

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

**Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning
and Construction**

Cambodia: National Urban Development Perspective

Phnom Penh, 12th July 2012

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Deputy Secretary General

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Content:

- Country's profile and urbanisation trend
- Existing Country's urban Strategy, priority, milestone for urban development
- Institutional urban structure
- Approach, policy and incentives for urban investment
- Development partner in urban sector

A satellite map of Southeast Asia is shown on the left side of the slide. Cambodia is highlighted with a red border, and its national flag is overlaid on the map. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of blue, red, and blue, with a white Angkor Wat temple in the center of the red stripe.

Cambodia's Profile

Population: 14.8 millions

Land Area: 181, 035 km²

Density: 81.8 person/km²

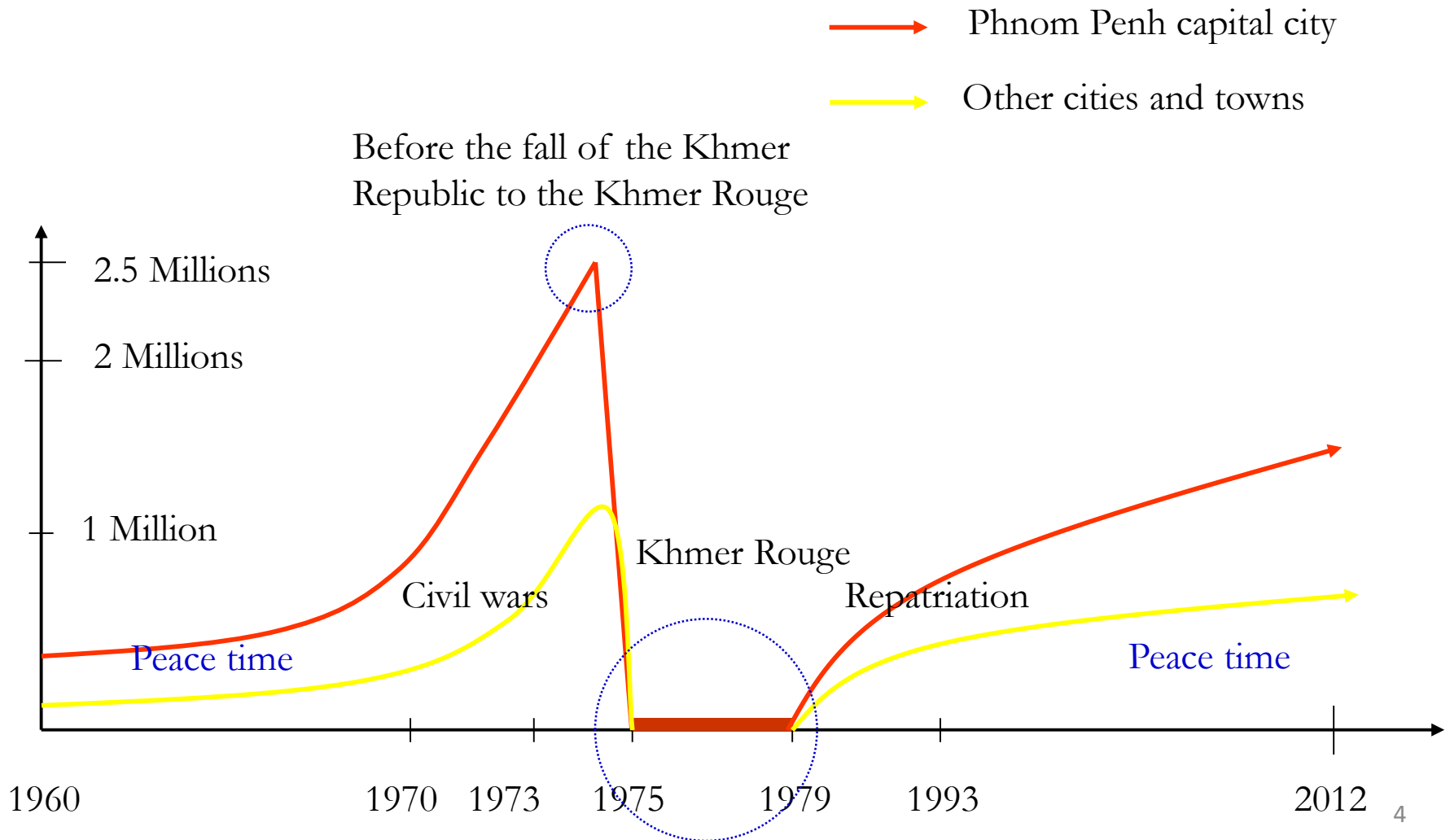
Capital: Phnom Penh (1.4 millions)

Number of labour force:

7,035,398 (53%)

(Female : 3,608,345)

Key Urbanisation trends: As shown in the Graph, urbanisation in Cambodia is on the increase after the Khmer Rouge regime which provide opportunities for investors not only in the capital city but many other emerging cities and towns with diverse business possibilities

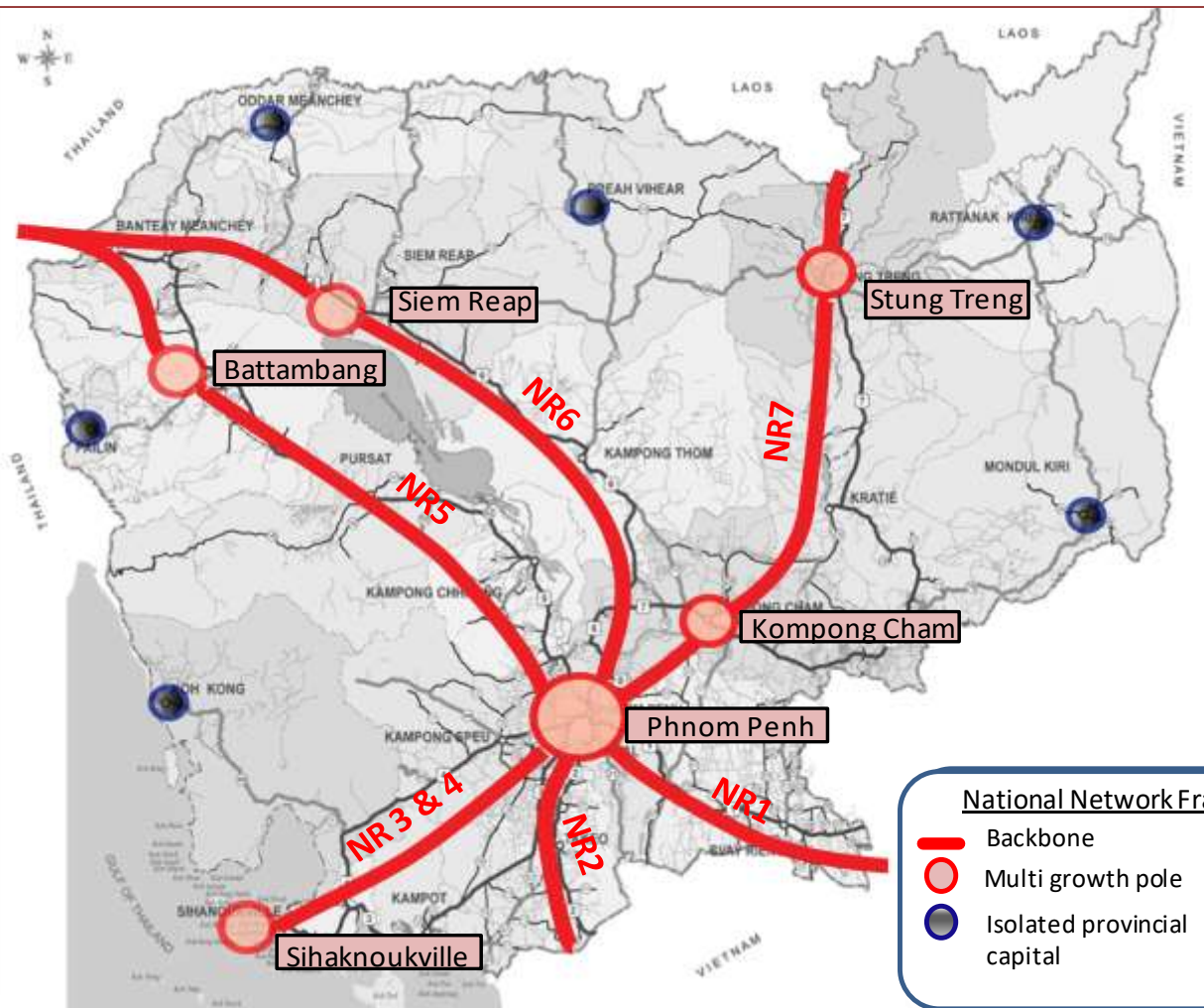


Urbanisation Trends

- Urban Population Growth: 1.54 %
- Fast growing cities and towns:
 - Capital city of Phnom Penh (2.8 percent annual population growth),
 - Economic pole cities of Siem Reap and Sihanoukville
 - Provincial and district agricultural potential capital cities and towns, Battambang, Sisophon, Kampot, Kampung Speu, Soung, Snoul, Kratie, Kampungcham, Svay Rieng,
 - Provincial and district tourism potential capital cities and towns Steung Treng, Mundulkiri, Ratanakiri, Kep, Koh Kong,
 - Cross border cities and towns, Poi Pet, Barvet, Koh Kong, Samrong,

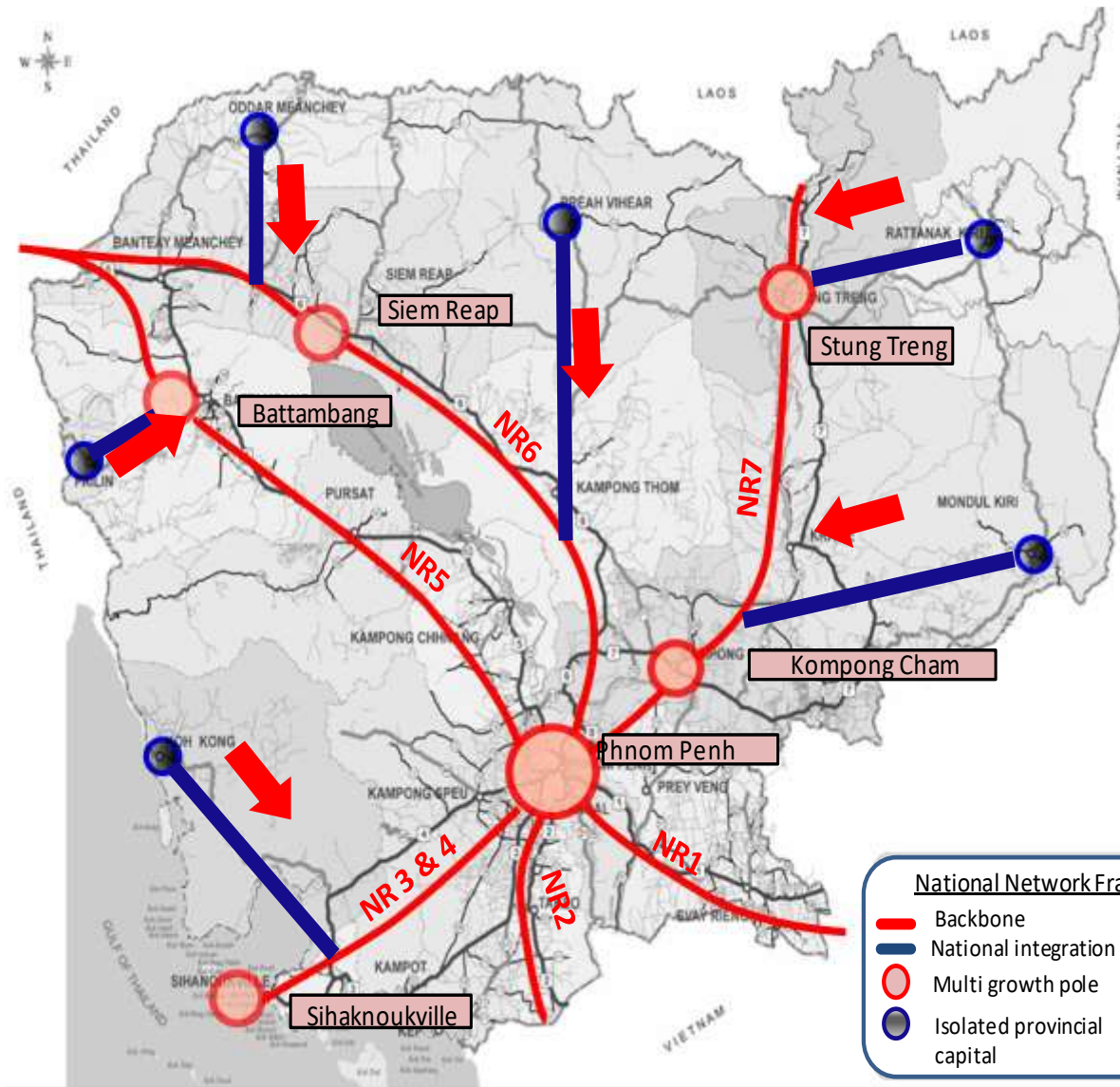
Existing Country's urban Strategy, priority, milestone for urban development

Through road infrastructure improvement to the capital city and other important key economic poles, the Royal Government hopes to maximise the benefits from the economic poles to other provincial cities and town with proper planning



The planning also aim to decentralise development from the capital city to other secondary cities and towns

The Royal Government has invested heavily on infrastructure in order Promotion of national integration



In order to reduce poverty in rural areas throughout the country The Royal Government has invest in building and upgrading road infrastructure connecting urban centres and rural areas as to create more opportunities for rural population through rural-urban linkages and provide them with markets for rural produces.

Institutional Urban Structure: Spatial Planning Procedure



Figure 1-4 Involvement of Stakeholder in Provincial Spatial Planning⁹

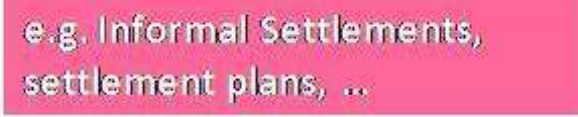
Institutional Urban Structure: Spatial Planning Procedure

In order to achieve sustainable and environmental friendly development, the Royal Government of Cambodia will embark on the following physical planning:

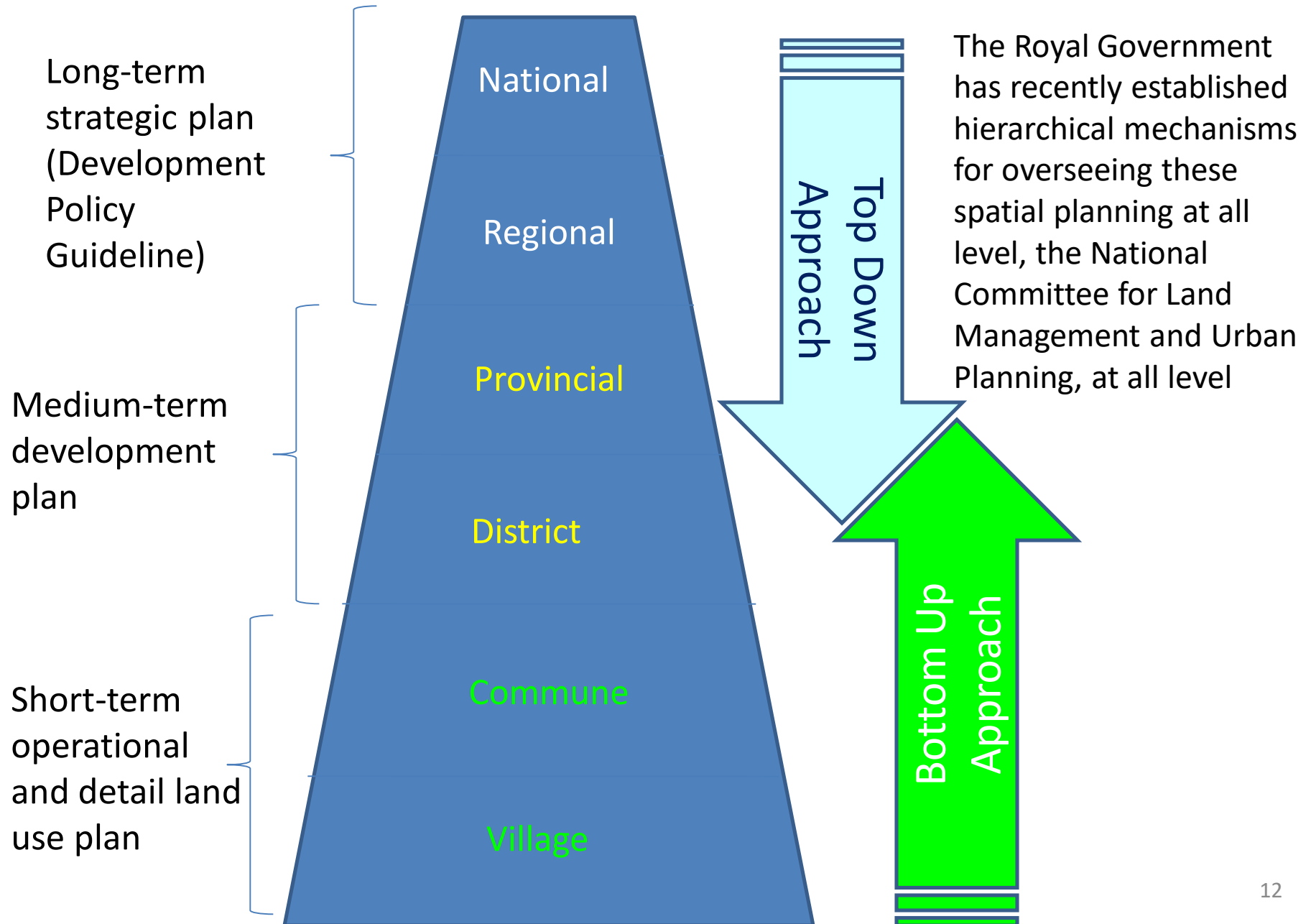
- National Spatial Plan
- Regional Spatial Plan
 - Inter-countries regional plan, Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam, Greater Mekong Sub-Region
 - In-country regional plan, Coastal Area plan, Northeastern region plan
- Provincial and Municipal Plan (Master Plan)
- District and Khan Plan (District Strategic Development Plan)
- Communal Plan (Commune Land Use Plan)
- Village Plan (Participatory Land Use Plan),

All of which attempt to achieve first, proper utilisation of resources, second, sharing benefits from resource utilisation to investors and the public and third, contribute to land market stabilisation and fourth, sustain social and economic development.

International



Hierarchical order of spatial planning in Cambodia



Hierarchical order of spatial planning in Cambodia

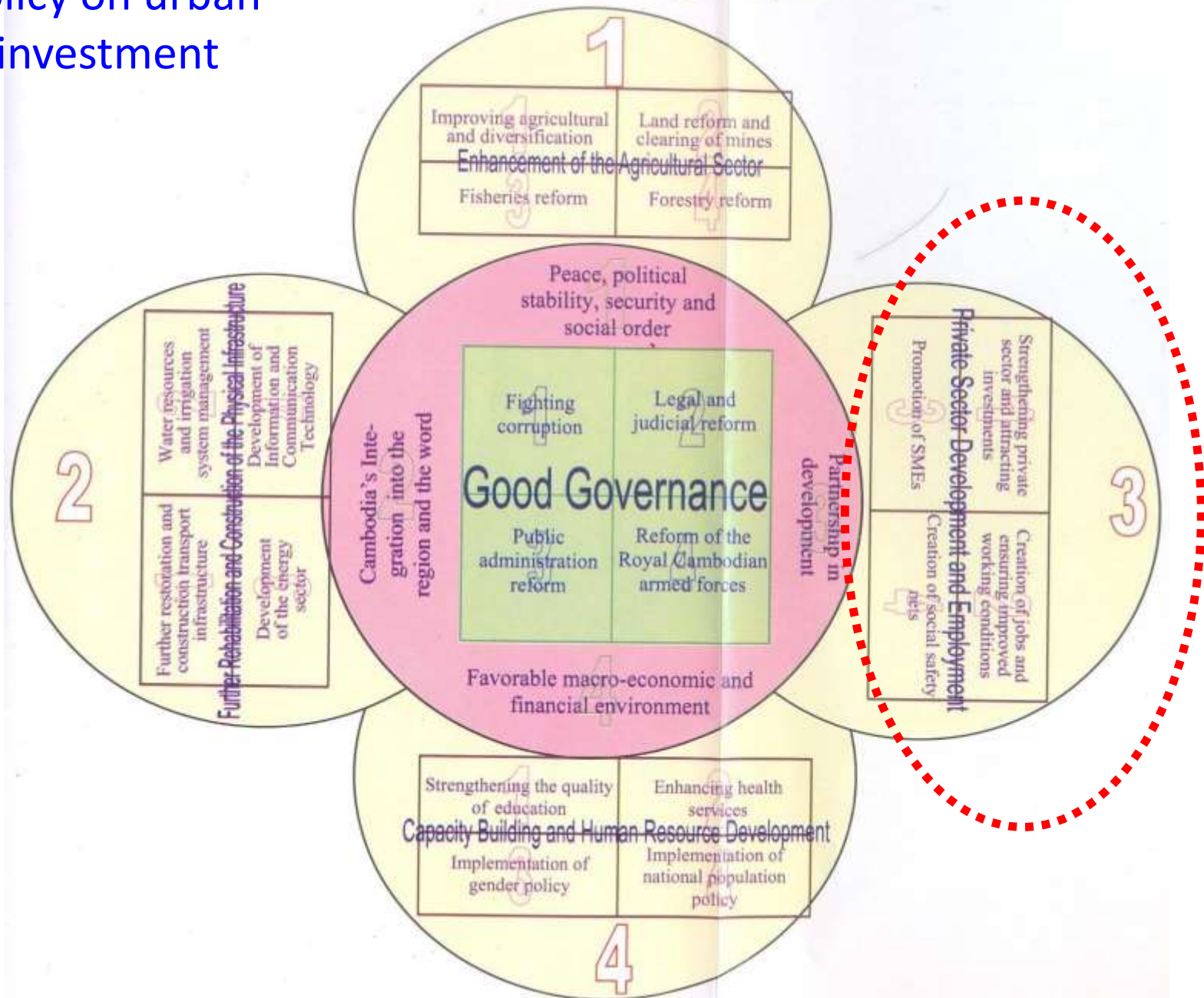
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Policy on urban investment

Rectangular Strategy Diagram



Policy & Legal Framework for sustainable urban development

- Policy:
 - The Royal Government's Declaration on Land Policy
 - Interim Paper on Strategic Framework on Land Policy
 - National Spatial Policy
 - Law on Land Management, Urbanisation and Construction
 - Policy on Social Land Concession
 - Policy on State Land Management
 - Land Valuation Policy
 - Legal framework:
 - Law on Territorial and Land Management
 - Sub-Decree 86 on Building Permission
 - Land Registration
 - Circular 03 on Squatter Settlement Resolution
- As well as many others are in the process of formulation.

Development Partner in urban sector

Most Development Partners have so far targeted rural development and other sectors as their priorities for poverty alleviation in Cambodia , thus urban sector has been rather left out.

There have been of course some technical assistance mostly in the forms of research and basic or trial physical planning assisted by the German GTZ and now GIZ and EU in Western region province of Battambang and Siem Reap and the assistance from the French Government on Phnom Penh city master plan as well as JICA on the city's infrastructure and services such as drainage and public transport.

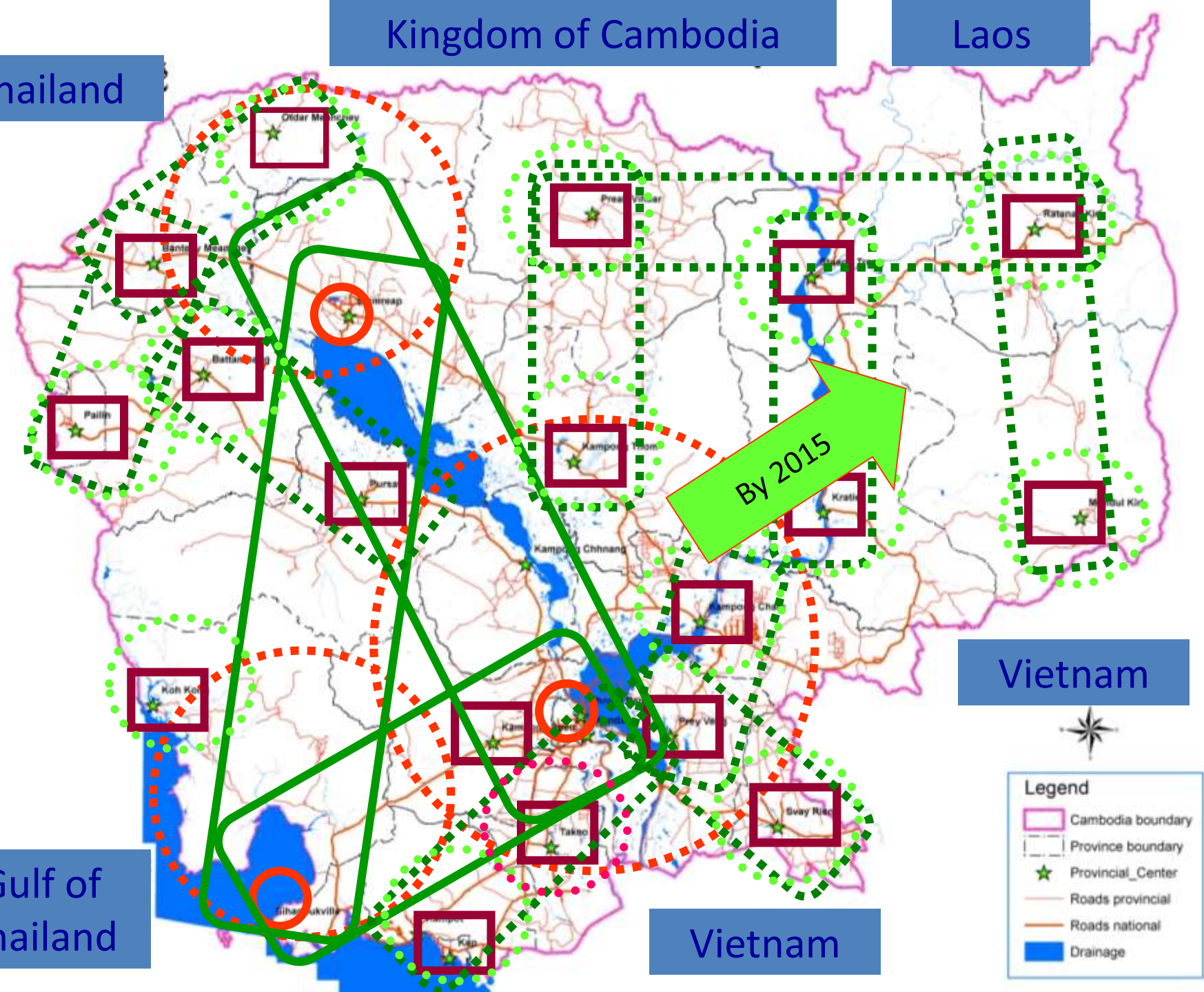
Other IOs have also have projects and programmes on urban related issues such as housing the urban poor in Phnom Penh by UNHABITAT .

Urban planning for growth: National Urban Development Strategy

Kingdom of Cambodia

Laos

Thailand



Gulf of
Thailand

Vietnam

Vietnam



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