Urbanization and Urban Planning in Cambodia

Why Should Cambodia Focus on Urbanization and Urban Planning?

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PRESENTATION TITLE, Date, Incheon Metropolitan City
International Conference on National Urban Policy: Towards Smarter and Greener Cities
Urban Growth in Cambodia

- Area: 181,035 Sq Km, Population: 14.7 Million, Urban: 27%
- Capital: Phnom Penh and 26 Cities
Rural Urban Migration

Push Factors
- Stresses on rural livelihoods (environmental degradation, Climate change, lack of land availability)
- Lack of local employment opportunities
- Debt/poverty......

Pull Factors
- Economic opportunities (garments, services, construction)
- Social factors (urban lifestyle..??)
Urban Development Direction?

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### Main Urban Challenges

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<th><strong>No urban development policy or strategy and no policy</strong> which deals with rural-urban issues, urban climate change and disaster problems</th>
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<td><strong>Unequal urban development</strong> (poor housing, tenure insecurity and weak governance mechanisms to promote social and economic inclusion)</td>
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<td><strong>Unplanned urban growth and land use planning</strong> (Rapid population growth (27%), 50% of rural-urban migrants, expanding urban poor settlements and involuntary displacements)</td>
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<td><strong>Urban infrastructure</strong> (roads, water supply, waste water treatment, flood control, solid waste management and sanitation)</td>
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<td><strong>Planning data for the future</strong> – the need for an urban research agenda (an under-researched aspect of Cambodia’s development)</td>
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<td><strong>Insufficient capacity for urban management – institutional and policy development</strong> (The urban sector requires institutional and policy support at the national and the local level)</td>
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Key Actions to Guide Urban Future

- Establish a vision for urban Cambodia;
- Set in place mechanisms for integrated infrastructure planning and land use management, and enforce them;
- Develop options for financing;
- Develop a multi-modal transport strategy and integrate transport planning with land use planning;
- Make urban development inclusive.
Where should Cambodia be by 2030?

- **Outcome target**: Cambodia has well planned and managed functional cities which serve as comfortable living and working spaces for urban dwellers, as well as an attractive and efficient business hub for economic growth with demonstrated consideration for energy efficiency, environment and disaster management both in policy and practice.

- **Output target** (transportation): Share of public transport increased from 0.0% today to 30% in 2030.

- **Output target** (water supply): 95% of urban residents including poor have access to safe piped water

- **Output target** (sewage): All cities have sewage treatment capacity of 40%.

- **Output target** (urban indicators): Standardized urban statistical database and urban profile in place and regularly updated.
Vision:

“Cities and urban centres throughout the country are continuously well developed, in a climate resilient and sustainable manner. Providing balanced economic opportunities, maintaining a good environment and quality of services, which better serve the resident populations and those in surrounding areas and the country. Thereby creating liveable socially inclusive cities and towns contributing to poverty reduction, livelihoods, and welfare improvements, economic growth cultural and sustainably spatially balanced national urban development”
Draft National Urban Development Strategy Framework (NUDS)

Objectives:

- Ensure Socially Inclusive and Equitable Development;
- Promote Sustainable Transport (Land Use and Transport Integration);
- Encourage and Support Industrial Development;
- Support Spatial, Housing and Commercial Development;
- Ensure Sustainable Development, Including Urban Environmental Management;
- Ensure Sound and Balanced Utilization of Land & Natural Resources;
- Encourage Urban Green Growth, The “3Es” (Economy, Environment, and Equity) and Climate Resilience.
Major Policies to be harmonized in/with Urban Development

- The National Housing Policy;
- National Land Policy;
- National Green Growth Policy;
- Industrial Development Policy;
- Organic Law Policy (Good Governance)
- Coordination with National Transportation Planning and urban Development.
Approaches of the NUDS

- This should engages and involves a wide range of actors, stakeholders and other interested parties to ensure that it gathers and obtains a diversity of views and opinions which are considered for the NUDS development and later through it implementation.

- It should ensure that gender, social and culturally inclusiveness are mainstreamed throughout the development process and provided periodic opportunities for different representative groups in different parts of the country to discuss and provide inputs/ feedback on the process and its implementation.
Implementation, Management and Monitoring of the NUDS

- The National Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning;
- Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction;
- Ministry of Economy and Finance; and
- the Ministry of Interior, and its National Committee for Democratic Development.
Credits

• Thanks to Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the National Committee for Land Management and Urban Planning, and Project Team under ADB Project CDTA 8121-CAM funded by Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction that allowed me to present on draft National Urban Development Strategy Framework.


• All photos are from: https://www.google.com/phnompenh
Thank you for your attention!