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Assessment Report



Muslims Discrimination During Covid-19 Pandemic

01 July-20 November 2020

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I. Introduction

1. Background of commune

Preaek Tnoat commune is in Tuek Chhou district, Kampot province and bordering the east and north are next to Kaoh Touch commune, Tuek Chhou district and the west is next to Tuek Thla commune, Prey Nob district, Preah Sihanouk province and the south is next to the sea. The structures of work of police are administration, armed force, navel protection force, environment, fishery and economy. The security is good because there is good cooperation between authorities in the border of provinces and communes including security guards. Generally, two security guards travel with the community to gather issues and offense.

There were 4 villages such as Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Kraeng village, Preaek Tnoat village and Changhaon village. There are 1977 families that include 10466 citizens, 5191 males and 5275 females, 6412 citizens in over 18-year-olds with 3285 females. There are primary, secondary and high schools including one hospital. There are 3 main communities such as natural resource protection, forest and fishery. At present, there are 2 NGOs in the commune. For example, clean the water system and toilet construction in each citizen's house. In this area, it's good for fishing and tourism with a natural diver ecosystem.¹ There are 3 nationalities, 1020 families of Khmer, 3 families of Vietnamese and 299 families of Muslim include 1333 citizens, 749 males and 584 females, 975 citizens in over 18-year-olds with 498 females². This commune is next to the sea, making it easy to visit the sea and restaurants, tourist areas such as Preaek Tnoat and Trapeang Ropov Preaek Kraeng communities with beautiful views, large trees with cool shade to attract all tourists and easy to eat seafood.

2. History of Muslim discrimination in commune

On February 27, 2020, there are 79 Cambodian Muslim participated in a religious gathering in Malaysia which led to cluster transmissions of the coronavirus in Malaysia and sparked fears of an outbreak among Cambodians.³ Members of the public posted hateful Facebook comments in reaction to the Health Ministry's original statement, blaming Cambodia's Muslim communities for the spread of the virus in the country. Cambodian Muslims, particularly in Phnom Penh, have since reported facing discrimination, such as people refusing to sell or buy products from them, or to exchange

¹ Information from second deputy of Preaek Tnoat commune on 10 July 2020, Assessment on Muslim discrimination

² Information from deputy post chief of Preaek Tnoat commune on 10 July 2020, Assessment on Muslim discrimination

³ <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50704916/muslim-community-denounces-discrimination/>

money. Others reported that Cambodians of non-Muslim faith put on face masks as soon as they saw members of Muslim faith come into their vicinity⁴.

In early April, a 30-year-old Cambodian Muslim man named Mat Pros Him who is living in Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Tnoat commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province, was one of 79 Cambodian Muslims that attended religious ceremonies in Malaysia and return to Cambodia. According to the Ministry of Health's measures that require people who return from abroad to be isolated for 14days, so when that man returned from Malaysia to be isolated for 14days at Kep Provincial Referral Hospital under the condition that he infected Covid-19 from covid19 patients. Following the news that a Cambodian Muslim man in Trapeang Ropov village had Covid-19, authorities and health Officers had visited to inspect samples and measure temperatures for all Muslims and citizens in Trapeang Ropov village. As the result, no one was found to have infected Covid 19 in the community. After the news that there was a medical examination and masks distribution in Trapeang Ropov village, we saw that there were many sharing of bad rumors that said the Cambodia Muslims in Trapeang Ropov village spread the disease Covid-19 to all citizens, and most of them were vendors and small business at local community who showed a narrow and discriminatory attitude towards Cambodia Muslims.⁵

3. Definition of protection and discrimination

- Definition of protection; the act of keeping someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss, or the state of being protected in this way.⁶
- Definition of discrimination: treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin colors, sex, sexuality and etc.⁷

II. Assessment Method

1. Objective;

- To collecting discrimination impact of Covid-19 against Khmer Muslim.
- To understand more and mechanism of the local authorities, Muslim communities and citizen engaged in eliminate, issues resolution, interpretation and prevention/ protection of Covid-19 and discrimination against Muslims.

⁴ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/30/cambodia-fight-discrimination-amid-pandemic>

⁵ <https://web.facebook.com/625580847502851/videos/2373279442973937>

⁶ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/protection>

⁷ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/discrimination>

2. Date and venue:

On 06-10 July 2020 at four villages in Preak Tnoat commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province.

3. Sample

50 participants “20 ladies” from four villages, Preaek Tnoat commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province who are district, commune and village authorities, police, religious leaders, communities, citizens, youths and small business at local communities.

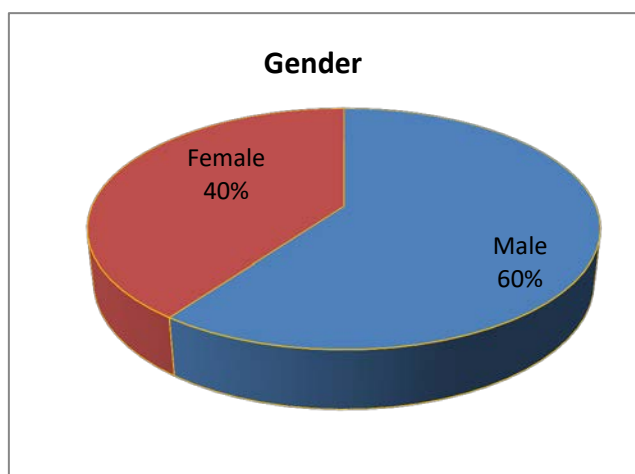
4. Data Collection Method

- **Online sources:** Browsers and various search engines were used to collect relevant and available information from websites, newspapers and other news sources from the internet.
- **Social networks:** Some documents were taken from reports on the history, recent incidents and information from news and social media.
- **Primary data sources:** Collected in the target areas from the target group through:
 - a. Individual interviews with people and information provider
 - b. Interview from the telephone, Telegram and Facebook.

III. Result of Assessment

According to assessment collecting about discrimination against Muslim from 50 participants who are authorities, police, religious leaders, community leader and members, small business at local community and citizens from 4 villages in Preaek Tnaot commune, Tuek Chhou district, Kampot province such as Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Kraeng village, Preaek Tnaot village and Changhaon village.

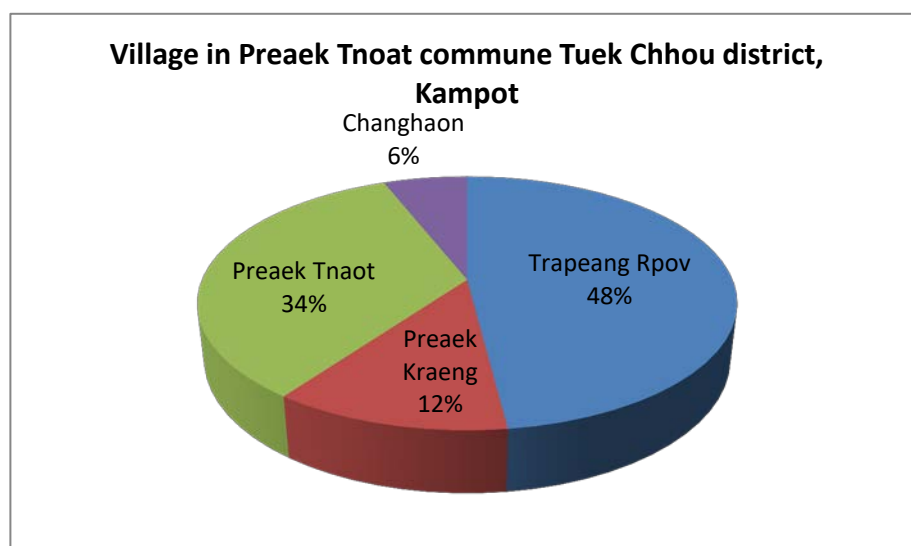
1. Gender data



Among 50 responses, there are 60% of responses who are men and 40% of responses who are women.

There are 78% of responses who are over 35years old, 18% of responses who are between 25-35years old and 4% of responses who are between 15-24 years old. There are 96% of responses who are marrieds and 4% of responses who are singles.

2. Village responses data



There are 48% of responses from Trapeang Ropov village, 12% of responses from Preaek Kraeng village, 34% of responses from Preaek Tnaot village and 6% of responses from Changhaon village.

3. Role data response

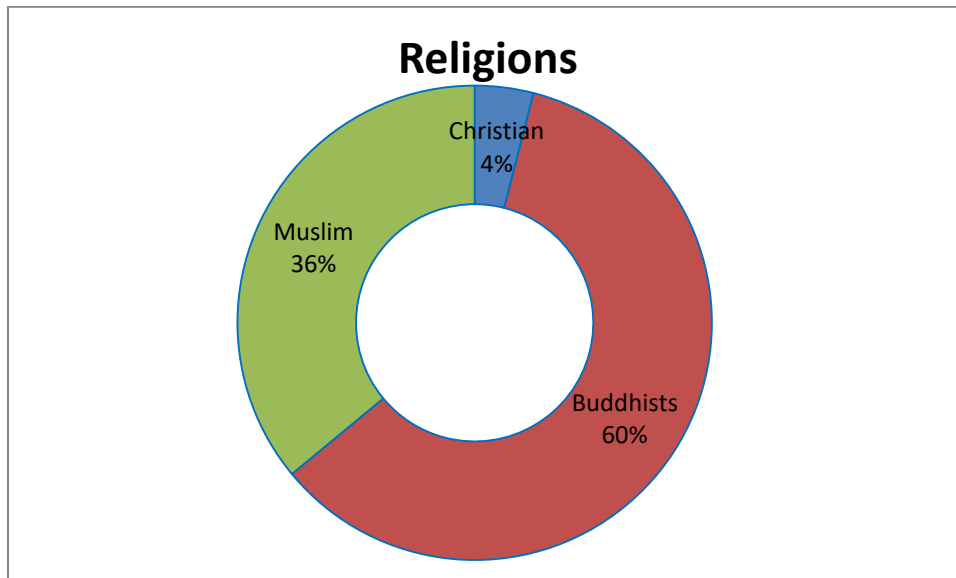
Among 50 responses: There are 66% responses from community people, 34% of responses from local authorities.

N	Name of target area	Percentage respond
1	District authorities	2.00%
2	commune authorities	6.00%
3	Police post	12.00%
4	Village authorities	14.00%
5	Religious leaders	6.00%
6	Community leader	8.00%
7	Community people	16.00%
8	Community people small business	32.00%
9	Youths	4.00%



4. Religious belief data of responses

The response was collected from authorities, police, religious leaders, community leaders and members, small businesses in the local community and citizens who had different religious beliefs.



There are 60% of responses who are Muslims, 36% of responses who are Buddhists and 4% of responses who are Christians.

5. Identified response data on Covid19 and discrimination against Muslims

There are 100% of responses that had known about the Covid19 and discrimination against Muslims. They are living in 4 villages at Preaek Tnaot commune, Tuek Chhou district, Kampot province such as Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Kraeng village, Preaek Tnaot village and Changhaon village.

6. Concerns on Covid19 and discrimination against Muslims during COVID19

a. Concern about discrimination against Muslims

- A Khmer Muslim returned from abroad and got Covid19, then he fled to Kampot and was detained by the authorities and treated at Kept hospital.
- Khmer Muslims do not dare to visit near and far and resorts for fear of being discriminated against so they are still at home, do not dare to go anywhere and do not dare to go out for business and fishing.

- There is a minority of discrimination that leads to resentment, religious extremism, Khmer hatred of Islam and fear of a religious war between Buddhism and Islam that could lead to violence.
- Concern about Khmer Muslims who are immigrants.
- Dissatisfaction with discrimination against Cambodian Muslims, referring only to some immigrants who from Malaysia with Covid19.
- There are rumors and vague information accusing only Khmer Muslims of having Covid19.
- About 2 to 3% of the stalls are closed for non-selling to Khmer Muslims, while the sellers do not want to sell for money.
- Difficult to buy, while sick, difficult to find a doctor to treat normal diseases
- Fear of racial tensions due to over-contagion only for Khmer Islam and disregard for Khmer Islam
- Provincial and district authorities barred the citizens from crossing the border for two to three months
- Decreased communication, both personal and social
- Anxiety, fear, shame and resentment, self-pity, discrimination, so Khmer Islam is telling them the source of infection, non-violence and walking away.
- At first did not awareness the protection of Covid 19, there was discrimination against Khmer Muslims
- Do not want to be discriminated against and afraid of getting the Covid from Khmer Muslims who back from abroad.

b. Concern on Covid19

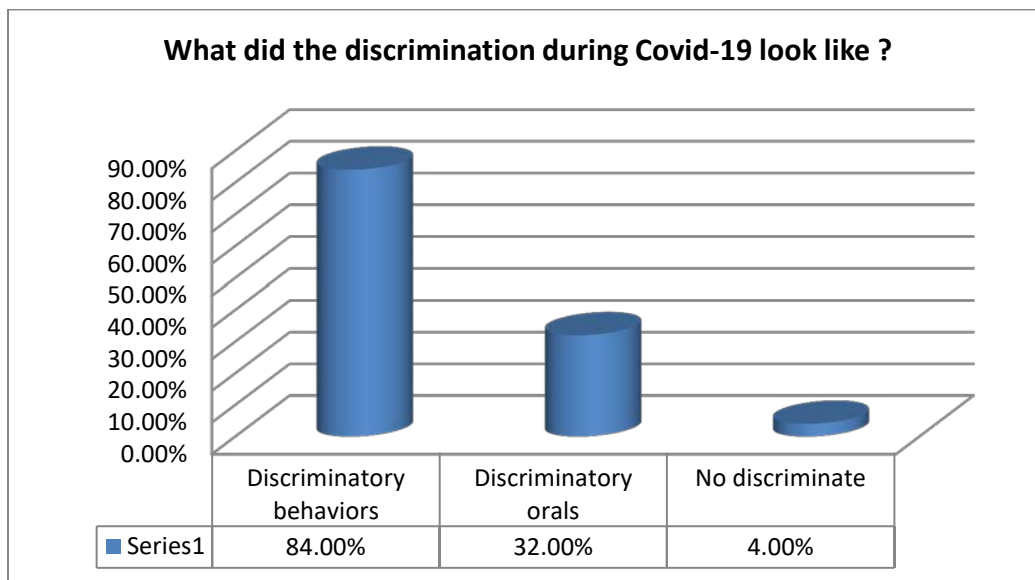
- Fear of travel and citizens returning from abroad and fear of getting sick
- Fear of visiting anywhere and hometown
- Some of the citizens did not awareness of Covid19
- Mental insecurity and depression due to anxiety, fear of contracting Covid19, death
- Do not dare to go to the market, while sales are not good and stop selling for a while
- Suspension of work, livelihood and economic problems, declining household debt
- Factory pays late, workers have to go for heat check
- Very upset when your child does not go to school because the school is closed.

c. Other concerns

- Plantation land in Preaek Tnaot village could not be cultivated because the authorities did not allow it.
- There have been students surveying the land since 2015; environmental officials want to confiscate 50 to 60 families to prevent farmers from farming and arrest citizens who farm to the prison. Example: Mr. Yeab had stayed in prison around 2-3 days so they spent 3000\$ for imprisonment since 2018.
- Plantation land had no land title to citizens.

7. Discrimination response data during Covid19

There are 4.00% of non- Muslim discrimination, and non-discrimination on their area, 84.00% of Muslim discriminatory behaviors and 32.00% of Muslim discriminatory orals.



a. Discriminatory behaviors

There are 84% of Muslim discriminatory behaviors.

- Do not dare to ride a Khmer Islam motorcycle
- Do not dare to approach or speak close to Khmer Islam
- Do not dare to eat close to or with Khmer Islam
- Extremely scared, not friendly, do not want to communication by walking away
- Some Khmer-Muslim restaurants are closed due to lack of guests and they do not dare to eat

- Khmer Muslims rarely come to shop of Khmer Muslims
- Sellers do not dare to sell goods to Khmer Muslims and 2 to 3% close their stores to not selling goods at all
- The seller wears a mask and the buyer must wear a mask otherwise they do not want to sell.
- Khmer is not wearing a mask, it is okay, but Khmer Islam must wear a mask
- Be wearing a mask to enter any position.
- When shopping, luggage or cords are not allowed to be picked up as before and not to be approaches
- Put the pig's head in front of the store to not allow Khmer Muslims from coming to buy
- Mask and alcohol has increased price
- When giving money, do not want to take it yourself, use materials to take money
- Khmer Muslims who go to buy consumer goods have to stand at a distance and keep money from a distance too
- Seller sell the goods to Muslim without giving properly but by throwing to
- Do not dare to visit when Muslim had sick
- Pharmacists do not sell medicine if Muslim does not wear a mask.
- Some clinics discriminate against Muslims, do not want to receive medical examinations and sell medicine
- Preventing free movement
- The man was taken to hospital on suspicion of covid19, and was discriminated against to all members of his family.
- Some people see the face of Khmer Muslims turn away to walk, spit or see Khmer Muslims riding motorcycles through the village are not allowed to enter the village.
- Khmer Muslims are isolated, afraid of discrimination, not close to Khmers
- Khmer Muslims go to True money to take the money, they told that the machine is broken, but others open normally
- The factory is not accepting Muslims for work when they apply for the job.

b. Muslim discriminatory orals

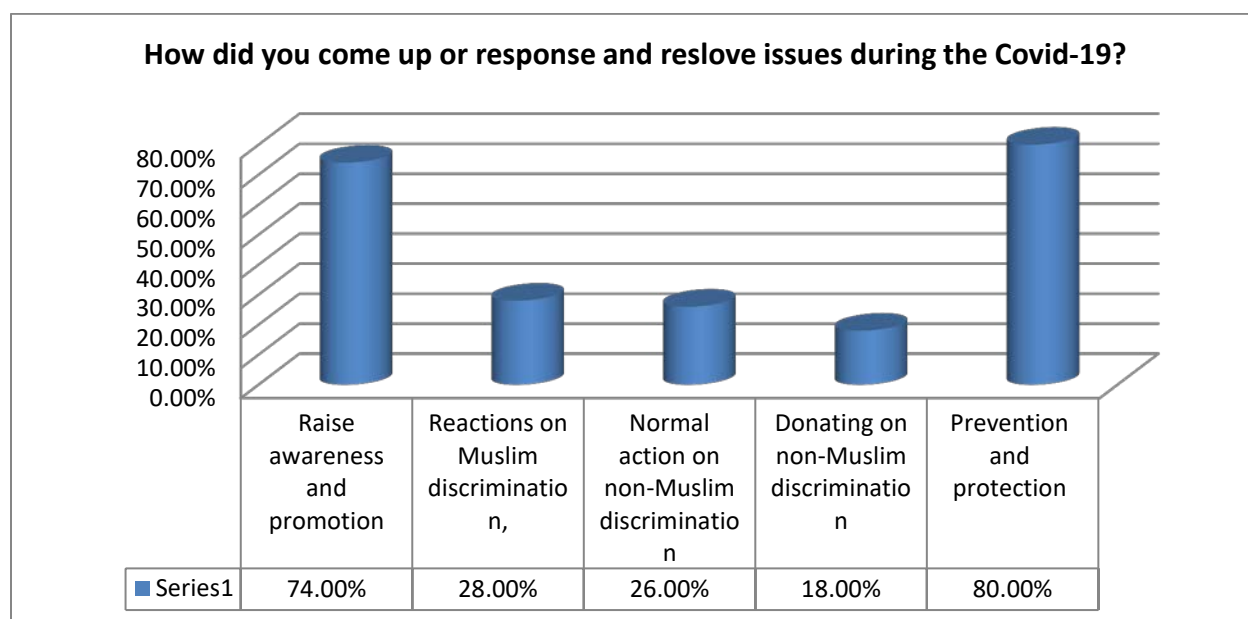
There are 32% of Muslim discriminatory orals.

- 60% of oral discrimination such as: Ah Cham, come here so don't sell goods and don't buy their goods
- Posting rude words about Muslim discrimination on Facebook

- Repeatedly spreading the news that Muslims with Covid-19 should not be near and hate them.
- Khmer Muslims say to the commune that if there is such discrimination, they want to divide to 2 markets: the Muslim market and Khmer markets.
- Sharing information and creating rumors without a clear source
- There is a lot of talk about Islam and Khmer race
- Using words that burden all Muslims from Malaysia, Covid 19 and want them to move to another country.

8. Response and troubleshooting data during Covid19

There are 74% of raise awareness and promotion on Covid-19 and Muslim discrimination, 28% of no reactions on Muslim discrimination, 26% of be normal action on non-Muslim discrimination, 18% of donating on non-Muslim discrimination, and 80% of prevention and protection on Covid19.



a. Raise awareness and promotion on Covid19 and Muslim discrimination

There are 74% of raise awareness and promotion on Covid-19 and Muslim discrimination.

- Explain prevention and hygiene in the family, workplace and guide to the general public and students.
- Cooperating with police and authorities on promoting the prevention of Covid19 and Muslim discrimination by Micro on public and citizen's house

- Involved in explaining peacefully and methodically and rationalize non-discrimination
- Participate in disseminating to all religious leaders to help spread non-discrimination against Muslims
- Participate in promoting sanitation in 4 villages and 4 communes in Teuk Chhou district through district public forums
- Participate in strengthening good governance
- Participate in funeral arrangements and give explanations during worship together.
- Participate in explaining to those who gossip about the effects of false information.
- Do not share false rumors with no clear source.

b. No reaction on Muslim discrimination

There are 28% of no reactions on Muslim discrimination.

- Try to control your anger, be patient, and walk away without responding through words and gestures.
- Go shopping at a non-discriminatory place
- Do not visit or be close to you, discriminate for a while

c. Be normal action and non-Muslim discrimination

There are 26% of be normal action and non-Muslim discrimination.

- Remains communicative, tolerant, non-partisan or discriminatory
- Follow the instructions of the Ministry of Health and report to the authorities from immigrants and foreigners.
- Not interested in rumors by understanding the facts
- Build relationships and shop in the village regardless of race
- With faith, respect and trust in their God, so act normally

d. Donate during Muslim discrimination.

There are 18% of donating on non-Muslim discrimination.

- Participate in supporting poor and also Muslim families⁸
- Pay the village security to patrol and monitor the village for immigrants or foreigners.
- Participate and encourage Muslims not to be angry with people who are lack of knowledge about Covid-19

⁸ https://www.camm-media.com/2020/06/29/2201/?fbclid=IwAR0QK_dvEIZBS00c04Z05-6dt516x1sFKWImfcC071_NDeHcd6inKeHtrTc

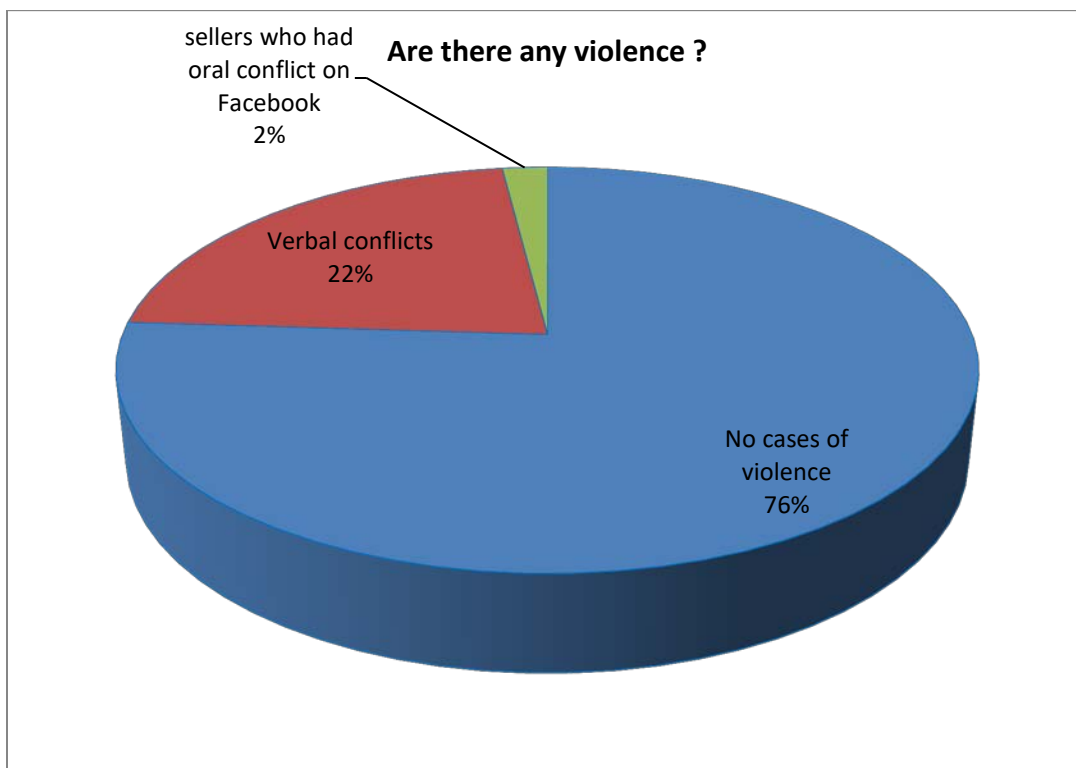
e. Be prevention and protection on Covid-19

There are 80% of prevention and protection on Covid-19.

- Do not go to the market for a while and move to any area if it's not necessary
- Suspend on joining some unnecessary programs
- Do not eat at restaurant, cook and eat at home or bring to work
- Buy home supplies and groceries
- Take care of your personal health and hygiene by wearing an alcohol or gel hand wash mask.
- Participate in learning about the symptoms, how to prevent and protect themselves from Covid-19 through the authorities and television media.
- Provide cooperation in heat and health examination
- When receiving luggage or money from someone, spray alcohol first.
- Keeping distance from each other through mutual respect

9. Data on any violence against Muslims

There are 76% of no cases of violence, 22% of verbal conflicts with a lack of understanding and consideration and 2% of sellers who had oral conflict on Facebook.



10. Local authorities been involved in addressing and responding to discrimination situations

Commune chiefs, commune councils and Cambodia Muslim leaders discussed together on monthly meeting and raise the issues to stakeholders such as health officers, education officers and armed forces for asking cooperation on conducting a series of campaigns to educate to all citizens including Cambodian Muslims on how to soften their behavior and be patient when it comes to their feelings. After the meeting, we also had several microphone broadcasts on all the streets of Prek Tnaot commune to educate them to participate in preventing Covid-19 and eliminate discrimination against Cambodia Muslims during the festival or Funerals and expand knowledge as well as educate more people.

a. Dissemination and implementation of local activities

- District authority had involved on promotion of covid-19 and Muslim discrimination one time.
- Police and local authority official put microphones on cars to raise awareness people, students and teachers about hygiene that require the citizens to wear a mask and wash hands with alcohol or soap, keep a distance from each other, do not gather, overheat, go for a health check and give masks and alcohols to all non-parties and request for the report of the migrants to be isolated 14days before the meeting, especially those from Thailand and Malaysia, by preaching 2 times in 1 village with 2 local authorities around 3days.
- There is a microphone in the town near pagodas, schools, cafes and churches for almost 1 hour at a time.
- Village, commune authorities help to prevent discrimination in a timely manner when hearing immediate news from outsiders or insiders who go out by explained, guided and announced in the village and at house about prevention and sanitation in all villages, held public forums and disseminated to small groups during funerals and religious ceremonies.
- The authorities have a car to spread information around one week on how to protect and disseminate to Cambodians and Khmer Muslims to be careful not to discriminate on the basis of race and religion.
- Provincial Authorities Detain Suspects and a Khmer Muslim from Malaysia in Kept for Treatment.
- The authorities provide security for newcomers to be taken to a separate place, handed over to the commune first or report immediately and come down to check the temperature, distribute the mask and check the mucus

- Before the New Year, the authorities followed Samdech's words in setting up barricades at the base of bridge, Kampot and Sihanoukville provinces and barring them from visiting the resort and restaurants.

b. Sponsorship

- District distributes 50 tons of rice and 50,000 Riels per person
- Villages, communes have donated 25 kilos of rice and promoted to citizens to protect themselves from Covid19 by washing hands and soap, alcohol and wearing masks and distributing alcohol masks to the general population without discrimination at meetings and distribution in areas where many Khmer Muslims live, such as Trapeang Ropov village, which is distributed at home.
- Post officials distributed alcohol masks to all 4villages and disseminated around one week and three times in a day to each commune hall and installed microphones.
- Khmer Muslims support the authorities in distributing alcohol masks to principals and teachers to distribute to students in schools

c. Conflict resolution

- Local authorities and police deal with people on the issue of Muslim discrimination directly and give advice against discrimination against Muslims.

11. Religious institutions had involved in eliminating and resolving Muslim discrimination

a. Raise awareness and promotion

- All religious institutions at the provincial level, the Senate and the National Assembly advise religious leaders not to quarrel, not to raise their voices with each other and be patient.
- Engage with the Ministry of Health's advice and reduce gatherings, while religious leaders help explain not to gather and clean themselves.
- Inform to all immigrants regardless of religion
- Khmer-Islamic leaders join in promoting and encouraging to all citizens, not to succumb to incitement to religious war every Friday at the church.
- Authorities, Islamic and Buddhist leaders participated in a joint public forum promoting non-discrimination and to be protected during the Covid-19 all together by requesting that no gatherings or gatherings be maintained hygiene, guide hygiene and poster and wear masks regularly in the town or other

communication, change from shaking hands to saluting, solidarity, non-discrimination, prevention and promotion in pagodas.

- A place of worship to promote prevention, treatment and discrimination, and to show respect for all religions and trust.

b. Implementation at community

- Authorities and religious leaders collaborated for equal transparency between all religions by participating in the elimination of all form of discrimination and resolve all issues.
- Take a stand, do not adhere to any religion, and have a normal relationship with each other, value each other, unite, love each other, follow instructions, do not meet, keep distance and stop worship services at places of worship by worshipping at home.
- Monk attends on prayer to reduce covid-19 and religious discrimination and promotes prevention, while at the pagoda all the monks and citizens wears masks, social distancing and explains how to prevention, hygiene and non-discrimination.

12. Quote and slogan of communities

- Let the Cambodian and Khmer Muslims join in preventing, being hygienic and not discriminating against each other. .
- Please do not discriminate against Khmer Muslims because this Covid-19 disease affects all people
- No matter what religion you belong to, discipline the same good people.
- Not all Khmer Muslims are infected with Covid-19, they does not want to, while we Khmers do not want as the same, we live in the same Khmer territory, so please do not discriminate, let there be unity of all races.
- The right to life, the desire for peace, the right to believe and to express ourselves. Together to Eliminate Racial Discrimination in Cambodia.
- We are born the same human being, good and bad, sick, disease, do not discriminate, no one wants to get sick, should unite and not be discriminated, have better friends than enemies.

13. Other comments or suggestions

- Please be no discrimination against patients, especially Khmer Muslims, join in the protection of all, know how to love, respect each other, respect the principles of the authorities, and join in eliminating Covid-19 by defending ourselves together.

- ACT Please providing the materials such as masks and alcohol to all villages in Preaek Tnoat commune and raise awareness about discrimination against Muslim to all authorities and citizens by training and community dialogues. And provide the poster and banner of slogan on non- discrimination to each community.
- Authorities should continue to remind and disseminate covid19 and distribute leaflets on how to prevent the Covid-19 situation from being silent and unprotected, and to guide the villagers directly at home, as well as to distribute alcoholic materials.
- Let the authorities go and inform the people, especially the elderly, to have a better understanding of how to prevent from Covid-19.
- Please inform as soon as possible if there are people from abroad before the meeting
- Please do not open all border crossings yet
- Please explain the history of Khmer Islam and Cham clearly.
- If the disease is relieved, ask for having meetings every Friday and take hygiene measures at church.

14. Case studies on discrimination or violence against Muslims

- Mr. Ket Sovann is a Buddhist who is a member of Teuk Chhou District Council, Kampot Province and lives in Prek Kreng Village. He said that in Prek Tnaot village and Trapeang Ropov market, people are afraid and discriminate against Khmer Muslims. For example: Khmer Muslims ride a motorbike to hit a cow and die, suddenly there was a rumor that he had died of Covid-19.
- Mr. Mat Him is a Muslim who has the role of Islamic leader and lives in Trapeang Ropov village. He said there was a tense debate in Trapeang Ropov market about discrimination against Muslims.
- Mrs. Soeun Elkea is a Buddhist and a citizen who resides at Preaek Kraeng village. She said that she was suspended from work for a heat check.
- Mrs. El Savhface is a Muslim and a seller at local community that living in Trapeang Ropov village. She said that there were some stalls with pig heads in front of the stalls to prevent Muslims from coming to buy.
- Mrs. Nith Maskleap is a Muslim and a seller at local community that living in Preaek Tnoat village. She said she applied for a job at a factory, but was not accepted, and when she went to Truman to take the money, they had told her that the machine was broken but others were getting money normally.
- Mrs. Rim Las is a Muslim and a seller at local community that living in Trapeang Ropov village. She said: “When I went shopping, the vendors did not allow

Muslims to pick up goods as before, they set up gates and ordered passing money from a distance not to stand nearby".

- Mr. Nuck Eaern is a Muslim and a seller at local community that living in Trapeang Ropov village. He said: when I am sick and I go to buy medicine, they do not sell to me.
- Mrs. Sok Sreymom is a Muslim and a citizens who resident at Trapeang Ropov village. "When I go to the market to buy, the sellers throw the products to me because they do not want to be around and when I go to sell the gold, they do not buy," she said.
- Mr. Hab Rein is a Muslim and a fisherman who resident in Trapeang Ropov village. He said: "When my sister went shopping, they sold the goods by throwing the goods and closing the room so that she could not enter and there was a rumor that Ah Cham is coming, don't sell or do not buy its products."
- Mr. Lai Ma is a Muslim and a rider who resident at Trapeang Ropov village. He said that the place used to be easy to buy, not easy to buy as before, they keep the distance.
- Mrs. Nak Sros is is a Muslim and a seller at local community that living in Trapeang Ropov village. She said that the seller at the market named Yeay Hun is prejudiced against Muslims when we come to buy goods, she did not want to sell away, do not come near, use rude words.
- Mr. Ta Lork, security at Trapeang Ropov Market had involved on putting the banner with non-discrimination messages in front of Trapeang Ropov Market. He asserted that there was no discrimination in the market, everyone was selling as normal and build connection with each other.
- Mr. San Yarkpherth, Muslims and a motorbike taxi rider at Trapeang Ropov market said in the past, everyone dared to ride my motorbike, they were afraid to get the Covid-19 from me, but after a medical examination in Trapeang Ropov village and was not found Covid-19 case. The authorities and religious leaders promoted and raised awareness of non-discrimination on Muslim in the commune, church and through other small party and meeting; I see that there is a change, no longer discriminate against me as before, call a motorbike taxi rider again.
- Mrs. Mern Lin, citizen who lives in Preak Tnoat village said during Covid 19 at March, my husband died of a stroke. The villagers accused him of Covid 19 and no one came to his funeral and did not dare to be near his family members too. After the public forums that raised awareness of Covid-19 and my explanation of my husband's death many times, I see that some people have reduced the discrimination against my family as before.

- Mr. Seng Nhem, member of commune council said Koh Touch commune, which is a neighboring commune, they saw the banner with non-discrimination messages in Preak Tnoat commune. They have an idea to do too but no budget for producing. They appreciated us to get support banner from ACT.



IV. Respond to the indicators of the project

Indicators	Respond to indicators of project
Identified the scope of discrimination against Muslim and its impacts in four villages of Preaek Tnoat communes, Teuk Chhou district in Kampot province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of responses that had known about the Covid19 and discrimination against Muslims. They are living in 4 villages at Preaek Tnaot commune, Tuek Chhou district, Kampot province⁹.
80% of community people’s improved understandings and behavior changes toward each other in the communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96.88% of community people’s improved understandings and behavior changes toward each other in the communities¹⁰.
80% of local authority officials in the areas participated in community discussion, expressed the supports and provided consultation to community people about discrimination against Muslims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64.28% of local authorities officials in the areas participated in community discussion, expressed the supports and provided consultation to community people on discrimination against Muslims¹¹.

Link videos related Muslim Discrimination assessment:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KsmdxORlyA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvltEJfiYuU&t=412s>

⁹ Four village; Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Kraeng village, Preaek Tnaot village and Changhaon village. There are 2% of non- Muslim discrimination, 2% of non-discrimination on their area, 84% of Muslim discriminatory behaviors and 32% of Muslim discriminatory orals.

¹⁰ Including 65.63% of responses who had increased understanding from 80% up about non- discrimination against Muslim. There are 81.25 % of responses stated that there was no discrimination against Muslims in their communities.

¹¹ Authorities have been involved in promoting discrimination through the distribution of masks and alcols. They had promoted by microphones, leaflets, televisions and telephones, social media, public forums, individual education, and raising awareness on the meetings in each church , villages, commune, house by house to reducing the discrimination against Muslims.

1. Conclusion

In early April, a 30-year-old Cambodian Muslim man named Mat Pros Him who is living in Trapeang Ropov village, Preaek Tnoat commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province, was one of 79 Cambodian Muslims that attended religious ceremonies in Malaysia and return to Cambodia. so when that man returned from Malaysia to be isolated for 14 days at Kep Provincial Referral Hospital under the condition that he infected Covid19 from covid19 patients. After the news that there was a medical examination and masks distribution in Trapeang Ropov village, we saw that there were many sharing of bad rumors that said the Cambodia Muslims in Trapeang Ropov village spread the disease Covid-19 to all citizens, and most of them were vendors and small business at local community who showed a narrow and discriminatory attitude towards Cambodia Muslims.¹² An ACT network member from the Muslim community in Prek Tnoat commune has been affected to her family, her business and her Muslim community.

The assessment had conducted with 50 participants “20 ladies” who including 33 community people and 17 local authority officials from four villages in Preaek Tnoat commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province. There are 2 villages in Preaek Tnoat commune who had Muslim living such as Preaek Tnoat and Trapeang Ropov village. These assessments in order to collecting discrimination impact of Covid-19 against Khmer Muslim and to understand more and mechanism of the local authorities, Muslim communities and citizen engaged in eliminate, issues resolution, interpretation and prevention/ protection of Covid-19 and discrimination against Muslims. There are 100% of responses that had known about the Covid19 and discrimination against Muslims. There are 2% of non- Muslim discrimination, 2% of non-discrimination on their area, 84% of Muslim discriminatory behaviors and 32% of Muslim discriminatory orals. There are 74% of raise awareness and promotion on Covid19 and Muslim discrimination, 28% of no reactions on Muslim discrimination, 26% of be normal action on non-Muslim discrimination, 18% of donating on non-Muslim discrimination, and 80% of prevention and protection on Covid19. There are 76% of no cases of violence, 22% of verbal conflicts with a lack of understanding and consideration and 2% of sellers who had oral conflict on Facebook.

According to the suggestion from community people and local authority officials that asking ACT to providing the materials such as masks and alcohol to all villages in Preaek Tnoat commune and raise awareness about discrimination against Muslim to all authorities and citizens by training on community dialogues and asking on provide the poster, leaflets and banner of slogan on non- discrimination to each community. So ACT had support some materials such as masks and alcohol to police officers and providing the leaflets on how to prevent the Covid19 and banner of slogan on non- discrimination to local authority officials.

¹² <https://web.facebook.com/625580847502851/videos/2373279442973937>

2. Recommendation

A. Local Authority

- Should be involved and participated with ACT in order to share more information and promoted community dialogues in their commune as much as possible.
- Should encourage the citizens to join the community activities and conduct public forum on Muslims discrimination and Covid-19 every month with their own budgets.

B. Community People

- Should be confident on asking and suggestion for getting the solution from any issues to authorities on public forum and community dialogues that support by any NGOs.
- Should participated community activities and public forum as much as possible in order to correct the authorities' action.
- Wish to have more fund support on faiths and ethnic for co-existing in the communities to eliminate the misunderstanding at underground discrimination.

