Social discrimination against LGBTIQ people

During Cambodia’s Second UPR cycle in 2014, no recommendations were made to the Royal Government of Cambodia (“RGC”) specifically regarding the social discrimination faced by Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (“LGBTIQ”) people in Cambodia.

Despite the fact that the LGBTIQ community in Cambodia is becoming more visible, in part due to a growing LGBTIQ rights movement and a context lacking strong religious or institutional opposition, Cambodian LGBTIQ people continue to be discriminated against and excluded in several areas of social life. LGBTIQ people face specific forms of social discrimination and exclusion within the family sphere and in schools, as well as gender-based violence (“GBV”). Moreover, LGBTIQ people in Cambodia face discrimination in accessing and keeping employment, as well as discrimination and exclusion in the workplace. There is currently no policy issued by the RGC to ensure the social protection and inclusion of LGBTIQ people in Cambodia.

**CHALLENGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discrimination from family members</th>
<th><strong>IMPACT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>77%</strong> of LGBTIQ people said they limit their coming out to close friends and <strong>54%</strong> to immediate family members for fear of being discriminated, judged, bullied, and harassed in their daily lives. In a 2016 survey of trans women in urban centers, <strong>53.49%</strong> of the respondents said a family member had tried to force them to get married in the past, and <strong>48.85%</strong> have felt they needed to leave home because of their SOGIESC. In a 2015 survey, <strong>17% of heterosexual parents</strong> interviewed said they would force their children to date the opposite sex and ultimately may force them into a marriage, ignoring the fact that forced marriage is in breach of the Cambodian Constitution</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>General public perceptions of LGBTIQ people</th>
<th><strong>IMPACT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 2015 statement by the Ministry of Information called all media to stop mocking the LGBT community. It was followed in 2017 by the creation of a committee to observe and receive complaints from auditors witnessing discriminatory content in the media. <strong>Pride celebrations have been organized in Cambodia since 2009</strong>, with increasing visibility and participation. CCHR’s 2017 survey encouragingly highlights that rainbow families report high levels of acceptance from their communities. Despite this, persistent discrimination and exclusion continue to hamper the realization of the rights of LGBTIQ people.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bullying and exclusion in schools</th>
<th><strong>IMPACT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 2015 survey revealed that <strong>62.71% of respondents experienced bullying</strong> at any point during their time in school, and 93.59% of them felt the bullying was either partly or entirely because of their SOGIESC. In addition to other forms of bullying, widespread gendered uniform policies make LGBTIQ children feel particularly uncomfortable. In 2015, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (“MOEYS”) partnered with NGOs to conduct sensitivity training for teachers in order to combat bullying of LGBTIQ youth. In 2017, the MOEYS, in partnership with NGOs, developed a proposed new “Life Skills” curriculum that offers inclusive instruction on LGBTIQ issues, sexual education and GBV. It is meant to become part of the mandatory curriculum in public schools and is scheduled to be available nationwide by 2023.</td>
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**CHALLENGES**                  **IMPACT**

Gender-based violence          In 2014, The Ministry of Women’s Affairs’ five-year strategic plan noted that bisexual women and trans persons are among the most vulnerable groups in society, facing a higher risk of discrimination, stigma and GBV. In a 2016 survey, 92% of trans women surveyed experienced *verbal abuse*, 43% *physical violence*, 31% *sexual assault*, and 25% *rape*. In addition, 38.7% of transgender women surveyed by CCHR had been arrested by the police at least once, of which 91.67% *believed the police arrested them because of their gender identities*, and 33.58% reported having been wrongly accused of a crime.

Discrimination in accessing employment  LGBTIQ people in Cambodia face *discrimination in accessing and keeping employment*, as well as *discrimination and exclusion in the workplace*. 34.35% of all transgender women surveyed by CCHR in 2016 reported having been refused a job because they are transgender and 26.72% reported having been previously harassed or bullied by a boss or colleagues on the basis of their SOGIE.

Economic situation of LGBTIQ people  LGBTIQ people in Cambodia work principally in certain marginalized sectors, which prevents them from escaping the cycle of poverty. This is exacerbated by *widespread family rejection and exclusion* in schools and the wider community. CCHR’s study and other research also indicated these narrow career sector choices might also partially result from internalized self-limitation developed by transgender women within the wider context of social discrimination.

Discrimination against LGBTIQ sex workers  Of those who reported engaging in sex work at some point in the past, 95.74% have been verbally harassed, 91.3% physically assaulted and 85.11% sexually assaulted while engaging in sex work.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Adopt specific policies of non-discrimination on the basis of SOGIESC across all Cambodian public services, in priority in the education system (in line with SDG 4), health sector (in line with SDG 3), in the media, and in the police departments at the local and national level (in line with SDG 16), by 2020. [Rec vii.]

2. Establish child protection mechanisms in schools to ensure that they are capable to monitor and respond to SOGIESC-based discrimination and violence, before 2020. [Rec viii.]

3. Ensure that all students are permitted to choose to wear school uniforms which conform to their self-defined gender identity, in public and private education systems, by 2020. [Rec ix.]

4. Amend Article 12 of the 1997 Labor Law to include a provision prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of SOGIESC, in public and private employment, including in relation to vocational training, recruitment, promotion, dismissal, conditions of employment and remuneration, by the end of 2021, in line with SDG 8.5. [Rec x.]

5. Implement initiatives aimed at ensuring LGBTIQ people’s right to work, including vocational training programmes. [Rec ix.]

6. Ensure the effective protection of LGBTIQ people who engage in sex work, in line with SDG 8. [Rec xii.]

- *Please refer to the full joint-submission on SOGIESC rights and SRHR for comprehensive recommendations. -

For any inquiries, please contact: rainbowjustice@destinationjustice.org
Joint-submission by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (“CCHR”), Rainbow Community Kampuchea (“RoCK”), Destination Justice (“DI”), Micro Rainbow International (“MRI”), the Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (“RHAC”), the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (“ILGA”), ILGA Asia, ASEAN Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression Caucus (“ASC”), the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (“RFSU”), ActionAid Cambodia, DanChurchAid Cambodia (“DCA”), and CamASEAN

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS UPR CYCLES

During Cambodia’s second UPR in 2014, no recommendations were made to the Royal Government of Cambodia (“RGC”) specifically regarding the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (“LGBTIQ”) people.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

While progress has been made in respect of LGBTIQ visibility, LGBTIQ people in Cambodia continue to endure various forms of legal discrimination, and significant steps by the RGC are required to ensure Cambodia’s compliance with its international human rights obligations in respect of LGBTIQ rights. Cambodia’s legal framework denies LGBTIQ people basic equality.

LGBTIQ people in Cambodia face four forms of legal discrimination: the lack of legal protection against discrimination and violence; the absence of legal recognition of self-defined gender identity; the absence of marriage equality in Cambodian law; and the denial of full adoption rights to rainbow couples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of legal protection against discrimination and violence</td>
<td>The Cambodian legal framework contains no explicit protections against discrimination on the grounds of SOGIESC. Article 31 of the Cambodian Constitution guarantees equal rights to all Cambodians regardless of personal characteristics, and while LGBTIQ people are arguably protected under the “other status” category, the explicit inclusion of nine other categories appears to diminish this argument. Furthermore, the Criminal Code contains no defined sanctions for those who commit hate crimes against LGBTIQ people. This is particularly concerning in the Cambodian context, where LGBTIQ individuals face numerous forms of discrimination and violence in their daily lives. For instance, 92% of transgender women report experiencing verbal abuse in public spaces because of their trans identities, while 43% report experiencing physical violence and 31% experiencing sexual assault.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Absence of legal gender recognition of self-defined gender identity</td>
<td>In Cambodia, there is no legislation which supports transgender people’s right to be legally recognized according to their self-defined gender. However, there is no specific legal provision prohibiting legal gender recognition either. The lack of clarity surrounding the current legal situation leaves transgender Cambodians subject to individual decisions of relevant officials. The realization of the right to legal gender recognition is required in order to fulfill a range of other fundamental human rights for transgender people which Cambodia has a specific obligation to protect, such as the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, and the right to be free from discrimination. Legal recognition of self-defined gender identity is also inextricably linked to the ability to found a family, marry and adopt children, especially in Cambodia where one survey revealed that 99.17% of the cohabiting same-sex couples surveyed were comprised of one partner who identifies as transgender, and one who does not.</td>
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## CHALLENGES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Absence of marriage equality in Cambodian Law</th>
<th>Denial of full adoption rights to rainbow couples</th>
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### IMPACT

- **Absence of marriage equality in Cambodian Law**
  The Cambodian Constitution determines that marriage is between a “husband” and a “wife”, which effectively excludes the possibility of same-sex marriage. While there is no longer any explicit legal prohibition of same-sex marriage, there are no explicit provisions facilitating same-sex marriage. As a result, unofficial wedding ceremonies and parties can be held; however, legal recognition of these partnerships is impossible. The institution of marriage is exceptionally highly-valued in Cambodia, and 87.85% of rainbow couples asserts that marriage would be vital for them. Excluding LGBTIQ people from the institution of marriage excludes them from one of the foundations of Cambodian society. Due to rainbow couples’ inability to get legally married, they are also denied numerous rights and privileges arising from marriage, including in relation to joint ownership of property, custody of children, taxation, inheritance and protection from domestic abuse.

- **Denial of full adoption rights to rainbow couples**
  The Civil Code provides that “full adoption” is only available to married couples, while “simple adoption” enables a single person to adopt. In theory, this permits one person in a rainbow couple to adopt a child on behalf of the couple. 32.71% of currently co-habiting rainbow couples across Cambodia already have children in their care. Over two-thirds of these adoptions were based on “simple adoption” or informal agreements, and 40% of couples had adopted family members such as nephews or nieces. However, in simple adoptions, the partner who has not adopted the child is left without essential legal protection, and the adoptive parent is subject to legal uncertainty and vulnerability, as there are apparently no hierarchy of rights between the adoptive parent and biological parents. In Cambodia, nearly 1 in 100 children live in residential care institutions. Enabling full adoption rights for rainbow families could go some way toward ensuring that all Cambodian children are provided with a loving, protective family environment.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Introduce an Anti-Discrimination Law** by the end of 2023, which guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of all kinds, including on the basis of SOGIESC, in all areas of public and private life, including in employment, education and access to health care, by all private and state actors, in line with SDG 5.1.

2. **Introduce the specific offence of “hate crimes” into the Criminal Code** by the end of 2023, in line with international best practice, including appropriate punishments for the perpetrators of hate crimes against LGBTIQ people and other minorities, in line with SDGs 5.1, 5.2, 16.1 and 16.2.

3. **Introduce a Gender Recognition Law** by the end of 2021, which guarantees every person the right to have their self-defined gender identity recognized on all official documents issued by the state (including ID cards, family books, passports, etc.) through a simple administrative procedure based on self-determination.

4. **Amend Article 45 of the constitution to enable legal marriage equality** by the end of 2022, and ensure that any two consenting adults can marry each other in the same manner currently available to heterosexual couples.

5. **Amend the relevant provisions of the Civil Code (Articles 1008-1015) governing adoption to guarantee** that full adoption rights are made available to any couple, provided it can be shown that the adoption is “in the best interests of the child” without discrimination on the basis of SOGIESC or any other status, by the end of 2021.

6. **Issue a directive which clearly articulates the right of all rainbow families to receive family books that classify them according to their self-defined gender identities and actual family relationships,** by the end of 2021.
FACTSHEET – UPR 2018 – Cambodia
3rd CYCLE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

SOGIESC-SRHR
Health Rights of LGBTIQ people

Joint-submission by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights ("CCHR"), Rainbow Community Kampuchea ("RoCK"), Destination Justice ("DJ"), Micro Rainbow International ("MRI"), the Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia ("RHAC"), the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association ("ILGA"), ILGA Asia, ASEAN Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression Caucus ("ASC"), the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education ("RFSU"), ActionAid Cambodia, DanChurchAid Cambodia ("DCA"), and CamASEAN

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS UPR CYCLES

During Cambodia’s second UPR in 2014, no recommendations were made to the Royal Government of Cambodia (“RGC”) specifically regarding the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (“LGBTIQ”) people. Cambodia received and supported 16 recommendations on the right to health, two of which directly address SRHR.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

LGBTIQ people in Cambodia continue to face several barriers to the full enjoyment of their right to health. There is limited knowledge and understanding on SOGIESC among health professionals in Cambodia, and sensitization and capacity-building on this issue has been very limited so far. As a result, limitations remain in terms of offering LGBTIQ friendly health services that address the needs of LGBTIQ people.

CHALLENGES | IMPACT
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Access to treatment for LGBTIQ individuals living with HIV/AIDS | Despite positive developments in Cambodia’s HIV response in the past two decades, HIV prevalence remains high among at-risk populations including entertainment workers, men who have sex with men, transgender women and people who inject drugs. Young LGBTIQ people under the age of eighteen are ordinarily denied access to HIV testing under existing laws and policies, which often impedes their ability to get tested. Critical legal and structural barriers and stigma and discrimination towards at-risk communities remain, which continues to hamper access to HIV-related health and non-health services by these groups. Consistent condom use among these groups, HIV testing, and sexually transmitted infections screening remain low. Cambodia has committed to ending AIDS by 2025, to do so, more efforts need to be made, particularly to ensure key populations who are at high risk are effectively reached with continuum prevention-to-care and treatment services packages, and undiagnosed people living with HIV know their status and enroll in HIV prevention and treatment cascade.

Access to holistic health services and information for transgender persons | Despite efforts by the RGC in increasing access to health care, transgender Cambodians continue to face barriers to access holistic health services and information, including hormone treatment, psychological health and legal aid. Gender affirming healthcare services are not available and there are no laws, regulations or administrative documents stating whether such services are legal or illegal. As a consequence, any such services that are available are unregulated. For this reason, trans people in Cambodia typically travel to other countries for surgeries, and many LGBTIQ people depend on their friends for information about gender-confirming procedures and some administer medical care by themselves, as result of which severe complications and side effects have been reported. In addition, LGBTIQ people face many mental health related issues, in part as a result of discrimination linked to their SOGIESC. 22% of LGBTIQ Cambodians reported feeling shameful of being themselves based on a RoCK study conducted in 2015. Currently, there is very limited mental health services specifically designated for LGBTIQ people in Cambodia.
### CHALLENGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to information on reproductive health, and safe and legal abortions for lesbians, bisexual women, intersex persons and transgender men</th>
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### IMPACT

Under the Second UPR cycle, the RGC received and supported the recommendation to “Step up information on sexual and reproductive health, including modern contraceptive methods, in particular for women living in rural areas.”

Transgender men who have not undergone gender affirming surgery, bisexual women and lesbians may be victims of sexual violence and/or of forced marriage, and therefore constitute a particularly vulnerable group who needs to have access to information on reproductive health and safe and legal abortions. Despite relatively progressive legislation on abortion, which was passed in 1997, lack of access to safe abortion, and lack of awareness about the legality of abortions, remains a challenge in Cambodia, infringing on women’s and trans men’s reproductive health and rights.

### CHALLENGES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Achieving SOGIESC-inclusive Comprehensive Sexuality Education in Schools</th>
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### IMPACT

In 2017, the MoEYS, with technical support from CSOs, developed a proposed new “Life Skills” curriculum for grades 5-12 that offers inclusive instruction on sexual orientation issues, sexual education and Gender Based Violence, and is scheduled to be available nationwide by 2023.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure that all health-care professionals are trained on SOGIESC, including through the inclusion of SOGIESC in the medical and nursing school curriculums, by the next UPR cycle, in line with SDG 3.

2. Ensure access to affordable and quality medication and counselling services for LGBTIQ people living with HIV/AIDS, including those under the age of eighteen, and guarantee adequate national budget allocation and long term sustainable financing for these services, by the next UPR cycle, in line with SDG 3.3.

3. Set up a ‘Technical Working Group’ within the Ministry of Health in charge of providing holistic health services to transgender people (including medical treatment and counselling services), to be implemented within existing structure of public health, and guarantee adequate national budget allocation and long term sustainable financing for these services, by the end of 2022, in line with SDG 3.8.

4. Increase access to information on safe and legal abortions for vulnerable populations, including lesbians, bisexual women, intersex persons and transgender men, including through a National Public Campaign, in line with SDG 3.7.

5. Ensure that all teachers receive comprehensive training on SRHR, including SOGIESC rights, by the end of 2022.

FACTSHEET – UPR 2018 – Cambodia
3rd CYCLE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

SOGIESC-SRHR
Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression and Sex Characteristics Rights & Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in Cambodia.

Joint-submission by the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (“CCHR”), Rainbow Community Kampuchea (“RoCK”), Destination Justice (“DJ”), Micro Rainbow International (“MRI”), the Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (“RHAC”), the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (“ILGA”), ILGA Asia, ASEAN Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression Caucus (“ASC”), the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (“RFSU”), ActionAid Cambodia, DanChurchAid Cambodia (“DCA”), and CamASEAN

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS UPR CYCLES
During Cambodia’s Second UPR cycle in 2014, no recommendations were made to the Royal Government of Cambodia (“RGC”) specifically regarding the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (“LGBTIQ”) people, and two recommendations made by Uruguay addressed SRHR specifically and were partially implemented.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK
Cambodia’s LGBTIQ communities and activists enjoy some visibility, with a wide range of LGBTIQ events taking place and with select support from members and institutions of the Royal Government of Cambodia (“RGC”). The Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (“MOEYS”)’s current work to revise the ‘Life skills’ curriculum to include SOGIESC rights is particularly commendable. However, several discriminatory laws and policies remain in place, as do discriminatory practices, including by the Cambodian police. While commendable progress has been made in respect of LGBTIQ inclusion in Cambodia, LGBTIQ people in Cambodia continue to endure various forms of legal and social discrimination, and significant steps by the RGC are required to ensure Cambodia’s compliance with its international human rights obligations in respect of LGBTIQ rights.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal discrimination against LGBTIQ people</td>
<td>LGBTIQ people in Cambodia face numerous forms of discrimination, partly because of a legal framework which denies them basic equality. Four forms of legal discrimination have been identified as priorities by the communities: (1) the lack of legal protection against discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ people; (2) the absence of legal recognition of self-defined gender identity: there is no legislation which supports transgender people’s right to be legally recognized according to self-determination which leaves transgender people subject to individual decisions of relevant officials; (3) the absence of marriage equality in Cambodian law: The Cambodian Constitution, at Article 45, determines that marriage is between a “husband” and a “wife”, which effectively excludes the possibility of same-sex marriage. However, 87.85% of rainbow couples asserts that marriage would be vital for them; (4) the denial of full adoption rights to rainbow couples, while many currently co-habiting rainbow couples across Cambodia already have children in their care, the regime of simple adoption leaves them without essential legal protection.</td>
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<td>Social discrimination against LGBTIQ people</td>
<td>Despite the fact that the LGBTIQ community is becoming more visible, in part due to a growing LGBTIQ rights movement and a context lacking strong religious or institutional opposition, Cambodian LGBTIQ people continue to be discriminated against and excluded in several areas of social life. 77% of LGBTIQ people said they limit their coming out to close friends and 54% to immediate family members for fear of being discriminated, judged, bullied, and harassed in their daily lives. In a 2016 survey of trans women in urban centers, 53.49% of the respondents said a family member had tried to force them to get married in the past, and 48.85% have felt they needed to leave home because of their SOGIESC. A 2015 survey revealed that 62.71% of respondents experienced bullying at any point during their time in school, and 93.59% of them felt the bullying was either partly or entirely because of their SOGIESC. In a 2015 survey, 92% of trans women surveyed experienced verbal abuse, 43% physical violence, 31% sexual assault, and 25% rape. In the same survey,</td>
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**FACTSHEET – UPR 2018 – Cambodia**

3rd CYCLE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

**SOGIESC-SRHR**

*Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression and Sex Characteristics Rights & Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in Cambodia.*

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<tr>
<td>Employment opportunities &amp; the economic situation of LGBTIQ people</td>
<td>LGBTIQ people in Cambodia face discrimination in accessing and keeping employment, as well as discrimination and exclusion in the workplace. 34.35% of all transgender women surveyed by CCHR in 2016 reported having been refused a job because they are transgender and 26.72% reported having been previously harassed or bullied by a boss or colleagues on the basis of their SOGIE. LGBTIQ people in Cambodia work principally in certain marginalized sectors, which prevents them from escaping the cycle of poverty. This is exacerbated by widespread family rejection and exclusion in schools and the wider community. Of those who reported engaging in sex work at some point in the past, 95.74% have been verbally harassed, 91.3% physically assaulted and 85.11% sexually assaulted while engaging in sex work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of Intersex people</td>
<td>The status of intersex people is largely unexplored in Cambodia. There is a complete absence of government data and published research on intersex people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Rights of LGBTIQ people</td>
<td>There is limited knowledge and understanding on SOGIESC issues among health professionals in Cambodia, and sensitization and capacity-building on this issue has been very limited so far. 22% of LGBTIQ report feeling shameful of being themselves. As a result, limitations remain in terms of offering LGBTIQ friendly health services that address their needs. Cambodia has committed to ending AIDS by 2025. Gender affirming healthcare services are not available and there are no laws, regulations or administrative documents stating whether such services are legal or illegal. As a result, any such services that are available are unregulated. In 2017, the MoEYS, with technical support from CSOs, developed a proposed new “Life Skills” curriculum for grades 5-12 that offers inclusive instruction on sexual orientation issues, sexual education and Gender Based Violence, and is scheduled to be available nationwide by 2023.</td>
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<td>Achieving SOGIESC-inclusive Comprehensive Sexuality Education in schools</td>
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**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Introduce an Anti-Discrimination Law by the end of 2023, which guarantees equality and explicitly prohibits discrimination of all kinds, including on the basis of SOGIESC, in line with SDG 5.1. [Rec i.]*

2. Introduce a Gender Recognition Law by the end of 2021. [Rec iii.]

3. Amend Article 45 of the constitution to enable legal marriage equality by the end of 2022. [Rec iv.]

4. Amend the relevant provisions of the Civil Code (Articles 1008-1015) governing adoption to guarantee that full adoption rights are made available to any couple by the end of 2021. [Rec v.]

5. Adopt specific policies of non-discrimination on the basis of SOGIESC across all Cambodian public services, in priority in the education system (in line with SDG 4), health sector (in line with SDG 3), in the media, and in the police departments at the local and national level (in line with SDG 16), by 2020. [Rec vii.]

6. Amend Article 12 of the 1997 Labor Law to include a provision prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of SOGIESC, by the end of 2021, in line with SDG 8.5. [Rec x.]

7. Ensure the effective protection of LGBTIQ people who engage in sex work, in line with SDG 8. [Rec xii.]

8. Ensure that all health-care professionals are trained on SOGIESC, including through the inclusion of SOGIESC in the medical and nursing school curriculums, by the next UPR cycle, in line with SDG 3. [Rec xvi.]

9. Ensure that all teachers receive comprehensive training on SRHR, including SOGIESC rights, by the end of 2022. [Rec xx.]

*Please refer to the full joint-submission on SOGIESC rights and SRHR for comprehensive recommendations.*

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