



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



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King



ASEAN-Japan ASCN High Level Meeting (MLIT)
The 8th Asia Smart City Conference (Yokohama)
Global Smart Cities Alliance (G20)

8-11 October, 2019, Yokohama Japan

**Cambodia Initiative for Inclusive, Smart And
Sustainable Urban Development**

By

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Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

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I. SPATIAL INFORMATION

I. SPATIAL INFORMATION

1.1 Regional Framework

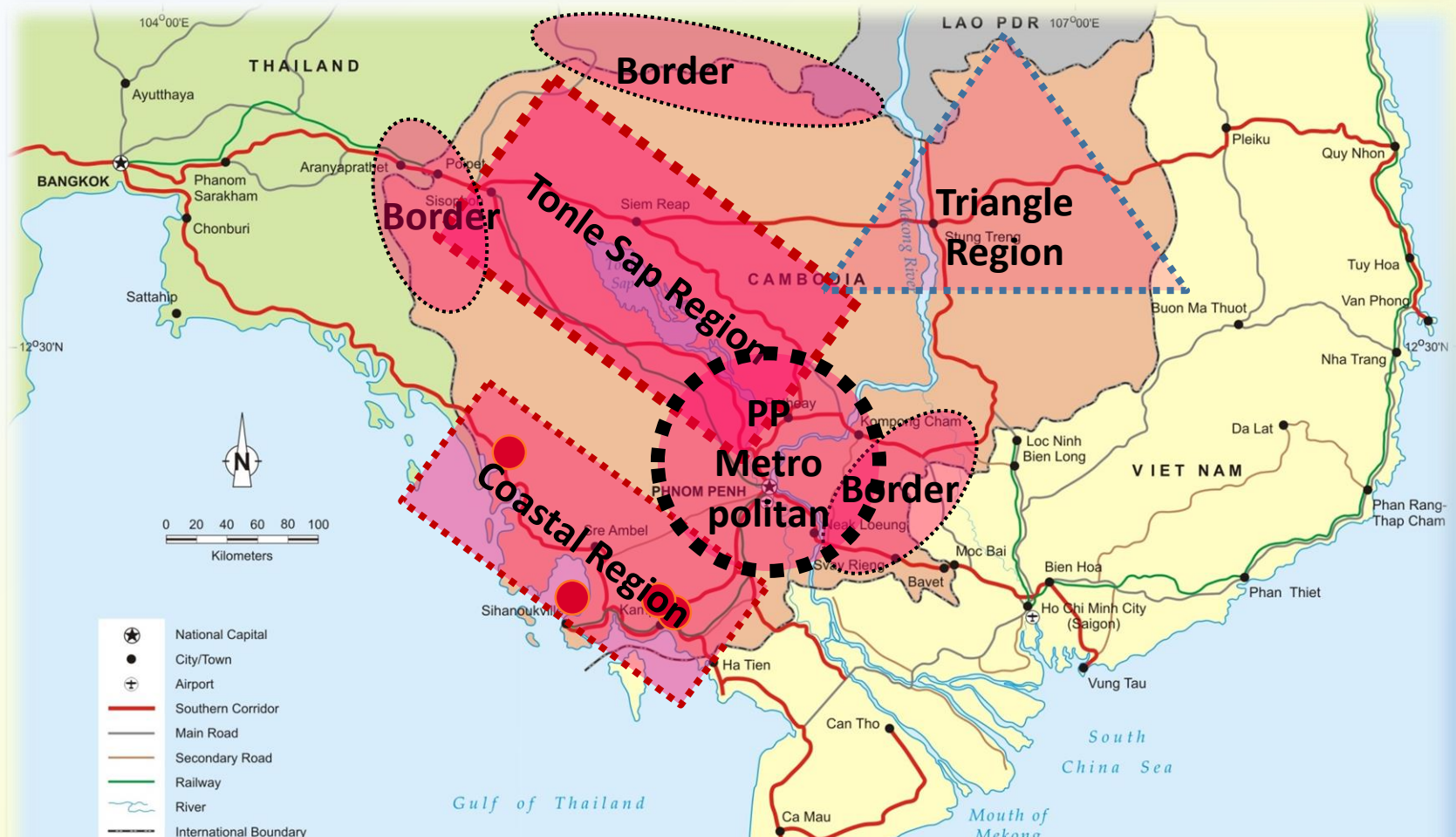
Map Legend

- National capital
- City/Town
- Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor
- Greater Mekong Subregion North-South and East-West Economic Corridor
- Asian Highway Network
- River
- Provincial boundary
- International boundary



I. SPATIAL INFORMATION

1.1 Regional Framework



National Integrated Strategy of Coastal Area Sustainable Development (JICA)

I. SPATIAL INFORMATION

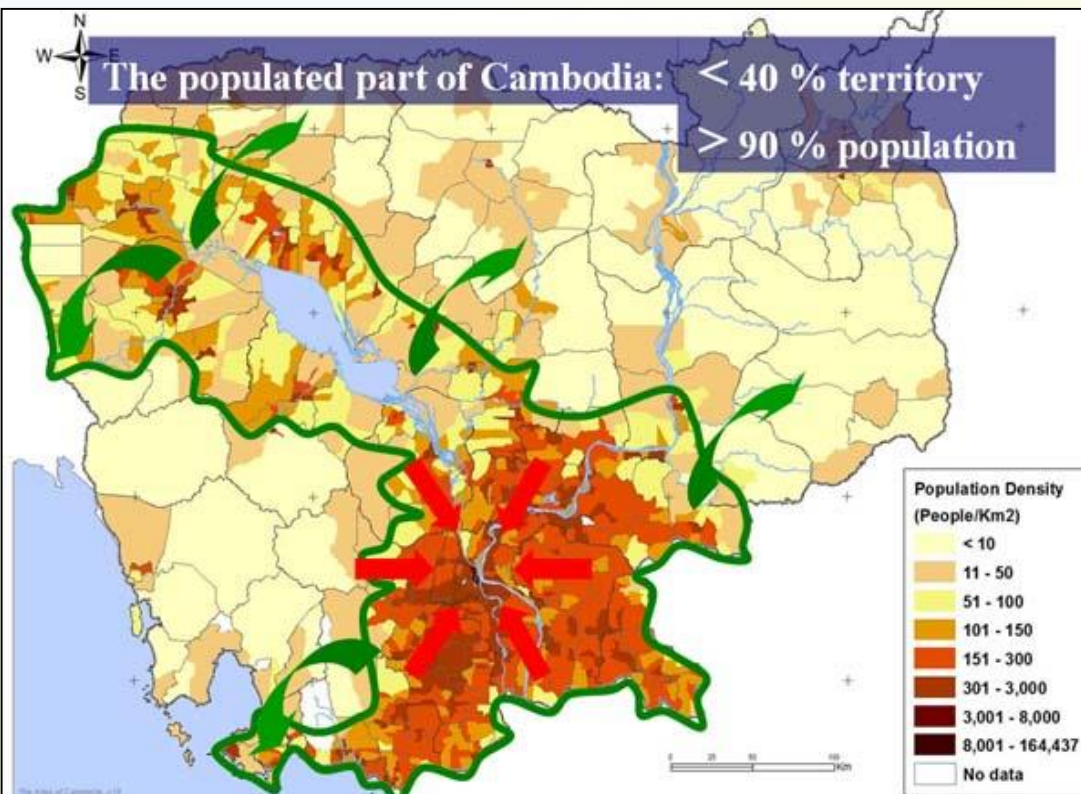
1.2 Socio-Economic Data

Sectors	Distribution of GDP by Sectors 2013		Distribution of GDP by Sectors 2025		
Agriculture	31.6 %		23%		
Industry	24.1%		30%		
Services	38.5%		40%		
Taxes	5.8%		7%		
Item	2013	2014	2015	2018	
Population (million)	14.7	15.	15.1	15.3 (2019)	
GDP/cap (US\$, current)	1,036	1,139	1237	1,558	
Annual GDP at Constant Prices (Millions USD)	15,191	16,943	18,676	24,374	
GDP growth (% , constant prices)	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.5	
(a) Agriculture	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.6	
(b) Industry	9.8	9.9	9.3	12.3	
(c) Services	8.8	6.8	7.1	6.5	
Inflation (consumer price index)	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	
Exchange Rate Per US\$ (Riels)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,053	
FDI : investment (millions USD)	1,216	1,211	1,361	2,979	
Total Budget Revenues (% of GDP)	14.3	15.1	15.6	22.2	

Source:
[NSDP, IDP]

I. SPATIAL INFORMATION

1.3 Urbanization Data



The spatial concentration of population in the core region

Source: Ministry of Planning, [Steinberg and Hakim, 2013]

CAMBODIA

- Land Areas : **181,035Km²**
- Capital City : **Phnom Penh (2.1 M)**
- Provinces : **24**
- Cities : **27**
- Population : **15.3 M (2019)**
- Density : **86 pers./km²**
- GDP : **1,679 UDS/Capita (2019)**
- Annual Economic Growth: **7%**
- Pop. Annual Growth Rate : **1.4% (2019)**
- Pop. Age: 15-64 Ys: **66.4% (2019)**
- 4.6 persons/Household (2019)
- Phnom Penh. Annual Growth Rate: **3.2% (2019)**

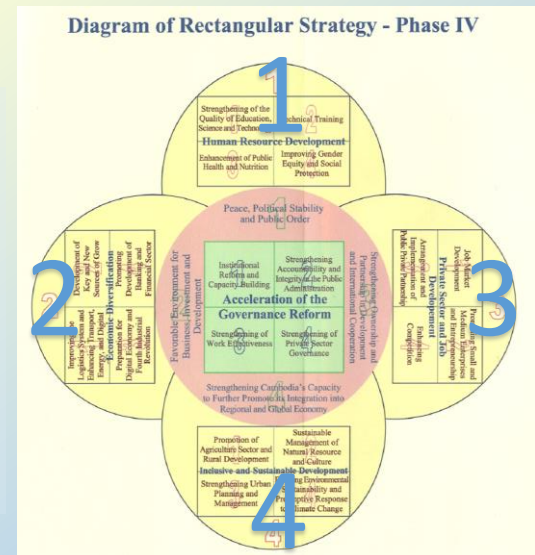
II. Government initiatives

II. Government initiatives

2.1 The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV

- The Royal Government of Cambodia has successfully implemented Rectangular Strategies for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency for the last three phases, phase I (2003-2008), phase II(2008-2013), and phase III(2013-2018).
- The Political Platform of the Royal Government of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly have set out the Rectangular Strategy-Phase4, as an effective policy instrument of the RGC, wich will take stock of the last 20 years effort to transform, rehabilitate and develop Cambodia into a fully peaceful country after the end of civil war
- The Rectangular Strategy-Phase4 focuses on 4 Priority Areas (rectangles), in which the strengthening Urban Planning and Management have been clearly emphasized in the fourth area as indicated in the diagram below:

- **Rectangle 1-** Human Resource Development
- **Rectangle 2-** Economic Diversification
- **Rectangle 3-** Promotion of private sector development and employment
- **Rectangle 4-** Inclusive and sustainable development:



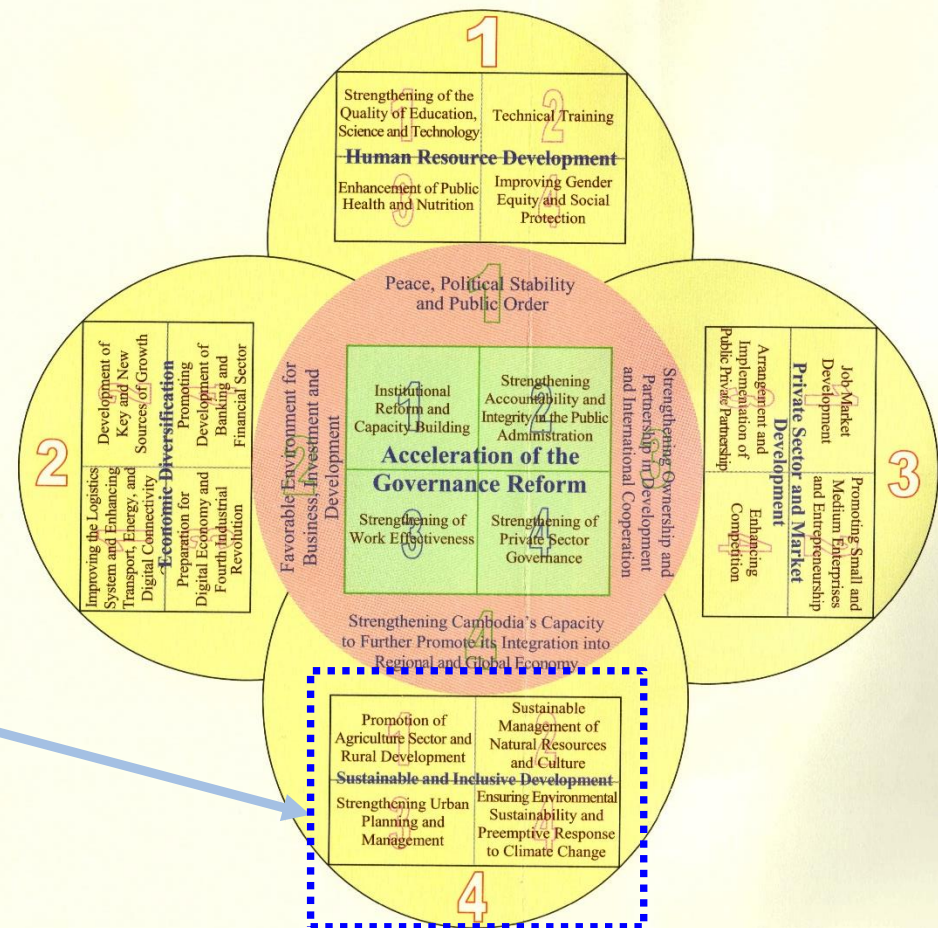
II. Government initiatives

2.1 The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV

- **Rectangle 1-** Human Resource Development
- **Rectangle 2-** Economic Diversification
- **Rectangle 3-** Promotion of private sector development and employment

- **Rectangle 4-** Inclusive and sustainable development:
 - 1). Promotion of agriculture and rural development;
 - 2). Strengthening sustainable management of natural and culture resources;
 - 3). Strengthening management of urbanization; and
 - 4). Ensuring environmental sustainability and readiness for climate change.

Diagram of Rectangular Strategy - Phase IV



II. Government initiatives

2.1 The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV

The “Rectangular Strategy-Phase IV” and “Political Platform of the Royal Government of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly”, combined, will act as a comprehensive policy framework for formulating the “National Strategic Development Plan, 2019-2023” with clearly defined indicators and timeframe for implementation that must be consistent with the RGC’s sectoral policies.



- **National Strategic Development Plan** (2019-2023)

At national level, the RGC endorses the 5-year National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP); a strategic planning document that serves as a comprehensive road map in supporting the Rectangular Strategy for developing the country

II. Government initiatives

2.2 Sectoral Policies and legal frameworks

The strategic goal of the Royal Government is to promote urban development with good and clean living environment along with enhanced well-being of the people and the socio-economic efficiency. As a result, the Royal Government has adopted and put into implementation of the policies and legal frameworks such as:

- **The White Paper on Land Policy** (2015)

Cambodia aspires to reach the status of an upper middle income country by 2030 and high income by 2050. This policy sets out measures for managing, administering and distributing lands with equitable, transparent, effective and sustainable manner.

- **The Policy on National Housing** (2014)

The Government has also recently adopted National Housing Policy which is intended *“to enable people throughout the country to have access to adequate housing to reside with welfare, peace and dignity, especially low and medium income households and vulnerable groups”*. This too is also responsive to the proposed SDG goals (#11) and targets.

II. Government initiatives

2.2 Sectoral Policies and legal frameworks

- **The National Policy on Spatial Planning** (2011)

This sets out the Governments, visions, goals, objectives and strategies for spatial planning country-wide in order to ensure the sustainability, equity, equilibrium, and the integration within the country, the region, and international arenas. which are mainly aligned with many of the proposed goals and targets of the SDGs

- **The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) - (DRAFT)**

NUDP, which will provide direction and guidance for the sustainable development of the urban and rural sectors as a driver of social and economic growth.

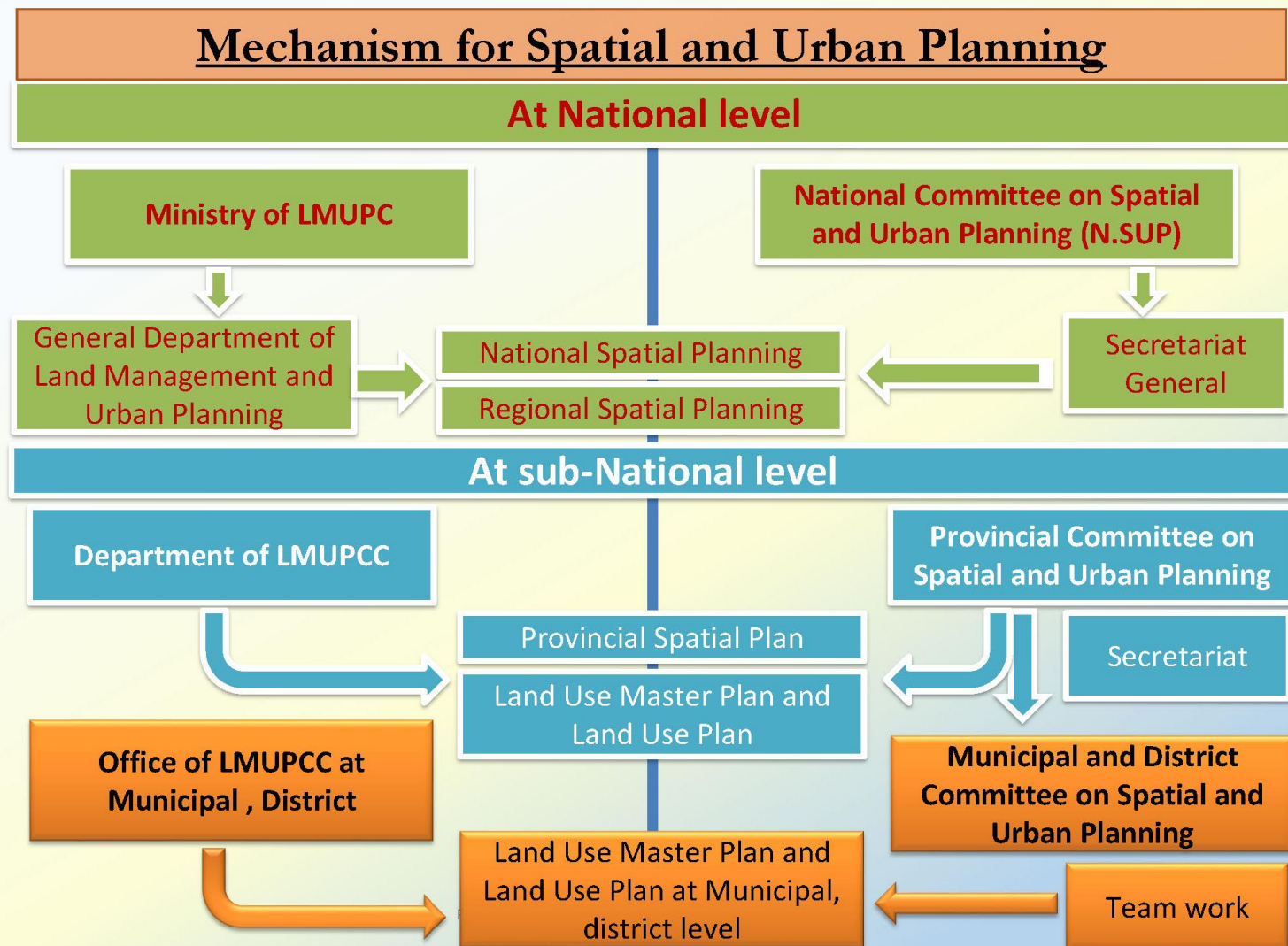
II. Government initiatives

Legal frameworks :

- Law on Land Management Urban planning and Construction ,1994
- Land Law, 2001
- Law on Road, 2014
- Royal Decree on Establishment of National Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning
- Royal Decree on Establishment of National Committee for Cambodia Coastal Development and Management
- Sub-Decree on Establishment of Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning at Municipal, Provincial, City, District and Khan level
- Sub Decree on Organization and Functioning of Secretariat General of National Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning
- Sub-Decree on Establishment of Secretariat General of National Committee for Cambodia Coastal Development and Management
- Sub-decree No.42 of Urbanization of capital, cities and urban area,
- Circular on Cambodia Coastal Development and Management, 2012
- Prakas on Land Development, 2018

II. Government initiatives

2.3 Planning Mechanism and Implementation



II. Government initiatives

Decision making process



II. Government initiatives

Time Frame for Planning Vision

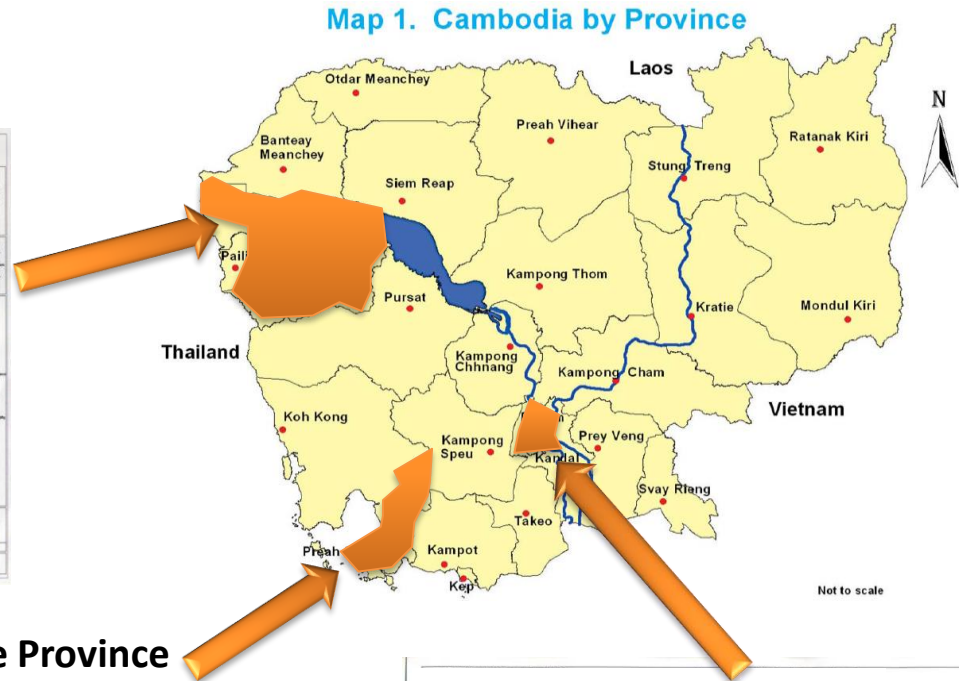
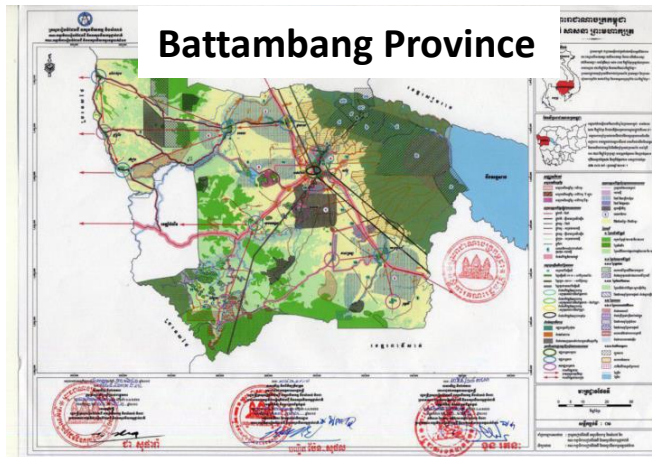
Level	Name	Period	Update
National	National Spatial Planning	20 years	10 year
Regional	Regional Spatial Planning	20 years	10 year
Capital	Capital Land Use Master Plan Capital Land Use Planning	20 years	5 year
Provincial	Provincial Spatial Planning	20 years	5 year
Municipal	Municipal Land Use Master Plan Municipal Land Use planning	15 year	5 years
District/Khan	District/Khan Land Use Master Plan	15 year	5 years
Commune	Commune Land Use Planning	15 year	5 years

Spatial and Urban Planning

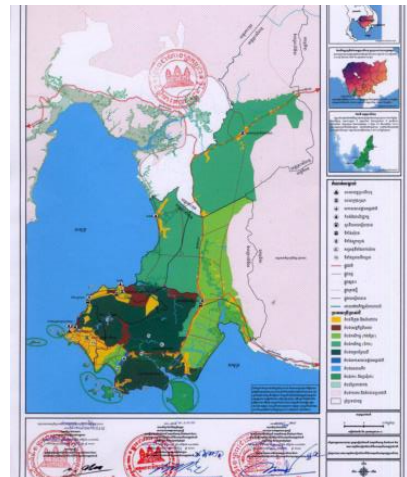


Approved Spatial and Urban Plans

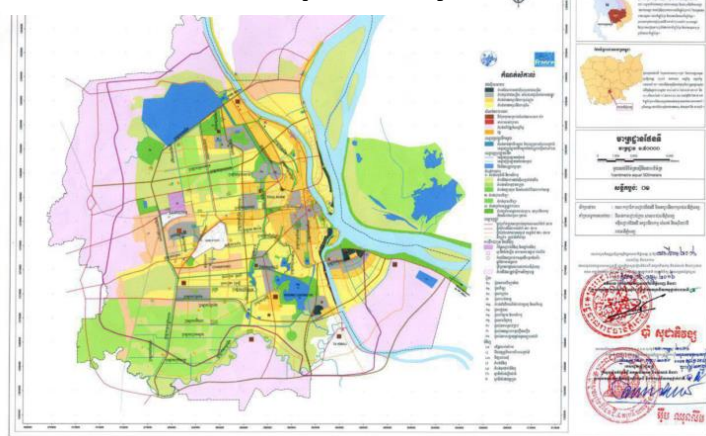
Capital and province



Sihanouk Ville Province



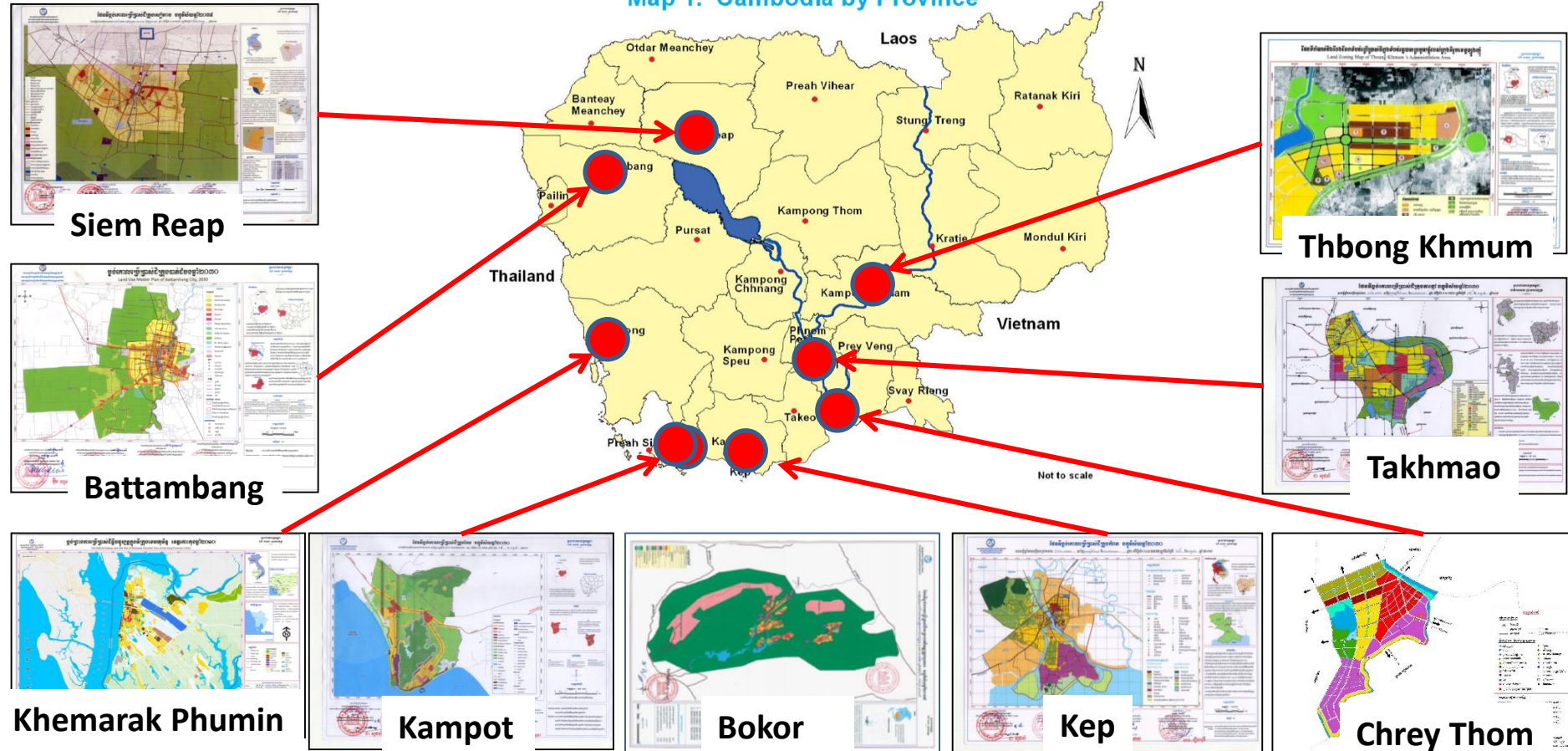
Phnom Penh Capital city



Approved Spatial and Urban Plans

Municipals and district

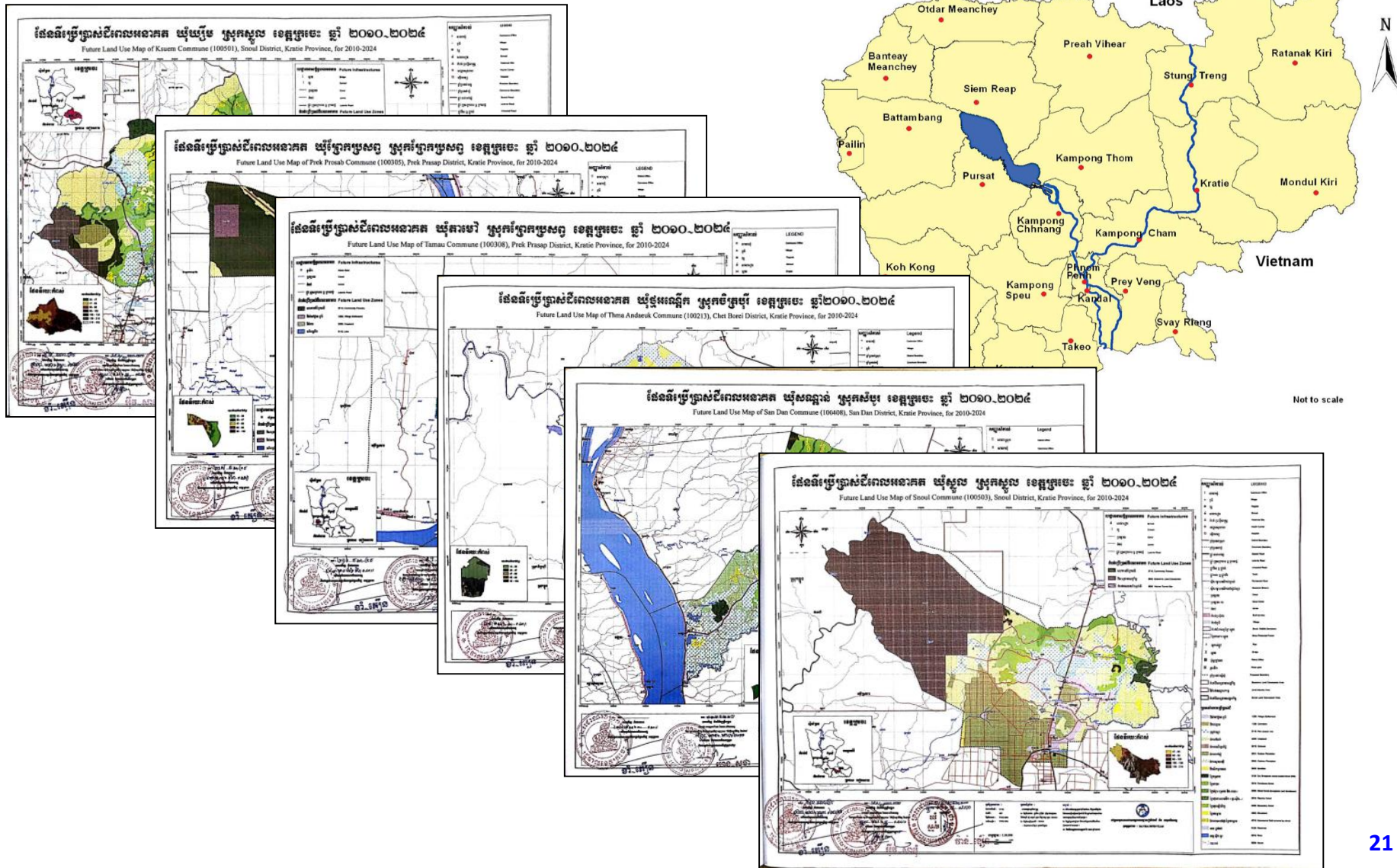
Map 1. Cambodia by Province



Approved Spatial and Urban Plans

Commune Land Use Plan

Map 1. Cambodia by Province



III. Cambodia Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.1 Platforms and Forums

➤ First Cambodia Japan Platform - February 2019

- Promoting business and investment opportunities in Cambodia to Japanese investors especially on the development of real estate, residential building, and urban development.
- Sharing knowledge and experience
- Discussion



III. Sustainable ad Smart City Initiative

3.1 Platforms and Forums

- First Cambodia Japan Platform - February 2019
- Cambodia Urban Forum on Sustainable and smart Cities - November 2019

The Forum will offer a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss and agree on coherent policy, strategic, and programmatic priorities towards inclusive, smart and sustainable urban development. It will also be an opportunity to prepare coordinated inputs to the follow-up and review processes for the global development agendas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly Goal 11) and the New Urban Agenda, building on the work already done by Cambodia with the Habitat III National Report and under the UN Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023.

Objectives

WHY

1. **Share knowledge and experience** on urbanization, serving as a basis for multi-stakeholder policy debate, focusing on overview of latest urbanization situation, highlighting trends, key issues, solutions, and/or best practices. The overview can be for the world at large, region or a country.

WHAT

2. **Discuss and agree on urban priorities** that shape Cambodia's Vision for inclusive, smart and sustainable cities and communities. Cambodia's vision of urbanization shall be guided by an inclusive urbanization policy and realized through coherent and coordinated strategic and programmatic interventions at all levels of government. The Forum will, therefore, agree on thematic priorities: for the short-, medium- and long-term, along with assignments of lead agencies.

HOW

3. **Discuss and agree on ways forward** to address key priorities agreed upon. These include proposed interventions in policy, strategies, and programmes focusing on financing, capacity development, innovations, coordination and strategic partnerships, including with private sector, investment in SDG oriented bankable projects.

III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.1 Platforms and Forums

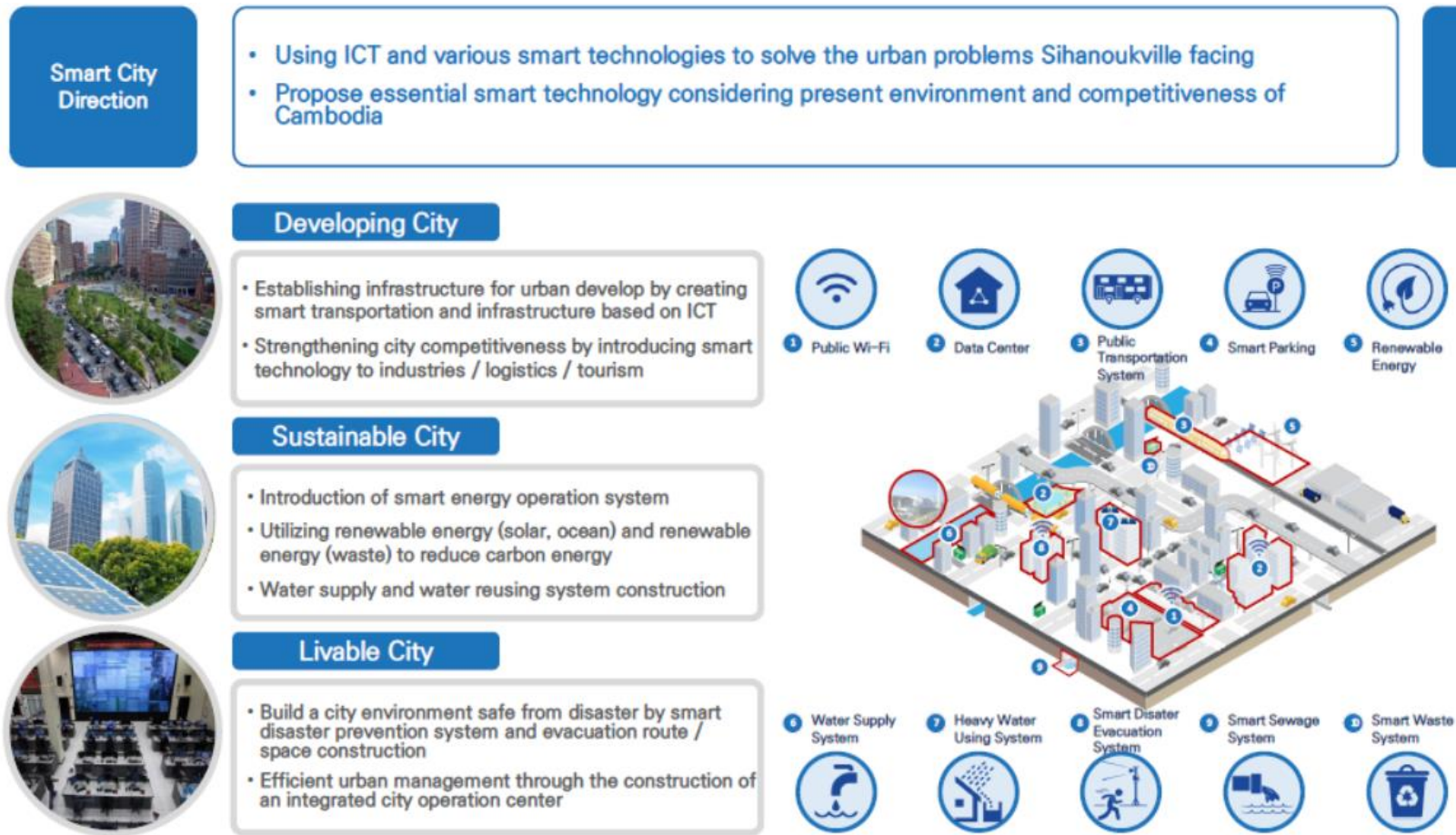
- First Cambodia Japan Platform - February 2019
- Cambodia Urban Forum on Sustainable and smart Cities – November 2019
- Second Cambodia Japan Platform - March 2020



III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.2 Planning-smart city concept

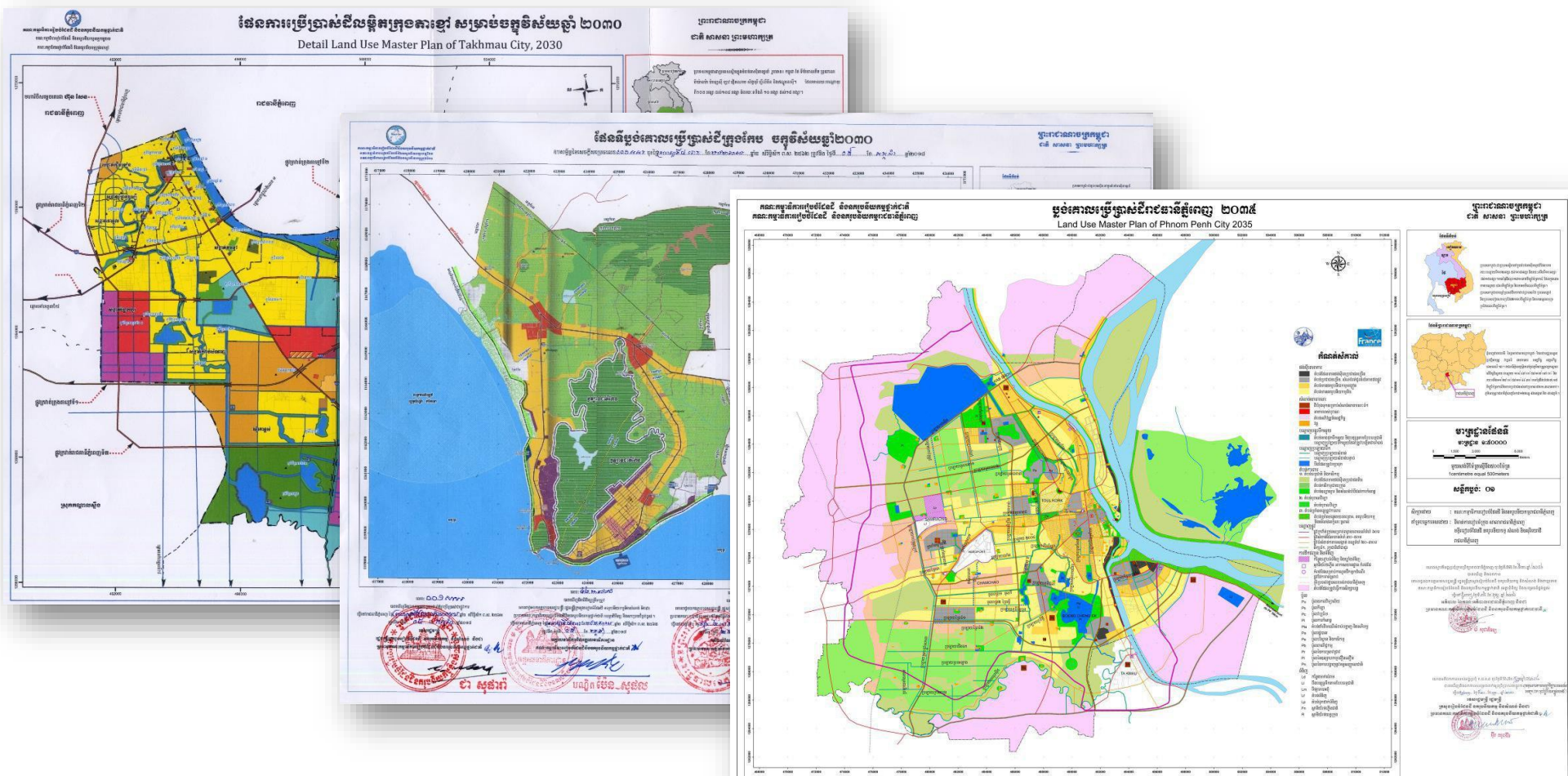
The concept of smart and sustainable city development have been introduced in master planning:



III. Sustainable ad Smart City Initiative

3.2 Planning-smart city concept

The concept of smart and sustainable city development have been introduced in master planning:



III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.3 Implementation

ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)

What is the ASCN?

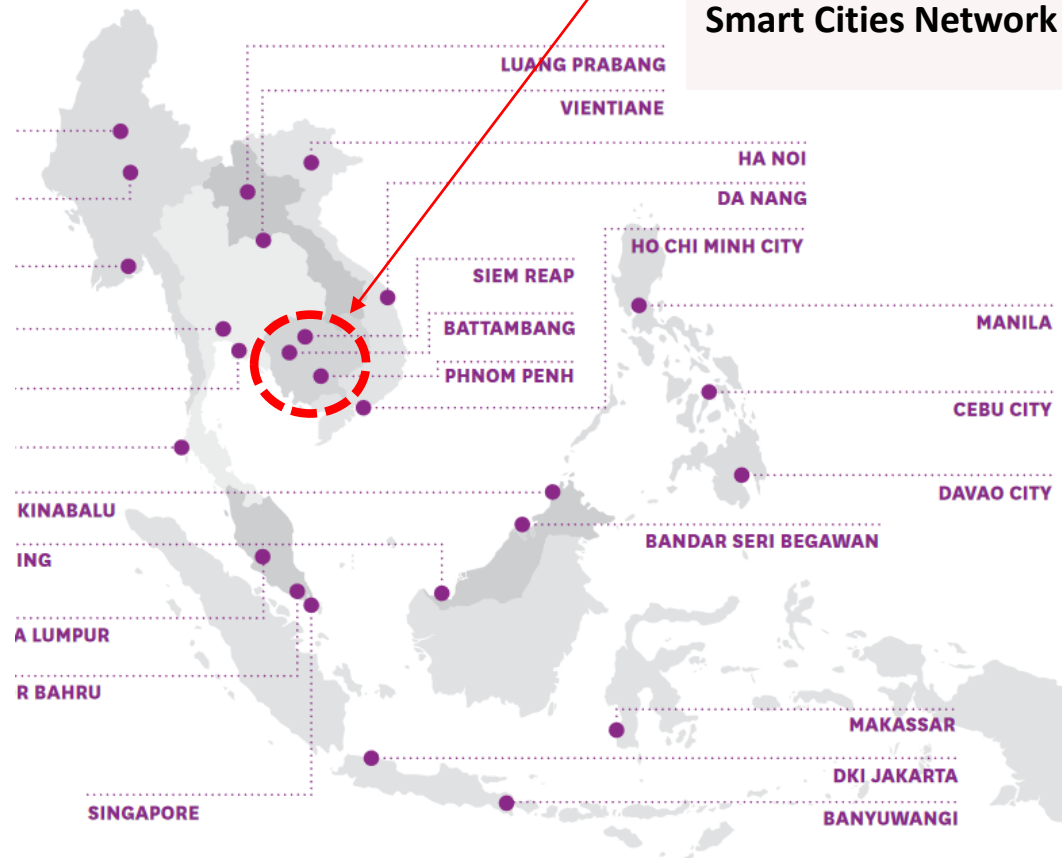
The ASCN is a platform for cities across ASEAN to work together towards the common goal of smart and sustainable urbanization. Its primary goal is to improve the lives of ASEAN citizens, using technology as an enabler. It aims to:

- Promote cooperation on smart city development among ASEAN cities;
- Develop commercially viable projects together with private-sector solution providers; and
- Facilitate collaboration with ASEAN's External Partners, through funding and other avenues of support.

From CAMBODIA

- PHNOM PENH
- SIEM REAP
- BATTAMBANG

are members of ASEAN Smart Cities Network



III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.3 Implementation

ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)

ASCN CITY HIGHLIGHT



Phnom Penh

Towards a well-balanced transportation system

Phnom Penh is Cambodia's capital and its most populous city. It has witnessed significant urban growth over the past 10 years, with a population now close to 2.8 million residents. The World Bank has identified public transport as one of the city's urban challenges.⁵² Congestion on the streets of Phnom Penh cost the city an estimated US\$6 million per month in 2015.⁵³

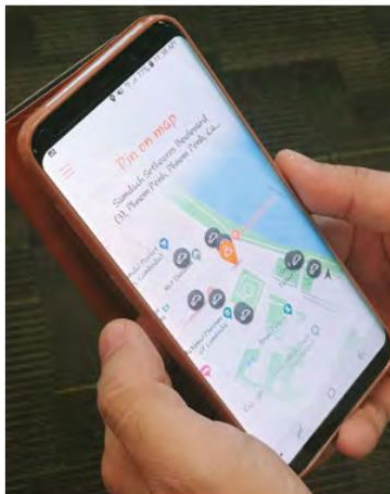
In 2014, Phnom Penh developed the Urban Transport Master Plan 2035 with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).⁵⁴ The plan is aimed at creating a well-balanced system of public and private transport, with a combination of road, public transport and traffic management, to cater to a projected population of 3 million people by 2035.

A pilot social experimentation project of an 8.5 km public bus service was started in 2001. Today, the bus service provider in Phnom Penh City (City Bus Autonomous) has more than 100 buses, serving 11 routes in the city centre and suburban areas, with an average of 21,000 passengers daily. Public bus service first started in 2015, when the government established the Autonomous Bus Transportation Authority. The goal is for 50% of Phnom Penh's citizens to choose public transport by 2025.

III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.3 Implementation

ASEAN Smart Cities Network



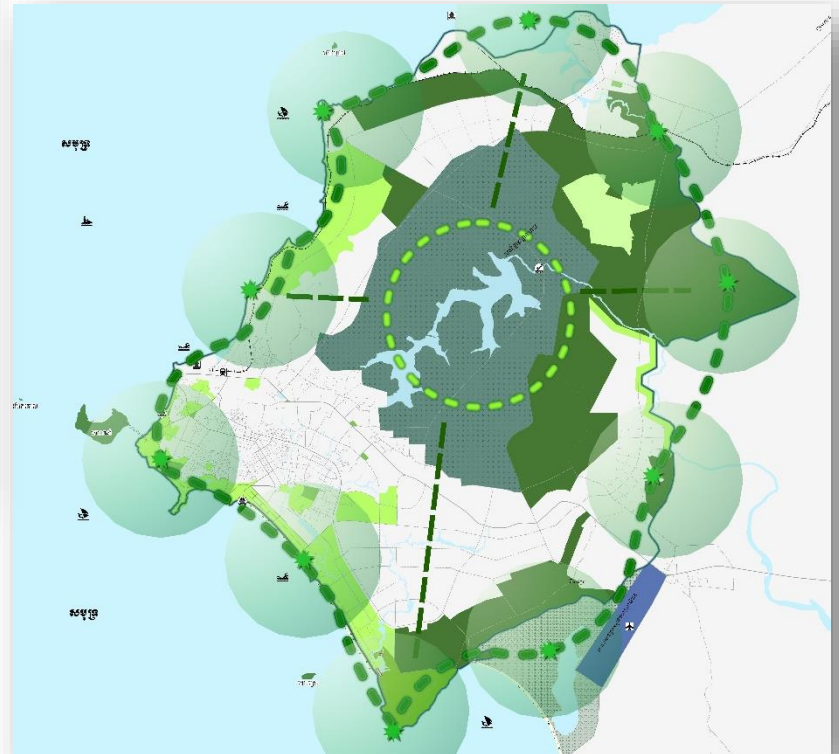
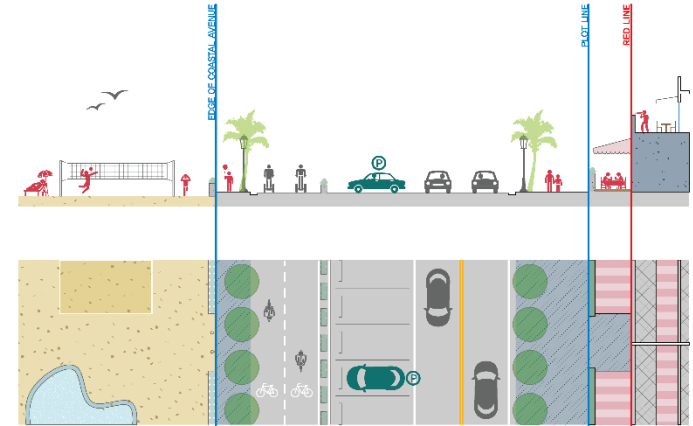
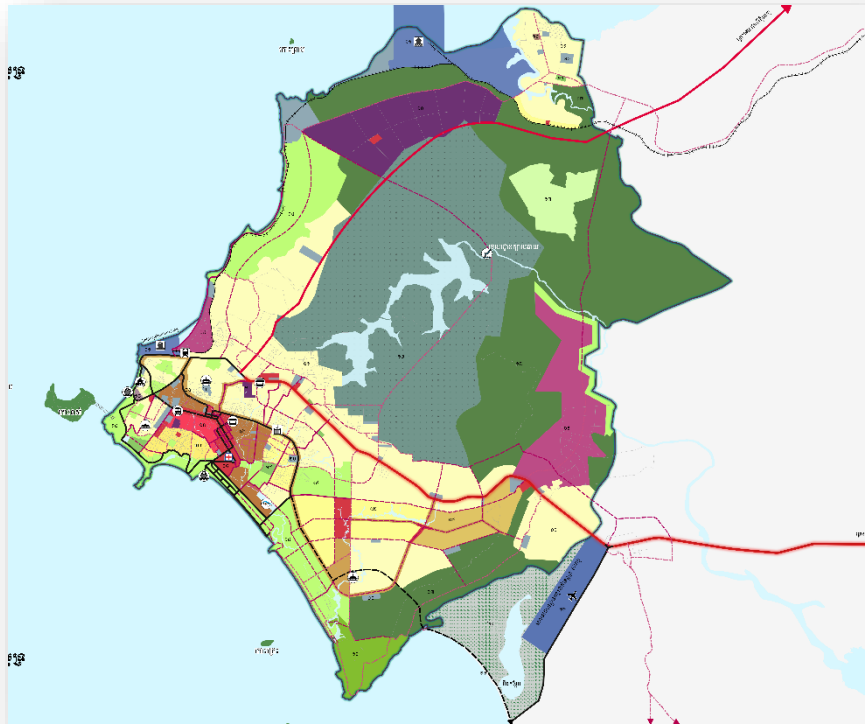
Like most of ASEAN, Cambodian cities have embraced e-hailing apps not only for car rides, but also rides involving other motorised vehicles such as tuktuk and motodops

As the public bus service grows and covers more areas in the city, there is a need to facilitate the fare payment. Under a partnership between Phnom Penh's Autonomous Bus Transportation Authority, Wing Specialised Bank and ACLEDA PLC Bank, Phnom Penh developed the City Bus Card in June 2018, which enables electronic payment for the city's existing eight routes.⁵⁵ There are two types of cards, catering to the needs of various groups. The green card, priced at US\$1, is for general commuters while the blue card allows 180 free rides per top-up for students, the elderly, monks, factory workers, people with disabilities and children under 1 m in height.

III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

3.3 Implementation

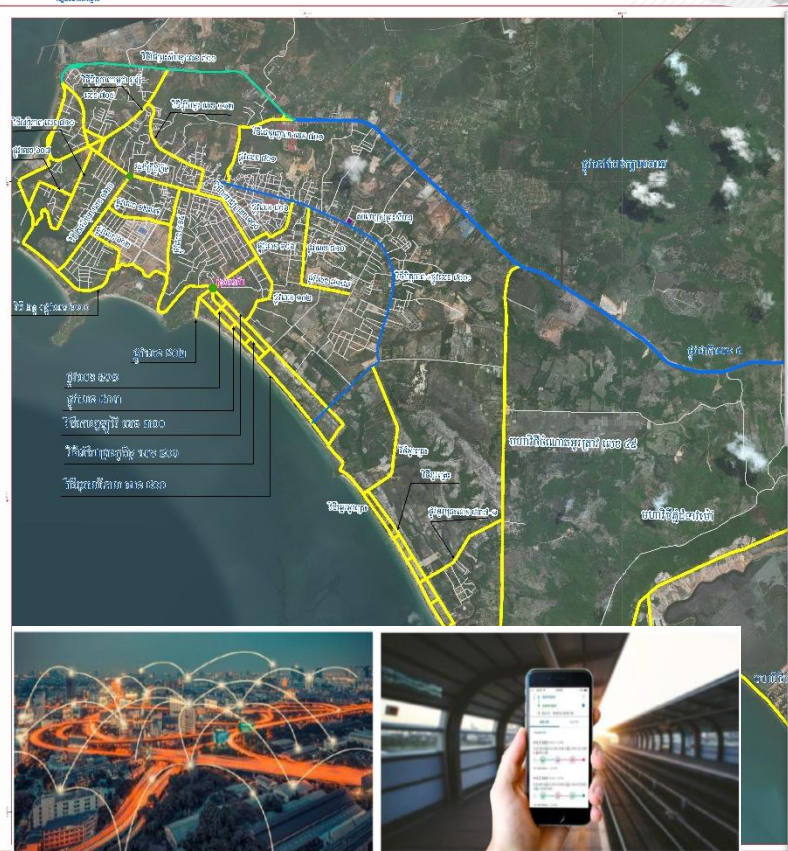
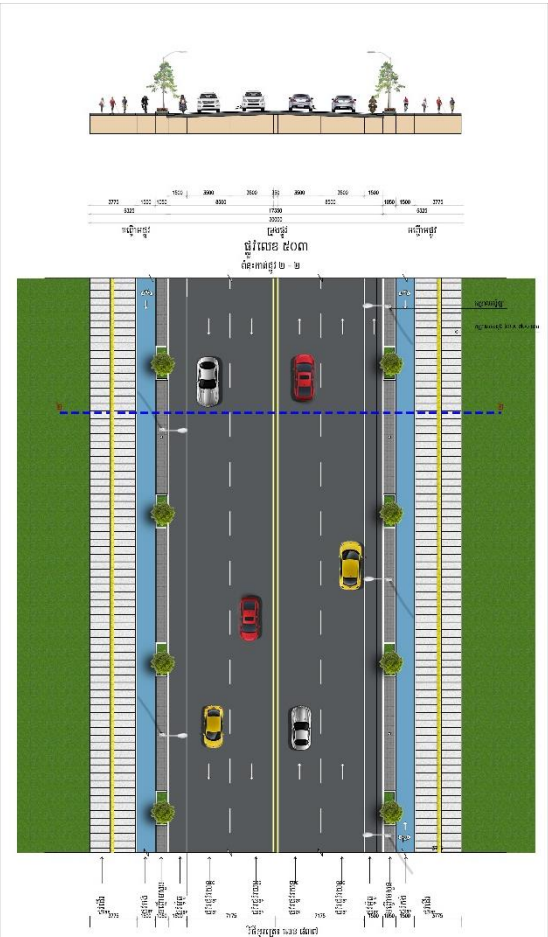
Sihanouk Master Plan – under development



III. Sustainable ad Smart City Initiative

3.3 Implementation

Sihanouk Master Plan – under development



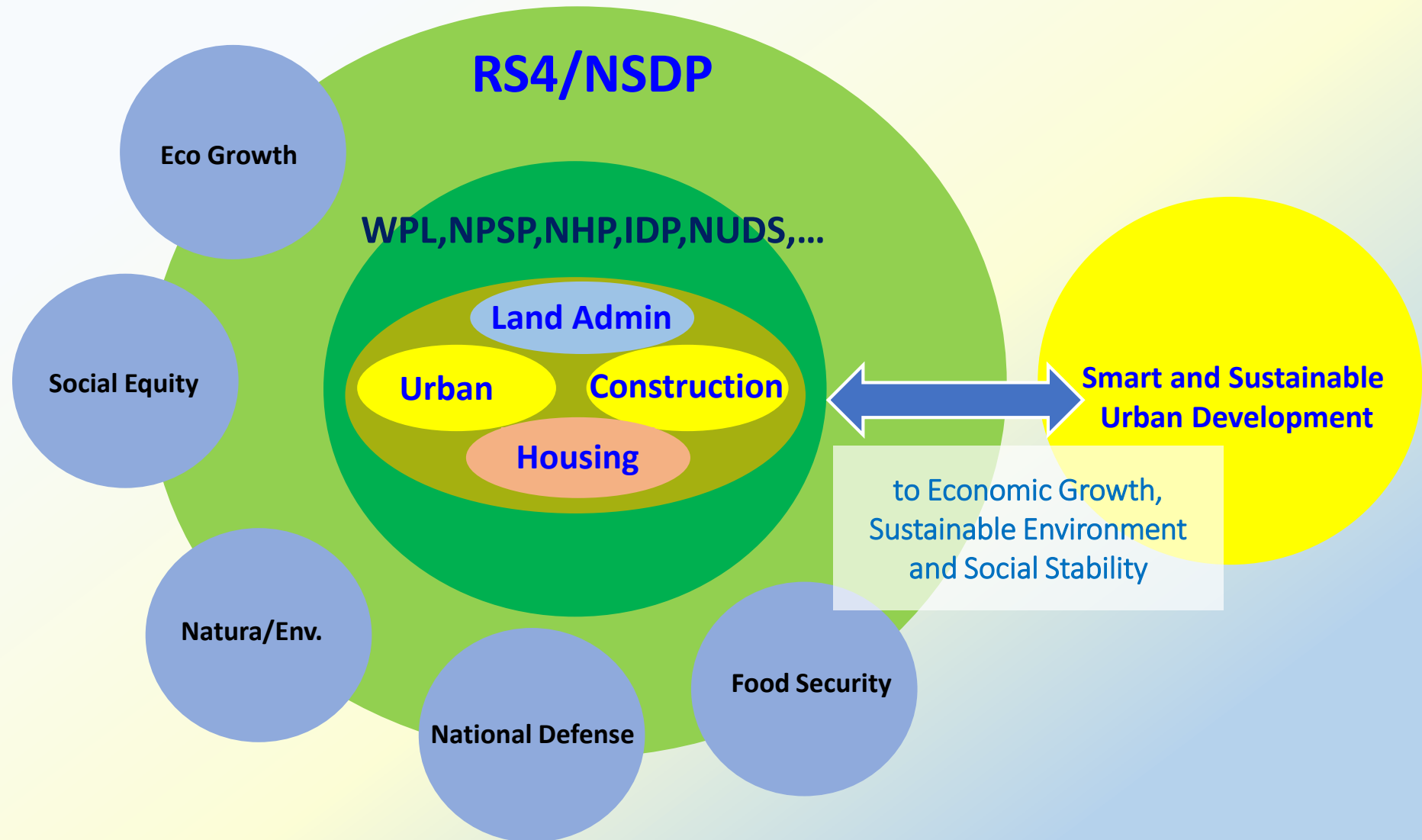
III. Sustainable and Smart City Initiative

The way forward

Meanwhile the Royal Government is amending and developing the following legal norms to support and provide appropriate guidance for smart and sustainable urban development such as:

- ❑ The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) - (DRAFT)
- ❑ Amending the Land Law (under process)
- ❑ Developing the Law on Land Management and Urban Planning (under process)
- ❑ Developing the Construction Law (under approval process at National Assembly)
- ❑ Developing the Law on Agriculture (under process)
- ❑ Developing the Law on State Property Management (under process)
- ❑ Developing Law on Railways and Waterways (under process)
- ❑ Developing Law on Navigation and Port Management (under process)
- ❑ Developing the Legal framework related to Land Information System (LIS)
- ❑ Developing other legal text and detailed guidelines on procedures for implementation

Conclusion





Thank You!