

## Land Consolidation in Sweden and Land Reform in Romania- similarities and discrepancies – a comparison

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### Personal presentation

- Land Consolidation work in Sweden 44 years
- Consultant EU Pilot project in Romania 0,5 year



## Fragmentation - facts

### Romania

- Fragmented area 9 Mill. hectares
- Average property 2 hectares
- Average parcel 0,5 hectares
- Approx. 4,5 Mill. farmers/forest owners

### Sweden

- Fragmented area 1,2 Mill. hectares
- Average property 10 – 20 hectares
- Average parcel 2 – 5 hectares
- Approx. 60 000 farmers/forest owners

## Simple or comprehensive Land Consolidation?



### Simple Land Consolidation



### Comprehensive Land Consolidation

Optimising the premises in the agricultural sector

- parcel concentration
- land exchange

Will also include

- rural development
- land use planning
- land management

Common features:  
**Strengthened ownership and rights**



## Public opinion - approach

- *Top down approach* or *bottom up approach?*
- Stake holders at different levels
  - Central
  - Regional
  - Local
- Awareness campaign
  - Information meetings
  - Media (Newspapers, Radio, TV )
  - Posters
  - Pamphlets



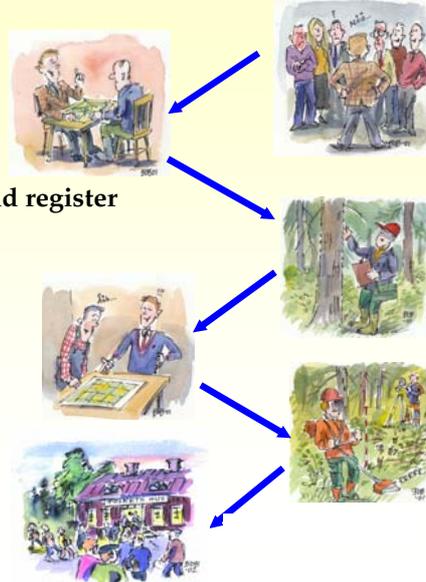
## Participation and influence during the procedure

- Directly via contacts with the cadastral staff
  - Days of wishes
  - Dialogue regarding Re-allotment design
  - Dialogue regarding valuation
- Indirectly via committees
  - Principles for re-allotment design
  - Principles for valuation
  - Proposals of infrastructural measures
  - Principles for distribution of costs

## Land Consolidation - Methodology



- Adjudication
- Information campaign - initiation
- Interviews with the owners
- Inventory of cadastral maps and land register
- Valuation
- Elaboration of new plan
- Surveys of the "new" boundaries
- Decision making

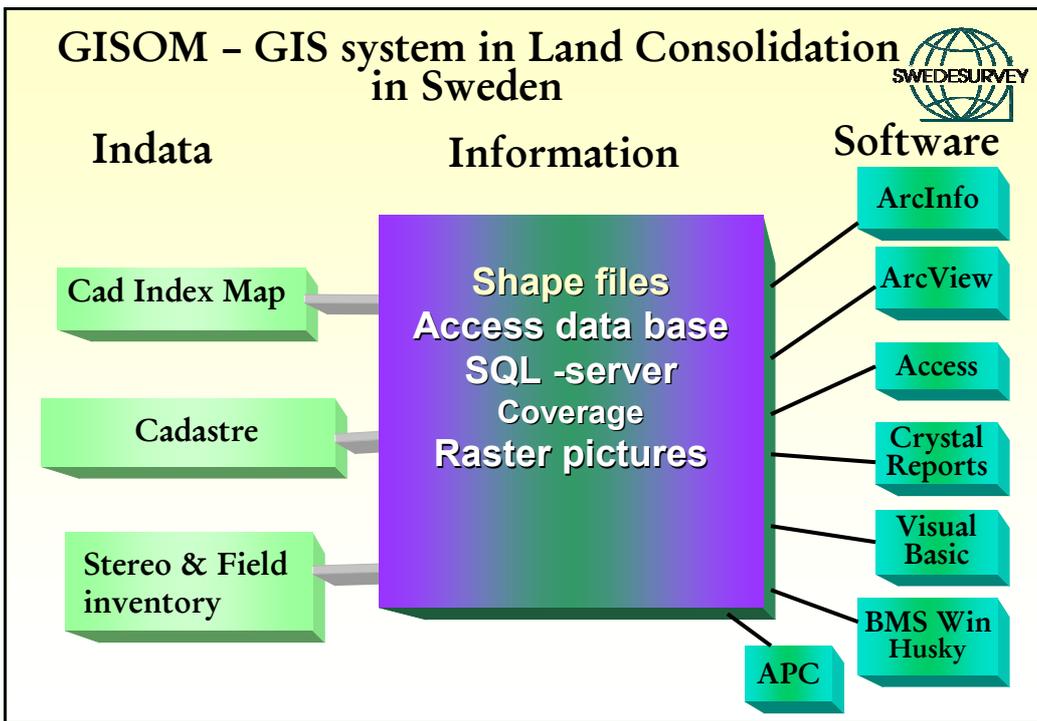


## Powerful data support



- Why?
- Objectives
  - calculation of the values
  - the access to cadastral registers and to keep the cadastral information up-to-date
- The elaboration of the re-allotment design by GIS techniques and the analysis of different alternative designs
- The calculations of the economical settlements for the participants

# GISOM - GIS system in Land Consolidation in Sweden

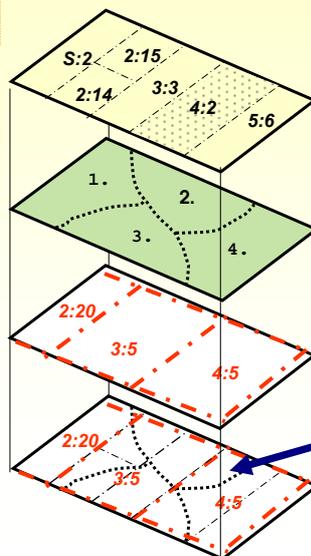


# Overlay-techniques in Land Consolidation



## Layers

- Properties
- Forest stands
- Re-allotment design



## Economic settlements

are calculated by intersection between

- "old" properties
- forest stands
- "new" properties

Each little figure has information about:

previous owner, new owner and value



## Organisation and institutional framework

### Romania

#### Institutional solution

- National Agency for Cadastre and Land Registration
  - Central level
  - Regional level
- Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee
  - Central level
  - Regional level

### Sweden

#### Institutional solution

- National Land Survey
  - Central level
  - Regional/local level
- Promotion of L.C.
  - Partnership
  - Regional level



## Access to Land Fund

### Objectives of Land Fund

- Catalyst facilitating
  - Mediation and negotiation with farmers
  - Increase of farms
  - Establishment of common valuable nature and culture areas
- Lubricating medium



## Resources needed

	<i>“Target”</i>	<b>Accomplished area</b>	<b>Staff</b>
<b>Romania</b>	30 years	250 000 ha/year	500 employees
	50 years	150 000 ha/year	300 employees
<b>Sweden</b>	50 years	20 000 ha/year	30 employees
	100 years	10 000 ha/year	15 employees



## Capacity building – Land Consolidation

- **Important categories**
  - Public relation promoter (information)
  - Cadastral surveyor
  - Map engineer
  - Survey engineer
  - Valuation specialist
  - IT & GIS specialist



## Support schemes

	“Target”	Subsidies
<b>Romania</b>	30 years	5,5 Mill. EUR/year
	50 years	3,3 Mill. EUR/year
<b>Sweden</b>	50 years	1,2 Mill. EUR/year
	100 years	0,6 Mill. EUR/year



## Selection of areas for Land Consolidation

### Main criteria

- Degree of fragmentation
- Attitude among the farmers
- Presence of interested stake holders
- Available Land Fund
- Presence of associations in the area
- Need of infrastructural measures

## Benefits of Land Consolidation



- **Benefits from society's point of view**
  - Decreased costs for authorities
  - Decreased costs for municipalities, National Road Administration, telecommunication, electric power suppliers
  - Higher quality in cadastre and cadastral index map
  - Increased activities and employment in rural areas
  - Increased tax revenues
- **Benefits from a land owner's point of view**
  - Lower costs in agriculture and silviculture
  - 80 – 90 % reduction of boundary length → lower costs
  - Clear and secure boundaries →
  - Simple ownership conditions

## Consolidated forest area

