

6th Spatial Planning Platform (SPP) Conference

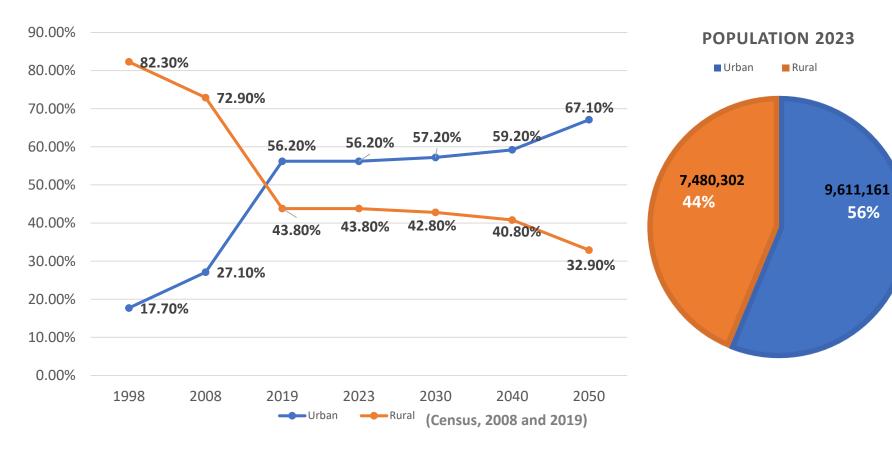
Balikpapan (East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia), Novotel, 6-8 November 2023

National Spatial Planning and sustainable territorial development

Strengthening of Urban Management and Modernization Cambodia

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Urbanization Trend



Cambodia has rapid urbanization, with the urban population increased more than 2 times in the 16 years from 27,1% in 2008 to 56,23% in 2023 and projecting to 67% in 2050.



Commercial Area



1. Strategy, Policy and Legal framework

The Rectangular Strategy

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. 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.

<u>The National Policy on Housing (2014)</u>

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.

• The National Policy on Spatial Planning (2011)

This sets out the Governments, visions, goals, objectives and strategies for spatial planning countrywide 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.

Sectoral Policies and legal frameworks

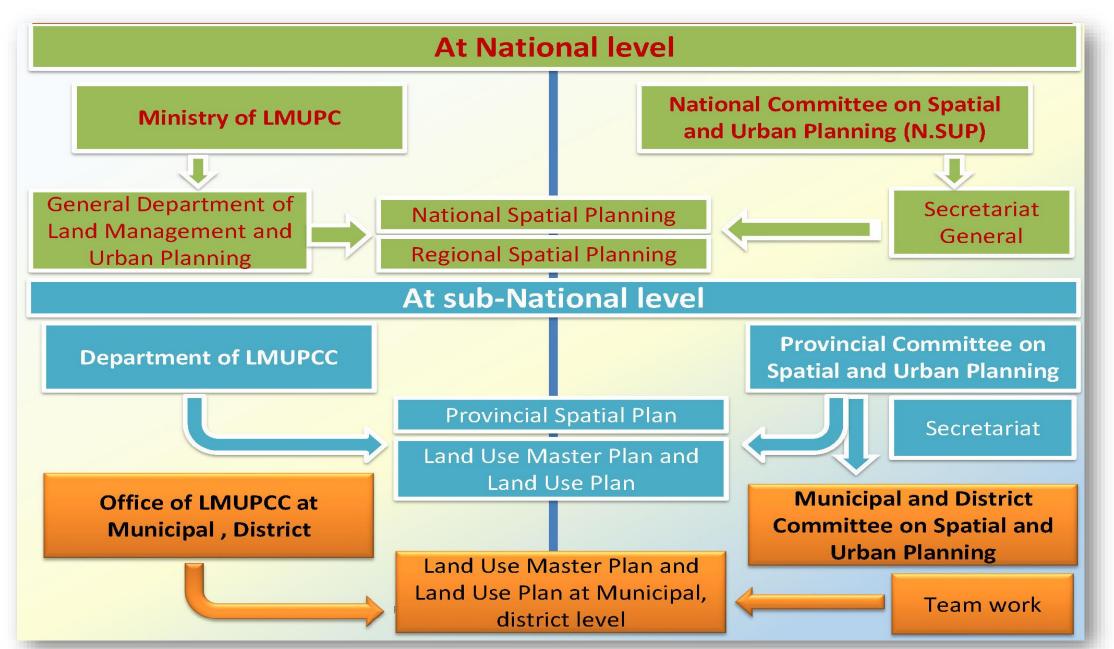
- New Law on Construction, 2019 and sub-decrees for implementation, 2020
- Sub-decree No.42 on Urbanization of capital, cities and urban areas, 2015
- · Law on Road, 2014
- · Circular on Cambodia Coastal Development and Management, 2012
- · Land Law, 2001
- Law on Land Management Urban planning and Construction ,1994
- There are many laws and regulation related to land, spatial, and urban planning and development in Cambodia.

The Pentagonal Strategy-phase I. (7th Legislature of the National Assembly)

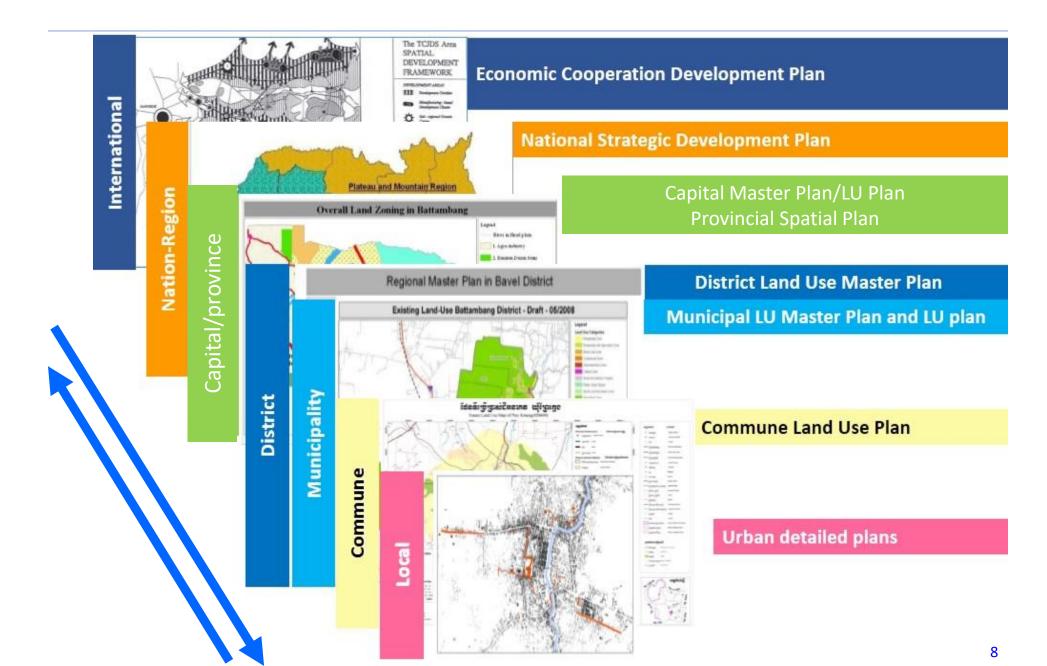
One of the strategic objective of the Royal Government is to expand the existing urban areas and to develop new ones in the capital city and provinces; to create public gardens and green parks, and to strengthen urban management and modernization to ensure safety, beauty, good environment, and well-being of people, as well as social-economic efficiency. The Royal Government focuses on the following:

- Continuing to deepen <u>land reform</u> by promoting land registration and out-ofcourt land dispute settlement, developing plans for <u>land management and</u> <u>urbanization (spatial planning)</u> at both national and sub-national level.
- Strengthening the urban management competency, developing plans for al level.
- Developing infrastructure development master plans for the city and main urban areas.
- Stimulating the revival of investment in the construction of the unfinished building in Preah Sihanouk province.

2. Mechanism for spatial planning

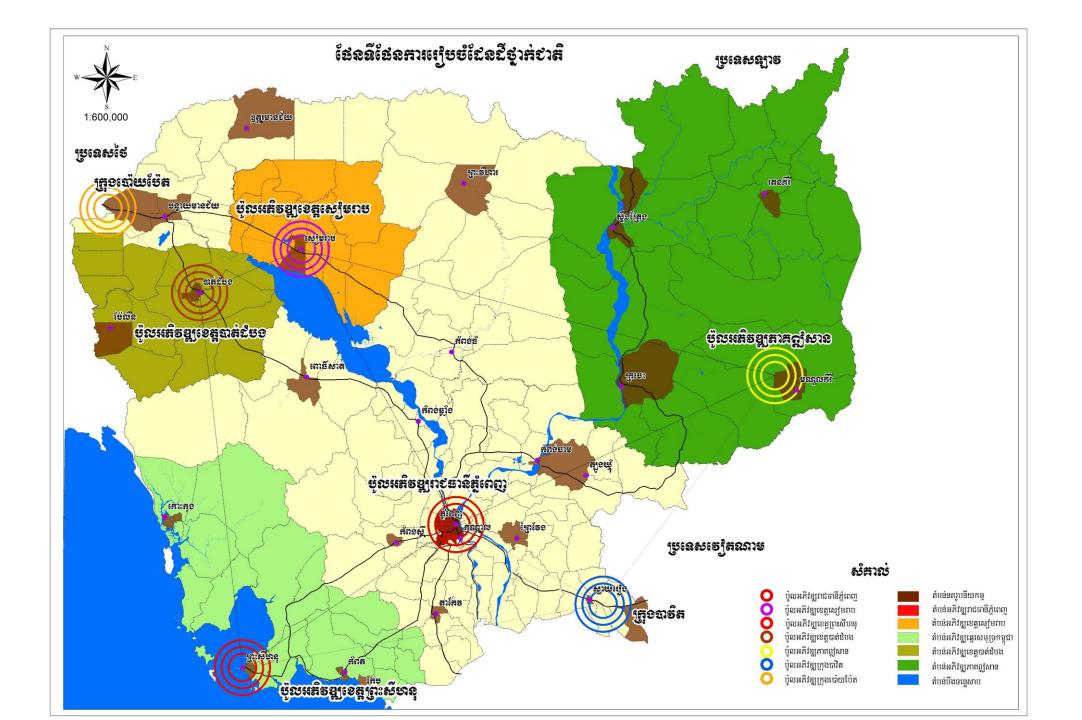


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4. Spatial planning at all level Map 1. C - Phnom Penh Master Otdar Meanchey Plan: 1 Banteay Meanch - Provincial Spatial Mondul Kiri plan: 4/24 Thailand Vietnam - Municipality Master plan: 15/31 - District master plan 9/175 - Commune land use plan: 198/1633

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Cambodia's Siem Reap Angkor International Airport is opened on Oct. 16, 2023



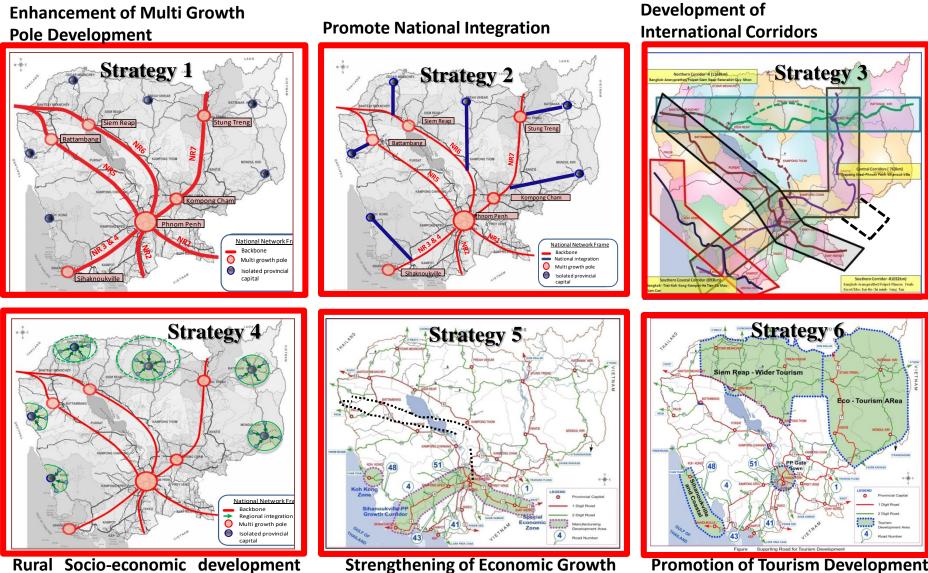


Sihanouk International Airport (Sihanouk Ville)

The new international airport in Takhmao City is 51% completed and the first phase is scheduled to be completed in 2025.



Road Network Development Strategy

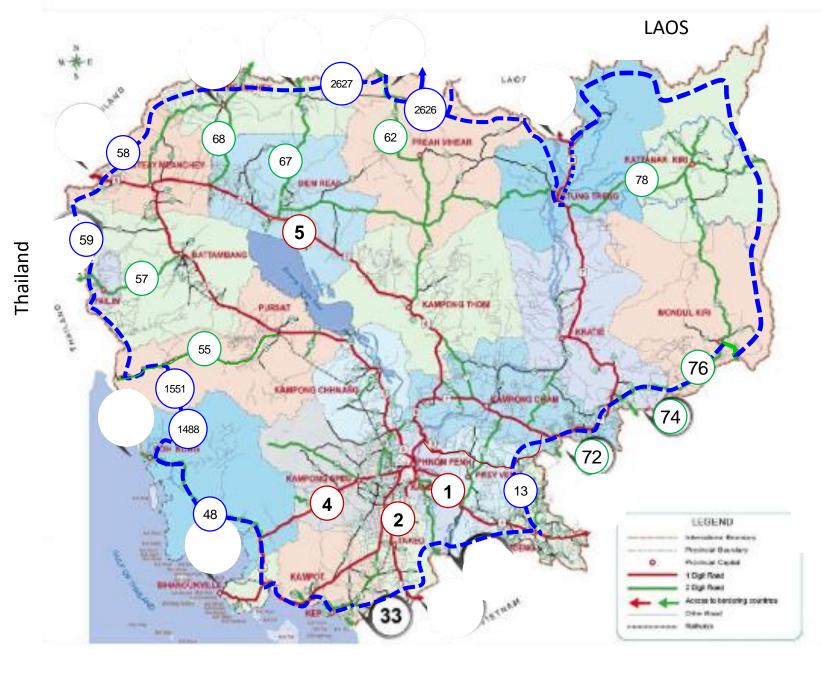


mainly Agriculture production areas

Strengthening of Economic Growth Corridor Development

Promotion of Tourism Development

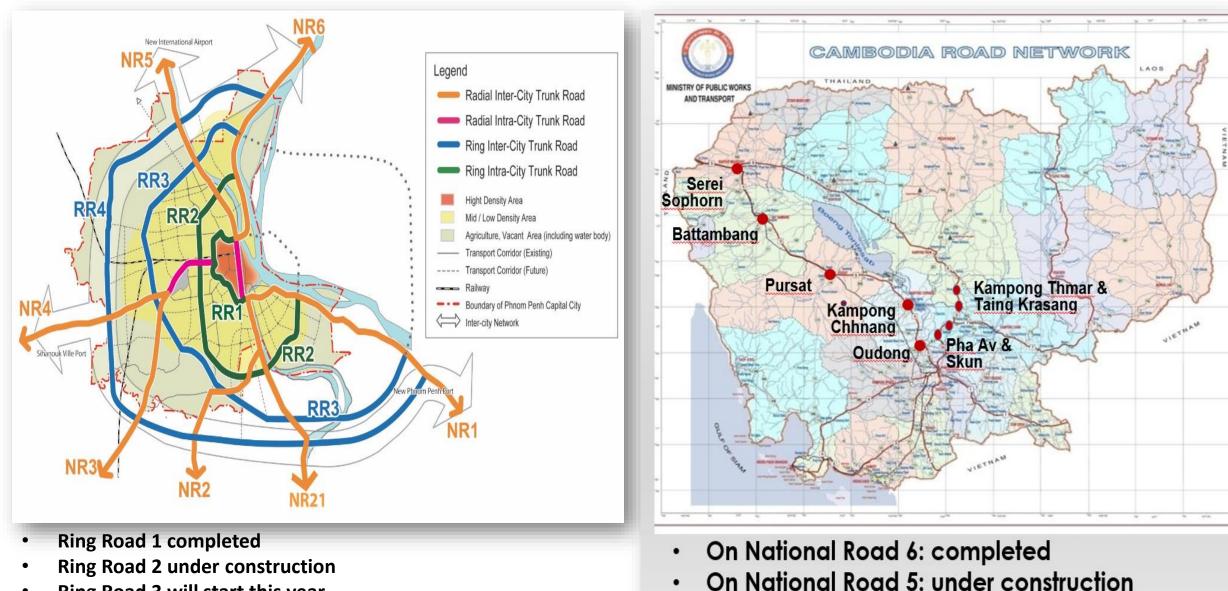
Construction of National Roads along the border lines to promote cooperation and development zones along border with neighboring countries.



Vietnam

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Construction of Cities Ring Roads.



• Ring Road 3 will start this year

Current Roads Condition

Road Class		Length	Paved Surface Concrete / AC / DBST	
		(Km)	(Km)	(%)
1 Digit National Roads, 9 lines		2,254	2,254	100%
2 Digits National Roads, 66 lines		5,007	2,865	57.20%
3 & 4 Digits Provincial Roads		8,115	1,507	18.57%
	TOTAL	15,376	6,627	43.10%

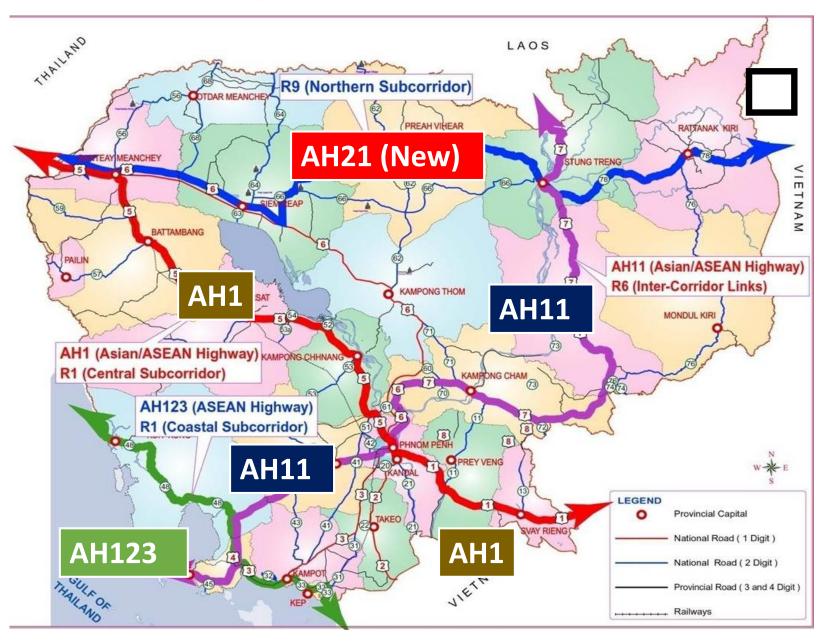
Excludes Rural Roads approx. 50,000 Km under Ministry of Rural Development



Priority maintenance works are comprised of

- 1. Routine maintenance,
- 2. Periodic maintenance, and
- 3. Emergency repairs

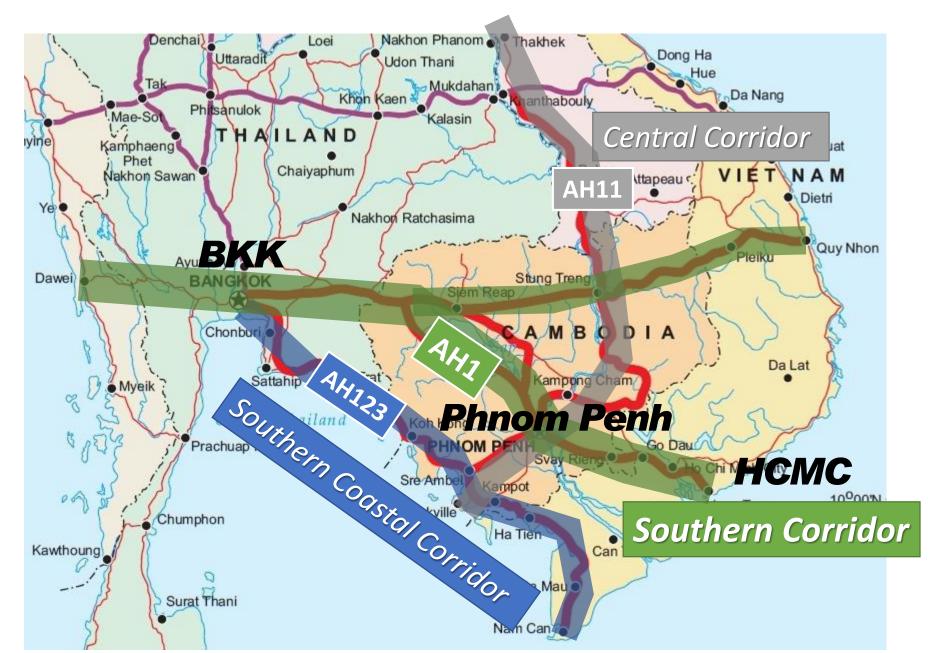
Asian/ASEAN Highways in Cambodia



Asian/ASEAN Highways in Cambodia (Cont...)

Road No.	Itinerary	Total length (km)
AH1	Poipet (Cambodia-Thai Border) - Serei Saophoan - Phnom Penh - Baveth (Cambodia-Vietnam Border) RN5 + RN1	574
AH11	Sihanoukville - Phnom Penh - Kampong Cham - Stung Treng - Tropeang Kreal (Cambodia - Laos Border) RN4 + RN 6A + RN7	750
AH123	Cham Yeam (Cambodia-Thai Border) – Koh Kong – Sre Ambel – Chamkar Luong – Prek Chak (Cambodia-Vietnam Border) RN48 + RN4 + RN3 +RN33	307
AH21 (New)	Poipet (Cambodia-Thai Border) – Siem Reap – Stung Treng – O Yadav (Cambodia-Vietnam Border) RN64 + RN9 + RN78	615
	TOTAL	2,246

GMS Economic Corridors in Cambodia



Integrated spatial and urban planning Sustainable ,Smart & Inclusive Cities

- The concept of smart and sustainable city development have been introduced in master planning
- Smart technologies may enable residents to be producing information for city management.
- \rightarrow Integrated, affordable technologies make it possible for cities to scale up solutions and impact



Sustainable ,Smart & Inclusive Cities

 <u>Sihanouk Ville</u>: the development project of Infrastructures and 34 urban roads (Start 16 November 2019 and end 09 April 2021)





•<u>Seam Reap:</u> the development project of Infrastructures and 38 urban roads (start 30 November 2020 and complete at the end of 2021)



- City and town development projects of capital and provinces
- Construction investment



Way forward

- Continue to promote the preparation and adoption of new laws on land management and Urban Plan to promote urban development and strengthen effective management of urban development.
- To promote the preparation and adaptation other relevant policies, laws and regulations to ensure effective implementation and to be more responsive for smart, inclusive, and sustainable development.
- Continue to **develop and adopt** spatial planning, urban planning and land use master planning in order of priority to promote **harmonious**, green and livable cities throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Promote research and development of high quality and efficient National Spatial Data Infrastructure ("NSDI") for smart land management and urban planning.
- Support capacities development, institutional development and inputs for the development of master plans and **Smart Cities.**
- Promote the development of **public spaces and green spaces** for all, including the physically challenged, the elderly and the disabled
- Increasing innovation/adaption and integration of "SMART technologies and the use of "big data", to streamlines and increase institutional efficiencies and the provision of services.

