

THE CAMBODIAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (“CCHR”)

a non-aligned, independent, non-governmental organization that works to promote and protect democracy and respect for human rights — primarily civil and political rights — in Cambodia.



OUR VISION

CCHR’s vision is of a peaceful Cambodia in which all people can enjoy the fundamental human rights to which they are entitled, all are subject to the rule of law without impunity, all are treated equally without discrimination, all are empowered to participate fully in the democratic process, and all can share in the benefits of Cambodia’s sustainable economic development.



OUR MISSION

CCHR’s mission is to promote and protect human rights - primarily civil and political rights — democracy and the rule of law for the benefit of all those living in Cambodia by inspiring and empowering people to understand and advocate for their rights and by protecting those whose rights are violated.

OUR VALUES



Equality



Objectivity:



Integrity:



Transparency:



Creativity

THE CCHR’S 2026 -2030 STRATEGIC PLAN (CORE FOCUS AREAS):

CCHR’s GOAL for the period 2026 to 2030: Policies, laws, and practices are improved to better respect and protect fair trial rights, diverse SOGIESC, gender equity, land and environmental rights, digital rights, and fundamental freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

Core Focus Areas (“CFAs”)

1

Judicial and Legal Reform (“JLR”) – Reforming the judiciary and related legislation through systematic court monitoring, constructive engagement with judicial bodies, and public education on fair trial rights.



2

Fundamental Freedoms and Civic Engagement (“FACE”) – Defending freedoms of expression, association, and assembly by monitoring violations, supporting and protecting human rights defenders, and fostering civic participation.



3

Business and Human Rights (“BHR”) – Supporting communities affected (including indigenous communities) by corporate human rights abuses, advocating for compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and protecting land and environmental rights as well as worker rights.



4

Gender Equality and Diversity (“GED”) – Promoting and protecting the rights of marginalized and under represented communities, particularly LGBTIQ+ persons and women human rights defenders, through empowerment, advocacy, and public awareness.



5

Research, Advocacy and Policy (“RAP”) – Producing and promoting evidence-based research to inform policy, facilitating civil society input into the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. The research findings were used to engage with the local actors and international human rights mechanisms, and advocate for reforms aligned with international human rights standards.



Expected Outcomes

Outcome 1 (JLR):

The judicial system adheres better to international Fair Trial Rights (FTR) standards, through changes in procedures, policies, and behavior of judicial officials.

Outcome 2 (FACE):

HRDs and youth activists are more resilient and able to continue their activism to protect HRDs and to advocate for improvements in human rights and civic space.

Outcome 3 (BHR):

The rights of communities to land, natural resources, and environmental protection are respected by the RGC, competent authorities, and businesses to the benefit of communities that rely on land and natural resources for their livelihoods.

Outcome 4 (GED):

Marginalized groups including WHRDs and LGBTIQ+ activists actively engage in advocacy to promote equality, non-discrimination and social inclusion, supported by a tolerant and supportive public.

Outcome 5 (RAP):

The government accepts recommendations from civil society to better respect, protect and fulfil its human rights obligations.

