

Trabzon
TURKEY

The Role of Cadastre in Agricultural Reform Applications of Turkey: Case Study of Trabzon Province

Hali İbrahim İNAN & Mehmet ÇETE

Overview

- Agricultural Reform Activities of Turkey and Agricultural Reform Application project,
- Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) of EU and National Registry of Farmers (NRF) System in TURKEY
- Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) and Cadastre as Spatial Reference System
- Case Study in Trabzon Province of TURKEY
- Conclusions

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Agricultural Reform Implementation Project (ARIP)

Project Budget (World Bank): 600 million USD
Project Duration: 2001 - 2007

Component	Name	Description
A (48MS)	DIS	The objective of this component is to set up a National Registry of Farmers (NRF) capable of identifying farmers who are eligible for payments under the DIS and delivering those payments. This component is at the heart of the whole program.
A1	NRF	
A2	Cooperation with GDLC	
B (181MS)	FT	The objective of this component is to cover the cost of converting from previously highly supported crops.
B1	ÇATAK	
C (153MS)	Cooperatives and Unions	Includes the structural reform of the agricultural sales cooperatives and unions.
D (13MS)	Support Services	Includes public information campaign to provide accurate and timely information about the reforms, advisory services and project coordination connected with the project.

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National Registry of Farmers (NRF) & Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)

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Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS)

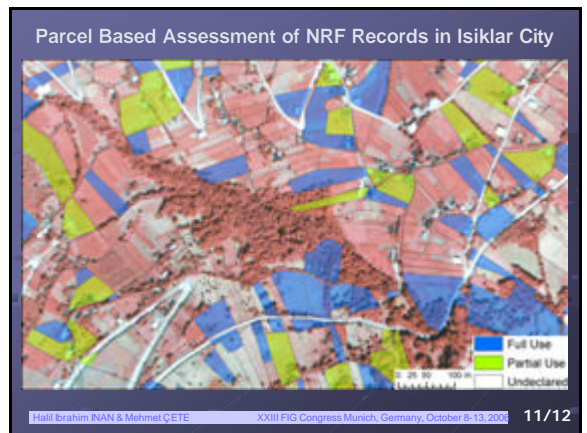
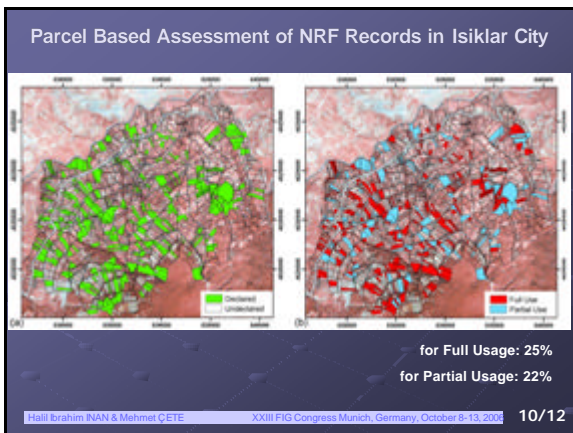
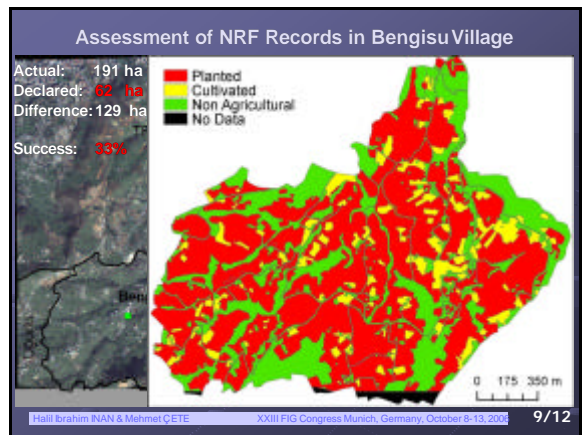
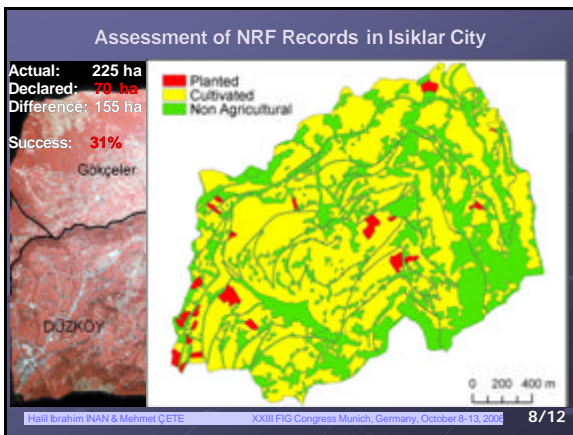
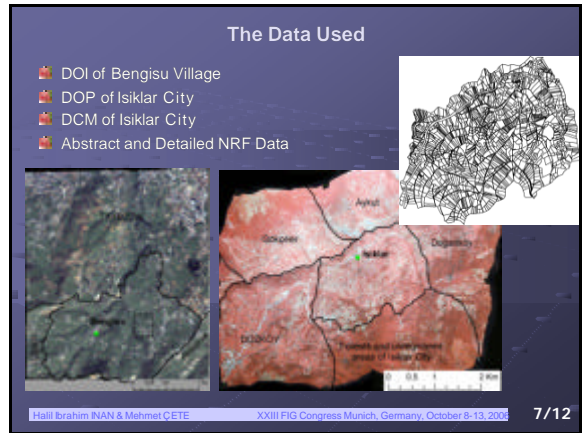
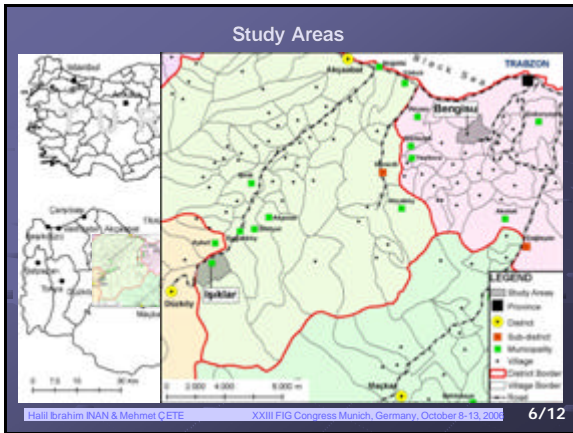
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Cadastre Data

With respect to their main functions, the content and the geometric quality cadastre systems are quite variable in Europe.

- Advantages:**
 - They are available and familiar to the farmers;
 - They are very detailed and accurate (if modern);
 - They provide reference parcels with a unique reference number;
 - They provide readily available gross area and official land use;
 - They allow possible cross-checks with ownership information;
- Drawbacks:**
 - They may have variable geometric accuracy, use local and various projection systems;
 - They may suffer from heterogeneous quality and date of updating;
 - They may not constitute a regular map-sheets coverage (format, irregular shape, scales, north orientation);
 - They are not available as digital maps in rural areas;
 - Cadastre parcels may not correspond directly to the agricultural parcels.

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Conclusions

- ✶ The situation in the areas registered under the Cadastre System,
- ✶ Regional differences,
- ✶ The areas un-registered under the Cadastre System
- ✶ The reason behind excessive farmer declarations,
- ✶ Key Data: Cadastre & Ancillary Data: Ortho Products,
- ✶ The responsibility of The Turkish Land Registry and Cadastre System.



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XXIII International FIG Congress
INTERGEO
8-13 October 2008 Munich, Germany



Thanks...

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