):
  - Press releases to local and regional media (77 news releases in total)
  - Information published on the FAO REU website (Web story)
  - Written interview: FAO Land Tenure Officer Morten Hartvigsen – published in local and regional media (57 news releases in total)
- **Informative workshop on LC for project partners** organized (4 July, 2017):
  - Attended by more than 60 representatives from key project partners
  - High media coverage (around 70 news releases in local media)
- **Communication and Visibility Plan** developed (approved by EUD and FAO on 28 July, 2017);
- **Plan for Public Awareness Campaign on Land Consolidation** developed (approved by EUD and FAO on 28 July, 2017).



## Communication and Awareness raising (2)

### Ongoing activities

- Developing a content for a **project website** under [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)
- Developing **communication materials**:
  - **Brochure** on LC
  - **Poster**
  - **Promotional items**



## Communication and Awareness raising (3)

### Activities in October 2017 – February 2018

- **Public awareness campaign on LC**:
  - Regional workshops
  - Local information meetings
  - Peer-to-peer events (farmer-to-farmer activities)
- **National TV programs**;
- **Radio broadcasts**;
- **Articles** in national, regional and local newspapers (written press);
- Simple **video or other multimedia products** to present LC process.



### **Output 2 – Capacity development:**

***Capacity to implement the Land Consolidation Programme is built at national and regional level in both the public and private sector (MAFWE, AREC, NEA, national and private consultants)***

Activity 2.1: Assist <b>MAFWE</b> in making a <b>staffing plan</b>	April - October 2017
Activity 2.2: Define <b>organization, norms and rules for certification of private contractors</b>	July - October 2017
Activity 2.3: Develop <b>training programme for different target groups</b>	July – November 2017
Activity 2.4: <b>Conduct training programme and certify private consultants</b>	September 2017 - November 2019
Activity 2.5: <b>Evaluate the training programme and adjust the curriculum</b>	December 2019 - February 2020
Activity 2.6: <b>Study tour to EU country with extensive experiences in land consolidation</b>	August - September 2018



### **Define organization, norms and rules for certification of private contractors**

- Undergoing, closely linked with Activity 2.3: *Develop training programme for different target groups*;
- Certification will be needed for service providers for the preparation of re-allotment plan (development of a FS is not a subject of certification);
- Certification should be carried out based on improved knowledge on LC by interested private companies (through the training programme, designed for this purpose);
- Subject of a certification would be legal entities, not individual persons.



## Develop training programme for different target groups (1)

- Undergoing, closely linked with *Activity 2.1: Assist MAFWE in making a staffing plan*;
- Main training topics, as well as training needs of the identified groups of stakeholders are identified;
- MAFWE staff training plan will be incorporated in the general training plan;
- On-the-job training of MAFWE staff (Land Consolidation Sector) will be implemented continuously, during the lifetime of the project.











## Develop training programme for different target groups (2)

	MAFWE Consolidation Dept	MAFWE Rural Development Dept	MAFWE Branch Offices	Rural Extension Service	Local Self governments	Farmers, associations and cooperatives	Service provider / land administrators	Agriculture engineer / consultation with landowners	Legal expert	Civil engineer / Architect
General land consolidation training										
Selection of pilot project										
Structural analysis and needs assessment / preparation of land assembly map										
Evaluation of land parcels										
Starting negotiation with landowners and other stakeholders / preparation of land assembly map										
Preparation of the Consolidation plan										
Registration and implementation of the signed agreements of transfer										
Monitoring and evaluation of consolidation programme and projects										





<b><u>Output 3 – Procedures and tools:</u></b> <b>Set of administrative and managerial procedures and tools for operating the National Land Consolidation Programme are established (1)</b>	
Activity 3.1: Assist in amending the <b>legal framework</b>	April - November 2017 August - December 2018 August - November 2019
Activity 3.2: Develop <b>procedures for selection of projects</b>	May - July 2017
Activity 3.3: Develop <b>procedures for feasibility studies</b>	July - October 2017
Activity 3.4: Develop <b>procedures for re-allotment planning and detailed technical design</b>	November 2017 - April 2018
<b><i>Remark: Activity 3.1 might take longer due to the later start</i></b>	
   	

<b><u>Output 3 – Procedures and tools:</u></b> <b>Set of administrative and managerial procedures and tools for operating the National Land Consolidation Programme are established (2)</b>	
Activity 3.5: Develop <b>procedures for construction and implementation phase</b>	March - August 2018
Activity 3.6: <b>Revise procedures</b> based on experiences from Call 1 projects	November 2017 – February 2018
Activity 3.7: Develop a <b>RDP support measure for land consolidation and integrated rural infrastructure</b>	December 2017 - January 2019
Activity 3.8: Develop <b>digital tools for National Land Consolidation programme</b>	September 2017 - January 2019
Activity 3.9: Organise <b>meetings and evaluations</b> to optimize teamwork and coordination	August 2017 - August 2020
   	

## Amendment of the legal framework on land consolidation (1)

Activities in July – September 2017

Based on the results of the FAO TCP project (*Legal Report* and the *Legal Assessment Matrix*):

- Consultations in MAFWE initiated (meeting, seminar, discussions);
- Roadmap for amendment of the legislation on land consolidation prepared (areas of intervention identified and tentative schedule drafted);
- Drafting of the legislation started (amendment of the *Law on Consolidation of Agricultural Land*).
  - ❑ Meetings, workshops – 5, 11-12, 20 July; 17 and 28 August; 1 September; 14-15 September;
  - ❑ First draft of the Law (commonly agreed in MAFWE, that could be used for carrying other Project Activities) – middle of October



## Amendment of the legal framework on land consolidation (2)

Policy decisions (to be taken by the Government and MAFWE)

- Minimization of the direct involvement of the Government in the LC process (on project per project basis);
- Inclusion of the state owned agricultural land in the LC process;
- Establishment of the LC Commission as a main authority within MAFWE with clearly determined lead role in the LC process.



## Amendment of the legal framework on land consolidation (3)

### Decisions on technical issues

- Amendments to the laws under MAFWE jurisdiction (*Law on Agricultural Land Consolidation, Law on Agricultural Land, Law on sale of State Owned Agricultural Land and Law on Agriculture and Rural Development*);
- Compliance with or intervention in special laws or respective by-laws under jurisdiction of other institutions (including, but not limited to *Law on Property Taxation, Law on Real Estate Cadastre, Law on Valuation, Law on Environment, Law on Contractual Pledge*).



## Amendment of the legal framework on land consolidation (4)

### Activities in October 2017 – March 2018

- Legal workshops organized;
- Policy decisions by MAFWE taken;
- Draft of the amendment of the Law on Consolidation of Agricultural Land prepared;
- Consultations with other relevant institutions carried out and necessary amendments to the other special laws drafted;
- Necessary by-laws drafted;
- Amendments of all the legal framework for LC adopted.



## Development of procedures for selection of LC projects (1)

- Drafted in September 2017;
- Designed as a guide for organization of calls for applications and selection of LC project areas (described in steps);
- Accompanied with public awareness raising activities (organization of 4 regional workshops, prepared brochure and posters announcing the forthcoming call and regional workshops).



## Development of procedures for selection of LC projects (2)

### **Main activities:**

- Role of MAFWE BOs and/or NEA elaborated – to provide general information on LC to interested local initiatives and to assist in identification of the most suitable areas for LC (adequate training will be provided);
- Local initiatives, that will express their interest in LC, will be supported in data collection and processing for selection purposes;
- MAFWE databases and information (LPIS, existing and newly planned irrigation schemes, information on environmentally protected areas, etc.) will be used for additional data collection for those sites that apply for LC;





## Development of procedures for selection of LC projects (3)

- Data collected will be enriched by information from additional sources (Statistical office, Cadaster, etc.);
- Selection of LC project areas will be made according to pre-defined criteria;
- A list of max 12 LC project areas will be made, that will entitle for preparation of detailed Feasibility Studies.



## Development of procedures for Feasibility Studies

- Outline drafted in August 2017 (draft will be ready in the beginning of October);

### **Main activities:**

- Selection of eligible service providers;
- Content of the FS, including sources of information and model of their collection;
- Quality control – monitoring of implementation of the activity;

### **Expected results from each FS:**

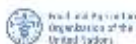
- Decision on feasibility of LC;
- Recommended form of LC;
- Precisely defined LC area;
- List of all LC participants and other stakeholders;
- Outline of needed infrastructure improvements;
- Potential benefits and constraints for implementation of the LC.



**Output 4 – Projects:**  
**Land Consolidation projects are prepared and implemented (1)**

Activity 4.1: <b>Countrywide analysis of feasibility for implementation of land consolidation</b>	April - July 2017
Activity 4.2: <b>First call for project applications and selection of project areas (12)</b>	July - September 2017
Activity 4.3: <b>Feasibility studies conducted</b> in selected project areas	October 2017 - April 2018 April 2019 - October 2019
Activity 4.4: <b>Re-allotment Plan prepared</b> in selected project areas	April 2018 - March 2019 November 2019 - August 2020

*Remark: Finalization of Activity 4.2 might be slightly delayed (due to this – also Activities 4.3 and 4.4)*



**Output 4 – Projects:**  
**Land Consolidation projects are prepared and implemented (2)**

Activity 4.5: <b>Detailed technical design</b> in selected project areas	April 2018 - March 2019 November 2019 - August 2020
Activity 4.6: <b>Construction works</b> (of planned rural infrastructure)	April 2019 - December 2019
Activity 4.7: <b>Registration of new ownership</b> according to Re-allotment Plan	April 2019 - December 2019
Activity 4.8: <b>Second call and selection of project areas second round of projects (12)</b>	November 2018 - February 2019

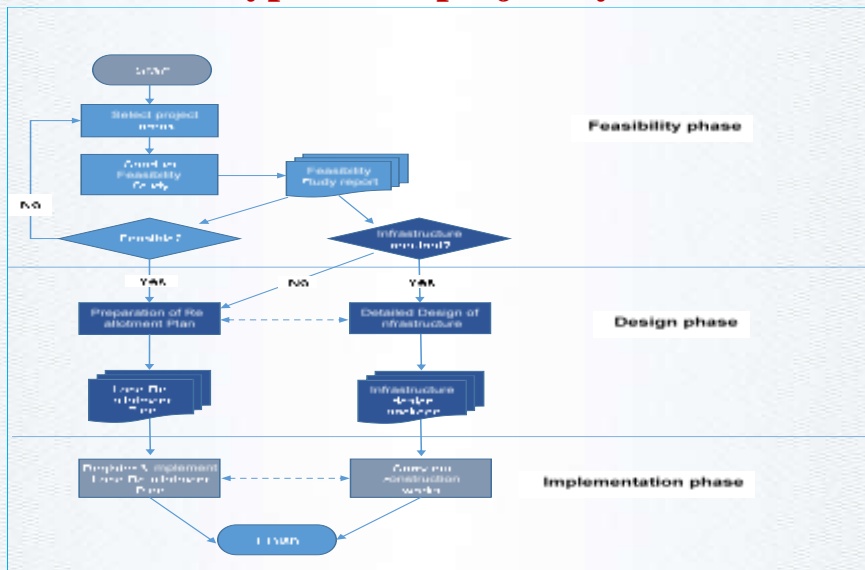
*Remark: Finalization of Activity 4.2 might be slightly delayed (due to this – also Activities 4.5-7)*



<b><u>Output 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation:</u></b> <b>Procedures and tools to monitor and evaluate the impact of the land consolidation programme are established within MAFWE</b>	
Activity 5.1: Develop a <b>M&amp;E programme and procedures for measuring outputs and impact</b>	October 2017 - March 2018
Activity 5.2: <b>Monitor ongoing projects</b>	February 2018 - August 2020
Activity 5.3: Develop a <b>procedure for environmental impact screening</b>	March - June 2018
Activity 5.4: <b>Screening of projects for environmental impact before implementation</b>	February - March 2019
Activity 5.5: Perform <b>socio-economic impact assessment of two fully implemented projects</b>	April - August 2020
Activity 5.6: Advise on the needs and specifications of an <b>integrated Land Management Register</b>	November 2017 - April 2018

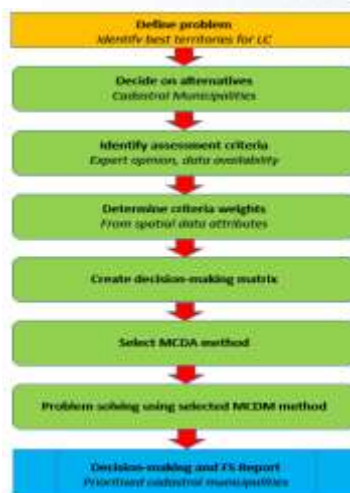


## Typical LC project cycle



## Objective and the process

- Applying a multi-criteria decision analysis to determine areas most feasible for land consolidation





## Data and data sources

- Data as foundation for analysis was provided by:
  - Agency for Real Estate Cadastre (AREC);
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (MAFWE);
  - State Statistical Office;
- Analysis was performed per cadaster municipality:
  - Country has 1910 cadaster municipalities and analysis was executed on 1555 cadaster municipalities
    - ✦ 355 cadaster municipalities were excluded in the analysis because:
      - Certain CM have less than 60% of adjudicated land;
      - Certain CM have less than 20 ha of agricultural land;
      - Certain CM were treated as the municipalities with mostly urban land (i.e. Skopje) and “water bodies” (i.e. lake Ohrid).



## Criteria applied

No.	Data	Dimensions	Aim
1	<b>Scale of ownership registration</b> (to avoid land conflicts, unclear ownership)	%	Higher registration rate
2	<b>Coverage of Private agricultural land within cadastral municipality</b> (focusing to improve rural viability by helping private land owners)	%	More private agricultural land (Note: only of the total agricultural land within cadastral municipal land)
3	<b>Average parcel size for agricultural land within cadastral municipality in Private ownership</b> (to increase parcel size of private agricultural land)	ha	Smaller private agricultural land parcels
4	<b>Average parcel size for agricultural land within cadastral municipality in State ownership</b> (to increase parcel size of State agricultural land)	ha	Smaller State agricultural land parcels
5	<b>Average number of parcels per land owner</b> (to identify land fragmentation)	No.	Higher number of land parcels per land owner (title deed)
6	<b>Average slope of land per municipality</b> (to avoid mountainous cadastral municipalities)	%	Lower slope
7	<b>Soil quality points</b> (to identify most suitable soil for agricultural production)	index	Higher soil fertility
8	<b>Average population density per sq.km in cadastral municipality</b> (to identify areas having highest population)	No.	Higher number of inhabitants per sq.km in cadastral municipality



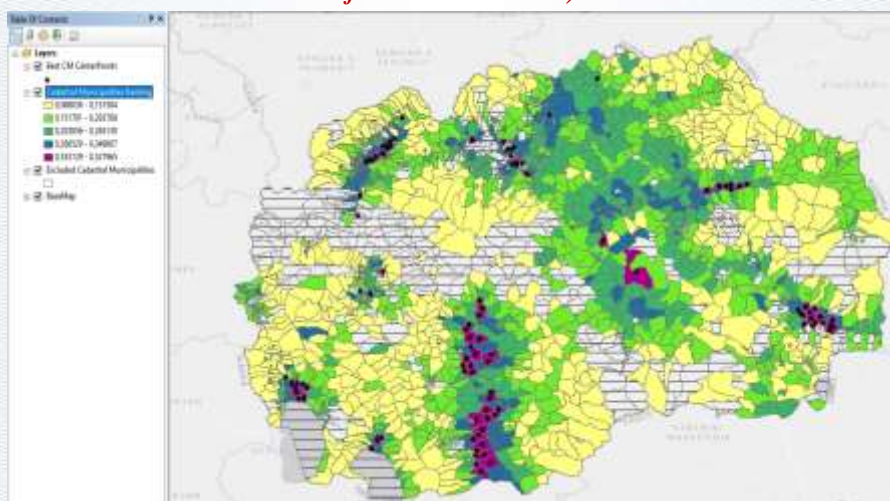
## Table highlighting the best territories feasible for land consolidation

#	CM name	WSM value	#	CM name	WSM value
1	G. Konjari 2	0,527965	26	Carlja	0,429228
2	Dolno Lisiche-v	0,503618	27	Dobrejci	0,428912
3	Tumceviste	0,493825	28	Radobor	0,427719
4	Indzhikovo-vgr	0,488372	29	Mojanci	0,426306
5	Dolno Lisice	0,47867	30	Prosenik-vg	0,425815
6	Dobrejci-vgr	0,473781	31	Palatica-vgr	0,424082
7	Moroista	0,447646	32	Egri	0,423451
8	Draslajca	0,44619	33	Dolno Orizari	0,422997
9	Ednokukevo	0,445516	34	Obrsani	0,422915
10	Borievo-vgr	0,444928	35	Trap	0,422865
11	Robovo	0,444501	36	Dolni Podlog	0,420762
12	Sacevo	0,44066	37	Grdovci	0,419407
13	Jurumleri-vgr	0,439532	38	Falis	0,41871
14	Volino	0,436914	39	Bela Crkva	0,417726
15	Poesevo	0,436779	40	Pasino Ruvci	0,417602
16	Bosilovo	0,436518	41	Oblesevo	0,416752
17	Gorna Bela Crk	0,435146	42	Kuridere	0,41618
18	Dabilje	0,434714	43	Kruseani	0,414605
19	Trubarevo	0,43436	44	Carev Dvor	0,412989
20	Mislesevo-vgr	0,434218	45	Lozani	0,412222
21	Brvenica-vgr	0,434164	46	Nospal	0,411918
22	Pribeacevo	0,431856	47	Kravari-vgr	0,411361
23	Gorni Polog	0,430579	48	Mogila-vgr	0,409627
24	Ozormishte-vgr	0,430393	49	Piperoovo-vgr	0,409022
25	Dobovjani	0,42955	50	Monospitovo-vg	0,40857

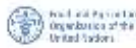


## Most feasible areas for Land Consolidation

(Activity 4.1: Countrywide analysis of feasibility for implementation of land consolidation)



***Happy landowners - the best indicator of  
the success of LC!***



## **CONTACTS**

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# THANK YOU!

