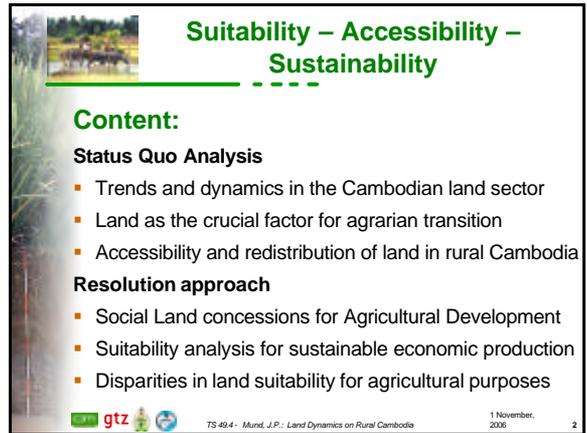


Land Dynamics in Rural Cambodia From Accessibility via Suitability to Social Land Concessions

Jan-Peter Mund (gtz-CIM Integrated Expert)
Royal University of Agriculture
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

gtz Munich 2006: Shaping the Change



Suitability – Accessibility – Sustainability

Content:

Status Quo Analysis

- Trends and dynamics in the Cambodian land sector
- Land as the crucial factor for agrarian transition
- Accessibility and redistribution of land in rural Cambodia

Resolution approach

- Social Land concessions for Agricultural Development
- Suitability analysis for sustainable economic production
- Disparities in land suitability for agricultural purposes

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Land issues in Cambodia



Le Monde diplomatique
USAID CAMBODIA
Cambodia: the big land grab
cambodia morning
Briefing
INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS ADDRESS CONFLICT OVER LAND AND FOREST RESOURCES IN CAMBODIA
LAND CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

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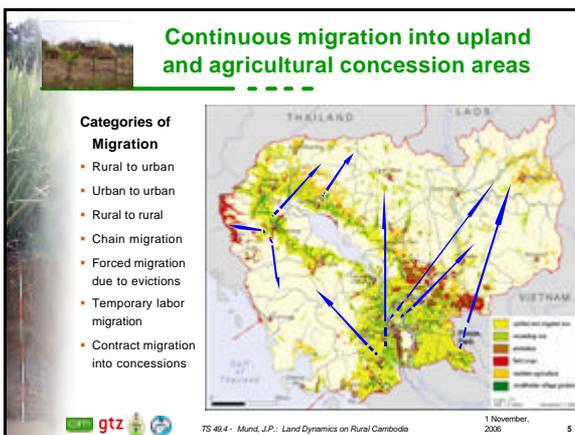


Trends and dynamics in the Cambodian land sector

Status Quo Analysis

- High population density and population growth in rice growing lowland areas
- Continuous migration of young farmers into upland areas and agricultural concession areas
- Intensive agrarian transition into cash crop production
- High pressure on natural resources
- Large scale land claims by the administration and by powerful elites
- Distribution of land use rights to large scale agro-industrial investors
- Uncertain land use planning measures on province and district level
- Uncertain land possession rights for recently occupied plots
- Continuous political intervention of the state into land regulations

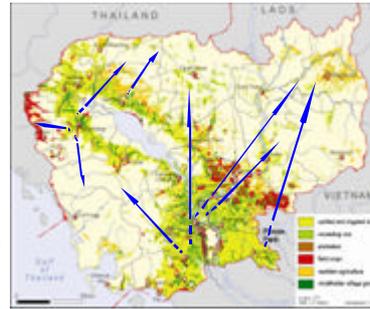
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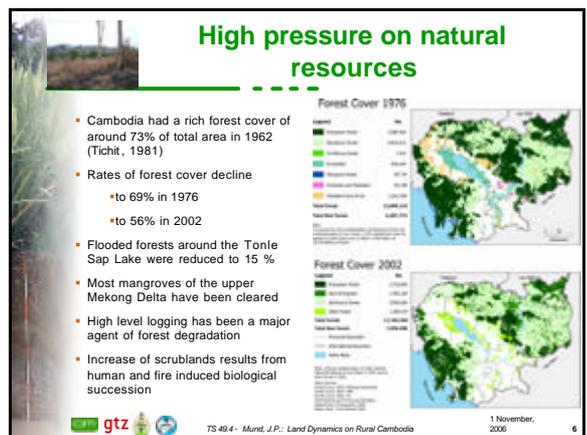
Continuous migration into upland and agricultural concession areas

Categories of Migration

- Rural to urban
- Urban to urban
- Rural to rural
- Chain migration
- Forced migration due to evictions
- Temporary labor migration
- Contract migration into concessions

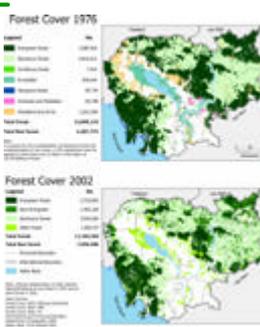


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High pressure on natural resources

- Cambodia had a rich forest cover of around 73% of total area in 1962 (Tichit, 1981)
- Rates of forest cover decline
 - to 69% in 1976
 - to 56% in 2002
- Flooded forests around the Tonle Sap Lake were reduced to 15 %
- Most mangroves of the upper Mekong Delta have been cleared
- High level logging has been a major agent of forest degradation
- Increase of scrublands results from human and fire induced biological succession



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Large scale land claims by the administration and by powerful elites

Concessions types applied in Cambodia

- Forest concessions
- Former logging concessions
- Economic concessions for agricultural development
- Economic concessions for Development and Infrastructure
- Fishing concessions
- Mining concessions
- Land controlled by the Military
- Social land concessions

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Uncertain Legal Categories of Land in Cambodia in 2006

Uncertain land possession rights, especially for recently cleared or occupied plots.

Secure Tenure rights according the Land Law of 2001:

- Receipts
- Certificates
- Land occupation and land use already since five years

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Social Land concessions for Agricultural Development

Problem:
Secure access to Land is permanently under rising threat

Resolution Approach (Draft):
LASED – Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development

Commune Based Social Concession Planning and Land Allocation for agricultural economic purposes.

- Land use planning:** support communes to prepare land use plans
- Land identification:** a participative and technically sound process to identify, survey, map, and register state private land for distribution as Social Land Concessions
- Land recipient selection:** a community managed process to identify and select eligible land recipient and provide them with adequate land for their sustainable agrarian livelihood
- Land allocation:** ensuring the access of eligible recipients to sufficient and suitable residential and farming land

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LASED and LRA procedures

Public Awareness and pre-identification	Collection of secondary data regarding land management from public institutions	Training and Planning Workshop for DWG	Awareness raising and provision of information in relevant commune(s)	Preliminary Land Resource Assessment (conducting first level of land suitability assessment)
State Land Identification	State Land Mapping and Identification	Public Display of map with proposed state private land (Adjudication Area)	Collection of complaints and submission to DWG	
Selection of land for SLC	Selection of state private land suitable for SLC	Submission to PLUAC/PSLMC and approval on provincial level	Detailed Land Resource Assessment (LRA 2) (second level land suitability analysis)	Approval from MLMUPC and registration as state private land

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LRA - Soil and Land Suitability assessment model

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LRA-Methods on various scales

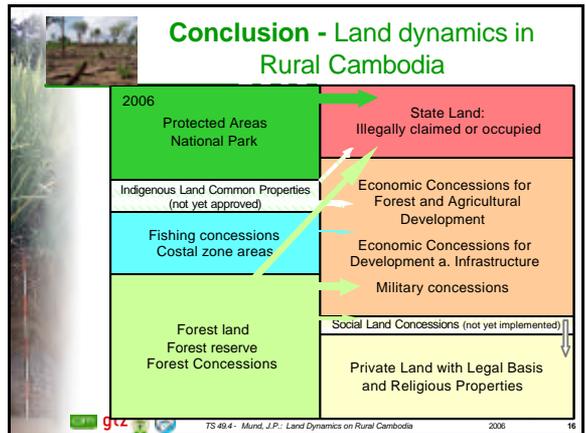
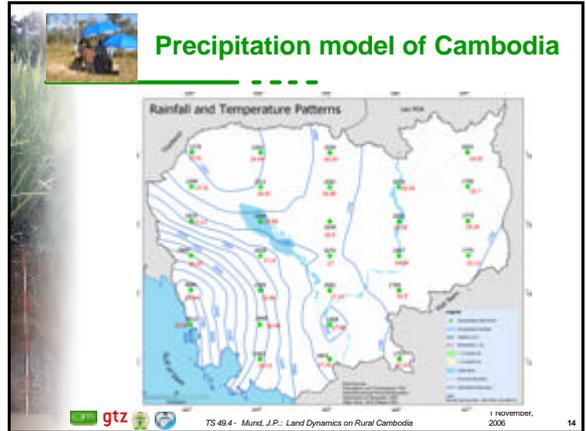
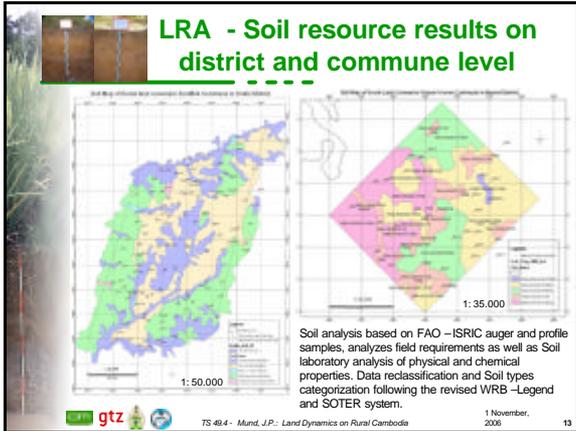
SRTM 50m Contours level (V.I. 5m) and soil observations points

1: 5.000

Terrain-soil units according method suggested by Dobos et al. 2005

1: 2.500

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- ### Discussion
- #### Suitability – Accessibility – Sustainability
- Access to land is biased and influenced in Cambodia
 - More than 60 % of Cambodian land is still declared as state land
 - State land management is commonly poor and only by single line ministries and subsequent administrative bodies.
 - State land is still fairly surveyed, mapped and inappropriately managed by various responsible ministries.
 - Large scale land concessions were distributed in a non transparent way and 20-30% of all could serve speculative reason.
 - Contracted framing on land concessions is abundant.
 - Sporadic titling of mostly urban land is still dominant.
 - Around 10-15 % of poor urban and rural dweller are landless.
 - LRA – applications could serve as a first promising attempt towards a **more comprehensive land reform** to avoid further land disputes and increase the sustainability of future agrarian use
- 1 November, 2006
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A promising technical solution but politically difficult to implement

Thank you for your attention

Dr. Jan-Peter Mund
(jpmun03@yahoo.com)

CIM-gtz Expert at the
Royal University of Agriculture
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Munich 2006,
TS 49.4: Social Land Tenure and Land Administration