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# **CAMBODIA COUNTRY PRESENTATION**

**by  
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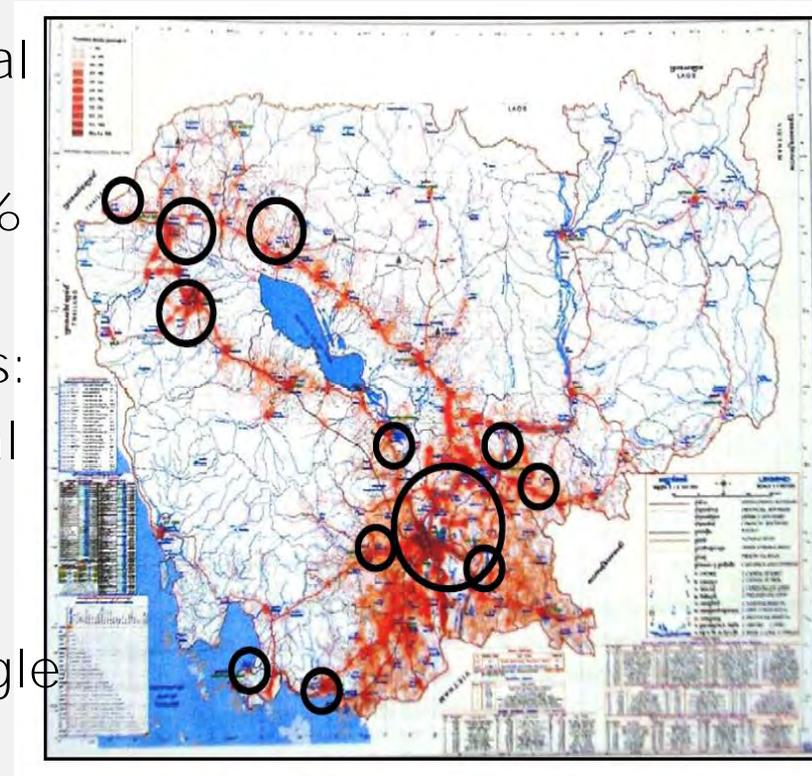
# Brief Overview of the Country

- Area: 181,035 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Administration: 24 provinces
- Population: 14.5 Million (2011)
- Pop. Density: 84 per Km<sup>2</sup>
- Annual growth rate: 1.34%
- Poverty rate: 26% (2011)
- Income per capita: US\$901 (2011)
- Climate: Tropical, with dry (Nov – April) and rainy (May – October) seasons
- Water sources: abundant but vulnerable to climate change in terms of more frequent, extreme droughts and floods.



# Urbanization in CAMBODIA

- High urbanization rate: 27% of total population
- Rapid urban economic growth: 50% to 70% of national economy
- High unskilled rural-urban migrants: 50% of total migrants to the capital for job opportunities
- Unplanned urban growth and land use planning: Phnom Penh is a single urban center in the country
- Weakness in urban governance: Absence of consultations and participation, and lack of transparency and accountability
- Unequal share of the service shortfalls: High urban poor settlements and involuntary displacements



# Urban Challenges

- Accelerating urban growth is not matched by growth in infrastructure systems, which are also unevenly distributed, with a heavy dominance by the Phnom Penh capital region.
- Institutional development and capacity building have not kept pace with urban development, although major achievements have taken place, including the creation of municipalities, and efforts toward drafting a national urban development strategy and national housing policy.
- The subsector issues are primarily those arising from the gap between urban growth and slow institutional development, which results in a very considerable backlog of demand for administrative capacity building. The four main issues are institutional deficiencies, lack of integration of the urban sector, incomplete information management, and inadequate urban finance.
- Urban infrastructure—roads, water supply, solid waste collection, and sanitation—has improved considerably

# Sustainable Urban Development

- Master and land use plans are needed for cities and towns,
- The Sustainable Urban Development should provide support for basic infrastructure development, economic infrastructure, and livelihood improvement. Priority investments will be in: (i) urban roads; (ii) water supply; (iii) waste water treatment; (iv) flood control; (v) solid waste management; (vi) public markets; (vii) microcredit to support improving the livelihoods of the urban poor.
- The urban sector requires institutional and policy support at the national and local level, especially newly established municipalities



Thanks for your attention



Sustainable cities are crucial to our future well-being