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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

The Social Tenure Domain Model: A Pro-Poor Land Tool

4 September 2016, HLP Sub-cluster

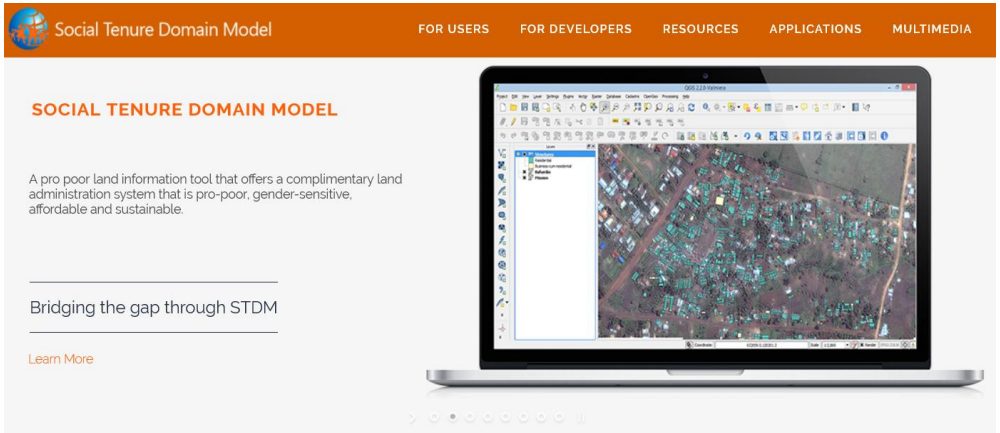
Content:

1. Introduction and Iraq context;
2. Gap between conventional Land Administration Systems (LAS) and customary and informal tenure;
3. STDM tool;
4. Benefits and use of STDM.

1. Introduction and Iraq context:

- STDM – The Social Tenure Domain Model The Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) is a pro poor land information tool following GLTN's core values and principles:
  - Pro poor;
  - Equitable;
  - Sustainable;
  - Affordable;
  - Systematically large scale /scalable; and,
  - Gender-sensitive

  While taking into consideration:
  - Good governance;
  - Subsidiarity; and,
  - The Continuum of Land Rights.



1. Introduction and Iraq context:

Current issues concerning land tenure in Iraq:

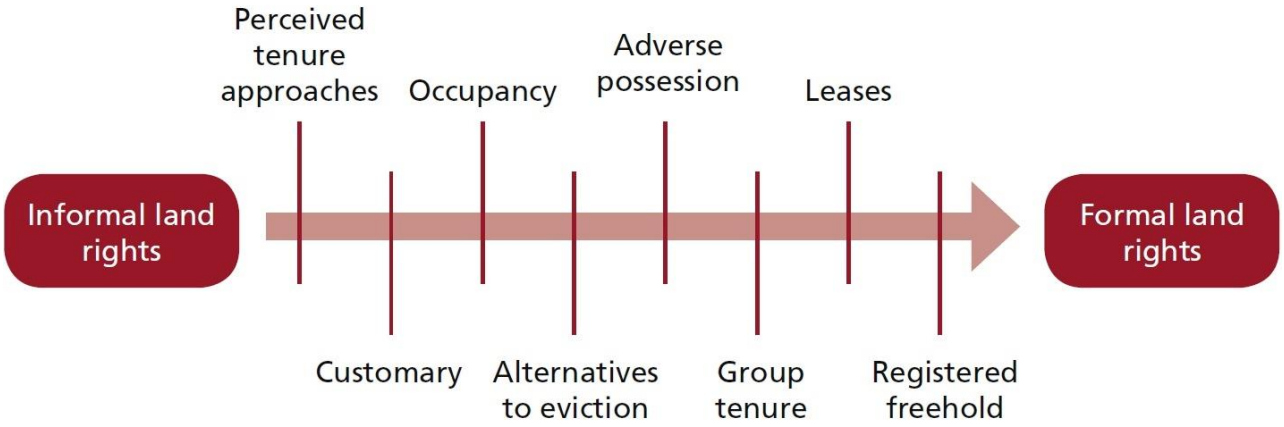
- Multiple displacements;
- Unresolved restitution and compensation claims pending before the Iraq Property Claims Commission (IPCC);
- Article 140/ Arabisation/ Discriminatory historical policies;
- Informality/ occupation of public buildings and land;
- ISIS – Systematic sale, rental and destruction of private property.

Destroyed houses Zummar © Matthew Flynn/ UN Habitat

2. Gap between conventional LAS and customary and informal tenure:

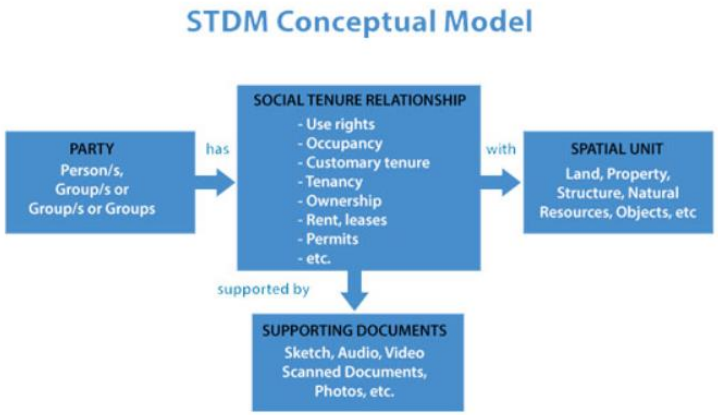
- Land Administration Systems (LAS) provide the infrastructure for implementation of land polices and land management strategies;
- There is a gap in conventional land administration systems: customary and informal tenure cannot be handled.
- There is a need for unconventional approaches in land administration.

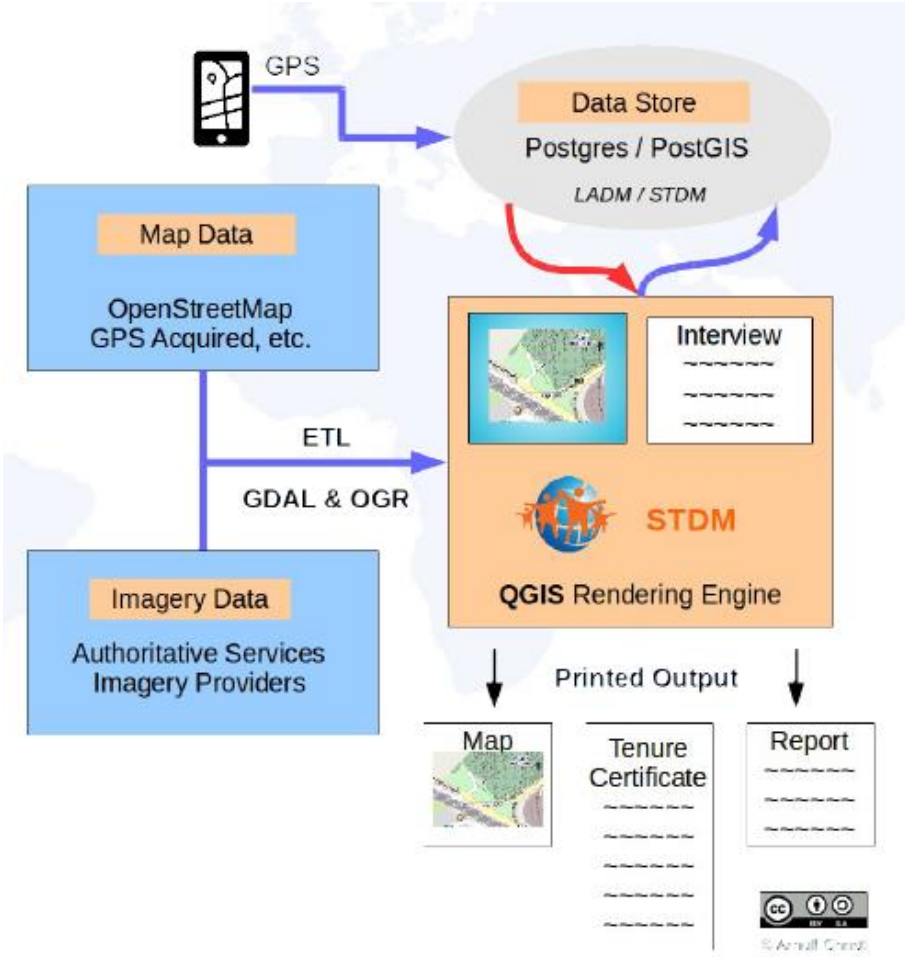
GLTNs Continuum of Land Rights:



3. The STDM Tool:

- The concept of STDM is closing the gap, a standard for flexible 'people – land' relationships;
- The STDM is an initiative of UN Habitat to support pro-poor land administration. STDM is meant specifically for developing countries and in post conflict areas.





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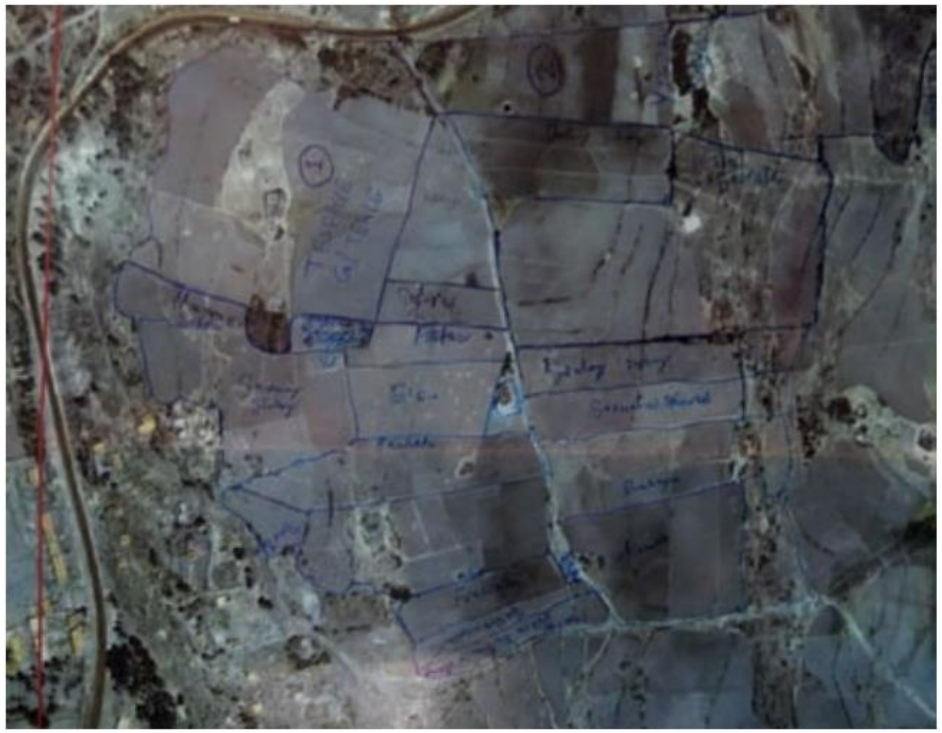
4. Benefits and use of STDM:

- The provision of land information in all areas and for all citizens will support in poverty eradication;
- STDM can be implemented to represent all 'people – land' relationships, which can be observed in a community. Starting as a community based land information system, that can be linked with, and eventually incorporated into a formal system in the future.



Example of drawing boundaries on satellite image

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