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Report

Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum

SMART, GREEN, RESILIENT, AND INCLUSIVE CITIES

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AR	Augmented Reality
CUHF 2	The Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum
DPM	Deputy Prime Minister
GDMUP	General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
Mol	Ministry of Interior
NBS	Nature-based Solutions
NSCS	National Smart City Strategy
QR code	Quick-Response Code
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VR	Virtual Reality

FORWARD

មុន្នកថា


ក្រោយថ្ងៃវិដោះ ៧ មករា ១៩៧៩ កម្ពុជាមានឱកាសជាថ្មីក្នុងការស្តារ និងកសាងប្រទេសឡើងវិញពីបាតដៃទទេចេញពីសមុទ្រឈាម គំនរឆ្អឹង និង ផេះផង់នៃសង្គ្រាមរហូតទទួលបានសមិទ្ធផលដ៏ថ្លៃថ្លាដូចដែលយើងទាំងអស់ គ្នាបានឃើញច្បាស់នៅពេលនេះ។ សមិទ្ធផលទាំងនេះបានឆ្លើយចេញពីការ ដឹកនាំ និងអនុវត្តប្រកបដោយជោគជ័យនូវ **នយោបាយឈ្នះ-ឈ្នះ** នៅឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៨ ដាក់ចេញដោយ **សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន**



ដែលបានលុបបំបាត់នូវព្រំដែនផ្ទៃក្នុងរបស់ប្រទេស ហើយបាននាំមកនូវសុខសន្តិភាព ស្ថិរភាពនយោបាយ ពេញលេញដូនដល់ប្រជាជាតិយើង និងផ្តល់ឱកាសដល់ការវិនិយោគ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍលើគ្រប់វិស័យទូទាំងប្រទេស។

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនីតិកាលទី៧នៃរដ្ឋសភា ក្រោមការដឹកនាំប្រកបដោយចក្ខុវិស័យវែងឆ្ងាយ និងជំនាញរបស់ **សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតី ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា** បានដាក់ចេញនូវ **“យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ បញ្ជាក់នយោបាយ”** ដើម្បីកំណើន ការងារ សមធម៌ ប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងចីរភាព កសាងមូលដ្ឋានគ្រឹះទៅសម្រេចបាន ចក្ខុវិស័យកម្ពុជាជាប្រទេសមានចំណូលមធ្យមកម្រិតខ្ពស់នៅឆ្នាំ២០៣០ និងជាប្រទេសមានចំណូលខ្ពស់នៅ ឆ្នាំ២០៥០ ដោយកំណត់យកជាវិស័យអាទិភាព៥គឺ **“មនុស្ស ផ្លូវ ទឹក ភ្លើង និង បច្ចេកវិទ្យា”** ក្នុងការកសាង **“សង្គមជាតិកម្ពុជាសហសម័យ”** ឈរលើមូលដ្ឋានសន្តិភាព នីតិវិធី ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យសេរីពហុបក្ស និងកសាង សេដ្ឋកិច្ចដើម្បីឱ្យមានការរីកចម្រើនសំដៅធ្វើឱ្យប្រជាជនមានជីវភាពកាន់តែល្អប្រសើរ ទាំងមូលដ្ឋានសម្ភារៈ គំនិត និងមនសិការជាតិ។

ក្នុងគោលដៅបន្តពូជនៃសមិទ្ធផលរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និង សំណង់ បន្តធ្វើទំនើបកម្មស្ថាប័ន ពូជនៃរដ្ឋបាលសាធារណៈទំនើប និងបន្តកំណែទម្រង់អភិបាលកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ សាធារណៈប្រកបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងគណនេយ្យភាពដើម្បីជាខ្សែទ្រទ្រង់ដំណើរការរៀបចំគោលនយោបាយ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រក្នុងវិស័យរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់។ នៅក្នុងបញ្ហាកោណទី៤នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ បញ្ហាកោណ “ការអភិវឌ្ឍប្រកបដោយភាពធន់ ចីរភាព និងបរិយាបន្ន” បានកំណត់នូវមុំទី៤ **“ការពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការធ្វើទំនើបកម្មនគរូបនីយកម្ម”** ដែលរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលផ្តោតលើការងារអាទិភាពចំនួន៥ និងកំណត់នូវគោលដៅ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រនៃការពង្រឹងក្រុង ការអភិវឌ្ឍក្រុងថ្មីៗបន្ថែមនៅតាមបណ្តាជនានិ ខេត្ត ការបង្កើតស្ថានសាធារណៈ និងឧទ្យានបៃតង និងការពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រង និងការធ្វើទំនើបកម្មនគរូបនីយកម្មដើម្បីធានាសុវត្ថិភាព សោភ័ណភាព បរិស្ថានល្អ និងសុខុមាលភាពសម្រាប់ការរស់នៅ និងប្រសិទ្ធភាពក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍសង្គម-សេដ្ឋកិច្ច។

រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលបានដាក់ឱ្យអនុវត្តនូវ **គោលនយោបាយជាតិស្តីពីការរៀបចំដែនដីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា** ដោយបានកំណត់ចក្ខុវិស័យថា **“ដែនដីនៅទូទាំងព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង ប្រើប្រាស់ ការពារ និង អភិវឌ្ឍ តាមរយៈការធ្វើសមាហរណកម្មនូវផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្ររៀបចំដែនដី និងការធ្វើឱ្យល្អនូវវិធាន និង ឧបករណ៍ចាំបាច់នានាតាមវិស័យប្រកបដោយសុខដុមរមនានៅតាមតំបន់ភូមិសាស្ត្រនីមួយៗ”** និងដាក់ចេញនូវ **គោលនយោបាយជាតិស្តីពីលំនៅឋាន** ដែលមានចក្ខុវិស័យធ្វើឱ្យប្រជាជនទូទាំងប្រទេសមានលំនៅឋានសមរម្យ 



អាចរស់នៅបានប្រកបដោយសុខុមាលភាព សុវត្ថិភាព និងសេចក្តីថ្លៃថ្នូរ ជាពិសេសប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានប្រាក់ចំណូលមធ្យម ប្រាក់ចំណូលទាប និងក្រុមជនងាយរងគ្រោះ។

ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់ បានសហការជាមួយធនាគារពិភពលោក និងតំណាងការិយាល័យសម្របសម្រួលអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិប្រចាំប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក្នុងការរៀបចំវេទិកាជាតិលើកទី២ ស្តីពី “ទីក្រុងនិងលំនៅឋាន” កាលពីថ្ងៃទី៣០ - ៣១ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ក្នុងគោលបំណងតម្រង់ទិសចក្ខុវិស័យរបស់កម្ពុជាសម្រាប់ទីក្រុងឆ្លាត បែតង មានភាពធន់ និងប្រកបដោយបរិយាបន្ន តាមរយៈយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិស្តីពីទីក្រុង និងជាវេទិកាសម្រាប់ពិភាក្សានិងផ្លាស់ប្តូរយោបល់លើមធ្យោបាយផ្សេងទៀតសម្រាប់ការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាអាទិភាពក្នុងទីក្រុងសំខាន់ៗដែលបានឯកភាពរួច រួមមានកិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍ផ្នែកគោលនយោបាយ យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងកម្មវិធីនានាដែលផ្តោតសំខាន់លើការអភិវឌ្ឍសមត្ថភាព នវានុវត្តន៍ ការសម្របសម្រួល និងភាពជាដៃគូជាយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ រួមទាំងវិស័យឯកជន ការវិនិយោគលើទីក្រុងឆ្លាត សំណង់មិនរៀបរយក្នុងទីក្រុង ការចនាទីក្រុង និងការរៀបចំគម្រោងនានាសម្រាប់ទាក់ទាញការវិនិយោគ។

ខ្ញុំសង្ឃឹមជឿជាក់ថារបាយការណ៍ស្តីពីវេទិកាជាតិលើកទី២ ស្តីពី “ទីក្រុងនិងលំនៅឋាន” នេះនឹងក្លាយជាផ្នែកមួយនៃធាតុចូលដែលជួយតម្រង់ទិស និងគាំទ្រដល់ការអនុវត្តគោលនយោបាយអាទិភាពក្នុងវិស័យរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងលំនៅឋាន និងសូមវាយតម្លៃខ្ពស់ចំពោះកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការយ៉ាងល្អប្រសើរជាមួយធនាគារពិភពលោក និងអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិពេលកន្លងទៅ ព្រមទាំងស្វាគមន៍ក្នុងការបន្តកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការនេះឱ្យកាន់តែល្អប្រសើរនៃមធ្យោបាយដើម្បីរួមចំណែកជាមួយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាក្នុងការសម្រេចឱ្យបាននូវចក្ខុវិស័យកម្ពុជាឆ្នាំ២០៣០ និងឆ្នាំ២០៥០។

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សាយ សំអារ៉ាប់

SECOND CAMBODIA URBAN AND HOUSING FORUM

After the liberation day on January 7, 1979, Cambodia had a renewed opportunity to restore and rebuild the country from scratch and out of the sea of blood, bones, and ashes of war until it attained glorious accomplishments as we have all clearly witnessed this time. These achievements are attributed to the successful leadership and implementation of the **Win-Win Policy** in 1998, introduced by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, which has eliminated the country's internal borders and brought about complete peace and political stability for our nation and provided opportunities for investment and development in all areas across the country.

The Royal Government in the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly, under the long-term vision and momentum of **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the "Pentagonal Strategy" for Growth, Employment, Equity, Efficiency, and Sustainability was introduced to build the foundation for the realization of the Cambodia Vision as an upper-middle-income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050 by identifying 5 priority areas "**People, Roads, Water, Electricity and Technology**" in building a "**Contemporary Cambodian Society**" on the basis of peace, rule of law, plural liberal democracy, and building an economy for growth, aiming to enhance people's lives in terms of material, intellectual and national conscience aspects.

With an objective to continue to build on the achievements made by the Royal Government, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction continues to modernize the institution and to build on modern public administrations, and to reform public administrations and finances in effective and accountable manner so that they can be a platform to support the formation process of policies and strategies in the field of land management, urban planning, and construction. Pentagon 4 of the Pentagonal Strategy, "Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive Development", identifies Side 4, "**Strengthening of Urban Management and Modernization**," in which the Royal Government focuses on 5 priority tasks and sets forth the strategic goals of urban expansion, development of new cities in the capital and provinces, establishment of public parks and green spaces, and strengthening of urban management and modernization to ensure safety, beautification, clean environment, and well-being for livelihood and effectiveness in the socio-economic development.

The Royal Government has promulgated the **National Policy on Land Management of the Kingdom of Cambodia** with the identified vision that "the territory throughout the Kingdom of Cambodia is managed, utilized, protected, and developed through the integration of strategic land management plans and harmonious smoothening of necessary sectoral rules and tools in each geographical area" and sets out the **National Housing Policy** with a vision to enable people across the country to afford decent housing and can live with comfort, security, and dignity, in particular for middle-income, low-income, and vulnerable citizens.

The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, in collaboration with the World Bank and representative of the United Nations Resident Coordinator office, organized the **Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum** on May 30-31, 2024, aiming to provide orientation to Cambodia Vision for smart, green, resilient, and inclusive cities through the National Urban Strategy, and the platform for discussing and exchanging ideas on various ways to address key urban priority issues that have been agreed upon, including policy interventions, strategies, and programs that focus on capacity development, innovation, coordination, and strategic partnerships including the private sector, investment in smart cities, informal settlements, urban design, and project development to attract investment.

I hope that the report of the **Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum** will become the inputs for orientating and supporting the implementation of priority policies in the areas of land management, urban planning and housing, and I highly value the excellent cooperation with the World Bank and the United Nations in the past and welcome to continued better cooperation to engage with the Royal Government of Cambodia in the realization of the Cambodia Visions 2030 and 2050.

Phnom Penh, July 16, 2024
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

(Signature and Stamp)
Say Samal



សាលាប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុងភ្នំពេញ

PEAK

CHAMP

DAI NIPPON

Advertisement sign

1. OVERVIEW

Introduction

The speed and scope of urbanization in Cambodia is unprecedented. Projections suggest that by 2030 around one-third of the Cambodian population will reside in urban areas. Challenges in expanding urban social services and infrastructure to match an increasing population may exacerbate environmental impacts and land use. A country's development prospects therefore will increasingly depend on how its cities and urban areas are managed. "Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities," former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon once said. Cities will to a large extent determine the achievement of sustainable development by 2030. This situation calls for a new set of solutions.

Mainstreaming climate and disaster resilience into investment decisions is critical for green/sustainable urbanization. The 2020 Climate Risk Index ranks Cambodia as the most disaster-prone country among 172 countries for 1999–2018. Around 80 percent of the country is within the Mekong River and Tonle Sap basins, making it especially vulnerable to floods, storms, and droughts, which are expected to become more pronounced and severe under the influence of climate change. There is an urgent need for urban investments in Cambodia to consider the existing and future climate and disaster risks by avoiding high-risk areas through proper land use, mitigating physical risks through design, construction, and proper maintenance of urban infrastructure, and improving institutional capacity and coordination.

Urbanization can play a positive role, rather than a consequence that needs to be managed if disparate actors are able to come together through a common platform to break down siloes and improve the coherence of action. The Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum offers a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss and agree on coherent policy, strategic, and programmatic priorities towards smart, sustainable and inclusive urban development. The Forum 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 and Expected Outputs

The second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum (CUHF 2) took place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 30 to 31 May 2024. It was co-organized by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), the World Bank, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). More than 300 national and international stakeholders participated in the event and discussed the theme "Smart, Green, Resilient, and Inclusive Cities".

To achieve the following objective and expected outcomes, the CUHF 2 consists of six sessions to identify urban priorities and to discuss and agree on ways forward to address key priorities agreed upon towards creating smart, green, resilient and inclusive cities in Cambodia.

Objectives

- Create a dialogue on urban priorities that shape Cambodia's Vision for smart, resilient, sustainable and inclusive cities through a national urban strategy.
- Discuss and agree on ways forward to address key priorities agreed upon. These include proposed interventions in policy, strategies, and programmes focusing on capacity development, innovations, coordination and strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, investment in smart cities, urban slums, urban design and planning bankable projects.

Expected Outputs

- Statement of Cambodian's Vision of smart, green, resilient and inclusive urban development. This Vision is to be followed by a statement of outcomes.
- Agreed key urban priorities in policy, strategies and programmes in the short, medium and long term.
- Proposed ways forward to address corresponding key priorities as categorized for different timeframes, along with assignment of lead institutions to take key priorities forwards. The proposed way forward includes a national smart city policy and national urban strategy.



Programme

The CUHF 2 had six sessions in two days.

Day One – 30 May 2024

The forum was opened with opening remarks from representatives from organizations leading urban and housing sectors in Cambodia. In Session 2, representatives of the General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning provided an overview of the current situation of a spatial plan, laws and regulatory frameworks related to urbanization, and three case studies in Cambodia. Representatives from international organizations and development partners presented their experiences and findings related to sustainable and smart cities, nature-based solutions, and spatial planning in Session 3.

Day Two – 31 May 2024

The second day started with Session 4 related to the current national situation and regional good practices on affordable housing. In Session 5, winners of the Urban Design Project Competition presented their ideas to improve urban design in selected locations in Phnom Penh. The Forum concluded with closing remarks on the continuous partnership of relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable and inclusive cities for all in Cambodia. The detailed agenda is shown in Annex 1.

Summary of Participants

As shown in Annex 2, 300 participants attended the CUHF 2.

Category	Number of Participants
Ministries and government institutions	135
Provincial departments of land management, urban planning, and construction	33
Provincial and capital administration	24
UN agencies	13
Development Partners	16
Foreign Embassies	5
NGOs, and civil society organizations	11
Academia and research institutions	47
Private sector	14
Media	2
Total	300



Session Summaries





2. SESSION SUMMARIES (Day 1)

Session 1: Opening session



The Forum was kicked off by opening remarks from Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, UN-Habitat and World Bank representatives.

SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Srinivasa POPURI**, Chief, Bangkok Programme Office, UN-Habitat Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific
- **Ms. Maryam Salim**, Country Manager of the World Bank for Cambodia
- **H.E. BENGHONG SOCHEAT KHEMRO**, Director General of General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning (GDLMUP)
- **H.E. SAY SAMAL**, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)

SUMMARY

Mr. Srinivasa POPURI, Chief, Bangkok Programme Office, UN-Habitat Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific

Mr. Popuri opened by emphasizing the importance of integrated planning as the cornerstone of national urban policy, sharing a common vision of tackling key priorities, towards more smart, green, resilient, and inclusive cities across Cambodia. He also stressed that the CUHF 2 provides a springboard for multi-stakeholder dialogue to form agreement and amplify policy, strategic, and programmatic priorities towards smart, sustainable, and inclusive urban development. It was also emphasized that UN agencies stand ready to support the Royal Government, as we embark on this shared journey to build the future of

smart, sustainable, and inclusive cities in Cambodia.

Ms. Maryam Salim, Country Manager of the World Bank for Cambodia

Ms. Maryam shared that Cambodia stands at a pivotal moment in its urbanization journey, with over 6.1 million people now residing in urban areas, and this demographic shift is a driving force behind Cambodia’s economic growth and poverty reduction. She also highlighted the importance of managing rapid urbanization by addressing inclusivity and climate change, such as flooding and increasing temperatures. As an example of the World Bank’s partnership to foster liveable and resilient urban environments in Cambodia, the Sustainable Cities Initiative and [the Country Climate and Development Report for Cambodia](#)

2023 were introduced. She concluded her speech by emphasizing the World Bank's focus areas to provide financial support (i.e. enhancing human capital, increasing basic resilient infrastructure, promoting access to clean water and sanitation, and empowering communities), and technical assistance in various areas (i.e. public financial management, macroeconomic analysis, financial sector assessment, regional connectivity, energy efficiency, health and education and natural resources management).

H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDLMUP

H.E. Khemro stressed Cambodia's economic growth over the last two decades after the liberation of the country from the genocidal regime in 1979. It happened based on the government's large-scale investments in key infrastructure projects to experience rapid urbanization, especially the growth of medium and small cities. He shared experiences of national policy and interventions of the Royal Government of Cambodia, especially the role and contribution of the General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning. The General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning has been contributing to national development through various interventions related to land management and urbanization work. He also stressed the theme and focus of the CUHF 2. He concluded his speech stating that one-and-a-half-day forum is a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss and agree on strategic policy priorities and prioritize interlinked programmes to move towards smart, green, resilient and inclusive urban and housing development.

H.E. SAY Samal, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of MLMUPC

H.E. Say commented on the government's effort to launch the "1st phase of Pentagonal Strategy", which is the implementation of the political platform of the Cambodian People's Party for nation-building and defense for 2023-2028 and has identified 5 priority sectors: "People, Roads, Water, Electricity and Technology", which is a common framework for a new phase in Cambodia's nation-building to be strong, dynamic, prosperous and have the potential to become a high-income country by 2050. Through highlighting the importance of the National Policy on Land Management and the National Housing Policy, he emphasized the key role of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction to create priority policies related to land management, urbanization and the housing sector. One of the key achievements is the development of the policy "Cambodia: My Homeland". He also stressed that the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction focuses highly on strengthening the management and modernization of urbanization and urban development according to smart city principles with the goal of sustainable and inclusive development through promoting the development and strengthening the implementation of relevant policies, laws and technical standards. He shared his wishes that the CUHF 2 will be a good opportunity to strengthen and expand cooperation between the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and relevant institutions, development partners and the private sector to achieve the strategic goals of strengthening urbanization management and modernization.



“Liveable and great cities for all locals and foreigners are what we are aiming to develop.”

H.E. SAY Samal, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)

Session 2: Presentations by General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning



Session 2 provided an overview of the current situation of a spatial plan, laws and regulatory frameworks related to urbanization, and case studies of master plans in Cambodia.

SPEAKERS

- **H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro**, Director General of GDMUP
- **H.E. Meng Bunnarith**, Ph.D. Deputy Director General of GDMUP
- **H.E. Dr. Sareth Boramy**, Deputy Director General of GDMUP

Moderator: **H.E. Yi Yanaroth**, Deputy Director General of GDMUP

SUMMARY

Spatial planning in Cambodia - Progress and Ways forward (Purpose, mechanism, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)

H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDMUP

Dr. Khemro explained that the rapid urbanization of Cambodia was caused by the urban population increase, rural-urban migrations, urban administrative structural and clarification reform. Even though urbanization promoted a positive impact on economic development, it also caused adverse impacts. For example, unplanned urban development resulted in land use changes for various purposes, degradation of environment and ecosystems, increasing the number of vulnerable informal settlements, and pressure on infrastructure investment. For sustainable and well-planned urbanization, spatial plans should align with other development plans and national and sub-national governments are required to update land use master plans and legal frameworks. Therefore, MLMUPC mandated themselves to effectively and sustainably manage and administer the land resource, to facilitate

equitable access to and control over land within the context of food security, poverty alleviation, housing provision and economic growth.

Law and Regulatory Framework on urban planning and urbanization

H.E. Meng Bunnarith, Ph.D. Deputy Director General of GDMUP

Dr. Bunnarith started the presentation by highlighting the importance of urban-related law and regulatory framework to develop urban planning and ensure urban cities with safety and inclusive accessibility to public spaces/parks, green, and sanitation. MLMUPC has a mechanism to develop and implement spatial and urban planning at national and sub-national levels. However, MLMUPC also recognizes several challenges related to the law and regulatory framework, such as the limited capacity to develop/implement plans, incomplete development/ management tools, and limited participation and commitment of relevant stakeholders.

SECOND CAMBODIA
URBAN AND HOUSING FORUM

Case studies on Master planning at Sesan District, Stung Treng Province and Sangkat Andong Khmer, Kampot City, Kampot Province

H.E. Dr. Sareth Boramy, Deputy Director General of GDLMUP

Dr. Boramy shared case studies on the master plan 2030 of Preah Sihanouk to develop an economic sea zone through land use management, natural resources and sustainable/resilient/inclusive urbanization. Another target of the master plan is to promote infrastructure development as well as social and economic development including environmental and cultural preservation, and natural disaster prevention.

He also shared another case study from Sesan District, Stung Treng Province which developed a master plan including a land use plan for future development of the district. Thus, it included plans for land use, infrastructure development, and economic development zones. The master plan in Sesan District can be utilized as a baseline for future decision-making. A master plan of Sangkat Andong Khmer in Kampot was also introduced as an example of developing a district land use master plan through the compilation of village-level land use planning and data collection. A series of meetings were organized to collect data and to set a common envision for Sangkat development and land use planning.





Session 3: Presentation by Development Partners and Panel Discussion



Session 3 shared the development partner’s experiences and findings related to Cambodia’s urbanization, sustainable and smart cities, nature-based solutions, and spatial planning.

SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Andre A. Bald**, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank
- **Ms. Jessica Schmidt**, Urban Specialist, World Bank
- **Mr. Stamatis Kotouzas**, Senior Land Administration Specialist, World Bank
- **Mr. Sok Vanna and Mr. Sangmin Nam**, On behalf of UN Agencies (UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNOPS)
- **Mr. Jun Fujihira**, Programme Officer, UN-Habitat Cambodia
- **Mr. Alvin Lopez**, Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, ADB

Moderator: **H.E. Meng Bunnarith**, Deputy Director General of GDLMUP

SUMMARY

Livable Cities for Cambodia’s Future

Mr. Andre A. Bald, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank

Cambodia is at the early stages of its spatial transformation aligned with rapid urban population growth. The share of the urban population was 27.7 percent in 2008 but it reached 39.1 percent in 2018. Urbanization has helped poverty reduction and better job opportunities in Cambodia. However, it was reported that past drivers of Cambodia’s economic progress (labour-intensive and low-skilled manufacturing & agriculture) are not sufficient to achieve upper-middle-income goals by 2030. The key drivers of future growth and poverty reduction (manufacturing, tourism, trade, and services) are largely urban-based. Due to rapid urbanization, limited resources, and high climate change vulnerability, it is also projected that the country will face numerous urbanization challenges, such as natural disasters and carbon emissions. It was recommended to develop lower-carbon compact cities that are efficient, and

cheaper, and the people can enjoy a better quality of life.



“Urbanization has helped reduce poverty and created better jobs in Cambodia.”

Mr. Andre A. Bald, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank



Key Findings from the Cambodia Sustainable Cities Initiative: Transitioning Toward Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Pathways

Ms. Jessica Schmidt, Urban Specialist, World Bank

Due to the rapid urbanization and population increase in Cambodia, the demand for water, sanitation and electricity drastically increased in the last two decades. Based on the publications and analysis of the World Bank, the socio-economic impact of climate change, urban heat island effect and Phnom Penh’s spatial growth were explained. The assessment of the Cambodia Sustainable Cities Initiative identified crucial strategic pathways for Phnom Penh including 1) Achieving a cleaner energy sector, (2) Promoting climate-resilient and low-carbon urban planning, (3) Encouraging active mobility, and (4) Adopting sustainable water and waste management practices. To enhance the climate resilience of medium-sized cities, the World Bank also presented the importance of (1) Supporting the government’s strategy for the economic growth poles and corridors, (2) Integrating climate change and disaster risk as well as social inclusion into local and provincial planning, and (3) Providing a clearer understanding of urban finance to support climate adaptation strategies.

Land and Property Valuation for Taxation in ASEAN

Mr. Stamatis Kotouzas, Senior Land Administration Specialist, World Bank

Based on the report covering 7 ASEAN countries, it was found that land administration is the foundation for effective valuation and taxation, but land administration systems remain fragmented in terms of coverage and data sharing. Although real estate taxes can be collected through different approaches including annual property tax and transfer tax most commonly, there is an untapped potential because of under-declaration of prices, outdated valuations, lack of transparency, weak enforcement, and the need to incentivize compliance. One of the challenges is to obtain data for valuations because data is not centralized in the database. For the proper land and property valuation for taxation in Cambodia, it was recommended to establish real estate transaction systems with data and information technology, mass appraisal and capacity building.

Key findings of Smart City Assessment Report, National Smart City Roadmap, National Smart City Strategy Formulation and proposed Smart City Strategy for Preah Sihanouk Province

Mr. Sok Vanna, Habitat Programme Manager for Cambodia, UN-Habitat Cambodia & Mr. Sangmin

Nam, Director, Environment and Development Division, ESCAP - On behalf of UN Agencies (ESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNOPS)

UNOPS and UN-Habitat have been implementing the project “Cities for All: inclusive, smart and sustainable urban development in Cambodia” since 2023. The project drafted a Smart City Roadmap based on the smart city assessment in four cities. The findings suggest that smart city development will be an opportunity to use digital tools to improve and coordinate city development and provide an opportunity for citizen participation. It was also clarified that the smart city approach will ensure the process of providing essential infrastructure and basic service to all by promoting interaction between citizens and national and sub-national governments. The assessment also revealed the challenges of vulnerable communities and agreed to provide inclusive accessibility to all citizens with no one left behind. The General Department of Administration, Ministry of Interior (MOI) developed Cambodia National Smart Cities Roadmap 2023-2035 in cooperation with UNOPS and UN-Habitat. ESCAP and UN-Habitat also supported the MOI in the development of a National Smart City Strategy (NSCS) to improve urban services and quality of life in cities in Cambodia, while also promoting economic growth and environmental sustainability and ensuring that marginalized or vulnerable segments of the population are not left behind. They are expected to develop the final NSCS with the government’s endorsement by 30 September 2024.



“Smart city development will be an opportunity to use digital tools to improve and coordinate city development.”

Mr. Sok Vanna, Habitat Programme Manager for Cambodia, UN-Habitat Cambodia

Sharing experiences and potential ideas for nature-based solutions in informal settlements

Mr. Jun Fujihira, Programme Officer, UN-Habitat Cambodia

Nature-based solution (NBS) is “actions that promote the relationship between biodiversity and human well-being, in ways that both reflect cultural and societal values and challenges as well as protect and enhance ecosystems for their continued provision of services.” It is one of the potential interventions to tackle societal challenges by harnessing ecological processes. UN-Habitat has global experience in implementing interventions with NBS in many countries including Southeast Asian countries such as Nepal, Myanmar, Mongolia, and the Philippines. Aligned with Cambodia’s national policy and action plans, there are several potential NBS ideas applicable in Cambodia. However, it was also emphasized that NBS should be designed and implemented based on context-specific analysis and a participatory manner to avoid maladaptive or unintended outcomes in the target areas.

Spatial Planning: To Promote Inter-sectoral Synergy for Sustainable Land Use and Economic Development

Mr. Alvin Lopez, Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, ADB

Strategic Spatial Planning is important because it will be developed through rational territorial

organization including land use, while promoting quality of life as well as sustainable, social, and economic development. The Asian Development Bank has been partnering with the Royal Government of Cambodia in urban development, land management, and economic policy and strategy. Several recommendations were addressed including (1) Establishing a geospatial nationwide data sharing/exchanging platform and mechanisms, (2) Aligning land use to infrastructure planning to improve economic and environmental outcomes, and (3) Assess wider economic impacts by linking planning outcomes, investment priorities to regional/spatial economic assessments that estimate indirect benefits to the wider economy including output/income levels, economic GDP growth, and employment impacts.

ADB will provide technical assistance on National Strategic Spatial Planning in order to contribute to improve economic investment efficiency in both provincial boundaries and economic poles/corridors by increasing certainty of spatial planning of natural resources, built environments, and linear infrastructure in Cambodia. Through this technical assistance, the project will firstly establish National Strategic Planning Procedures, digital decisions support and spatial planning capacity. Secondly, the project will conduct piloting within a multi-province region informing finalization of NSSP SOP and a program for national roll out in Cambodia.





3. SESSION SUMMARIES (Day 2)

Session 4: Affordable housing development in Cambodia



Session 4 addressed the current situation for urban affordable housing, global good practices and lessons learned, and a good example of a public-private partnership for affordable housing in Cambodia.

SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Sok Som On**, Deputy Director General, General Department of Housing
- **Ms. Dao Harrison**, Senior Housing Specialist, World Bank
- **Mr. Yuk Sothirith**, General Manager, WorldBridge Homes Co., Ltd.

Moderator: **H.E. Chhim Sokun**, Deputy Director General of GDLMU

SUMMARY

Cambodia Urban Affordable Housing Situation

Mr. Sok Som On, Deputy Director General, General Department of Housing

The national rapid urbanization prevents low- and middle-income families from buying their own houses due to high costs. One of the solutions is affordable housing, which requires lower costs and environmentally friendly designs and materials. A national affordable housing policy includes a goal and strategy to ensure all Cambodian families have decent, comfortable, safe housing in cooperation with the public and private sectors. Affordable housing should have a comfortable design with a resilient structure and affordable prices for vulnerable families. Several models of affordable housing were introduced. The presentation concluded with their commitment to respond to the national rapid urbanization through the construction of affordable housing in collaboration between the General Department of Housing and the private sector.



“Affordable housing is one of the potential solutions to provide housing for all.”

Mr. Sok Som On, Deputy Director General, General Department of Housing

Cambodia Housing Sector: Market Overview & Regional Best Practice

Ms. Dao Harrison, World Bank Senior Housing Specialist

In Cambodia, 39.7% of the population lives in slums and urban housing needs from 2015 to 2023 were 777,273 units. Therefore, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) targets to construct 1 million units of affordable housing by 2030. As shown in the Policy on Affordable Housing Development Incentives 2017, the following points should be addressed to increase affordable housing development: (1) Access to land availability and better planning, (2) Improve construction quality and resiliency through building codes and green certification, and (3) Deepen affordability. The World Bank supported Indonesia in improving housing affordability through mortgage subsidies and the Maldives through the development of a simple resilient housing handbook for owner-driven housing retrofit. It was highlighted that attention should be paid not only to affordable prices but also to resilience to disaster and climate-change risk. A good balance of public and private investment/ participation is essential to the growing housing market and promoting cost-effective, climate-resilient, and environmentally friendly housing in the country.

Serei Mongkol Affordable Housing Programme

Mr. Yuk Sothirith, General Manager, WorldBridge Homes Co., Ltd.

World Bridge Homes is a subsidiary of World Bridge Group which was established in 2017 as a leading property developer with a mission to



“It is important to integrate disaster and climate resilience.”

Ms. Dao Harrison, World Bank Senior Housing Specialist

provide affordable houses with a high standard of quality and comfort to afford a safe and secure environment for Cambodian families, who are in the low to medium income bracket. In addition to the affordable housing price, World Bridge Homes also well considers quality construction and materials, sustainable and environmentally friendly designs, the creation of commercial areas and markets by considering economic activities, public and green spaces, safety, and easy accessibility to public transportation services. Affordable housing construction based on these considerations allowed their affordable housing project to become a model project while the company received an inclusive business award from the Royal Government of Cambodia. It was a good model of public-private partnership.





Session 5: Short presentation by selected candidates on urban planning designs



Session 5 was the presentations from the winners of each focused area in the Urban Design Project Competition which was organized by the MLMUPC. The competition aimed at (1) Promoting urban development with aesthetic, organized and environmentally friendly urban designs, (2) Improving urban services for all citizens, and (3) Preserving/promoting historical and cultural heritages.

30 groups submitted their urban design ideas focus on the following area:

1. Norodom Blvd from Independent Monument (St.41) to Wat Phnom
2. Preah Monivong Blvd from Stop Peth Chinn (St.93) to Old Stadium
3. Tuol Sleng Museum and surround areas
4. Chhoeung Ek Killing Field Museum and surround areas

SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Ourn Udom**, a ground representative from GDLMUP
- **Mr. Te Malody**, an architecture representative from Borey ML Company
- **Mr. Chanthy Manyroath**, an architecture representative from Group Four Architects & Engineers
- **Mr. Nou Muniroth**, an architecture representative from AO Architects Design & Engineering Co., LTD
- **Mr. Kuo Keovibol**, an architecture representative from Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia

Moderator: **H.E. Sek Sothirith**, Director of Urban Planning Department

SUMMARY

St 306 Khan Sensok canal improvement Norodom Blvd from Independent Monument (St.41) to Wat Phnom

Mr. Ourn Udom, a ground representative from GDLMUP

In Khan Sensok on Street 307, there is a Pong Peay Lake which was named along time ago before the national urbanization around that area. Urbanization triggered the construction houses, settlers and other types of real estate projects by filling land on some part of lake. The team's assessment identified many issues, such as solid waste management, the odour from waste and wastewater, and the reclamation of the lake for new

houses and construction projects. In addition, the area suffers from flooding in the rainy season due to solid waste clogging of the canals. It caused adverse impacts on the environment, human health and hygiene, and landscape of the area. This group presented an idea to improve the area, such as rehabilitation of the canal, development of roads and pedestrians along the canal as well as a public garden, establishment of solid waste management systems, and feeding fish and growing water hyacinth for odour reduction. This canal improvement idea will benefit the residents and neighbours near the target area by providing a healthier living environment with environmentally

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friendly green space/garden, roads and pedestrians, and recreation spaces.

Norodom Blvd from Independent Monument (St.41) to Wat Phnom

Mr. Tae Melody

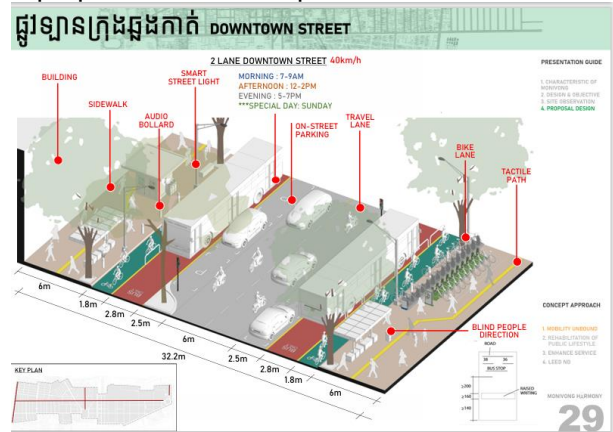
The group presented the project on Norodom Blvd which is an avenue in the capital city connecting commercial buildings and areas, public services, historical sites, public gardens and entertainment. However, Norodom Blvd has issues including inappropriate public spaces and sideways, lack of public spaces where people can enjoy nature and greens, and limited hard landscaping (i.e. garden table, bench) and soft landscaping (i.e. plant and flower). For sustainable and inclusive urbanization, the team emphasized the importance of multi-dimensional considerations from a viewpoint of green gardens and spaces, people-centered community design and structure, historical cultural showcases, and connections to the public transportation systems, such as buses, bicycle lanes, and sidewalks. Specifically, the team proposed some ideas to improve Norodom Blvd, such as the installation of solar panels to showcase Cambodian culture, solar energy-based watering systems for plantations, street art designs, improving bus stops with advertisement boards and green walls, and organizing digital shows near Wat Phnom. The ideas would transform Norodom Blvd into more people, and environment-friendly avenue.

Preah Monivong Blvd from Stop Peth Chinn (St.93) to Old Stadium

Mr. Chanthy Moniroth

The team presented an idea to improve Preah Monivong Blvd which is a busy boulevard with many commercial buildings and areas including the central market. Based on online and field surveys as well as analysis of pedestrian and bus usage records, the team proposed ideas to not only solve the existing busyness but also to transform Monivong Blvd to have green and pedestrian sidewalks, and easier access to commercial and tourist areas. The team shared their ideas to improve mobility unbound on downtown streets for buses, travel lanes for cars and motorbikes, bicycle lanes and tactile lanes for the blind. They also proposed the installation of street solar lamps on commercial streets/ alleys/ intersections to make the boulevard safer for pedestrians and commuters. The construction of pedestrian bridges and underpasses were also shared to reduce the crowdedness of the boulevard. To improve the boulevard, applying an environment-friendly and circular economy lens, the team also addressed the rehabilitation of public gardens and parks,

initiated bike sharing, service points (i.e. vending machines, ATM), increased parking spaces, and repurposed vacant shops.



Tuol Sleng Museum and surround areas

Mr. Nou Muniroth

Toul Sleng Genocide Museum is a historical museum which was a former secondary school and was used as Security Prison 21 by the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 until its fall in 1979. Although the museum is surrounded by commercial areas/ markets and educational institutions, the area experiences social challenges including traffic congestion, ineffective land use, limited public green parks/spaces, and urban heat island effect. Therefore, the team proposed to improve the area around the museum by recognizing it as a block to limit driving speed to 10 km/hour and prevent truck from entering. The museum itself also recommended improving marketing/information sharing about the museum, solid waste management systems, the proper use of public road spaces in front of the museum, and the drop-off point. The presentation concluded by highlighting the importance of public-private collaboration to improve the surrounding area of the historical museum to attract more tourists.





Chhoeung Ek Killing Field Museum and surround areas

Mr. Kuo Keovibol

Chhoeung Ek Killing Field Museum is a historical and tourist spot for both national and international visitors. However, the team identified that the museum has problems, such as minimum services, insufficient advertisement to attract visitors, and noise pollution from trucks and vehicles on the main road. Addressing these issues and improving services and tourist attractions, the team proposed to increase trees and create a small garden and a playground, while integrating digital smart

technologies such as QR code systems, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and Holograms in the museum.



Session 6: Closing Session



The Forum concluded with a statement of key priorities and a way forward for collaborative actions to develop smart, green, sustainable, and inclusive urban cities in Cambodia.

SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Joseph Scheuer**, Resident Coordinator, UN Resident Coordination Office
- **Ms. Yoonhee Kim**, Practice Manager for Urban, Resilience and Land, East Asia and Pacific Region, World Bank
- **H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro**, Director General of GDLMUP
- **H.E. Tekreth Samrach**, Permanent Secretary of State of MLMUPC

SUMMARY

Remarks by UN Representative

Mr. Joseph Scheuer, Resident Coordinator, UN Resident Coordination Office

Mr. Scheuer stressed the importance of a people-centered sustainable urban future through effective partnerships among different stakeholders to transform cities and human settlements for the long-term prosperity of all people in Cambodia. For sustainable urbanization without people and places left behind, he shared four strategic areas to promote smart, green, sustainable and inclusive cities: (1) Strengthening and promoting smart city technologies and climate change adaptation strategies into urban governance, planning and management, (2) Promoting investment in resilient infrastructure and services including nature-based solutions, (3) Investing in land and affordable housing including promoting housing designs with passive cooling solutions and green building technologies, and (4) Collecting and sharing of innovative urban and smart data on different aspects of urban life. He also emphasized that the maximum impact of interventions would be

achieved by strengthening partnerships among multiple stakeholders, considering the application of innovation and technology, and enhancing the awareness and capacity of relevant stakeholders.





Remarks by World Bank

Ms. Yoonhee Kim, Practice Manager for Urban, Resilience and Land, East Asia and Pacific Region, World Bank

Ms. Kim thanked the co-organizers and all participants for the active dialogue and discussion to achieve smart, green, sustainable and inclusive urban cities in Cambodia. Through discussion on challenges and opportunities related to national urbanization, participants could learn about many interesting ideas regarding the integration of climate resilience in land use planning, affordable housing solutions, smart city frameworks, innovation and technologies. All of these topics are interrelated and essential to use urbanization as a driver for developing human capital and economic corridors in the country. Innovation and technology are important to tackle challenges and digitalization should be integrated into the governance systems. For moving forward, she highlighted the importance of implementing the developed strategies in partnership with actors from the public, private, and development sectors.



Conclusion Remarks

H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDLMUP

H.E. Dr. Khemro recalled the forum objectives and expressed appreciation to participants for achieving them through presentations, dialogues, and discussions in the last 1.5 days. He addressed the CUHF 2 as a crucial opportunity to promote discussion across various stakeholders to consider and identify suitable and potential solutions to problems and challenges that the country is facing due to current urban and housing development in our cities. He also appreciated the commitment of development partners for the continuous partnership and cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia to achieve sustainable and inclusive urban development as envisioned in Cambodia

Vision 2050. He encouraged all participants to be involved in the development processes of a sustainable and inclusive urban future in Cambodia by applying nature-based solutions, geospatial technology, data-sharing systems, affordable housing and financing, and public-private partnerships. He also thanked the winners of the contest for sharing their ideas to improve selected locations in Phnom Penh. Participation of diverse stakeholders including youth is essential to develop a sustainable and inclusive urban future in Cambodia.

Closing remarks and Celebration of Distribution of award and appreciation

H.E. Tekreth Samrach, Permanent Secretary of State of MLMUPC

H.E. Samrach expressed his appreciation for organizing the CUHF 2 in the 4th Industrial Revolution era which allowed us to utilize modern technologies to accelerate national development. It was a good opportunity for the participants to share good practices and experiences, engaged in dialogues, and consider the future urban development towards achieving Cambodia's vision for 2030 and 2050. The forum provided additional inputs to respond to the challenges in urban and housing development and harmonized the urban and housing development plans at both national and sub-national levels. He also shared a few points for future urban development of Cambodia, such as (1) Attractive, hygienic, and orderly city development, (2) Proper sewage design and land use plans, (3) Efficiency improvement of monitoring, inspecting and evaluating land management and urban works, and (4) Accordance of projects and investments with land use plans. The CUHF 2 was concluded by emphasizing DPM's words to create "Liveable and Great Cities for all including foreigners".



Annexes



Annex 1: Forum Agenda

Time	Programme	Speakers
Date: 30 May 2024		
8:00-8:30	Registration	General Department of Administration
Session 1: Opening		
8:30-8:35	National Anthem and Introduction	MC
8:35-8:45	Playing a short video on land management, urbanization, and housing in Cambodia	Media team
8:45-8:55	Remarks by UN-Habitat	Mr. Srinivasa POPURI, Chief, Bangkok Programme Office, UN-Habitat Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific
8:55-9:05	Remarks by World Bank	Ms. Maryam Salim, Country Manager of the World Bank for Cambodia
9:05-9:15	Keynote Address by General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning	H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDLMUP
9:15-9:35	Opening Remarks by Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	H.E. SAY Samal, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of MLMUPC
9:35-9:50	Group Photos and Coffee break	
Session 2: Presentations by General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning <i>Moderated by H.E. Yi Yanaroth, Deputy Director General of GDLMUP</i>		
9:50-10:30	Spatial planning in Cambodia - Progress and Ways forward (Purpose, mechanism, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)	H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDLMUP
10:30-11:00	Law and Regulatory Framework on urban planning and urbanization	H.E. Meng Bunnarith, Ph.D. Deputy Director General of GDLMUP
11:00-11:30	Case studies on Master planning at Sesan District, Stung Treng Province and Sangkat Andong Khmer, Kampot City, Kampot Province	H.E.Dr. Sareth Boramy, Deputy Director General of GDLMUP
11:30-12:00	Questions and Clarifications	
12:00-13:00	Lunch break at MLMUPC	
Session 3: Presentation by Development Partners <i>Moderated by H.E. Meng Bunnarith, Deputy Director General of GDLMUP</i>		
13:00-13:20	Livable Cities for Cambodia's Future	Mr. Andre A. Bald, Lead Urban Specialist, World Bank
13:20-13:40	Key Findings from the Cambodia Sustainable Cities Initiative: Transitioning Toward Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Pathways	Ms. Jessica Schmidt, Urban Specialist, World Bank
13:40-14:00	Land and Property Valuation for Taxation in ASEAN	Mr. Stamatis Kotouzas, Senior Land Administration Specialist, World Bank
14:00-14:20	Key findings of Smart City Assessment Report, National Smart City Roadmap, National Smart City Strategy Formulation and proposed Smart City Strategy for Preah Sihanouk Province	Mr. Sok Vanna and Mr. Sangmin Nam, On behalf of UN Agencies (UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNOPS)
14:20-14:40	Sharing experiences and potential ideas for nature-based solutions in informal settlements	Mr. Jun Fujihira, Programme Office, UN-Habitat Cambodia
14:40-15:00	Spatial Planning: To Promote Inter-sectoral Synergy for Sustainable Land Use and Economic Development	Mr. Alvin Lopez, Senior Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, ADB
15:00-15:30	Questions and Clarifications	

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15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 16:00	Summary of Day one	Summary prepared by Secretariat
Date: 31 May 2024		
8:00-8:30	Registration	General Department of Administration
8:30-8:35	Recap of Day one	Summary prepared by Secretariat
Session 4: Affordable housing in Cambodia <i>Moderated by H.E. Chhim Sokun, Deputy Director General of GDMUP</i>		
8:35-9:00	Cambodia Urban Affordable Housing Situation	Mr. Sok Som On, Deputy Director General, General Department of Housing
9:00-9:15	Cambodia Housing Sector: Market Overview & Regional Best Practice	Ms. Dao Harrison, World Bank Senior Housing Specialist
9:15-9:30	Serei Mongkol Affordable Housing Programme	Mr. Yuk Sothirith, General Manager of WorldBridge Homes Co., Ltd.
9:30-9:45	Questions and Clarifications	
9:45-10:00	Coffee break	
Session 5: Presentation by selected candidates on urban planning designs <i>Moderated by H.E. Sek Sothirith, Director of of Urban Planning Department</i>		
10:00-10:15	Topic: the project to improve the landscape of the canal along Street 307	GDMUP Representative
10:15-10:30	Topic: Norodom Blvd from Independent Monument (St.41) to Wath Phnom	Team Representative
10:30-10:45	Topic: Monivong Blvd from Stop Peth Chinn (St.93) to Old Stadium	Team Representative
10:45-11:00	Topic: Tuol Sleng Museum and surround areas	Team Representative
11:00-11:15	Topic: Chhoeung Ek Killing Field Museum and surround areas	Team Representative
11:15-11:30	Questions and Clarifications	
Session 6: Closing Session		
11:30-11:40	Remarks by UN Representative	Mr. Joseph Scheuer, Resident Coordinator, UN Resident Coordination Office
11:40-11:50	Remarks by World Bank	Ms. Yoonhee Kim, Practice Manager for Urban, Resilience and Land, East Asia and Pacific Region, World Bank
11:50-12:00	Conclusion Remarks by General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning	H.E. Benghong Socheat Khemro, Director General of GDMUP
12:00	Closing remarks and Cerebration of Distribution on award and appreciation	H.E. Tekreth Samrach, Permanent Secretary of State of MLMUPC

Annex 2: List of Participants

* Sorted alphabetically

Institutions	Participants
A. Ministries and government institutions	135
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction	106
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1
Ministry of Commerce	1
Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	1
Ministry of Economic and Finance	2
Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport	1
Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology & Innovation	1
Ministry of Interior	2
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	1
Ministry of Mine and Energy	1
Ministry of National Defense	1
Ministry of Planning	1
Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	1
Ministry of Public Work and Transport	1
Ministry of Royal Palace	1
Ministry of Rural Development	1
Ministry of Tourism	2
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology	1
Apsara Authority	1
Board of Engineers Cambodia	3
National Authority for Preah Vihear	1
National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk	1
Office of Council of Ministers	1
Royal Academy of Cambodia	2
B. Provincial departments of land management, urban planning, and construction	33
C. Provincial and capital administration	24
D. UN agencies	13
UN Resident Coordinator Office	2
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	1
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	5
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	3
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	1
E. Development Partners	16
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4
European Union (EU)	1
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	1
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	1
World Bank (WB)	9
F. Foreign Embassies	5
The Australian Embassy	1
The Embassy of Japan in Cambodia	1
The Embassy of Russia	1
The Embassy of the Czech Republic	1
The Embassy of Vietnam	1
G. NGOs, civil society organizations	11
Asia Foundation	1
Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI)	1
Cambodia Institute for Urban Studies (CIUS)	1

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Institutions	Participants
Community Empowerment and Development Team Organization	1
Friends International	1
GIZ	2
Habitat for Humanity Cambodia	1
NGO Forum on Cambodia	1
People In Need	1
WaterAid Cambodia	1
H. Academia and Research Institution	47
American University of Phnom Penh	1
Cambodian Institute of Urban Studies	2
International University	1
Limkokwing University	1
National University of Management	3
Preak Leap National Institute of Agriculture - NIA	2
Royal University of Agriculture	1
Royal University of Law and Economic	1
Royal University of Phnom Penh	1
Royal University of Fine Arts	2
Presenter from section 5	32
I. Private Sector	14
Aceda Bank	2
Archetype	1
AAA Architects Association of Cambodia	2
Cambodia Constructors Association	2
Cambodia real estate and property sale (CBRE)	3
Cambodian Valuers and Estate Agents Association	1
Housing Development Association	2
WorldBridge Group	1
J. Media	2
APSARA	1
Bayon	1
Total	300



Annex 3: Photos

Registration



Participants



Opening Session



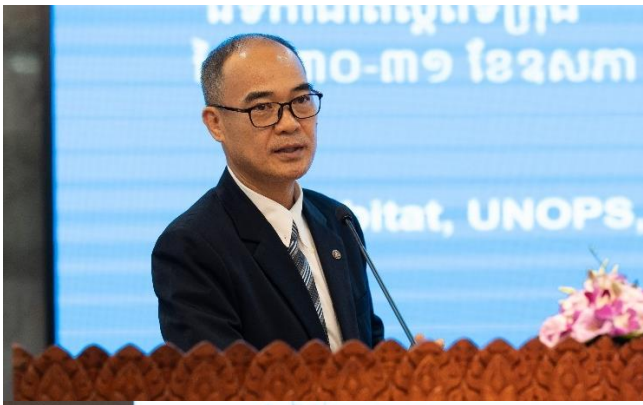
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Session 2



Session 3





Session 4



SECOND CAMBODIA URBAN AND HOUSING FORUM

Session 5

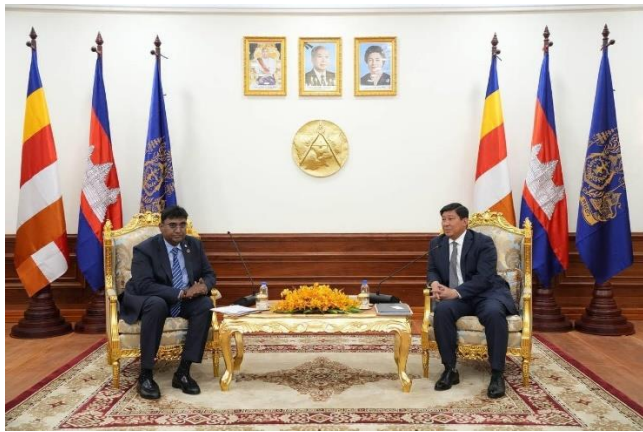


Closing session





Courtesy meeting with Deputy Prime Minister



Annex 4: Media Coverage



AMS Central ([link](#))



United Nations Cambodia ([link](#))



Bayon TV Cambodia ([link](#))



UN-Habitat Website ([link](#))



Annex 5: Press Release: Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum

Phnom Penh – May 30-31, 2024: Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) in collaboration with World Bank and UN-Habitat organized the Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum under the theme of “Smart, Green, Resilient and Inclusive Cities.” More than 200 representatives participated in the forum from government institution, embassies, development partners, the private sector, academic institutions and young planning professionals, and civil society. Experienced national and international urban and housing experts had a dialogue on the challenges and experiences related to urban and housing development to build smart, green, sustainable, and inclusive cities to fulfil the needs of all citizens.

In the opening session, H.E. Say Samal, Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia and Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (MLMUPC) stated that “We have to plan and develop our cities sustainable and inclusive manner where all citizens can enjoy urban life aligned with culture, civilization and tradition.” He also addressed that Cambodia needs to integrate innovate ideas from all stakeholders to develop the country and be a sustainable and inclusive country to enjoy happy life not only for Cambodian nationals but also to people from other countries.

Cambodia has been experiencing rapid urbanization and it is projected that over 40 per cent of the population will reside in urban areas by 2050. Unplanned and ad hoc urban development including informal settlements can cause environmental and social issues due to inappropriate and unplanned land uses or management mechanisms. Therefore, proactive planning and government’s interventions including better infrastructure and services will be the key to develop sustainable and inclusive cities to meet the needs of all residents in the urbanized cities.

In this regard, H.E. Dr. Beng Hong Socheat Khemero, Director General of the General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning (GDMUP) stressed that the GDMUP and the General Department of Housing will support numerous municipalities and urban areas to develop master plan by aiming at sustainable future spatial development to avoid the adverse impacts of urbanization. This is aligned with the guidance of H.E. Say Samal and the guidance of the Pentagonal Strategy-Phase 1 of the Royal Government of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdach Bavor Thipadei Hun Maneth, Prime Minister.

Through the presentations during the forum, Mr. Andre A. Bald, Lead Urban Specialist of World Bank, also stressed that urbanization can play a positive role to trigger economic and social development if it will be managed well with sufficient stakeholder participation.

Mr. Sok Vanna, Habitat Programme Manager of UN-Habitat Cambodia, also shared the UN-Habitat’s experience and their commitment to support government institutions such as MLMUPC to solve existing urban and housing issues through providing technical support to achieve smart, green, sustainable and inclusive cities. The importance of a people-centred approach was also highlighted to increase people’s engagement and to achieve sustainable impacts.

At the closing session, Mr. Joseph Scheuer, Resident Coordinator of the UN Resident Coordination Office, stressed the importance of a people-centered sustainable urban future through effective partnerships among different stakeholders to transform cities and human settlements for the long-term prosperity of all people in Cambodia. He also shared four strategic areas to promote smart, green, sustainable and inclusive cities: (1) urban governance, planning and management, (2) resilient infrastructure and services, (3) land and affordable housing, and (4) innovative urban and smart data.

H.E. Tekreth Samrach, Permanent Secretary of State of the MLMUPC, emphasized that the Second Cambodia Urban and Housing Forum was a crucial opportunity as a platform to promote discussion across various stakeholders to consider and identify suitable and potential solutions to problems and challenges that the country are facing due to current urban and housing development in our cities.

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Photographs by:

UN-Habitat Cambodia (front page, p. ii, vii, 6, 9, 12 (below), 16, 17, 19 (below), 20 (above), 29, 30)
MLMUPC (p. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 (above), 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 (above), 20 (below), 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)

