

**XXIV FIG 2010 Conference  
Facing the Challenges-Building the Capacity**

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**Scaling the landscapes:  
a methodology to support integrated sub-  
national spatial planning in Cambodia**

**Nguon Rattanak**

*Director*

*Department of Land Management, urban Planning,  
Construction and Cadastre, Battambang*



**Content**

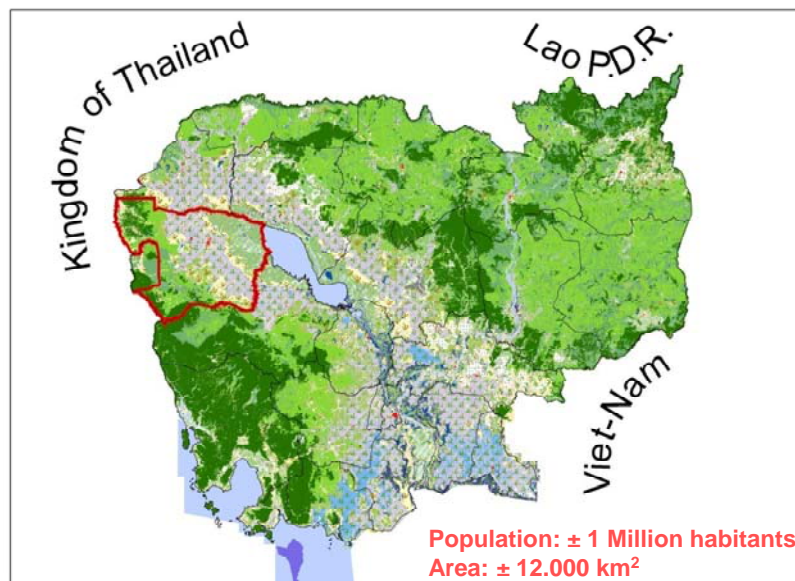
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- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Spatial Planning in the Governance landscape**
- 3. Building the methodology**
- 4. Outline of a future integrated spatial planning system**
- 5. Conclusions**

# 1. Introduction

- Context: rapid economic growth in a poor and relatively rural country
- Land use and land tenure in mutation:
  - Agricultural intensification
  - Urbanization
  - Industrialization
  - Privatization
- Spatial Planning has become crucial for the future
  - To promote economic efficiency
  - To ensure social justice
  - To promote environmental sustainability
  - To safeguard cultural identity

## Battambang province



## **2. Spatial Planning emerges in the governance landscape**

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- Decentralization and De-concentration Policy
  - Initiated in 2002
  - Vision to bring public services closer to citizens to stimulate participation and boost local development
  - Councils are elected at sub-national level to identify and implement development and investment plans
  - Spatial planning is a prerogative of these new elected sub-national councils

## **2. Spatial Planning emerges in the governance landscape**

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- Land Policy Framework
  - Redistribution of land management functions from central to sub-national levels (provincial and district)
  - Foresees the development of an interlocking set of spatial master plan and land use plans
    - National, provincial, district and commune

### 3. Building the methodology

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- Conceptual framework
  - Need to understand interactions between social and ecological processes at different levels
    - Micro level: context-specific approach sensitive to local agro-ecological and socio-political specificities
    - Macro-level: references to global societal and environmental processes

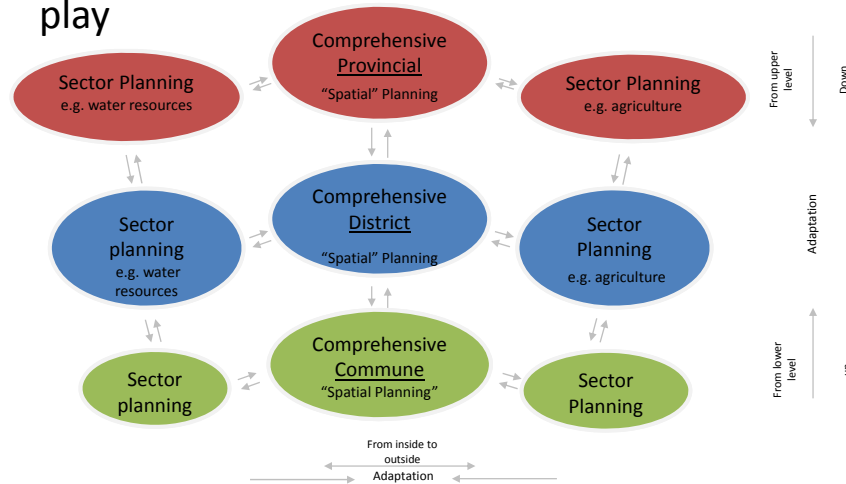
### 3. Building the methodology

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- The approach:
  - Start from people perception to recognize farmers as key drivers for rural development
    - Identify the socio-economic diversity at household levels
    - Recognize the heterogeneity of land/labor allocations
    - Understand the endogenous management of natural resources management
  - Match the scale of land issues with the scale where planning rules should be best addressed

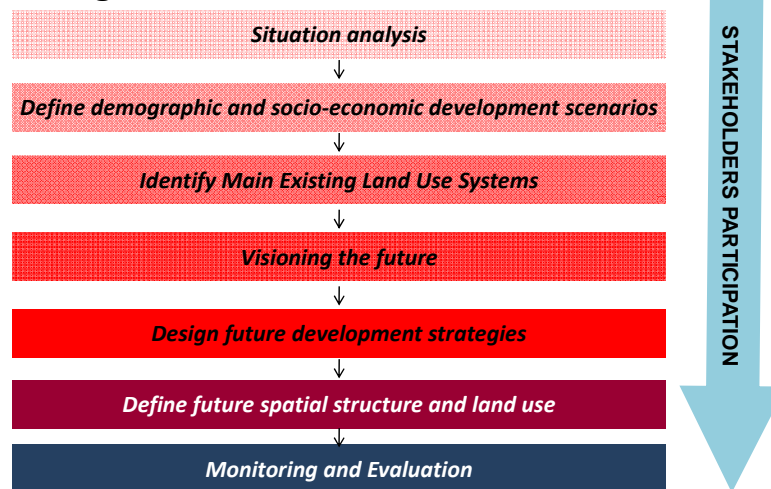
### 3. Building the methodology

- The principle of countervailing influence at play



### 3. Building the methodology

- Planning Procedure

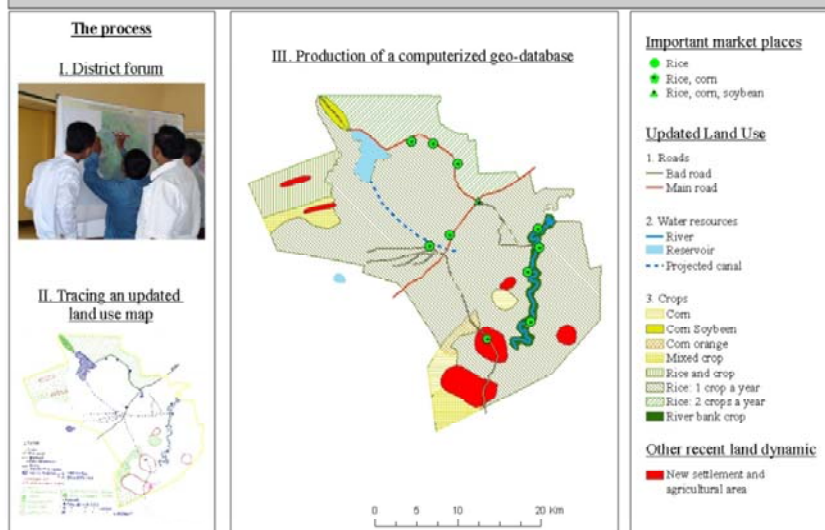


### 3. Building the methodology

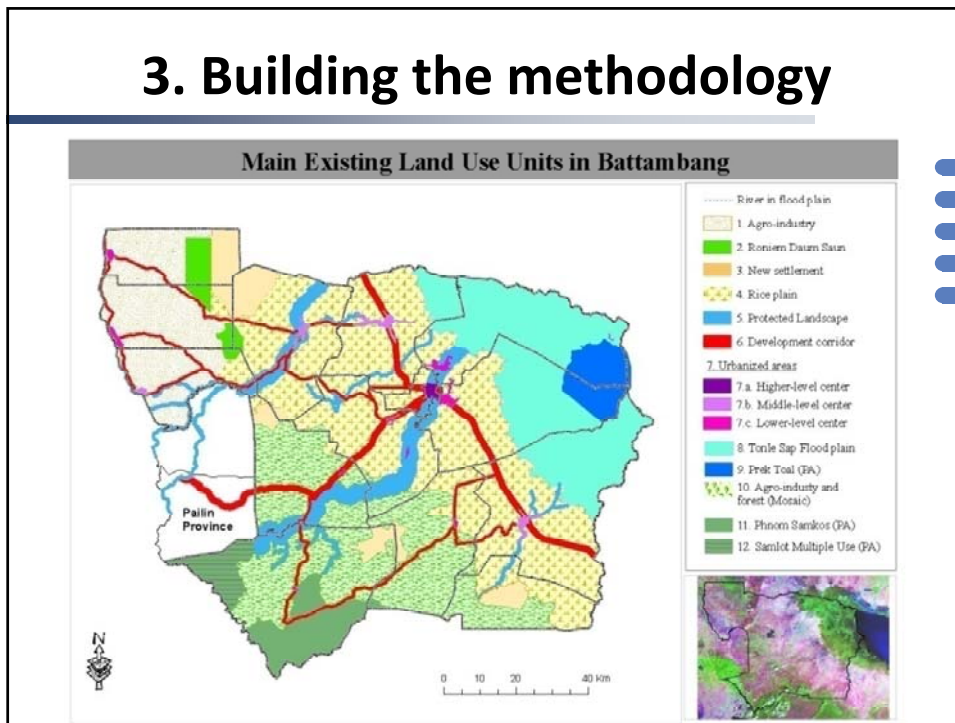
- Linking people's perception about their territory with updated satellite
- Production of maps by the people with updated satellite imageries
  - Good semantic
  - Good spatial and temporal resolution
- Consultation are addressed at different levels with different scale and details.
- Local level consultation allows to comprehend land governance locally and address land conflicts

### 3. Building the methodology

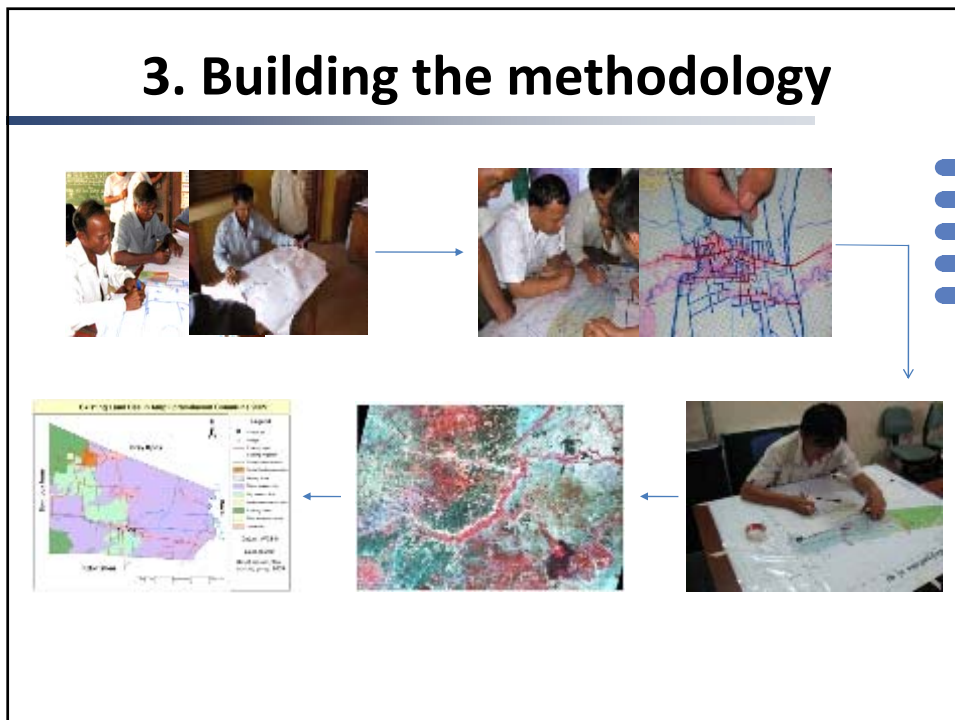
Land use updating process (Banan district)



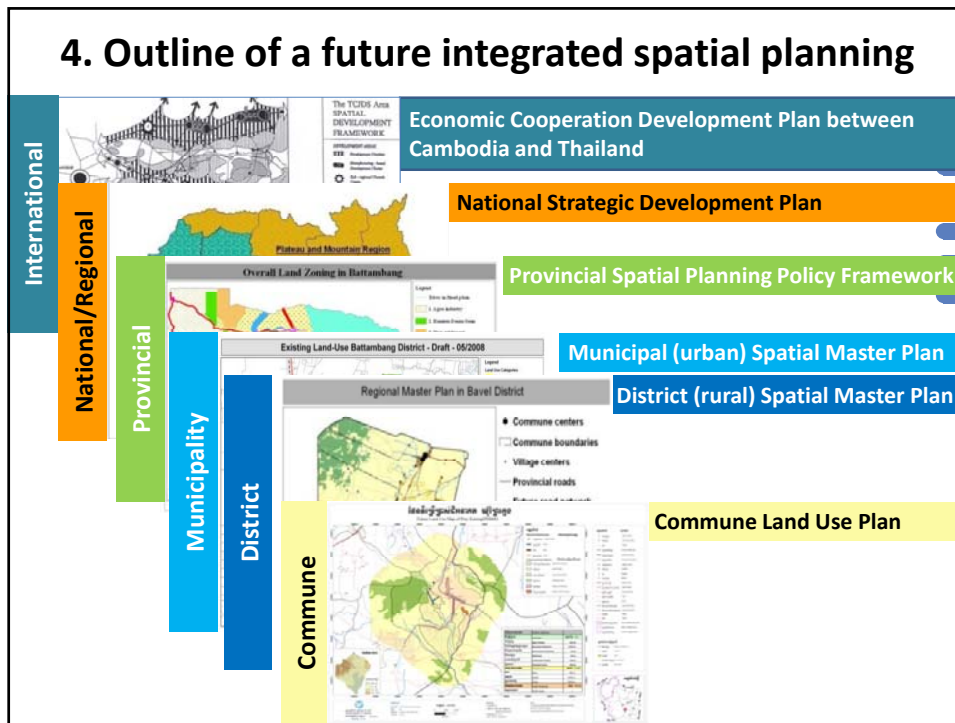
### 3. Building the methodology



### 3. Building the methodology



## 4. Outline of a future integrated spatial planning



## 4. Outline of a future integrated spatial planning

Level	Province	District (rural)	Municipality(urban district) / Commune (rural)
<b>Name</b>	Provincial Spatial Planning Policy Framework	District spatial master plan	Commune (or municipality) land use plan
<b>Scope</b>	Evidence-based policy	Strategic spatial plan	Legally binding land use plan
<b>Time horizon</b>	25 years	15 years	10 years
<b>Rule</b>	Collective rule	Collective rule	Collective and operational rule
<b>Main point addressed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watershed management</li> <li>Agriculture and irrigation development (primary canals)</li> <li>Protection and development of tourism sites</li> <li>Transport system (primary axis)</li> <li>Industrial development strategy</li> <li>Functionality of urban centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common Pool Resources Management</li> <li>Transport system (secondary and tertiary axis)</li> <li>Irrigation development (secondary and tertiary canals)</li> <li>Promotion of unique character</li> </ul>	Comprehensive guidelines for the use of open spaces, built-up area and allocation of physical, social infrastructures



## 5. Conclusions

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- Towards spatially enabled sub-national governments
  - Participation is a cornerstone in the planning process
    - Public participation not only improves the results of planning but creates the necessary ownership of all stakeholders!
    - Successes of the implementation of the spatial plans will depend on how the people consulted during the planning process will benefit from it
  - Successful implementation of the plans will depend on their integration with sub-national development and investment plans!