



LAND POLICIES FOR UPLAND CAMBODIA HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND IMPACTS ON LAND USE



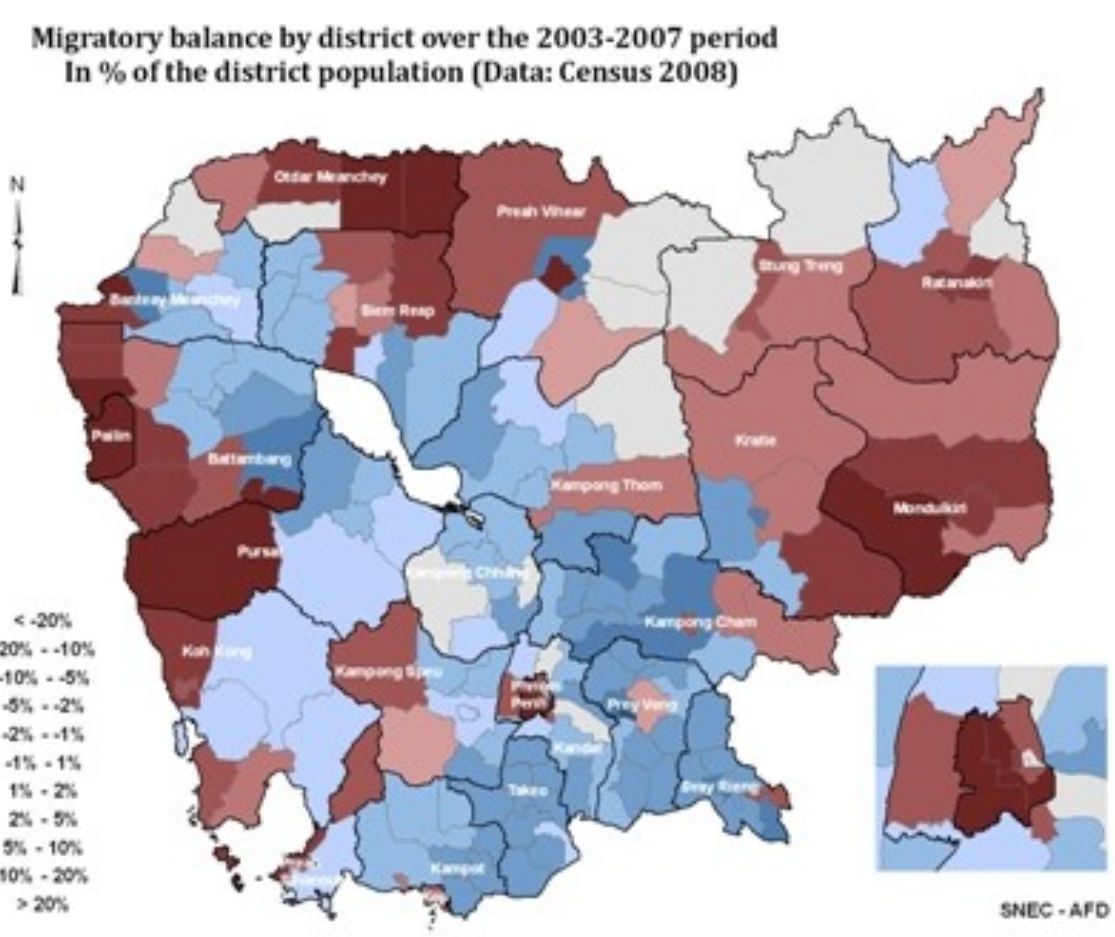
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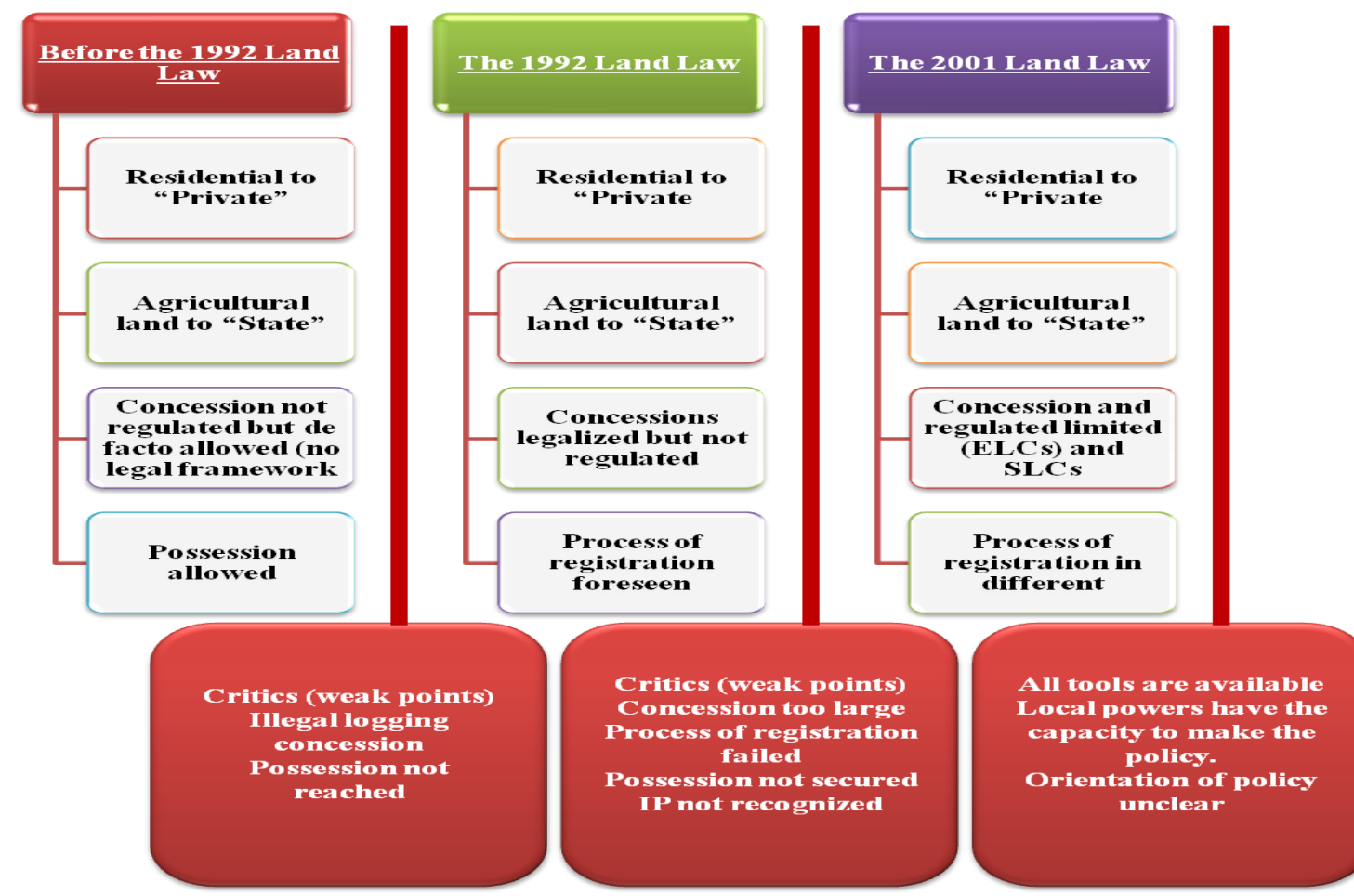


BACKGROUND

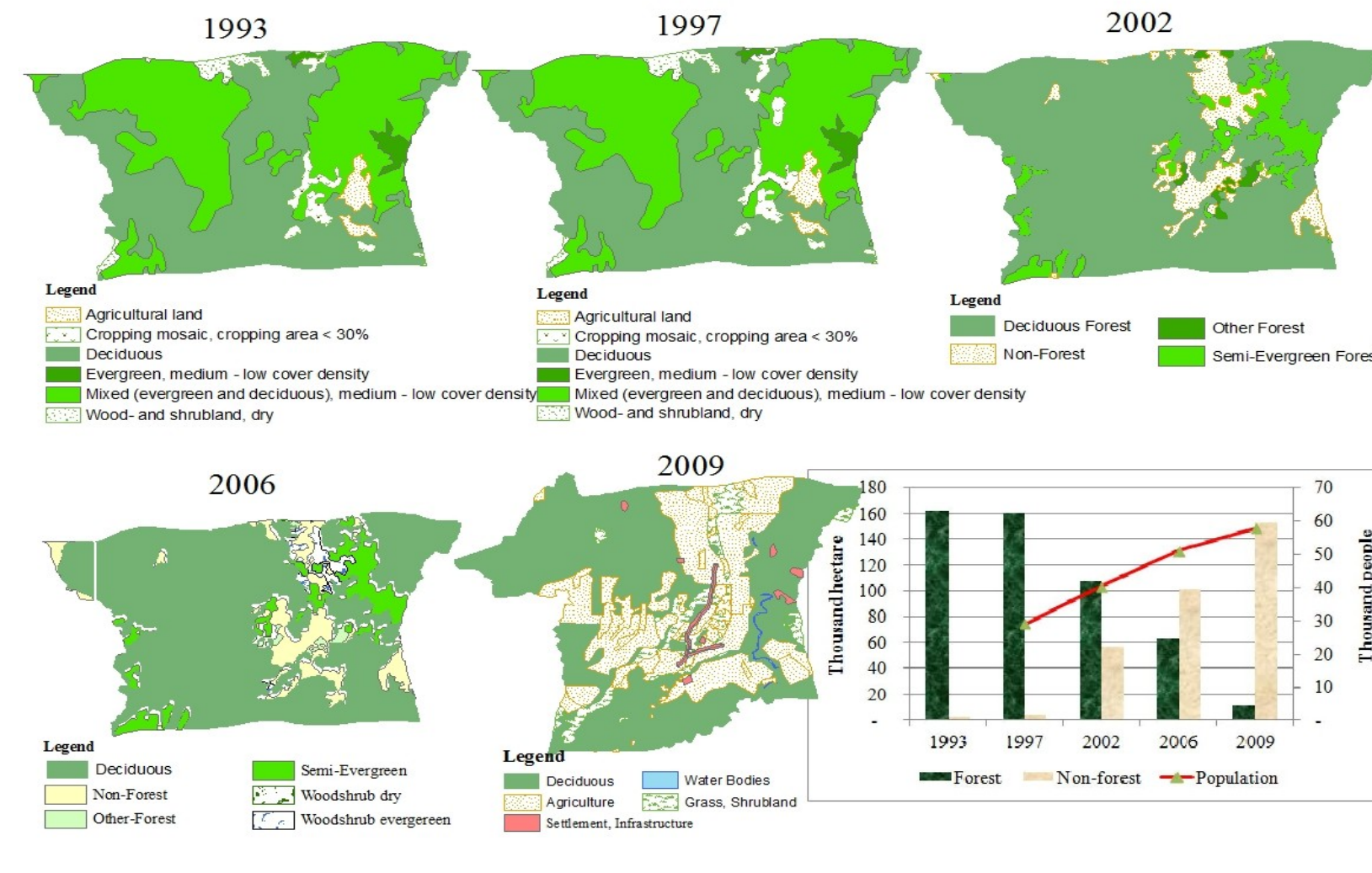
Over populated inner Cambodia versus under populated margins



Development institution in the 2000 (land law, forestry law, sub-decrees on land concession and on collective land title)



Land use changes
Srae Ampum, Monduliri province



Possible policies impact on various stakeholders?
Possible future transformation of land use?

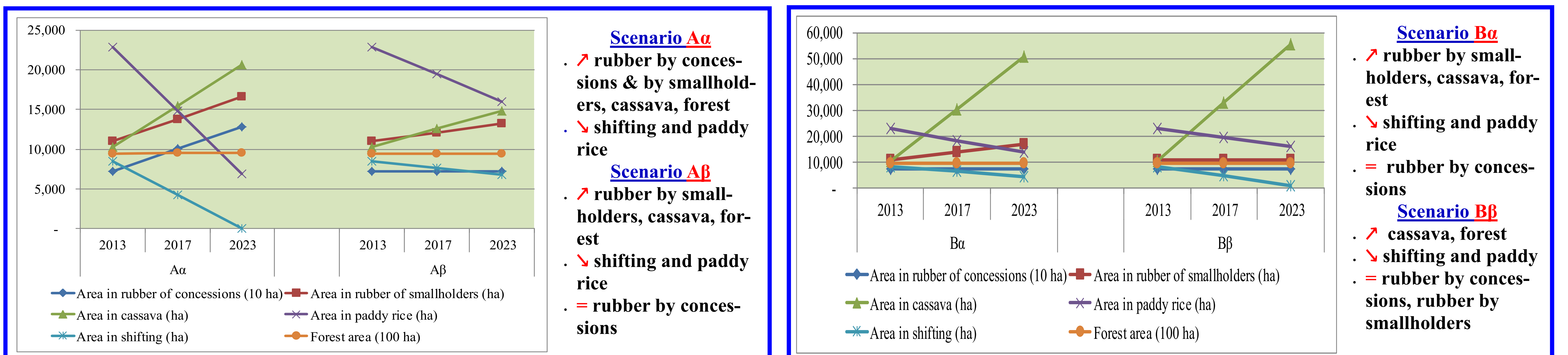
Fieldwork was conducted in Monduliri province. Three villages were selected: Pu Radet, Pu Chhorb and Pu Trom.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

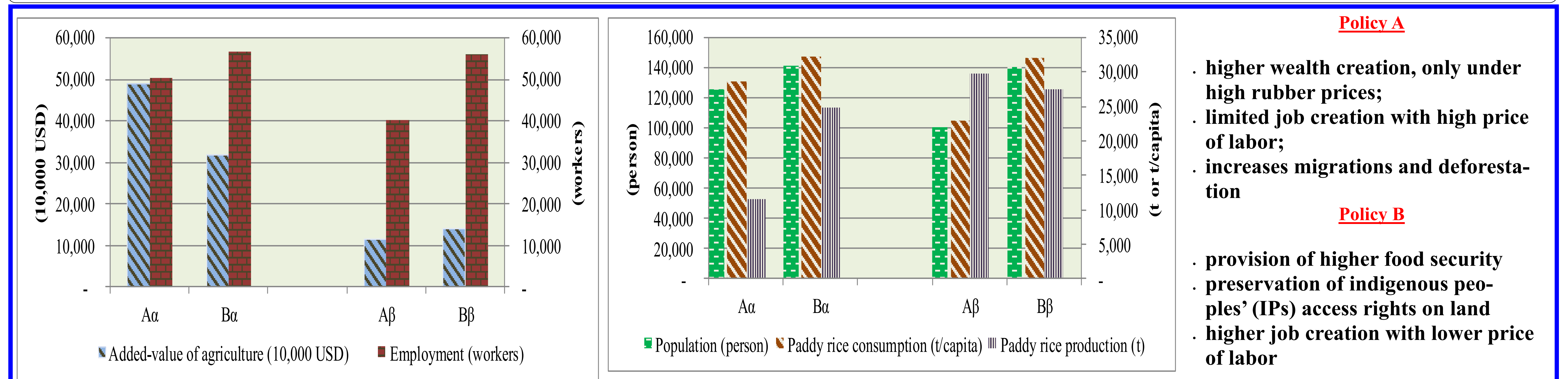
Scenarios considered for evolution of land use changes

Hypothesis	Changes in Natural Rubber Price	
	α : High price of natural rubber 4,000 USD/ton in 2023 (starting from 1,800 USD/ton in 2013)	β : Low price of natural rubber 1,500 USD/ton in 2023 (starting from 1,800 USD/ton in 2013)
A: Policy favors private land ownership The 2001 Land Law (article 48), sub-decree 2005 on ELCs	Scenario A α	Scenario A β
B: Policy favors collective land ownership The 2001 Land Law (article 1), the 2002 Forestry Law, sub-decree 2009 on collective ownership	Scenario B α	Scenario B β

Assumed impacts of scenarios



Impacts of land policies on the future land uses with regard to scenarios



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

- Tools now exist for any kind of policies but the orientation is unclear
- Changes environmental resources more linked to changes in agriculture than to natural conditions
- Policies amplify the changes due to the market, they do not reverse the changes
- Decrease of shifting: less hectares or longer fallows. Which incentives?

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