

Ministry of Land Management,
Urban Planning, and Construction



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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The Foreseeable Impacts of SDG for Land Policy and Good Governance in Cambodia

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1. 'Looking Back Before Going Forward'

- The Royal Government of Cambodia along with 192 other Governments' made its commitment **to achieving the Millennium Development Declaration and its Goals (the MDGS) by 2015 in September 2000.**
 - The Government's commitments can be initially seen in the medium-term national planning policies and strategies ,
 - The Second Socio Economic Development Plan (2002) and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003)
- Later Cambodia **adapted the MDGs to its own country context (2004/5) in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs),** focusing on poverty alleviation and human development.
- Since then, **achieving the CMDGs and alleviating poverty have assumed a centrality in Cambodia's development strategies** being comprehensively incorporated and mainstreamed into
 - The evolving Rectangular Strategy'(RS), Phases I-III and
 - The National Strategy Development Plans I-III (NSDPs) 2006-2010 (2005), NSDP Update 2009-13 and the new NSDP 2014-2018.

CMDGs Progress

CMDG (only some selected indicators shown)	First Yr.	Latest Yr.
CMDG1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (Proportion of population living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%))	44.5% (1994)	18.6% (2009)
CMDG2: Achieving universal literacy and basic education (Net enrolment ratio in primary education (enrollees per 100 children))	81.6 (1997)	98.4% (2012)
CMDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women (Seats held by women in national parliament (lower house only - %))	6% (1997)	20% (2013)
CMDG4: Reducing child mortality (deaths of children per 1,000 births))	116/1000 (1990)	40/1000 (2012)
CMDG5: Improving maternal health (Maternal mortality ratio(maternal deaths per 100,000 live births))	830 (1990)	250 (2010)
CMDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases (HIV incidence rate (new HIV infections per yr. per 100 people aged 15-49))	0.07% (2001)	0.01% (2011)
CMDG7: Ensuring environmental sustainability (Increase the proportion of the population in both urban and rural areas with access to land security)	15% (2000)	60%* (2014)
CMDG8: Forging a global partnership for development (Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)	0 (1990)	134 (2012)
CMDG9: De-mining, removing ERW, and victim assistance	No indicators set	
* Based on 3.6 million plot titles issued (13/10/2014) against the original target of 6 million plots.		

The Millennium Development Goals

- **The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are recognized as being the most successful global anti-poverty pushes in history.** Covering a range of targets for issues such as poverty, hunger, health, gender equality, education and the environment, and embraced by all UN Member States.
- **Major progress at the global, regional, national and local levels show that many millions of people worldwide and in Cambodia have improved their lives due to the concerted, efforts by many countries, governments, groups & individuals.**
 - In fact during the last decade, Cambodia was ranked fifth among developing countries of the world in achieving the MDGs, and
 - Ranked first in the Asia Pacific region in making good progress to improve social indicators.
- **Several targets have already been met, such as halving the number of people living in extreme poverty** and it is expected that more targets will be reached by the end of 2015 when the MDGs agenda is set to end.

The Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs

How The SDGs Came About

- One of the outcomes of the **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)**, held in Brazil in June 2012,
 - Was a call for a set of goals to be integrated into the UN's post-2015 Development Agenda:
 - This launched a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), that should be (i) limited in number, (ii) aspirational and (iii) easy to communicate, (iv) coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.
 - An International Working Group (OWG) was established in January 2013 and tasked with preparing a proposal for the SDGs. The group submitted its proposals for goals and targets in July 2014.
 - On 10 September 2014, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outcomes to be the main basis for a concise set of SDGs that will be built into the post-2015 development agenda .

2. 'Looking Forward'- the SDGs

- The MDGs are often considered anti-poverty goals that did not adequately address land rights and tenure security issues directly.
- While the development of the post 2015 development agenda was requested to consider 'land and property rights' as a possible target indicator.
 - The proposed (SDGs) have a similar structure to the Millennium Development Goals (with goals and targets) but will **fully reflect the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely;**
 - ❑ **Social Sustainability,**
 - ❑ **Economic Sustainability,**
 - ❑ **Environmental Sustainability,**
- The current adopted SDG proposal (to be ratified by countries in 2015 at the United Nations) has
 - **17 Sustainable Development Goals** are proposed with
 - **A total of 169 target indicators!**

Comparison of MDGs and SDGs

SDGs have two notable differences compared to MDGs

MDGs

- Apply primarily to developing countries (focus on South)
- Prioritized social needs over economic and environmental ones
- Seven social goals and just one environmental goal

SDGs

- Require “buy-in” from all countries
- Global reach
- Strongly linked to Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, Agenda 21
- Three Dimensions: economic, social, and environmental
- Beyond the meta-norm of poverty reduction (natural resources, consumption, production, energy, human rights)

Source: adapted from Brookings Institution (2012): What Should Sustainable Goals Look Like?
Reinfeberg (2013): International Development Practice – Millennium Development Goals

- **MDG expired in 2015. New concept of Rio+20:**

“The world should adopt a small number of highly visible motivational goals to help motivate the world to change direction to achieve Sustainable development.”

Land Related

Of 17 Goals, and 169 target indicators proposed a number have specifically incorporated land related matters.

- **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, and of the 7 indicators proposed;**
 - #1.4 States By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, **have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources**, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, and of the 8 indicators proposed;**
 - # 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, **in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources** and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

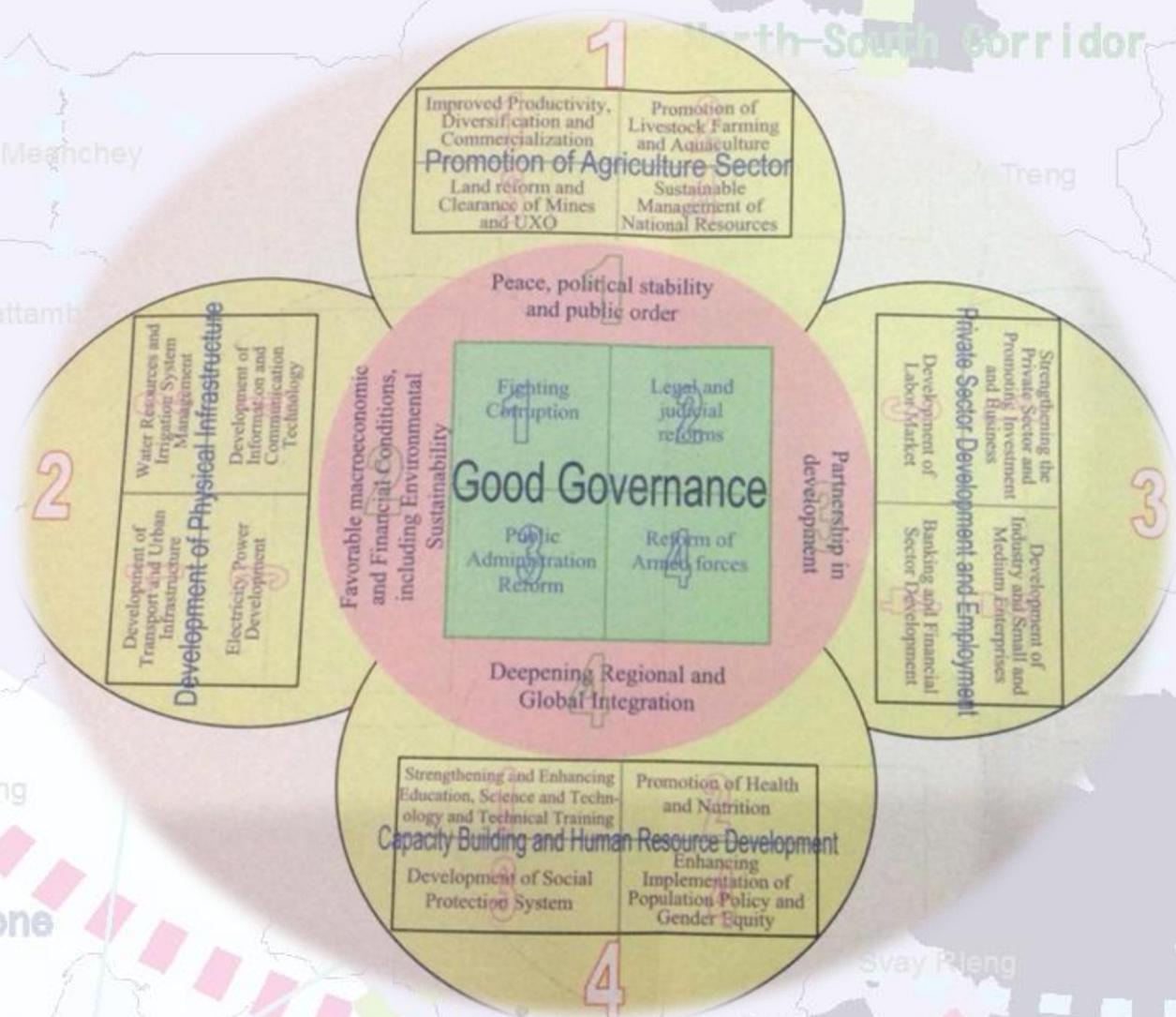
Land Related

- **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and of 9 indicators proposed;**
 - #5.a, **Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.**
- **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and of the 10 indicators proposed**
 - # 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
 - # 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
 - 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Governance Related

- **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**
 - # 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all.
 - # 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
 - # 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
 - # 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
 - # 16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

3. 'Where we are now, what we are doing & need to do ?'



Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency (Phase III)

The Implication for Land Sector

- Having seen the proposed Sustainable Development Goals and Target Indicators, **how are we prepared in Cambodia?**
- When the SDGs are ratified and formally brought into operation
 - **The Royal Government and the Ministry for Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction is reasonable well prepared** (as any government can be) to effectively incorporate and achieve the proposed goals and targets by 2030:
 - **Some of the goals and targets could be said to be already effective incorporated** (in aspirational terms) into the current
 - ❖ The Rectangular Strategy Phase III, and
 - ❖ the National Development Plan 2014-2018

At the Core of the Rectangular Strategy—Good Governance

- **The Royal Government is committed to Good Governance which remains at the core of achieving social justice and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.**
 - In order to further strengthen good governance, the Royal Government is and will continue to implement key reform programs, including, land reform.
 - The ultimate objective of these reforms, is to strengthen the capacity, efficiency and quality of public services to raise confidence in the government and respond to the needs and aspirations of the people and business community.
- **The Royal Government of the Fifth Legislature will intensify and deepen land reform focusing on**
 - **Strengthening the management, organization, utilization and distribution of lands** that will contribute to achieving the national objective of poverty reduction, ensuring food security, protecting the environment and natural resources, and socio-economic development in the context of market economy.

Land Priorities (RSIII+ NSDP 2014-2018)

The Royal Government is intending to focus on the following relevant priorities over the next few years and beyond:

1. Further promoting the formulation of a comprehensive land policy entitled **“White Paper on Land” (WPL)** covering all land sector including: LA, LM and LD.
2. **Promoting the preparation of a Law on Land Management and Urban Planning, Law on Construction, Land Law (being modified) and a Law on Agricultural Land.**
3. **Accelerating land registration & issuance of land titles including for state lands, private lands and indigenous community lands** through regular land registration process and further implementing the **“Old Policy-New Action”** policy giving priority to land titling in dispute-free areas in order to guarantee security of title and ensure confidence in land ownership.
4. **Further ensuring transparent and efficient management, conservation and use of land and natural resources** to ensure the sustainability of the environment and socio-economic development.

Land Priorities (RSIII+NSDP 2014-2018)

- Alongside these, the Royal Government will be more attentive to:
 - **The development of urban infrastructure undertaken within the evolving framework of land management and urban planning, including the National Urban Development Strategy.**
 - **Increasing Social Land Concessions and land grants to the poor** who are landless or with limited land ownership, disabled soldiers, families of deceased soldiers, and former combatants;
- **Developing a policy to manage the movement of people within the country consistent with the implementation of strengthened land management and urban planning policies and focusing on:**
 - Development of Phnom Penh, and other key economic poles, satellite cities and urban areas and
 - Linking satellite cities and urban areas with important economic poles and central places to form economic corridors.

Land Priorities (RSIII+NSDP 2014-2018)

- The Government's ongoing and future land reform programme is focused on measures to, (i) Strengthen Land Administration, (ii) Land Management and (iii) Land Distribution,
 - **With the objective of ensuring the security of land ownership, eradicating illegal land holdings, and to prevent concentration of unused land in a few hands.**
- Land reform is also crucial for increasing the allocation of agricultural land within the social land concessions framework of granting land to farmers in order to enhance agricultural productivity and diversification, and rural poverty reduction.
- **These will all contribute to enhancing Good Governance and the rule of law at all levels, which is essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development.**

Sector Specific: Recent Additions I

- **The Royal Government and the MLUMPC are continually striving to improve its delivery of services to contribution to national development.**
- **These efforts are and will be able to response to the future requirements of the SDG once they are formalised and adopted** , some recent government additions have included:

- **The National Policy on Spatial Planning** (adopted by the CoM in 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 White Paper on Land Policy** (Final Draft) and RSIII

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.

Sector Specific: Recent Additions II

The National Housing Policy (adopted by the CoM 14/5/2014)

- 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.

The National Urban Development Strategy (NUDS) Framework (DRAFT)

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

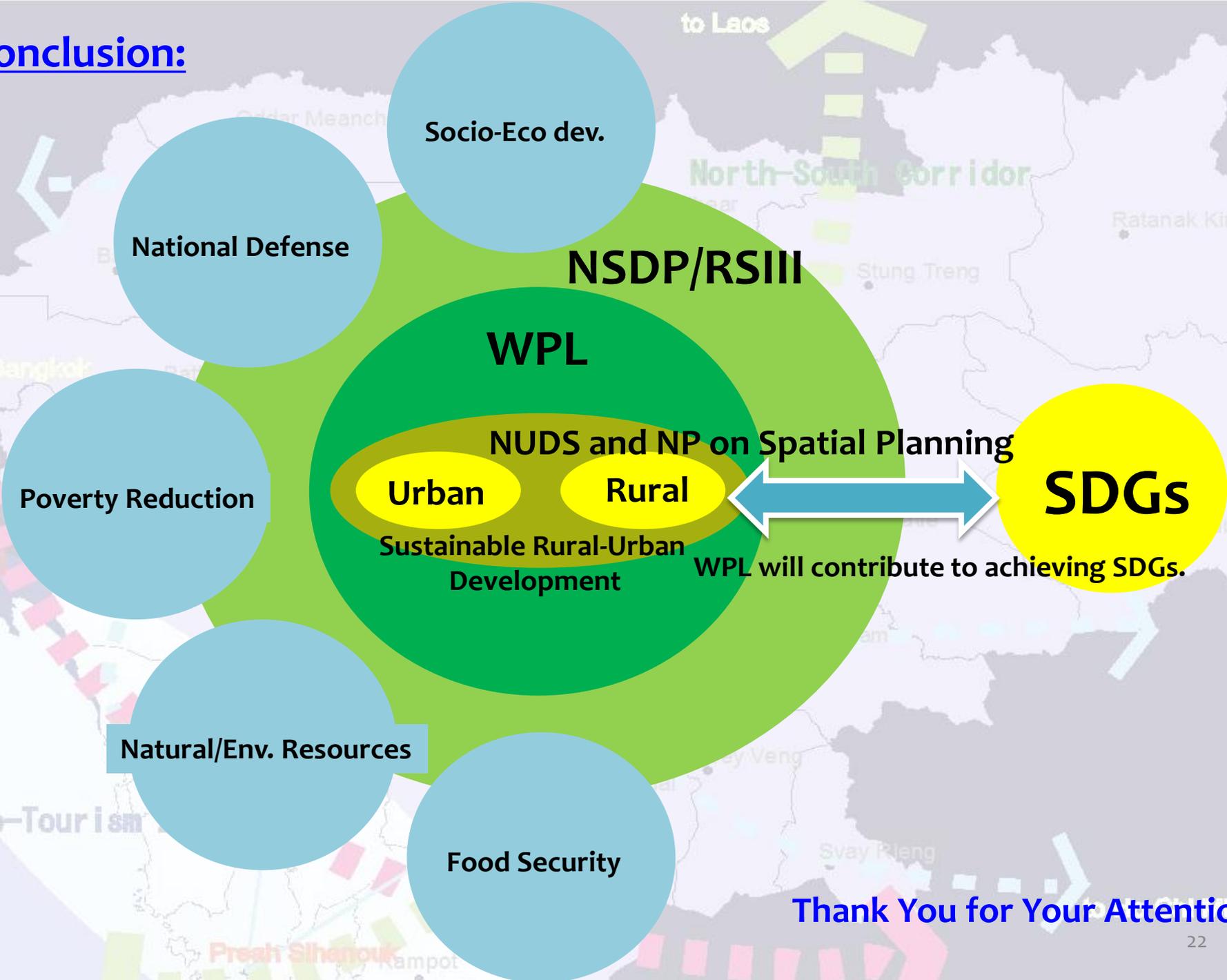
4. 'Possible Impacts for the Foreseeable Future (General)'

- As mentioned the Royal Government is reasonable well prepared to initiate and apply the Sustainable Development Goals – once they are formerly adopted,
 - As the Royal Government is already committed to Good Governance as it is at the core of achieving social justice and sustainable and equitable socio-economic development for the country.
- Overall the 17 proposed SDGs and the 169 linked target indicators will be challenging to achieve over the coming 15 years when adopted,
 - But the Government, its Ministries and personnel have shown their ability to respond and effectively tackle challenges that have confront the country and its Government as we have responded to the attaining the MDGs and contributing to National Sustainable Development, so we await the forthcoming challenges of making progress and achieving the SDGs once adopted.

4. 'Possible Impacts for the Foreseeable Future (Specific)'

- The SDGs will fit together with the WPL content. Cambodia is well prepared for the SDGs which shall be endorsed by the end of 2015!
- Land policy will be a crucial/driving factor for achieving the SDGs . There is a mutual influence: the SDGs empowers the importance of Land Policy and Good Governance and LP and Good Governance can better guarantee implementation of the SDGs.
- Good governance is both incorporated as a standalone goal (16) and incorporated within each separate goal SDGs but how this will be implemented in country
- The Development of laws and institutions don't work alone; enforcement is also necessary. Simultaneously it is also necessary to listen to the people and recognize human voice. But recognizing 'the need for development' is not enough, but having 'strategic options and the right to development' is also necessary.

Conclusion:



Thank You for Your Attention!