

**Sustainable Access to Land Equality- (SALE)**

**Report  
On**

**Cambodia Visit**

**Date: 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 to 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2014**



## Introduction:

Sustainable Access to land Equality (SALE) project planned and organized a study visit to Cambodia with Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Technical Assistance team (PTAT) team members. Mr. Pasi Rajander' of PTAT led the team as has already worked with same approach with digital survey record in Cambodia. As Bangladesh is implementing the same project so to learn the experiences, their learning, challenges and way of work that helps Cambodian authority to take forward the work successfully.

## About the Visit:



From 8<sup>th</sup> November 2014 to 16<sup>th</sup> November 2014, 13 participants from Bangladesh from SALE project (Uttaran, Care Bangladesh and Manusher Jonno Foundation) , PMU and PTAT visited Cambodia. The visit was funded by European Union.

### Objectives of the visit:

The team from Bangladesh has visited Cambodia to gather experiences, learning and hear on good practices similar or relevant experiences to the context of Bangladesh's Project on Land management, administration and digital land survey.

### Cambodia LASSP Project brief:

The multi-donor Land Management and Administration Project (LMAP) (2002-2008) was the first phase of the larger Land Administration, Management, and Distribution Program (LAMDP) of the Royal Government of Cambodia as defined in the 2001 Statement on Land Policy (RCG, 2001). The overall goals of LMAP were to reduce poverty, promote social stability and stimulate economic development. The specific objectives of the project were to improve land tenure security and promote the development of efficient land markets. These objectives were to be achieved through:

- a) Development of national policies, regulatory framework and institutions for land administration;
- b) Land registration and issuance of titles in urban and rural areas; and
- c) Establishment of an efficient and transparent Land Administration system (LMAP, 2001).

### LASSP was divided into five components:

Component 1 – Development of land policy and regulatory framework;  
Component 2 – Institutional development;  
Component 3 – Land titling program and development of a modern land registration system;  
Component 4 – Strengthening mechanisms for land dispute resolution; and  
Component 5 – Land management (LMAP, 2001).

Now the project name is Land administration and sub sector project funded by Canadian government.

### Day one:

**08.11.2014**

The first day of the visit we had a meeting with Mr. Pasi Rajander to discuss the visit schedule in details at Villa Salt Hotel.

### Day two:

**09.11.2014**



As it was Sunday and was government holiday we had free time to roam around the Phnom Penh City.

**Day three:**

**10.11.2014**

We had a formal with NGO forum. The NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGO Forum) is a network of civil society organizations in Cambodia conducts policy analysis, monitoring, and advocacy on a variety of issues including on land rights of indigenous people in Cambodia.

**Day four:**

**11.11.2014**

On the fourth day from 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. we had meeting at the Land ministry (The Ministry is responsible for governing land use, urban planning, construction projects, and for the resolution of land use conflicts.) of Cambodia to learn the land project in Cambodia. In the first session the honorable Land minister Mr. H.E. Im Chhun Lim welcomed the Bangladeshi and Nepalese participant (senior secretary and other officials) and gave speech on the project. Mr. Shamsul Alam, NPD of Strengthening Access to land and Property rights for all citizens in Bangladesh project, Senior secretary of Nepal land ministry also gave speech and exchanged souvenir of Bangladesh and Nepal.



In the second session of the meeting Senior Secretary HE Mr. Sar Sovann presented a power point presentation on Land Administration and on technical issues of the LASSP project in Cambodia. The presentation ended with a question answer session from the delegation.



After his presentation the other government officials who are involve with the survey presented their presentation on Process land survey, Cadastral mapping, Land dispute resolution, Quality Control capacity building and on public awareness.

**Day five**

**and six:**

**12.11.2014-13.11.2014**



On this two day the participants had a great chance to attend the 6<sup>th</sup> Summer school on ‘Comprehensive Land Policy-fundamental for Sustainable Urban and Rural Development’ organized by Ministry of land management urban planning & construction of Cambodia with Technical University of Munich of Germany. Almost 24 persons from different countries including youth volunteer involving with the survey in Cambodia made presentation on various issues on land policy, international law, land and economy, gender, land conflict and housing policy.

#### Day seven:

14.11.2014

On day seven we have visited **Kampunchung province** to attend a title delivery ceremony to the land owners. There we observe the communication tools such as poster, orthophoto and village map and other. On the same day at the afternoon the participants attended a public display on adjudication records programme in Pursat province where the Mr. Shamsul Alam, NPD of Strengthening Access to land and Property rights for all citizens in Bangladesh project, Senior secretary of Nepal land ministry, HE Sar Sovann gave speech and mayor of the province attended as chief guest.

#### Day eight:

15.11.2014



On day eight we visited Banteay Meanchey province and met the mayor at his office where the data from the fields and map preparation from the information were going on. Then the delegation attended an opening meeting/public awareness and community participation (PACP) process with all the communication materials to the people to aware about survey and its benefits following the question answer session. After attending this programme the delegation visited the world heritage Angkor Wat.

#### Day Nine:

16.11.2014

The delegation left for Bangladesh

#### The learning's during this visit are:

The lessons of the visits were:



- ✓ Public awareness raising activities should be implemented in a systematic way through a number of steps such as village profile, common public gathering, and household visits for attestation
- ✓ All the communication materials for public awareness were very well documented which helps people to understand the project clearly
- ✓ Villages are profiled in a unique way to show gender equality: information was obtained about physical, economical as well as land issues for use in planning the land titling programme. The data from village profiles also facilitated the work of survey teams, allowing them to create a village map with the major disputed areas clearly marked
- ✓ The main indicators, goals and targets of LASSP have been achieved and exceeded. More than one million land parcels were systematically adjudicated and surveyed and titles issued at a record low cost of less than 10 USD per parcel
- ✓ The LASSP successfully utilised the latest modern digital orthophoto for its land survey
- ✓ There was good coordination, team work and understanding and dedication for work between surveyors, and volunteers, which helps to make people aware about the good things about land survey

### Conclusion:

In my view there should be a programme for the delegation to talk to the people directly then it would be better to get the feelings and opinion about the success of land survey and titling that the land ministry of Cambodia is claiming. Nevertheless we have witnessed the dedication, coordination, ownership and team work between land administration, surveyors, public awareness implementers and local people which have made the Land Administration and Sub Sector Project (LASSP) a big success in Cambodia.

