



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



Land Consolidation as a Multi-Purpose Instrument: Exploring Opportunities and Addressing Challenges in Kosovo

Michael Becker, Kapllan Halimi

Project Leader, Strengthening Spatial Planning and Land Management, GIZ, Kosovo and
General Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development

Michael.Becker@giz.de, and
Kapllan.Halimi@rks-gov.net

**Paper prepared for presentation at the
“2019 WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY”
The World Bank - Washington DC, March 25-29, 2019**

Copyright 2019 by author(s). All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



Abstract

This paper explores opportunities and addresses the challenges of using the instrument of Land Consolidation in Kosovo, elaborating details of reforming the existing legal framework and its institutional setup. It reflects on former and current experiences made in Kosovo and Eastern Europe, discusses feasible land consolidation models, reviews implications for making implementation feasible and highlights advantages and limitations of different approaches. Furthermore, it emphasizes key principles to be taken into account, which reflect principles of good governance, public participation and key steps in the technical planning process. Last but not least, this paper addresses the need for further learning and frequent exchange of best practices in the region, which helps bringing the agricultural sector of all east European countries forward on their way to EU accession, by stimulating land markets, sustaining economic development in rural areas for both large and smallholder farmers in Eastern Europe.

Key Words:

Agriculture, German International Cooperation/GIZ, Land Consolidation, Land Fragmentation, Western Balkans



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



Table of Contents

ABSTRACT	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. POST CONFLICT	5
3. PREVIOUS MODELS GOVERNING LAND CONSOLIDATION IN KOSOVO.....	5
3.1. Legislation inherited from Yugoslavia context	5
3.2. Revised legislation based on voluntary approaches.....	6
4. SELECTED EXPERIENCES FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES	6
4.1. The case of Serbia	6
4.2. The case of (North-) Macedonia (FYROM)	8
5. GERMAN SUPPORT FOR KOSOVO	9
6. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING	10
7. POTENTIALS OF USING LAND CONSOLIDATION IN KOSOVO.....	10
8. OUTLOOK AND PERSPECTIVE.....	11
REFERENCES	13



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



1. Introduction

Kosovo's rural economy is largely based on agriculture, although productivity in this sector is severely hampered by unclear land ownership, very fragmented and inaccessible plots of land, and illegal settlement. The Kosovo War of 1998 to 1999, was followed by a period of unregulated, often illegal reconstruction, particularly on areas with agriculturally valuable land, which still continues today, though to a lesser extent. More than 350,000 illegal buildings have been identified until now in Kosovo, many of them are built on fertile agricultural land in rural and peri-urban areas. Lack of proper land records prevent investments in agriculture decreasing opportunities for income and employment creation, which in turn is a cause for poverty and migration in Kosovo. As Kosovo is underway to take steps in becoming a member of the European Union – is currently reforming its legal framework on land consolidation in order to address issues such as land fragmentation, inaccessible land parcels, outdated cadastral records, inappropriate land use, insufficient rural agricultural infrastructure, or insufficient recognition of aspects like environmental issues or measures for climate change adaptation. Through this reform and by implementing feasible models for land consolidation, a large number of issues can be addressed. Investments into effective land consolidation programs contribute towards updated land cadasters, better infrastructure, better rural living and working conditions, increased investments, employment and increased direct and indirect tax revenues. Rural infrastructure and livelihood can be improved, as state investments in agricultural infrastructure is often followed by much higher private sector investments. After implementing land consolidation, land parcels become attractive for lease, sale and investments. Within the context of mid-term land use and spatial planning projects, high costs of expropriation could be avoided. The project “Strengthening Spatial Planning and Land Management” funded by the German Government, implemented by GIZ is supporting the Kosovo government, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture; Forestry and Rural Development as well as the Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning in modernizing its legal framework on land consolidation.

Using the instrument of land consolidation offers opportunities and addresses challenges in Kosovo, elaborating details of reforming the existing legal framework and its institutional setup. Former and current experiences made in Kosovo and Eastern Europe need to be reflected, feasible land consolidation models discussed, implications for making implementation feasible and advantages and limitations of different approaches elaborated. Furthermore, key principles need to be taken into account, which reflect principles of good governance, public participation and key steps in the technical planning process. Last but not least, this paper addresses the need for further learning and frequent exchange of best practices in the region, which helps bringing the agricultural sector of all east European countries forward on their way to EU accession, by stimulating land markets, sustaining economic development in rural areas for both large and smallholder farmers in Eastern Europe.



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



2. Post conflict

After the conflict in 1999, regulation of land use took place only in urban areas. Due to lack of regulatory land use plans and due to lack of enforcement, a large proportion of rural land was used for illegal constructions, which resulted in scattered housing infrastructure and chain settlements along roads. Due to outmigration of a larger number of Kosovo citizens due to the conflict and lack of economic perspectives predominantly into Austria, Switzerland, Germany and USA, the number of absentee landlords grew, which made it also more difficult to access land owners. Since the conflict, large scale infrastructure development measures took place, resulting in loss of large amounts of budget for expropriation. Due to lack of alternatives of getting access to legal construction land, and based on little enforcement with low fines, illegal construction on agricultural land is still ongoing, though at a slower pace nowadays.

3. Previous Models Governing Land Consolidation in Kosovo

3.1. Legislation inherited from Yugoslavia context

Based on the legislation of the former Yugoslavia and mainly funded with World Bank loans land consolidation projects were conducted during the 1980s in municipalities of Gjakovë/Đakovica, Glllogoc/Glogovac, Klinë/Klina, Prizren/Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Vushtrri/Vučitn and others.

The Parliamentary Assembly of Kosovo for the first time adopted the Law on land consolidation, as well as the technical guidance on land regulation in 1976. In 1980 the assembly issued a law on land redistribution, land consolidation and land repossession as well as guidance on the way of carrying out technical works and determining the value of land during the consolidation procedure. In 1987, the parliamentary assembly issued a law on land consolidation, which regulated the methods and procedures for land regulation, based on which the consolidation of the plain of Kosovo was carried out through the irrigation system Ibër – Lepenc, and of Dukagjin through Radoniq irrigation system in an overall 88 cadastral zones.

In some municipalities the activities for the regulation of land with consolidation were carried out only in the collection of data, and remained there. This Agricultural Land Consolidation Project that was developed in the time of former Yugoslavia, respectively in the period of 1980-90, was not entirely completed in any of the municipalities. Specifically, the transfer of property on behalf of the owners was not realized according to the re-allotment plan, which means the end of the procedures for the consolidation of agricultural land. However, commissions that have been set up for the consolidation of agricultural land (consolidation) in most of municipalities have issued decisions on the properties involved in land consolidation. In addition, records of the land consolidation process have been provided. The biggest challenge that has been encountered in the process of land regulation in the 1980s and 90s has to do with the lack of putting regulated properties into cadastral records. One of the reasons mentioned by cadastre officials in these municipalities refers to the lack of funds in the projects of that time, to also include the



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



phase of cadastral update of the land consolidation process. The failure to complete the land consolidation process in that period has resulted in major and long-term consequences for the use of agricultural land.

Since 2006, several steps have been taken towards the development of a National Land Consolidation Programme, with the support of two EU-funded projects¹. The land consolidation instrument has been embedded in overall policy through the adoption in June 2011 of a National Land Consolidation Strategy for the period 2010-2020, and the Law on Land Regulation (Consolidation) adopted in February 2012, and as well in the National Development Strategy 2016-2021 (NDS) as “Priority 20: Regulating Agricultural Land”.

3.2. Revised legislation based on voluntary approaches

After the war a new legislation for only voluntary land consolidation was introduced into the Kosovo legislation. Attempts to conduct land consolidation according to the voluntary approach in Viti/Vitina showed less satisfying results, as only with agreement of all participants, decisions could be made. Therefore not all land parcels could be involved in the process, consequently not the entire area be developed. Though voluntary approaches have become popular in some EU countries due to the speed of implementation, they have their limitations as they do not necessarily cover all aspects of all sectors to plan. Therefore, a coexistence of voluntary approaches with mandatory approaches (as discussed with FAO nowadays called “majority-based approaches”) within the legislative context are found to be more feasible.

4. Selected experiences from neighboring countries

4.1. The case of Serbia

A study (NALED, 2018) was conducted by the National Alliance for Local Economic Development (NALED) in cooperation with the Serbian Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resource Management on behalf of the project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management” implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) funded by the German Government in order to assess the social and economic impact and effects of land consolidation based on previously conducted land consolidation measures, partly in cooperation with GIZ.

As a result of the study and experiences by the project, land consolidation helped to resolve the unclear or not updated situation of land ownership, parcels were entered with unsettled legal ownership relations and were formalized within the process. Furthermore it was indicated, land consolidation reduction of farmers production costs, helped protect the environmental, generate more time (also for social issues) for rural population as production got more efficient. Furthermore all land parcels got access to the road networks

¹ “Agricultural land utilization project (ALUP)” implemented during 2006 – 2008 and “Further support to land use (EULUP)” implemented during 2010-2012.



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



or field tracks which encourages a higher level of mechanization, irrigation could be increased due to larger and better levelled land parcels, as well as a better drainage helped to make a better use of wetland areas. Land consolidation also can serve as a tool to avoid high expropriation cost to be covered by the state for buying land for developing large scale projects of public interest.

At the time of the study, not all effects of land consolidation could be measured precisely, as some impacts are either not measurable within such short time frame after conducting land consolidation measures, or so called soft impacts are hard to measure at all.

What was stated by the study, that mandatory land consolidation, based on an agreement to engage into this topic in a given area in a municipality, builds trust and good relationships amongst land consolidation participants. In reflection to assigning a commission to conduct land consolidation which was paid on a daily basis, it was observed as detrimental to come to fast results, as the commission would get paid less by working faster. It was also commented additionally, that it was difficult to supervise all contracted works subcontracted in land consolidation. For instance, and due to lack of experience with land consolidation projects, only one fourth of registered geodetic organizations applied to calls for contracts in scope of land consolidation. Because of this, the study did not only pinpoint the shortcomings of a commissioning model to conduct land consolidation projects, but also the lack of norms, standards as well as insufficient capacities and resources available, to perform the tasks efficiently. Nonetheless, with the German funded support of the GIZ, existing capacities were increased and land consolidation was finalized in 7 pilot municipalities in areas between about 150 and 2600 hectares with an average increase of parcel size of about 200-400%.

As a crucial point of implementation is the application of good governance principles and thorough information campaigns to inform the affected population of the land consolidation area. The NALED study pinpointed the importance of using the different consultation mechanisms to ensure sound participation and acceptance of each stage during implementation: membership in bodies, presentations, summons, use of media, citizens assemblies and referendums. The study has shown, that expropriation will be in the future less popular, and might be replaced with mechanisms like land consolidation to access required land areas for developments in public interest. In regards to gender issues, it was also highlighted, that formalization of current land ownership through land consolidation also provides a opportunity for registering land in favor of both women and men at equal share. Land consolidation also encourages to engage into improving the link between urban and rural areas, as well as being an entry point for village renewal or urban land readjustment.

In European countries land consolidation projects have an average duration of 5 to 12 years, the study showed, that the period for conducting basic land consolidation projects in Serbia was reduced from formerly 50 months to 26 months with support of the project. The throughput of conducting basic (non-complex) land consolidation project is of importance, as there is a high demand for land consolidation in entire south eastern Europe. For instance, at this pace, the northern area of Vojvodina in Serbia, could be consolidated within 60 years. The study also remarked, that the longer land consolidation projects take, the more likely they are to be not successfully completed. Extension of duration exhausts the enthusiasm of



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



participants as well the finances of their actors, as well as erodes the patience of all participants. Most importantly, the final step of registering new land ownership in land registers and cadasters should not be overlooked. According to the study, only 5 out of 43 land consolidation processes (past 2006) resulted in updated ownership rights in the cadasters.

By experience of the land consolidation projects conducted in Serbia, costs for land consolidation were on average at about 400 EUR/ha with a median of 300 EUR/ha. However costs depend on the type of project and its landscape and farming structures. It is expected, that amortization rates account to 6-10 years based on an analysis of quantifiable benefits and savings (e.g. lower production and transport costs, higher agricultural use of land due to less parcel margins, etc.). Field road related costs varied in conducted projects between 60 and 375 EUR per hectare.

Experiences of previous land consolidation project have shown, that there is a necessity to review the legal framework in order to professionalize land consolidation in Serbia and in order to conduct future land consolidation projects more effectively. The government of Serbia has taken up the task to develop a new law on land consolidation, which is a great chance to build upon made experiences and improve further on identified shortcomings.

4.2. The case of (North-) Macedonia (FYROM)

The EU-funded MAINLAND project is implemented by FAO in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (MAFWE). Until 2020, the project will assist the country's MAFWE to manage and implement the National Land Consolidation Programme by developing the expertise and strengthening the technical and administrative capacities of the Ministry and key local stakeholders. The project's initiatives will assist agricultural land owners and local rural communities overcome the unfavorable 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, improve the living conditions in rural areas, provide sustainable use of natural resources.

The project also makes the National Land Consolidation Programme operational and establishes capacity for sound and transparent implementation of land consolidation projects, at national and regional level in both, the public and the private sector.

The project focuses on five main actions: Awareness rising, Knowledge and capacity development, Administrative and managerial procedures, Land Consolidation Projects, Monitoring and evaluation.

With regards to land consolidation (Becker, 2018) the project was in 2018 undergoing review of their current legal framework on land consolidation:

“There are two land consolidation pilot projects, one in village of Egri (336 ha with majority based consolidation) in Bitola and another in village of Koncein Radovish (50 ha with voluntary based consolidation). Both pilot projects are in the advanced phase of implementation, and their finalization



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



depends on the process of adoption of the amendments of the law. At the time being, approximately 350,000 EURs were spent for their implementation and setting up of consolidation legal and institutional structure. For their finalization additional financial means are needed that will be secured through national schemes and FAO contribution. Furthermore, the EU project MAINLAND “Mainstreaming of the National Land Consolidation Programme (MAINLAND)”, selected were additional 12 potential land consolidation project areas within an average 300 - 350 ha each. The selected project areas will go through the feasibility study phase, the first step of consolidation process where the current situation detailed analysis will be presented. There is a need for advisory or training on activities as well as monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.”

At the time being, the project support the Ministry of Agriculture in rolling out from 5 to 10 municipalities in order to prepare land consolidation measures. Feasibilities studies including elements of cost-benefit analyses are about to be finalised in 5 municipalities, while in 5 additional municipalities, feasibility studies are being launched. Based on the feasibility studies, municipalities will formally stipulate their decisions on conducting land consolidation, identify the land consolidation areas, create the necessary awareness within the local government and population by conducting numerous workshops, before starting implementation of land consolidation steps in the process.

5. German support for Kosovo

Implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) from 2017-2019, the project “Strengthening Spatial Planning and Land Management in Kosovo” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) is supporting the Kosovo Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning on national and municipal level as well as the Kosovo Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Rural Development in reviewing its current legal framework on land consolidation. Both field of actions aim to better manage and protect agricultural land. In close cooperation with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its regional office for Central and Eastern Europe, land consolidation projects in Kosovo, (North-)Macedonia (FYROM) and Bosnia have been supported with a project on “Support for Improved Land Consolidation Methodology”, now GIZ projects continues the support in the case of Kosovo, reflecting on other cases in the sub-region as well as aligning it to current national and international strategies.

The project’s objective is, “municipal and national institutions perform their spatial planning tasks better”. To achieve this, the project works both at national level and in five or more selected municipalities. Two fields of action will be implemented: On the one hand, the project will support the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) in analyzing and improving the practical feasibility of the existing legal framework for land consolidation. On the other, it will support the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) in enabling five or more selected rural municipalities to prepare zoning and municipal development plans in line with new standards of the national Law on Spatial Planning. This will require strengthening the human and institutional capacities of the municipalities for evidence-based,



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



transparent decision-making processes. For the EU accession process, the foundations will be laid for ensuring protection of and security of investment for agricultural land (competitiveness) through a binding land-use zoning scheme and at the same time halting further illegal constructions and inefficient use of areas with high agricultural productivity.

All project activities are implemented in line with mentioned strategies and with the principles of good governance and international guidelines such as Agenda 2030 and FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure as well as EU regulations.

6. Regional and International Networking

The biggest challenge of conducting land consolidation as a multi-purpose instrument in a country is to elaborate feasible mechanisms, that are embedded into the legal and administrative setup and put land consolidation theory and its legal framework into practice. South Eastern European countries share a similar post-socialist history in which land consolidation was enforced in a less transparent, less participatory top-down approach. This led in the past to a high level of dissatisfaction of land owners, which is why it is difficult to conduct modern land consolidation projects nowadays. In order to accelerate Eastern European countries including Kosovo learning process to catch up with modern state-of-the-art land consolidation and land use practices, a frequent regional, European and international Exchange of expertise is required to find answers to operationalize land consolidation within the context of a state. Networks like LANDNET conducting regularly regional workshop in European countries (including southeast European states) or International conference such as the World Bank conference on Land and Poverty or FIG events are such platforms that can help inspiring state leaders and decision makers to solve current shortcomings or improve current practices.

7. Potentials of Using Land Consolidation in Kosovo

Past and ongoing activities in the Western Balkan Countries have shown, that land consolidation – if well organized and equipped with sufficient resources and capacities – can have a huge impact on the economic and social development of rural areas. As a basis, a sound legal framework, trained staff and sufficient must be in place in order to avoid unnecessary delays which could endanger successful completion of such land consolidation projects. For the case of Kosovo, it is recommended to elaborate suitable mechanisms (such as engaging a proxy representing the rights for absentee land lords, identifying the validity of land claims) to resolve disputed land claims prior to engaging into land consolidation projects.

Since some of these disputes might hinder a land consolidation process from successfully moving forward, it is planned to only conduct land consolidation projects based on a new law (which is still under preparation), where for the vast majority of cases a solution for disputed land claims can be found. Within the next phase of the German-funded project, mechanisms to resolve disputed land claims in a land



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



consolidation setting will be investigated upon. The case of Kosovo also shows a high potential to save large amounts of state funds by avoiding expropriation using the instrument of land consolidation. While spatial planning is currently rolled out to all municipalities covering their entire area, future municipal zoning maps and development plans will prescribe the future land use and shift the planning system from a reactive to a prospective planning process. Once approved, municipal plans will be in force for eight years, providing substantial security for investors. As results of land consolidation projects will also be reflected in municipal plans, needs for all sectors including aspects of agriculture, environment, climate change will be taken into account. The project also aims at strengthening the capacities in the municipalities to further implement approved plans in the future, which will also require a strengthening for restricting and regulating legal land use through the inspectorates, sanctions and executive mechanisms. With reflection on existing experiences of land consolidation in other countries in Eastern Europe, Kosovo's rural land markets for lease and sale will be stimulated by conducting land consolidation measures. It is expected, that private sector investments following state land consolidation investments five to tenfold, rural economic activities will increase and therefore build a basis for rural income in Kosovo and therefore reducing migration significantly. Using of modern IT based tools can further support transparency and public participation in order to ensure acceptance within the population.

8. Outlook and Perspective

Kosovo is currently undergoing a number of changes in the legal framework, in order to better protect and regulate the use of agricultural land. The government is currently revising its law on agricultural land, the law on land consolidation, as well as developing subsequent administrative instructions. At the time being, the coexistence of a voluntary approach from the existing legislation and one or many compulsory approaches are being discussed.

Based on practical experiences, the government will elaborate administrative structures that will be empowered to conduct land consolidation in the future. A key question is to be answered, whether land consolidation will be continued to be conducted by land consolidation commissions, or whether a land consolidation authority will be built up. Cases from other countries have shown, that the commissioning models are not suitable to develop a professional and learning body, since commissions were only nominated for the conduction of a new land consolidation, therefore no experience will be institutionalized and capacities for each commission would have to be built again from the scratch.

In a next step, mechanisms for identification of land ownership need to be tested in order to build a basis for making land consolidation possible. At the time being, it is not clear, whether feasible mechanisms will result in clarification of land ownership for the vast majority of land parcels and land owners in a given area. In case of success, it would be possible to implement land consolidation measures. Since capacities are not yet built to perform land consolidation tasks on a professional level, it is required to establish administrative structures, equip them with clear mandates and train staff in order to perform all tasks within a given newly designed land consolidation process. Furthermore, funding needs to be secured for the



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



implementation of entire land consolidation projects. For this, expertise has to be developed in the field of administration, agriculture, forestry, legal issues, land valuation, infrastructure development, planning, environment, gender, community participation and moderation, campaigning and public relation, surveying, cadaster, and many more depending on the nature of such project. In order to elaborate an implementation infrastructure which can act in proximity to the participants of land consolidation projects, also decentralized offices might help to bridge the gap between national and local level. Last but not least, checks and balances must be established and safeguards such as gender and ethnical balance, environmental issues and climate change aspects need to be monitored in order to ensure the quality of such process.

Though Kosovo needs to invest into better use of the instrument of land consolidation, its economic, social, environmental and participatory aspects are a great step forward to solve a multitude of problems persisting in Kosovo. As a result, there will be a boosted economy in rural areas, improved livelihood and social life, better ownership of all citizen at made plans, less migrations into towns and abroad, just to mention some of them.



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



References

- Becker, M. (2018): *Making Land Consolidation Feasible in the Western Balkans – Establishing a Focal Sub-Regional Expert Hub*. Paper prepared for presentation at the “2018 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty” The World Bank - Washington DC, March 19-23.
Retrieved from: <https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2017/index.php?page=browseSessions&mode=list&presentations=show>
- Becker, M. (2017): *Options for Legislative and Institutional Reform of Land Consolidation in Serbia: Choosing the Right Approach and Building Regional Expert Networks*. Paper prepared for presentation at the “2017 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty” The World Bank - Washington DC, March 21-24, 2017.
Retrieved from: <https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2017/index.php?page=browseSessions&mode=list&presentations=show>
- Becker, M. (2016): *Strengthening Municipal Land Management in Southeast Serbia – Key Findings for Implementing Land Consolidation at a Bigger Scale*. Paper prepared for presentation at the “2016 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty” The World Bank - Washington DC, March 14-18, 2016. Retrieved from: https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2016/index.php?page=browseSessions&form_session=197&metadata=show&mode=list&presentations=show
- Becker, M.; Knežević, Z. (2015): *Participation and Peer-to-Peer Learning - Implementing EU Best Practices into Land Consolidation in Serbia*. Paper prepared for presentation at the “2015 World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty”. The World Bank - Washington DC, March 23-27, 2015.
Retrieved from: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2014/08/06/landconference2015>
- Becker, M.; MAEP; GIZ (2015a): *Peer-to-Peer Learning Approaches*. Method elaborated based on experiences from the EU/German funded project: Strengthening Municipal Land Management/Rural Development-Effective Land Management in Serbia jointly implemented with the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection. Belgrade.
Retrieved from: <http://www.methodfinder.net/method93.html>
- Becker, M.; MAEP; GIZ (2015b): *Peer-to-Peer Learning Approaches: Improving Land Consolidation with Peer-to-Peer Learning in Serbia*. Application example elaborated based on experiences from the EU/German funded project: Strengthening Municipal Land Management /Rural Development-Effective Land Management in Serbia. Belgrade.
Retrieved from: http://www.methodfinder.net/example93_1.html
- BMZ (2017): *Länderstrategie zur bilateralen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit Kosovo*, 12/2017.
Country strategy for bilateral Technical Cooperation, German language.
- BMZ/GIZ (2015): *Land Management and Land Administration Projects in Southeastern Europe: Good practices and lessons learned from two decades of GIZ Engagement*. Taken from:
<http://www.foncier-developpement.fr/publication/land-management-and-land-administration-projects-in-southeastern-europe/>



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



- BMZ/GIZ (2016): *Land in German Development Cooperation – Guiding Principles, Challenges and Prospects for the Future*.
- DLKG (2016): *Visionen der Landentwicklung in Deutschland*. Dokumentation der Fachtagung am 26.4.2016 in der Hochschule Mainz. Sonderheft Deutsche Landeskulturgesellschaft - DLKG. ISSN 1614.5240.
- EU (2014): *Indicative Strategy Paper for Kosovo (2014-2020)*, adopted on 20/08/2014
- FAO/EU-MAINLAND (2019): Project website: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/mainstreaming-national-land-consolidation-programme/en/>
- FAO (2012): *Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. Rome.
- FAO (2003): *The Design of Land Consolidation in Central and Eastern Europe*. FAO. Rome. ISBN 92-5-105001-5
- GIZ/EIPP (2018): Legal Analysis of Land Consolidation in Kosovo. Consulting study on behalf of GIZ. Unpublished.
- GIZ (2011): *Land Use Planning – Concept, Tools and Applications*. Retrieved from: <http://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/Fachexpertise/giz2012-en-land-use-planning-manual.pdf>
- GIZ (2015a): *Cooperation Management for Practitioners, Managing Social Change with Capacity WORKS*, GIZ. Springer Gabler. Wiesbaden. 2015. ISBN-13: 978-3658079048.
- GIZ/NALED/MAEP (2018): *Land Consolidation as Unused Potential: The effects of implementation, barriers and potential relevance of agricultural land consolidation in Serbia*. Taken from: http://naled.rs/htdocs/Files/01597/Land_Consolidation.pdf
- GIZ-SMLM/MAEP (2016a): *Rulebook on content, procedure for development and adoption of program for land consolidation, content of decision on land consolidation, principles of land consolidation, work of commissions and sub commissions*. Bylaw elaborated on behalf of the GIZ project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management (SMLM)” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. Unpublished draft.
- GIZ-SMLM/MAEP (2016b): *Rulebook on conditions, methods and procedures for voluntary land consolidation (voluntary grouping)*. Bylaw elaborated on behalf of the GIZ project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management (SMLM)” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. Unpublished draft.
- GIZ-SMLM/MAEP/RGA (2016): *Rulebook on content of technical documentation for geodetic and technical works (projects) in land consolidation*. Bylaw elaborated on behalf of the GIZ project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management (SMLM)” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. Unpublished draft.



Catalyzing Innovation

ANNUAL WORLD BANK CONFERENCE ON LAND AND POVERTY
WASHINGTON DC, MARCH 25-29, 2019



- GIZ-SMLM/Thomas/Zivadinović (2016): *Analysis and Lessons Learned from Seven Land Consolidation Pilot Projects in Serbia - Findings based on a survey of relevant stakeholders in the projects*. Report elaborated on behalf of the GIZ project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management (SMLM)” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. Unpublished draft.
- GIZ-SMLM/Municipality of Boljevac (2013): *Land Consolidation Programme of Part of the Cadastral Municipality of Krivi Vir (Municipality of Boljevac)*. Document elaborated on behalf of the GIZ project “Strengthening Municipal Land Management (SMLM)” funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. Unpublished translation. Published original in Serbian Language
- Hartvigsen, Morten (2015): *Experiences With Land Consolidation And Land Banking In Central And Eastern Europe After 1989*. FAO Land Tenure Working Paper No.26.
- Kummer / Frankenberger (Eds.) (2013): *Das deutsche Vermessungs- und Geoinformationswesen. Themenschwerpunkt 2013: Landesentwicklung für ländliche Räume – Analysen und Antworten zu Demographiewandel, Planungszielen und Strukturveränderung (...)*. Wichmann Verlag.
- Ludwig, Gernot (2017): *Verringerung des CO2-Ausstoßes durch Flurbereinigung und ihre monetäre Bewertung am Beispiel Finnlands*. Fachbeitrag ZfV.
- MAEP/GIZ (2014a): *Agriculture in the Republic of Serbia in 2013*; Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection and GIZ, issued by GIZ.
- MAEP/GIZ (2014b): *Land consolidation in Serbia*. Brochure. Developed by the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection with support of EU/German funded Project „Strengthening Municipal Land Management – Rural Development: Effective Land Management“. Belgrade. Taken from: <http://effective.landmanagement.rs/brochures-and-flyers.html>
- MAEP/GIZ (2014c): *What is land consolidation*. Flyer. Developed by the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection with support of EU/German funded Project „Strengthening Municipal Land Management – Rural Development: Effective Land Management “. Belgrade.
- MAWFM (2009): *Law on Agricultural Land*. Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forest Management. English Translation. "Official Gazette of RS", Nos. 62/2006, 65/2008 – other Law and 41/2009.
- Republic of Kosovo (2010): *Land Consolidation Strategy.2010 – 2020*.
- RGA (2004): *Komasacija u Srbiji 1860 – 2003. Monografija*. (Document in Serbian Language on: Land consolidation in Serbia 1860 – 2003. A Monography.) Belgrade.
- Schönhuth, M.; Kievelitz, U. (1994): *Participatory learning approaches: rapid rural appraisal, participatory appraisal: an introductory guide*. Schriftenreihe der GTZ; No.248. TZ-Verlagsgesellschaft, Roßdorf.