

Action Plan on Land Consolidation

2010 – 2020

Final Draft by Working Group

Pristina 2010

Abbreviations and terms

AI	:	Administrative Instructions
CZ	:	Cadastral zone
ECLO	:	European Commission Liaison Office
GoK	:	Government of Kosovo
IPPR	:	Immovable Property Right Register
KCA	:	Kosovo Cadastral Agency
LC	:	Land Consolidation (= Land Regulation)
LCMC	:	Land Consolidation Municipal Commission
LCO	:	Land Consolidation Office
LR	:	Land Regulation (in English = land consolidation)
LoAL	:	Law on Agricultural Land
LCC	:	Law on Land Consolidation (1987)
MAFRD	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MCO	:	Municipal Cadastral Office
MESP	:	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
VLC	:	Voluntary land consolidation
SLC	:	Strategy on Land Consolidation 2010-2012
ULC	:	Unfinished land consolidation

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Action Plan was prepared aiming the implementation of the Strategy on Land Consolidation 2010-2012, further referred to as the Strategy. The basis for the Strategy on Land Consolidation was prepared in the framework of the Agricultural Land Utilization Project (ALUP, 2006-2008), supported by EAR), and further developed in 2009-2010 by the Working Group (Ref.SP-545/09, dt. 1 September 2009), responsible on reviewing and complementing the Strategy on Land Consolidation. We further refer to this Working Group as the Working Group on the Strategy. The Strategy has already fulfilled all necessary reviewing procedures, including its submission to the European Commission Liaison Office for comments. The Action Plan and also the envisaged implementation budget have passed through necessary approval procedures.

The Action Plan covers a 10 year period, just like the time span of the Strategy. During this period, the problem of the Unfinished Land Consolidation is expected to be solved. In this decade the development of the concept of Voluntary Land Consolidation is anticipated as a valid option to those farmers, aiming to improve the structure of their holdings, sustainability of their farms and thus improve their living conditions. In addition, other types of land consolidation, mentioned in the Strategy, may be developed

Previous work performed by ALUP and MAFRD was used in this Action Plan. Further the expertise of all Municipal Cadastral Offices, KCA and the experience of other crucial actors, both implementing and supervising companies, involved in the implementation of land consolidation projects.

2. BACKGROUND

Agricultural holdings in Kosovo are scattered, small-scaled and based on subsistence production. The policy of the Government of Kosovo (GoK) is aiming to create economically viable commercial family farming. To move into this direction, land consolidation is a useful and effective tool. Although the Strategy recognizes 5 types of land consolidation, two types are current in Kosovo.

Unfinished land consolidations (ULC) Land consolidations carried out between 1983 and 1989, but left unfinished in various stages of incompleteness. The area comprises about 26.000 ha, divided over 8 municipalities.

Voluntary land consolidations (VLC) Land consolidations newly to be developed and to be implemented with the initiative of land owners, municipalities and ministries and which are based exclusively on voluntary participation on landowners. Land consolidation as an instrument to realize public interventions and to minimize damage to land owners, provided in the Strategy as one out of five types of land consolidation, is acknowledged as a concept in Kosovo, although it is not part of current efforts. However, it could become important, in the future in the context of the construction of a new highway. Land consolidation would then be under the legal mandate of the highway project, and for that reason is not included in the Action Plan and Budget

Legislation on land consolidation is not consistent at present. The Law on Land Consolidation (LoLC) 1987 "Official Gazette ASP, No. 31/87" is based on compulsory land consolidation participation if 50% of owners vote in favour of the land consolidation project. Land consolidation projects have been implemented in 1980-es based on the provisions of this law. The Law on Agricultural Land (LoAL 2006), defining land consolidation procedures in Chapter 4. In order to start a land consolidation project, LoAL requires the consent of 2/3 land owners within land consolidation area. Real participation in the implementation will be purely based on voluntary participation of all participants.

MAFRD, supported by "Further Support to Land Use" Project is currently drafting a draft law on Land Consolidation, to be based on the principles of voluntary owner participation to land consolidation projects. One chapter of this draft law will explain the procedures on the completion of unfinished land consolidation carried out in 1980-es.

In May 2010 MAFRD ruled that the Strategy would be the crucial decisive policy document. Since this document follows the principles of voluntary land consolidation, LoLC 1987 is currently rephrased such that the compulsory elements be removed. However, the unfinished land consolidations were developed under the 1987 law and it requires the participation of all land owners within the concerned block. For that reason, the chapter will be deleted in the draft Law on Land Consolidation, including the special requirements of this type of land consolidation.

The MAFRD has declared land consolidation as one of its main policy priorities. In 2008, MAFRD has started "Unfinished Land Consolidation Services" Project in Gjakove, Prizren and Rahovec municipalities and in 2009-2010, it followed with works in the municipalities of Vushtrri dhe Obiliq. Works have not still been completed in Rahovec and Prizren, efforts are being made on case registration to IPRR.

3.. UNFINISHED LAND CONSOLIDATION

Earlier works

In 2008, the completion of unfinished land consolidation was commenced with 17 cadastral Zones (CZ) in the municipalities of Gjakovë/Đakovica , Rahovec/Orahovac and Prizren/Prizren. Works comprised two basic elements (i) registration of the 1983-1989 "old" decisions in the IPRR and (ii) the updating of the IPRR in accordance with all changes made between the decision and the current situation (2008). While Gjakovë/Đakovica it was completed overall in a satisfactory way, only a small part of cases was registered to IRPP in Rahovec/Orahovac and Prizren/Prizren municipalities, and there is still a need for involving and supporting officers from the Municipal Cadastral Offices in these municipalities on the registration of pending cases to IRPP.

In 2009-2010, the "Unfinished Land Consolidation Services" Project is under implementation in Vushtrri and Obiliq municipalities. The Project is implemented under the foreseen dynamics, Project's Terms of References and the applicable legislation. The execution of the project is developing much better than during the first efforts before 2008. Experiences from the first efforts have been considered.

During the implementation of the ALUP Project, an inventory was made on the extension of the problem of ULC (ALUP Technical Paper 23, June 2007). This inventory provides important information on the preparation of the current Action Plan. In addition, the report "Program on realization of the unfinished land consolidation in Kosovo" (MAFRD March 2009) must be mentioned as an excellent guide for the stepwise realization of an ULC. This guideline is adopted as basis for operations of both MAFRD, LCMC, implementing contractor and supervising contractor.

Inventory of needs

Annex 1 presents the status of all cadastral zones in the 8 municipalities which are still dealing with the problem of ULC's. The list includes all 98 CZ's still pending at the beginning of 2008, just before the land consolidation programme started. All concerned municipalities were visited in summer 2010 in order to ensure updates of this 2007 inventory and to collect additional info. The Annex 1 includes the status of the CZ's. This status distinguishes between completed, partly completed, under process and still unaddressed.

Completed

A CZ is considered only completed if the Decisions of the Land Consolidation Municipal Commissions (LCMC) 1983-89 have been registered in the IPRR and if the registration has been updated up to present situation.

There are 6 such completed CZ, all in Gjakovë/Đakovica.

Partly completed

CZ's partly completed comprise either (i) CZ's in which the old decision was registered in the framework of the KCA programme 2003/2004 or (ii) CZ's which were implemented in 2008 by contractor and still not entirely completed. This means that in CZ-s cases must be registered to IRPP.

There are 11 such partly completed CZ's, 5 in Rahovec/Orahovac and 6 in Prizren/Prizren.

Unaddressed

This category includes the CZ's addressed in the 2009/2010 programme, but still in process and all CZ's have not yet started. There are 79 such CZ's, of which 17 under implementation in Vushtri/Vučitrn.

In addition, also the degree of complexness to solve the ULC's has been assessed and these degrees are varying in 5 classes ranging from "Good" to "Unfit for implementation" Important criteria for ranking are:

- (i) the degree of adherence to the land consolidation as implemented in the 1980ies,
- (ii) particular difficulties expected and
- (iii) the subjective assessment of the degree of complexness by the MCO's

In case the adherence to land consolidation is lower than 40 %, the completion of the ULC is considered non-implementable (implementation will not be desirable due to expected conflicts). Therefore, at least 9 CZ-s are excluded from the implementation of the completion because the current parcelization does not follow at all land consolidation as designed in the 1980ies. It is advised to keep the registration as in the pre-land consolidation time, with a possible update to 2010. However, in all cases of adherence less than 70%, a more detailed study will be needed to arrive at a convenient decision whether or not to include the concerned CZ in the programme.

Budget criteria

For long term programme design, the budgeting criteria have been assessed as based on the complexness of the works to be carried out. Amounts have been estimated on the basis of completed/ongoing works. Four categories of expense are distinguished

Category	Description	Estimated costs//ha
1	Update Decisions 183/89 registered by KCA programme 2003/4	€ 170/ha
2	Registration to IRPP Registration of owners to IRPP by MAFRD project 2008	€ 10/ha
3	Good Registration of old decisions and update required. No particular problems expected.	€ 190/ha
4	Complex Problematic and adherence to land consolidation low.	€ 210/ha
5	Few owners Few owners due to SOE presence. However, not necessarily easy.	€ 100/ha
6	CZ affected by Drenica River Re-alignment of Drenica river flow percolating through 10 cadastral zones	€ 450/ha

Above costs/ha are still without expenses for supervision. For this purpose an addition of 10 % is estimated, either for the installation of an Land Consolidation Municipal Office in the MAFRD,

populated by contracted experts against market rates, or for contracting a (high level) Supervising Company.

Specific cases

The following special cases must be mentioned separately.

1. Gllgovc/Glogovac

In the municipality Gllgovc/Glogovac, the land consolidation area is dissected by the river Drenicë. ten of the 21 CZ in ULC border the river. Simultaneously with the design of the land consolidation reallocation plan, a re-alignment of the Drenicë was planned, aiming to reduce the flood risks in Drenas. This re-alignment was never executed and the river course is still unchanged. However, the land consolidation layout is tuned to the re-alignment and the programme to complete these CZ's must take this into account. The costs of re-alignment are approximately € 700.000. The adherence to the land consolidation is high.

Options are:

- Implement the re-alignment. Advantage: no need for redesign of the land consolidation plan, and reduction of flooding. Disadvantage Expensive and time consuming.
- Keep the alignment unchanged. Advantage: less expense. Disadvantages: extensive re-design of the land consolidation, revision of the decisions from the 1980ies and resettlement of land owners on a large scale. Flooding risks have not been addressed.

Note: a certain revision of the old plans for re-alignment is likely to be unavoidable, due to changed physical conditions and because of change of thinking since the time of design how to deal with river canalization .

The decision will be taken by MAFRD, MESP and the Municipality, following some further study. A preliminary recommendation is to check, and if necessary adapt, the design of the river realignment two years before, and implement the river re-alignment one year before the start of implementation of the ULC. Funding for the river re-alignment needs to be found through MESP, MAFRD, Municipality or other donors.

2. Rahovec/Orahovac and Gjakovë/Đakovica

Changes have been reported of the river flow in Rahovec and Gjakovë, due to natural flow. A survey needs to be carried out for mapping it and determining the quantity of these changes. If required, respective changes in old decisions made by LCMC should be proposed.

Implementation Schedule

Annex 2 gives the proposed implementation schedule. In principle, this schedule can be designed in two different ways:

- *Serial and relatively concentrated per municipality*
Municipalities are addressed in sequence throughout the years, particularly in the beginning. Not more than one or two municipalities are addressed in a particular year
Advantage: the pressure on available capacity in terms of implementing capacity is reduced and a better use is made of the corporate experience that is available in Kosovo. It is expected that serial implementation reduces the chances of problems as faced in 2008
Disadvantages are a larger strain on the MCO's and the fact that there are municipalities that have to wait for a number of years before it is their turn have their ULC-problems addressed.
- *Parallel, working in many municipalities simultaneously, and work spread out in time.*
In principle, the works are started in all or at least many of the municipalities simultaneously
Advantage: all municipalities are involved from the very beginning, giving them the feel that their problems are taken care of. The MCO's will be less pressured because of the thinner flow of registrations in the IPRR.

Disadvantage is the very high strain for MAFRD to run such a programme. In addition, the situation that many (mostly unexperienced) contractors and LCC's are starting simultaneously, making adequate support to LCC's and control of contractors will be necessarily limited.

In total, the options are budget-neutral, although the budgets per year may differ.

Strong preference is given to the serial approach (first option), in order to alleviate the pressure on the implementation and supervision capacity, which are considered right now to be the most important weakness in the capacity in Kosovo to carry out land consolidation.

In addition, the simpler Land Consolidation is planned in the first few years, in order to be more efficient in the implementation of land consolidation projects. The more complex cases shall be addressed later with improved experience and problem solving skills.

The schedule was made keeping the following considerations in mind.

1. Bottleneck

The most constraining factor for land consolidation in Kosovo must be considered to be the low implementing capacity by MAFRD, Land Consolidation Municipal Commissions, MCO's, implementing contracting companies and land consolidation supervising companies. This is an explicit experience from the past few years.

The MAFRD does not have the experience and the manpower to handle more than one or highest two major land consolidation contracts per year. The MCO's are working hard to get the completed works registered in the IPRR, but given the amount of work, heavy delays are prevailing. Further, at present there are few implementing and supervising Contractors who are able to carry out land consolidation projects properly.

However, it can be expected that experience is broadened and capacity to be improved during the years as a result of the programme. The schedule must be adapted at this slowly increase of capacity.

2. Stimulation of increase of capacity and capability

The yearly volume of works must be chosen such that it is possible to get it done and in accordance to schedule. This means that the total volume of works may gradually increase over the years, taking into account an increase of capacities and capabilities in organization and implementation. The creation of additional capacity must be pursued by training of LCC's, MCO's and MAFRD staff, but also by increasing capabilities of the implementing and supervising firms. This could be done by stimulating the formation of consortia which include both experience and other implementing capacities.

3. Land Consolidation Office (LCO)

Strengthening of land consolidation unit through highly qualified technical staff, designing tendering and supervising works is essential. This can be achieved by staffing LCO-s with experts in related fields or by contracting a professional supervising company

4. Selection criteria

Tender selection criteria must consider quality and price simultaneously, and not only price. The difficult and highly sensitive work of land consolidation is not helped by contractors offering low prices, who do not (sufficiently) know the art of land consolidation, and the project implementation must be carried out in accordance with the requirements and technical specifications of the project.

5. Budget

The maximal yearly budget made available by the GoK is taken as € 700.000 per year. This amount was arrived based on the estimations made by the Dept. of Rural Development. Yearly expenditure must remain below this threshold.

6. Financial year.

In view of prevailing financial rules and due to the complexity and specifics of the Implementation on land consolidation project, it needs to be organized in such a manner to be carried out with over one year (1-3) contracts, reducing the pressure-risk level to get the projects finished within a financial year.

7. Update of multi-year activity schedule.

The schedule as presented in Annex 2 must not be considered as rigid. Local circumstance as they evolve and change in the course of time, may present good reasons to adapt priorities and sequence of implementation. Also, unexpected difficulties and delays are inherent to this work, and may give reason to update the schedule. It is therefore desirable to update the schedule yearly. This could be done best in summer, in order to be in time for budget requests for the next year.

The detailed procedure to be followed of the unfinished land consolidation is given in the MAFRD Guidelines "Program on realization of the Unfinished Land Consolidations in Kosovo", MAFRD, March 2009.

Special assistance to MCO-s in municipalities on Unfinished Land Consolidation is foreseen in the budget. The experience in Prizren/Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Gjakovë/Đakovica and Vushtrri-Vučitrn teaches us that registration to IRPP of a large quantity of data – as soon as it arrives upon the completion of ULC-s – is far beyond MCO-s human and financial resources. This results in serious registration delays, such is the case with Rahovec and Prizren. The pursuing of this situation can not be allowed, as it may cause ULC program fail.

Therefore, the Action Plan assigns funds for supporting MCO-s to pay MCO permanent responsible staff for overtime work and those who agree to carry out such registration.

4. VOLUNTARY LAND CONSOLIDATIONS

Concepts of voluntary land consolidation have been established during "Agricultural Land Use Project (ALUP) and the subsequent years, resulting in the approval of the Strategy. During the next ten years the implementation of these concepts need to be realized in Kosovo.

The solution of the unfinished land consolidation – however troublesome and difficult to address and however obviously the first priority of the MAFRD - must be regarded as an incident in the whole of the issue objective of the improvement of farm structure and aiming to increase viability of farming in Kosovo. In order to improve agricultural structure, GoK has chosen voluntary land consolidation as one of the instruments available to achieve this. This is laid down in the Strategy and related legislation.

Voluntary land consolidation is a slow process, and projects will not be finalized only within one (financial) year. Project budgets need to be broken down in separate parts, and it needs to be guaranteed that funds will be available during the next financial year for the next phase of that particular project. In addition, delays in the project development and implementation are known to be rather a rule than exception. This means that arrangements with the MEF must be made to ensure completion of one-year project parts if this needs to be done in the subsequent year.

The Strategy describes the procedure on voluntary land consolidation. The procedure is summarized in Annex 3.

The concept of VLC is not yet firmly established in Kosova. For that reason, the MAFRD will raise awareness on VLC possibilities, benefits, procedures and safeguards and the benefits to be attained. This will be done by means of awareness campaigns. MAFRD will take the lead here and will pro-actively identify and approach possibly interested farmers groups and municipalities. Yearly funds will be included in the Budget.

The VLC programme will be involved in providing clear advantages to potential participants, including free transaction costs and also certain construction elements, notably farm access roads and if appropriate irrigation system adaptation and rehabilitation.

Land lease options instead of exchanging land property, may facilitate decision making and open opportunities in the project, which could otherwise remain closed. In the framework of VLC, land lease needs to be formalised at least in the medium-term (not less than 7 years) and entered in the cadastre.

There is not much experience as yet with the required budgets for Voluntary Land Consolidation. Also here a ha price will be adopted for the planning purposes. The first VLC to be actually implemented will provide more detailed information.

A price of € 500/ha will be adopted until more is known about real expenses. This price includes:

- Outline preparation
- Base line surveys, including interviews with owners and clarification of ownership
- Design plan
- Clarification of property issues through heritage and transaction issues
- Clarification of mortgage issues (if any)
- Relative valuation, if needed
- Proposal for road access
- Proposal for LCC decision and final decision by LCC
- Prepare for registration in MCO
- Transaction costs

Overall budget is provided In Chapter 6.

Separately budgeted is the improvement of physical access. Road expenses were estimated to be 300 m to 1 km per VLC and estimated on € 2000 / 100m road length. Estimated length and budget are provisional and should be adapted when more information is available, after the completion of the first ULC. The estimated 300 m length on VLC applies in small schemes up to 30 ha and the estimated length of 1 km applies to larger schemes over 30 ha.

Also separately budgeted the compensations for the LCMC, both for ULC and VLC.

Not budgeted are Parcel Adaptation Works. Parcel adaptation works are about small adaptations to be made in exchanged parcels, in order to make them suitable for use for the new owner. Such works are frequently required to facilitate exchange of parcels. Areas tend to be small. Needs will be experienced during the first VLC and if needed, acquired from other sections of the budget. Detailed explanations required.

Where appropriate, VLC will be combined with the MAFRD irrigation rehabilitation programme.

It is difficult to plan voluntary land consolidations, because they come on request. During the next 10 years, it is proposed to try and increase knowledge and increase interest among farmers by awareness campaigns and base the budget on a slowly increasing demand. In the first years the number of VLC will be little and also their size will be small. Also the size on terms of acreage and number of participants is expected to rise with the years.

It would be expected that a VLC will take two years to complete. The 1st year will be filled with information to farmers, ownership clarifications, decision making and negotiations. The 2nd year will be spent on plan preparation, actual land exchange and registration of new properties. It must be kept in mind that it will be necessary in many cases to extend this timeframe.

5. ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- Clear mandate appointment on land consolidation at MAFRD, including Head of RD, Chief of Procurement, Land Consolidation Supervision Board and Permanent Secretary.

- Adequate legal mandate of the LCMC's is paramount. These mandates need to be provided by Law on Land Consolidation (LoLC).
- Establishment (if not done yet) and training of LCMC's, acquainting them with their tasks before the land consolidation is contracted out.
- Trainings and assistance to MCO's is needed in order to enable staff handling large numbers of registration. Confer with KCA on this issue. To be included in the land consolidation budget to assist MCO-s in carrying out the registration of unfinished land consolidations
- In each case of ULC and VLC, agree on the procedure of registration with the Municipal Court, the MCO, and KCA.
- Adequate compensations of members of the LCC are essential for their motivation. The work of the LCC is extensive and must be done mainly in the members' own time. Right now, members of LCC's tend to feel this activity as an extensive extra workload for which they are not compensated.
- Funds need to be made available and tenders need to be floated in November and December of the previous year, yielding in sufficient time for completing the works.
- Arrangements within MAFRD and with the MEF to allow for multi-year voluntary land consolidation projects and to estimate delays in implementation.
- Awareness campaign in voluntary land consolidation as a preparatory action for the launch of voluntary land consolidation.
- Develop a standardized but adjustable contract between MAFRD and its contractors (Surveyor and the Supervising Firm), specifying planning requirements, detailed tasks, product to be delivered, procedures to be followed, adherence to the Technical Specifications and payment procedures. The Technical Specifications will be added as an Annex to the contract.
- MoU's are to be engaged into by MAFRD and the concerned Municipalities (both in case of ULC as well as VLC).
- Confer with the Ministry of Transport and concerned Municipalities, whether land consolidation can play a role in damage minimization of damage to land owners, in cases of large infrastructural projects.

6. BUDGET.

The overall yearly budget is given below. The budget and the planning have to be adjusted each year in compliance with trends, progress, increasing knowledge and unexpected developments.

Assistance to MCO-s on the registration to IRPP will be summarised in yearly subsidies to pay three MCO staff members for their overtime work where ULC is on-going in that specific year. This overtime work will differ from the amount of finished work. The amount depends on the quantity of the completed work. Payments are not based on the spent time, but in the amount of the completed work.

The required budget on the payment for overtime work is based on the following initial items:

- MCO qualified officer in charge of registration to IRPP may do 15 owners per working day,
- Payment of € 2 was foreseen – for a registered owner.
- In the case of 4 registered CZ-s, the spent time for about 2 month overtime work per year by 3 officers

It is to be understood that estimations are assessments. Moreover, amounts are small comparing to the required amount for the actual works.

Amounts in the below budget is referring to Unfinished Land Consolidation and those are estimations on the quantity of works to be performed within that year. In the beginning of each year, a propitious estimation on how to allocate available subsidies for that year. Voluntary Land Consolidation are expected to be relatively low in the next years, no subsidies have been foreseen here.

No inflation measure and fee rate changes have been included.

Budget Land Consolidation 2010-2020

Year	Unfinished Land Consolidation (ULC)						Voluntary Land Consolidation (VLC)					LCMC Training	Awareness	Total Amount
	No of CZ	Area (ha)	LCMC	KMP	KIP	Total amount (€)	Area in acreage in VLC (ha)	Unit cost /ha (€)	Road access (€)	LCMC+KMP (€)	Total amount (€)	€	€	€
2011	20	5,529	30,240	47,500	504,580	582,320	70	500	12,000	6,000	53,000	2,000	20,000	657,320
2012	11	2,487	34,560	47,000	470,950	552,510	75	500	12,000	6,000	55,500	2,000	20,000	630,010
2013	9	1,946	33,120	37,500	373,860	444,480	90	500	12,000	6,000	63,000	2,000	30,000	539,480
2014	7	2,067	24,520	39,000	392,730	456,250	90	500	12,000	6,000	63,000	2,000	30,000	551,250
2015	6	1,842	12,960	35,000	349,980	397,940	100	500	16,000	8,000	74,000	2,000	30,000	503,940
2016	5	1,400	17,280	48,000	484,920	550,200	90	500	16,000	8,000	69,000	2,000	30,000	651,200
2017	5	1,527	17,280	53,000	537,870	608,150	85	500	15,000	7,000	64,500	2,000	25,000	699,650
2018	4	1,614	8,640	47,000	472,240	527,880	110	500	20,000	9,000	84,000	2,000	25,000	638,880
2019	4	2,701	8,640	37,500	375,450	421,590	170	500	30,000	12,000	127,000	2,000	20,000	570,590
Total	71	21,113	187,240	391,500	3,962,580	4541320	880		145,000	68,000	653,000	18,000	230,000	5,442,320

Assumptions and estimates:

- Details ULC in Annex 2
- LCMC is active in ULC about 10 days per month
- LCMC is active in VLC about 5 days per month
- Daily allowance to LCMC members is € 20,-
- Volume of VLC is uncertain.
- Road access: cost: € 2000 / 100 m. Requirement: 10 m./ha

ANNEX 1

**List of Cadastral Zones
with
Unfinished Land Consolidations
and
their Status in July 2010**

ANNEX 2

Proposed Phasing of Works and Budgeting of Unfinished Land Consolidations

ANNEX 3

Summary of activities and Tasks of Actors in Voluntary Land Consolidations.

ANNEX 4

Summary of activities and Tasks of Actors in Unfinished Land Consolidations.