

Spatial Data Infrastructure for Sustainable Tea Agricultural Land Management in Turkey

Ali Erdem Ozelik, Recep NISANCI, Tahsin YOMRALIOGLU, Osman DEMIR and Bayram UZUN (Turkey)

Key words: Cadastre; Land management; Spatial planning; Spatial Data Infrastructure; Agricultural Lands

SUMMARY

In addition to determining and registering the rights, restrictions and responsibilities (RRR) on lands in a legal framework, beyond the Cadastre 2014 it is emphasized that the facts effecting the socio-economic balance such as the needs for societies under the urbanization, rural and agricultural development depending on the relationship between land use and communities, poverty, income level, scarcity of land should be considered in land management and land use policies within Cadastre 2034. And so, the spatial data or spatial data management is required as a major tool for both the sustainable land management and spatial data infrastructure as well. Recently the spatial data based systems are most widely used for land use policy mainly rural and agricultural land management around the world. Especially many reforms are implemented on rural and agricultural land use planning within European Union (EU) Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Today, both national and globally, some agricultural products having major role on rural and agricultural development are classified as special product and made policy for these products. In this context in Turkey tea agriculture and its product have significant effects on socio-economic developments locally, regionally and nationally and so it is generally defined as special. But some deficiencies, mainly the lack of National Tea Farming Spatial Data Infrastructure (NTSDI) for tea agricultural land management are available in Turkey. It prevents the practice of the reforms process and projects on tea agriculture facilities especially within the context of EU Common Agricultural Project (CAP). And also it is called attention to requirement of the Land Administration Model and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for Tea Agricultural Lands intended to both tea act and institutional policy efficiently. In accordance with these needs, in this paper it is suggested to establishment of the Tea Agriculture Information System (TAIS) to support tea agricultural land administration and sustainable tea farming technically and socially. And also Parcel Identification System (LPIS) for determination of land use rights and spatial data management on tea agricultural lands were established within the SDI. Additionally, to eliminate institutional and legal gaps on tea agricultural production with new standards on tea farmland use and planning, thus the sustainable tea farming policy infrastructure is composed. Furthermore it is emphasized that requirements of the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) for Tea Agricultural Lands.