

Assessing the Benefits of Implementing a Land Consolidation Project at Micro and Meso Level

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SUMMARY

Land consolidation as a measure for reorganization of land tenure structure focuses on a redistribution of land toward better and more efficient agriculture production and rural development as one of the multiple purposes that are incorporated in this concept. Land consolidation has focus not solely on agriculture production but on many other areas as rural development, nature conservation and protection, landscape etc. Land consolidation levels of impact are differentiated at micro, meso and macro level where micro level refers to changes in farm structure toward more efficient agriculture production by increasing parcel size, decreasing travel time to each parcel, creating better parcel shapes, facilitating registration of property rights etc. Meso level encompasses changes in rural communities by improving infrastructure, natural environment and spatial distribution of economic activities. Macro level of impact focuses on changes affecting wider regions or country by creating competitive agriculture production sector and improving economic and social relations between actors at all levels.

The purpose of this paper is to determine parameters for direct comparison of situation before and after the implementation of a land consolidation project, according to which the benefits of land consolidation will be assessed. The comparison parameters are tailored mostly on evaluation of micro and to some extent on meso level of impact from land consolidation.

As a case study for assessment has been chosen the first majority-based land consolidation project implemented on the territory of Republic of North Macedonia with land consolidation area of 330ha, 877 cadastre parcels before land consolidation and 215 land owners.