

# NGOs IN ACTION

The Phnom Penh Post  
MONTHLY UPDATE

## After the floods

‘They’ve been left with nothing. They have no food.’

Vincent MacIsaac

**C**HILDREN living along rivers could swim, but many of those who lived where the floods had never risen so high could not, Supriyanto, the country director of Plan International, says.

“Half of those who drowned were children,” he says. “When disaster strikes, they are the most vulnerable.”

Pich Sophary, Plan International’s program unit manager in Siem Reap province, recalls urging families to leave their huts and move to higher ground. Many refused.

“They didn’t believe us. They didn’t think the water would rise so high. And then it did,” she says.

The poorest families didn’t have boats. When the water rose above their floors, some parents had to cut banana trees and bamboo to quickly fashion rafts to transport their children and what belongings they could salvage to safe ground, Pich says.

These safe areas were like refugee camps without food, shelter, or access to medicine and sanitation facilities. One woman gave birth in mud, just above the water, she says.

### “Sixty schools remain under water in Siem Reap province

“A dam broke in Banteay Srey district. The flash flood was four metres high. People there had never seen flash floods before.

“For the first time in their lives they had to flee. Now they have to deal with the aftermath.”

Plan International is wrapping up its US\$175,000 emergency relief effort (in most, but not all, of the communes where it works).

It has provided 30,000 families in two provinces with a month’s supply of food, as well as water filters, mosquito nets and other basic necessities.

It worked closely with UNICEF, other NGOs and provincial departments of disaster risk management, as well as district and commune committees, to co-ordinate the delivery of aid.

Now it’s shifting to the recovery phase, which could last a year and cost about \$250,000. At the same time, Plan disaster risk specialist Heng Sok says, “We are working very hard to ensure that the flood



PHOTO: HONG MENEA

does not undermine the work we have been doing since 2002.”

The community-based disaster risk and mitigation program Plan had pioneered in six districts of the two provinces it works in – Kampong Cham and Siem Reap – could not cope with the scale of this year’s flooding.

The three areas Plan has identified as priorities for recovery are education, water and sanitation, and livelihoods. “We are very concerned about the potential for an increase in malnutrition among children,” Supriyanto says.

Rural Cambodians are dependent on their one annual harvest of rice,

much of which has been destroyed in flood-hit areas of 18 provinces.

Efforts are under way to distribute rice seeds that allow for quick harvest, but farmers in flood-hit areas lack experience in short-term rice farming, Heng Sok explains.

Farmers may have to wait until a year from this December before they have another crop, he says.

“They have been left with nothing. They have no food,” Pich Sophary says.

Ring wells have been filled with floodwater, which is unsafe to drink. Before the floods, access to safe water in the districts where Plan works was more than 40 per cent.

One-third of the wells have been damaged or remain submerged, Pich Sophary says. The need for medical care is also critical, Plan’s acting program unit manager for Kampong Cham, Mak Munint, says.

There are only eight doctors at health centres in the province. “Doctors are very busy. Before, they could visit patients; now, the patients come to them,” he explains. Diarrhoea, malaria, fever and colds are the most common illnesses.

Food shortages, inundated schools and the need to rebuild villages will make it more difficult to keep their children in school. Sixty

schools remain under water in Siem Reap, Pich Sophary says.

Books and other educational materials were also destroyed. “Teachers tried to save books and school supplies by putting them on top shelves, but the floods went higher,” she says.

“If we can’t get the children back in school quickly, their parents are more likely to tell them to stay home and help support their families,” Supriyanto says.

“In other cases, the parents have left them alone to search for work so they can earn money to rebuild. In some cases, no one is looking after them,” he says. ■



# 'Food support needed now'

**T**HE United Nations is stepping up its efforts with Cambodian authorities and aid providers to offer food assistance to nearly a quarter of a million people displaced by flooding through its World Food Program (WFP), its New York headquarters said on Friday.

The WFP estimates 240,000 people have been displaced by the floods, 10 per cent of the Kingdom's rice crops have been destroyed and a further 265,000 hectares of rice fields have been damaged.

The price of rice in Cambodia has risen by 12 per cent, it says.

"Now, with the price of rice on the rise, the poorest households face the prospect of not having enough to eat. Food support is needed now, and will be needed in the months

ahead, as people recover from this disaster," WFP Cambodia country director Jean-Pierre de Margerie said.

The WFP has launched an emergency operation in collaboration with the government and non-government organisations to distribute rice. It aims to reach 60,000 people, providing 50 kilograms of rice per family.

The WFP is also working with Cambodian authorities to assess the number of people needing food assistance, how long they will need it for, and the time it will take them to recover.

The WFP also says a one-year plan to help the 150,000 most vulnerable victims will be put in place. It has already received \$2.5 million for emergency funding for Cambodia, with \$1.5 million more to come. ■

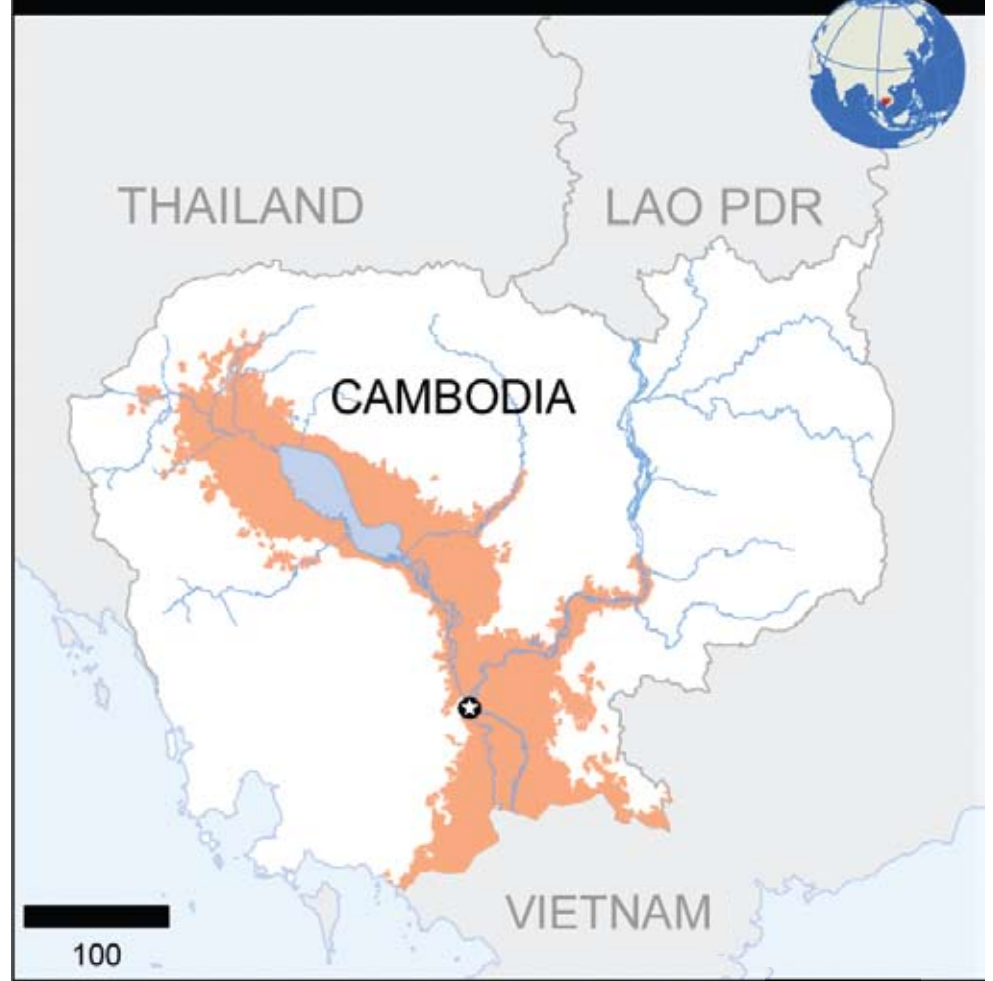
*The Phnom Penh Post's monthly NGO in Action update is a collaborative effort by reporters, photographers, translators and editors at the Post, staff of non-government organisations and government officials. Most work by Post staff is done on a volunteer basis, at weekends and after scheduled working hours.*

No payment is sought from any NGO profiled or reported on. All Post staff involved in the supplement have advised senior editors of any previous work done for NGOs, whether paid or voluntary, to prevent potential bias.

The updates are compiled and edited by Sam Rith, managing editor of *Post Khmer*, and Vincent MacIsaac, deputy national news editor of the English-language edition. They will be published on the first Tuesday of each month. Their primary focus will be rural Cambodia, and each one will be thematic. The next update will focus on children.

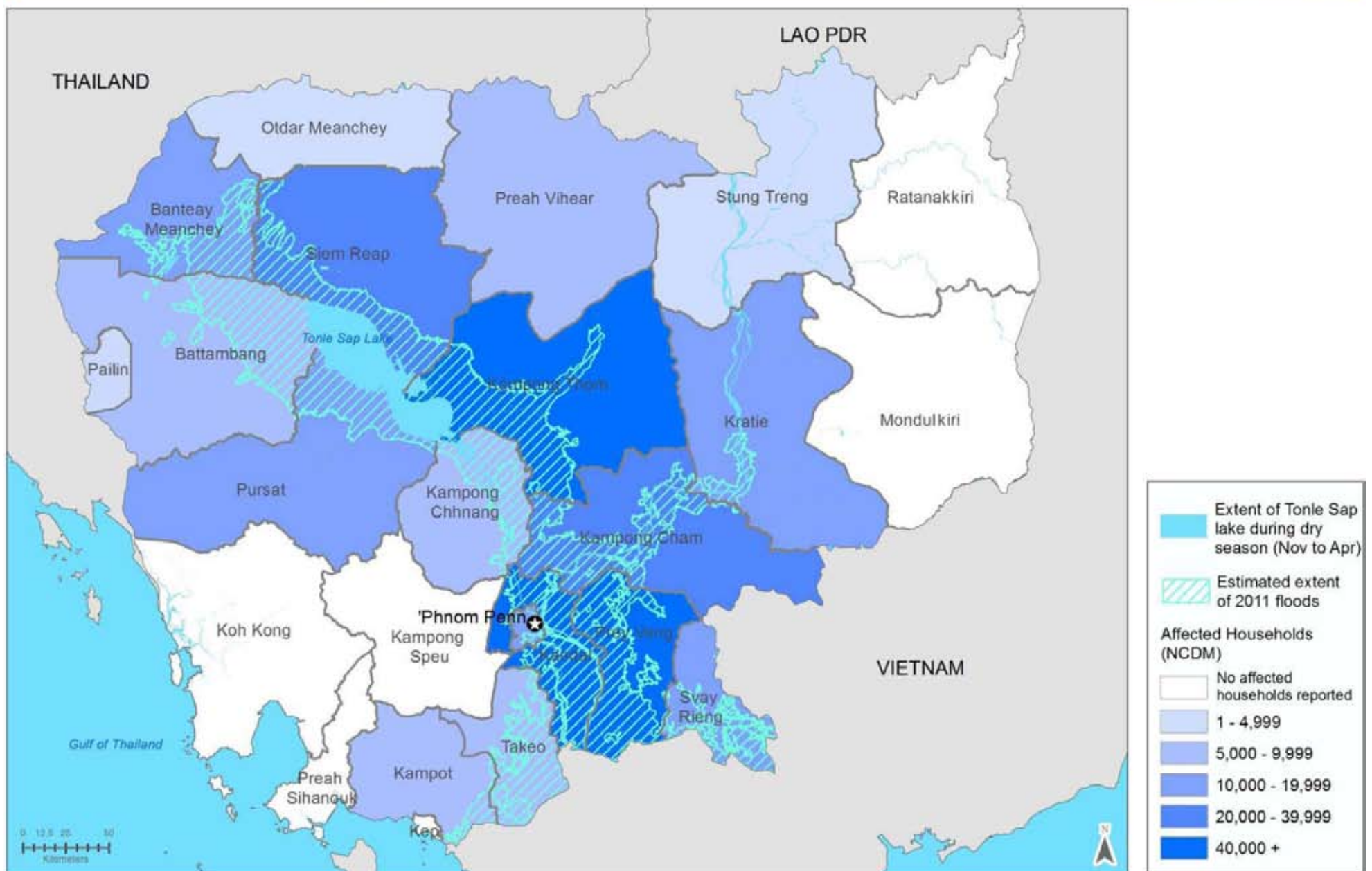
We invite you to join us.

## CAMBODIA: Flood Affected Area



Map Sources: UNCS, Cambodian General Department of Cadastre and Geography, Mekong River Commission.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created 20 October, 2011.

## CAMBODIA : Flooding ( as of 27th October 2011)





# Cambodia remains an ‘afterthought’

John Macgregor

People with firsthand experience of an unfolding media story often undergo a strange disconnect: what they see in the media can seem very much at odds with what they are experiencing.

As an aid worker in Cambodia's present flood disaster, I know this feeling acutely.

During the day, my Khmer co-workers and I travel across a vast inland sea in Battambang's Sangke and Moung Russei districts. It takes an hour by powerboat to get from one tiny piece of land to another, each crowded with thousands of refugees. We take food and water to those with malnutrition, and doctors and medicines to the sick.

In the evenings, I log into international (and even local) media websites . . . and read endless stories about the flooding of Bangkok (which hasn't happened yet). Once in a while, a paragraph mentioning Cambodia is tacked on the end.

William Shawcross's famous book on Cambodia's place in the Indo-china War was called *Sideshow*.

A book on Cambodia's place in the present Indo-china flood disaster might be titled *Afterthought*.

The international head of Save the Children visited Indochina recently to survey the floods, and placed Cambodia number one among Indo-chinese nations in terms of “need”. The latest data tells us that perhaps 500,000 Cambodians have been displaced.

“Displaced” is such an unemotive word. As we have seen in Battambang this month, what it actually means is to be flooded out of your home, and to move – along with your children, cows, pigs, chickens, dogs and cats – to a small island, typically a raised dirt road.

There, one sits out the flood, for weeks, on pieces of rush matting atop the mud, under plastic sheeting.

It would be hard to design a more perfect incubator for epidemics than these places. They are hot, wet, crowded, and awash with dung.

The majority of children in them now have diarrhoea. Pneumonia, dengue fever, parasites, fevers and skin rashes are ubiquitous. Our two doctors have treated 1,700 people in a week.

The “disconnect” extends to the government and civil society. The WHO announced there had been “no outbreaks”; the National Disaster Committee states that most displaced villagers outside Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham have returned to their homes.

That would be news to the many thousands encamped in the mud of Battambang's Sangke and Moung Russei districts, and to our first cholera cases – four children – diagnosed at the Ta Phon commune on Friday.

We have reached a few such places, and could reach many more if international donors loosened the purse strings a little: many communes have, to date, had no aid or medicine at all.

A few days ago, we discovered an encampment with 252 families that



About 1,000 families were stranded atop a dam in Battambang province's Sangke district, some for more than two months, before aid finally reached them late last month. PHOTO: VINCENT MACISAAC

no one had hitherto known about. These are the ethnic Lao people of Poi Tasek village, in Boueng Preng commune, on the border of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

They'd been sitting alone in the mud for weeks, and every one of their children is sick.

A small crack in the wall appeared last week, when a “Cambodia flood” story ran in *The Guardian*.

But overall, the media vacuum surrounding such a large disaster is astonishing – although it prob-

ably has a simple explanation: most regional journalists live in Bangkok, and what few Cambodian journalists there are seldom venture outside Phnom Penh.

The result? Even Cambodian newspapers have often run more stories on the Thai floods than the ones affecting Cambodia; and local journalists are being alerted to the disaster in their own country by reading *The Guardian*.

Perhaps Cambodia can't cease to be an afterthought to the world until

it ceases to be an afterthought to those who live here. ■

*John Macgregor is communications director for the Cambodian War Amputees Rehabilitation Society, which co-ordinates with three NGOs in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey – Puthi Kumar Organisation, Disadvantaged Cambodia Organisation and Ockenden – in the relief effort. They are planning a post-flood 'livelihoods rehabilitation' project for the two provinces.*



A boy carries his brother across the sandbag trail connecting two sections of the makeshift camp atop the dam where a doctor with CWARS said four children were diagnosed with cholera last week. Hundreds more have diarrhoea, pneumonia, skin diseases and fever. PHOTO: VINCENT MACISAAC



About 20 families and their cattle from Boeung Keak village, in Prey Veng province's Peam Ro district, have shifted to elevated land around a pagoda. The families had been there for about 10 weeks when Erika Pineros reached them on the weekend, bringing food and water filters funded by donations she raised from Facebook friends. © Erika Pineros 2011



# Too little,

As the floods in Cambodia and Thailand recede, the state of the world is still facing the difficulties faced by affected countries. D

Mely Caballero-Anthony  
and Sofiah Jamil

**H**EAVY rains in Thailand and Cambodia since July have resulted in high socio-economic costs from flood damage and have claimed at least 500 lives.

For Thailand, with areas only two metres above sea level, the flood is said to be the country's worst in the past 50 years, with a third of its provinces declared disaster zones.

But such incidents are not all that new nor unexpected, for two main reasons.

First, various studies have highlighted the increasing vulnerability of Southeast Asian countries to weather-related disasters.

Among these is a report by the International Development Research Centre, which has highlighted areas of Southeast Asia that are highly vulnerable to various environmental hazards.

Similarly, other reports, such as those by the World Bank, the United Nations and World Wide Fund, have highlighted the socio-economic factors that increase vulnerabilities, such as rising population densities in cities.

Second, there is existing knowledge and solutions to control floods, based on the region's long experience with disasters. These factors are particularly significant in Southeast Asia, which is home to at least three megacities: Bangkok, Jakarta and Manila.

## Inertia and its sources

Yet, in spite of such information, there remains a strong dose of inertia within states to effectively integrate climate-change adaptation strategies with disaster preparedness.

Climate-change adaptation refers to responses to reduce vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change.

It is particularly vital for disaster-prone areas, as it not only enhances a community's level of preparedness but also its resilience in coping with the increasing fre-

quency and intensity of disasters. It is therefore important to understand why there is this inertia, much of which can be alleviated through increased regional co-operation and collaboration.

A primary factor contributing to the inertia to integrate climate-change strategies into disaster preparedness is the often complex

**There remains a strong dose of inertia within states to effectively integrate climate-change adaptation strategies with disaster preparedness**

task of co-ordination across multiple agencies and stakeholders.

The issue of climate change extends beyond the environmental realm and needs changes and inputs from various sectors related to the economy. For flood management, this extends to issues such as waste management, irrigation systems and the extent of groundwater extraction and urbanisation.

The relocation of urban poor communities living in areas highly vulnerable to floods, for instance, requires a substantial amount of resources and time. Attention includes ensuring that new housing and dwellings are located near sources of economic livelihood.

Such an overhaul of systems in the medium and long term is often not in the interests of policymakers, whose terms in office are usually three to five years.

## Adaptation and mitigation

A second factor for the inertia is the belated importance given



PHOTO: SRENG MENG SRUN

to climate-change adaptation compared with climate-change mitigation. Climate change mitigation emphasises reducing carbon emissions – the source of climate change – but it doesn't prevent existing effects of climate change.

Hence, this necessitates measures for adapting to climate change. Countries now have to make up for lost time, as they had only recently channelled their

efforts to measure and control carbon emissions in the lead-up to the 2009 Copenhagen climate summit.

Reducing carbon emissions has also allowed policymakers to steer the focus to development-related issues such as energy security and meeting the increasing energy demands of developing/industrialising countries.

These issues are significant, but they overshadow the effects of cli-

mate change, which many communities in Southeast Asian countries are highly vulnerable to.

This relates to a third contributing factor to the inertia: economic growth as a priority.

In terms of erecting flood defences, cities or other significant centres of economic activity are the first to be protected. Bangkok has occasionally been criticised for this, as its flood defences have



# too late?

of regional cooperation is proving critical in addressing the disaster preparedness is increasingly vital.



on Disaster Management and Emergency Response. While such initiatives have been operationalised since disasters such as Cyclone Nargis in 2008, regional frameworks need to be strengthened to enhance preparedness and climate change adaptation mechanisms, rather than just responding in times of disasters.

**Greater engagement with the private entities that are keen on corporate social responsibility will also open doors for targeted funding**

ASEAN's efforts to streamline and integrate its broad strategies on food and energy security with sustainable development must be matched with greater effectiveness in implementation. In addition, regional co-operation can facilitate the transfer of best practices.

Regional co-operation at the official level has been significant, but more can be done to increase the level of co-operation between ASEAN civil society and business

communities. ASEAN must increase its engagement with the scientific community to understand better how climatic changes, as well as other natural and man-made disasters, will affect security.

Greater engagement with the private entities that are keen on corporate social responsibility will also open doors for targeted funding in projects that may not have had enough government support.

It remains to be seen how regional co-operation in disaster preparedness in Southeast Asia will progress. Can ASEAN shift from merely reacting to disasters to be more proactive in preparing for disasters?

In light of the frequency of natural calamities, ASEAN countries should not wait for another Cyclone Nargis or Typhoon Ketsana to move forward on this front. ■

*Mely Caballero-Anthony is Associate Professor and Head (on leave) and Sofiah Jamil is Associate Research Fellow at the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University.*

*RSIS commentaries are intended to provide timely and, where appropriate, policy relevant background and analysis of contemporary developments. The views of the author/s are their own and do not represent the official position of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, NTU, which produces the commentaries.*

caused a diversion of floodwaters to other parts of Thailand such as Ayutthaya. Protecting the megacity is vital to prevent millions of economic losses, but it does not ensure similar regard for communities that are most vulnerable to disasters in less urbanised areas.

Their losses are not just about economics, but about survival – that is, access to essential supplies such as food, water and electricity.

Recent studies have thus emphasised the need to build climate resilience in medium-sized cities, which may not have as much resources as the megacities.

## **Reducing inertia through regional co-operation**

What message can be drawn from the slack in integrating climate-change strategies into disaster

preparedness? It's a fact that policy-makers often relegate the problem to a lack of capacity. While this is true within national boundaries, it is vital for countries to collaborate across borders to build capacity.

Regional frameworks in Southeast Asia currently exist, some of which are in operation like the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management under the ASEAN Agreement







PHOTO: HONG MENEA

# Co-operation is crucial Devastation to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, ADB says

Jasmine Whitbread

**A**BOUT 800,000 children have been affected by the recent floods in Cambodia, the worst environmental disaster in this country in more than a decade.

The total number of people affected is 1.6 million, but children are the most vulnerable in emergencies as their families struggle to cope with the loss of houses, crops and livelihoods – and, in some cases, family members.

Flood-affected children and their families now face serious risks as hundreds of health centres are inaccessible and more than 1,000 schools are closed.

Every day a child is absent from school increases the risk of the child dropping out in the long term. Making matters worse, when waters begin to recede, stagnant water, combined with poor sanitation and hygiene, is likely to breed diseases to which children are vulnerable.

Increased poverty, and the loss of family income, may also force children to work to support their families, not only taking them out of school but also putting them at risk of exploitation and trafficking.

The damage from the floods to other crucial infrastructure is currently unknown. What we do know is that it will require significant

time and resources for things to return to normal.

In the meantime, it is crucial to explore alternative and innovative approaches building on co-operation to address the needs and reduce the risks faced by children.

This can only be done effectively by continuing to build on the support and co-operation between non-government organisations, the United Nations, the government and donors

**Recovery from a disaster of this magnitude will take time, and the effects will be felt long after the land has dried.**

that we have seen so far. By working together, pooling our resources and jointly sharing crucial information we will be able to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Thanks to this close co-operation, Save the Children has been able to distribute rice and other crucial items to 33,700 people in Kampong Cham and Prey Veng provinces. This has been possible

thanks to the financial support of our members, USAid and rice donations from the UN World Food Program.

Additionally, Save the Children has established more than 300 (and counting) temporary schools in community buildings and other village houses, run by teachers who are unable to access their flooded or destroyed schools.

All this is the result of our partnership with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and its provincial counterparts, which has enabled more than 10,000 children to return to school.

By doing this, not only are we helping children's education we are also restoring some sense of normality to their daily lives while helping parents focus on the recovery work ahead.

Recovery from a disaster of this magnitude will take time, and the effects will be felt long after the land has dried. Low-cost, innovative solutions can be a big help.

Save the Children looks forward to continue to strengthen its co-operation with the government, NGOs, the UN and the donor community to reduce the risks and improve the prospects for flood-affected children and their families. That is the only way forward.

*Jasmine Whitbread is the CEO of Save the Children International.*

**T**HE Asian Development Bank is providing emergency humanitarian assistance of US\$3 million to work with the Cambodian government to help meet some of its most critical needs in the wake of the country's worst flooding in more than a decade.

"The severe flooding has had a dramatic impact on the livelihoods of the Cambodian population, especially poor farmers in remote areas," says Peter Brimble, the ADB senior country economist in Cambodia.

"Many communities are in urgent need of assistance to reconnect with supply centres and to rebuild their lives."

The grant from the Asia Pacific Disaster Response Fund will be used to supply rice seed to rural households whose crops have been lost, along with food and cash-for-work schemes that will allow affected communities to repair flood-damaged roads.

Support will also be given for temporary repairs to irrigation canals.

More than 240 people have died and more than 1.5 million have been affected by flooding on the Mekong and other key rivers over the past two months, which has destroyed or damaged more than 10 per cent of the country's rice crop.

Rural roads and irrigation systems have also been badly hit, and the final cost of the devastation is expected to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

ADB's emergency support will allow rural communities to quickly replant rice while the cash-for-work program will help restore road access to essential services and provide badly needed jobs.

The assistance is being closely co-ordinated with help provided by other development partners and civil society organisations, including the United Nations Disaster Management Team.

In the longer term, Cambodia will require substantial resources to recover from this disaster, and the ADB has offered to support the government in putting together an emergency flood rehabilitation project that will focus on rebuilding roads and irrigation systems.

The ADB has also been discussing possible activities to develop data systems and early warning and response mechanisms that would help Cambodia become more resilient to floods, which are expected to worsen in future as a result of climate change.



PHOTO: SAM RITHY



# VACANCIES

**Account Manager, Accounts Assistant, Budget Analyst, Executive Assistant**  
**Grandis Timber limited**

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 023 882 173  
Contact Email: hr@grandis-timber.com

**Deadline: Nov 27, 2011**  
**Senior Research Associate**  
**Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia**

Address: SENATE, Vimean-rath Chamkar Mon, Preah Norodom Blv., Phnom Penh  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 012 772 120  
Contact Email: pic\_jobs@yahoo.com | www.pic.org.kh  
Deadline: **Nov 19, 2011**

**Finance Officer**  
**SILAKA**

Address: #6S, Street 21, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: (855) 23 217 872 / 210 902  
Email: admin@silaka.org  
www.silaka.org

**Deadline: Nov 08, 2011**  
**National Economic Livelihood Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation and Communication Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer**  
**UNDP**

Address: #53, Pasteur (St. 51), 12302, Phnom Penh  
Tel : 023 216 167  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
www.un.org.kh/undp/jobs  
Deadline: **Nov 21, 2011**  
**Monitoring and Evaluation Officer**  
**UN Volunteers**

Address: #53, Pasteur (St. 51), 12302, Phnom Penh  
Tel: 023 216 167  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Email: unv.kh@undp.org  
www.un.org.kh/unv/vacancies  
Deadline: **Nov 09, 2011**

**Program Director**  
**Cambodian Living Arts (CLA)**

Address: #128G9, Sothearos (St. 3), 12301, Phnom Penh  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 023 98 60 32  
Contact Email: ratanak@cambodianlivingarts.org  
Deadline: **Nov 25, 2011**

**Young Professional Officers (Re-Advertise)**

**UNDP Young Professional Officer Program**  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Address: #53, Pasteur (St. 51), 12302, Phnom Penh.  
Tel: 023 216 167  
www.un.org.kh/undp/work-with-us/jobs#jobs.  
Deadline: **Nov 20, 2011**  
**Management Specialist**  
**UNDP**

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Address: #53, Pasteur (St. 51), 12302, Phnom Penh  
Tel: 023 216 167  
www.un.org.kh/undp/jobs

**Deadline: Nov 06, 2011**  
**International Medical Equipment Specialist**  
**Ministry of health**

Address: (Room 207), #151-153, Kampuchea Krom Avenue, Phnom Penh  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Tel: (855-23) 880 262  
Contact Email: davy.hssp@online.com.kh

**Deadline: Nov 23, 2011**  
**Marketing Manager**  
**HGB Trading Co., Ltd**

Address: Building 30, Russian Blvd, Sangkat Phsar Depo 3, Khan toul Kork, opposite Neakrovan Pagoda's Gate  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 012 520 651  
Contact Email: chanthan\_hgb@yahoo.com

**Deadline: Nov 05, 2011**  
**Senior Political Officer**  
**The British Embassy**

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Email: vacancy\_phnompenh@fco.gov.uk  
Website: www.fco.gov.uk  
Deadline: **Nov 07, 2011**

**Personal Assistant**  
**Sokha Hotels & Resorts**

Address: N°22, Kramoun Sar Street, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Phone: + 855 23 998 075  
Email: hrmsv@sokhahotels.com

**Deadline: Nov 07, 2011**  
**Various Positions**  
**Artisans Angkor**

Address: Siem Reap.  
Location: Siem Reap., Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 063 963 330  
Contact Email: hr@artisans-dangkor.com

**Deadline: Nov 21, 2011**  
**Various Positions**  
**EXCHANGE**

Address: The exchange building #47, Street 28 Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Deadline: **Nov 22, 2011**

**Associate Director, Prevention & Mitigation**  
**FHI 360**

Address: #11, St. 302, 12302, Phnom Penh  
Tel 023 211 914/ 023 212 565  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
www.FHI360.org/career-center  
Deadline: **Nov 21, 2011**

**Various Positions**  
**The Danish Red Cross (DRC)**

E: danishrc10@online.com.kh  
Deadline: **Nov 07, 2011**  
**National Information-Education-Communication**  
Consultant  
UNDP

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Address: #53, Pasteur (St. 51), 12302, Phnom Penh  
Tel: 023 216 167

**www.un.org.kh/undp/jobs**  
**Deadline: Nov 07, 2011**  
**English Teacher**  
**Phnom Penh International Airport**

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Email: khkpp@gmail.com

**Deadline: Nov 25, 2011**  
**Administration Officer**  
**The World Food Program (WFP)**

Address: House 250, Road 63, Phnom Penh  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 092 945 976  
Contact Email: Cambodia.Application@wfp.org

www.174.120.172.7/~cam-bodia/  
**Deadline: Nov 13, 2011**  
**Monitoring Officer**  
**COMFREL**

Address: 138, St. 122, 12156, Phnom Penh  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 012 942 019  
Email: comfrel@online.com.kh

**www.comfrel.org**  
**Deadline: Nov 30, 2011**  
**Security and Property Administrative Assistant**

Australian Embassy  
Address: No. 16B National Assembly Street Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon Phnom Penh

Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: 023 213 470  
Email: australian.embassy.cambodia@dfat.gov.au

**www.cambodia.embassy.gov.au**  
**Deadline: Nov 16, 2011**  
**TECHNICAL OFFICER**  
**World Health Organization**  
**Organisation mondiale de la santé**

Address: Phnom Penh located at 177-179 Pasteur Street  
Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: (023)216610

Contact Email: whopostmaster@cam.wpro.who.int  
**Deadline: Nov 30, 2011**  
Export Officer  
Golden Rice (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.

Address: #2012 ABC, National Road 5, Sangkat Tuol Sangke, Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Southeast Asia  
Contact Phone: (+855) 23 987 941, 012931957  
Contact Email: recruit@goldenricecambodia.com

**Deadline: Nov 14, 2011**



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION • ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

WHO Cambodia is inviting applications for one position as  
**TECHNICAL OFFICER**  
**for malaria, vector-borne and parasitic diseases**  
**(National Professional Officer NPO NO-C)**

The World Health Organization has been providing technical support to the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia to support the Ministry of Health (MoH) activities such as elimination of malaria in Cambodia, containing the spread of artemisinin-resistant malaria, control of dengue, control and eventual elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). This is a full-time position for twelve months beginning as soon as possible with a possibility of extension. The Technical Officer will be based in Phnom Penh, with support costs being met by WHO. Applications from women are encouraged.

**Deadline for applications: 30 November 2011**

**Terms of reference**

To support the National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM) of Ministry of Health (MoH) and other national partners including the provincial and operational district level staff in all aspects of malaria, vector-borne and parasitic diseases control. The person selected will:

- Assist in the containment of artemisinin-resistant malaria leading to eventual elimination of all malaria from Cambodia, through WHO collaboration with the National Centre for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM), including technical assistance to the national program.
- Facilitate training and other capacity-building activities for national and provincial staff on malaria, dengue, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and other vector-borne and parasitic diseases.
- Maintain close liaison and facilitate coordination with national counterparts, other implementing partners and stakeholders at all levels, and maintain regular information exchange.

**Qualifications required**

- Medical Doctor with additional training in public health (MPH preferable)

**Experience and skills**

- Minimum 5 years experience in the development and implementation of public health services/interventions, project management
- At least 4 years experience in vector borne disease control.
- Experience in Monitoring and Evaluation of programs
- Data management and analysis skills an advantage.
- Strong interpersonal, organizational and management skills
- Demonstrated self-initiative

**Languages:** Fluent in speaking, reading and writing English and Khmer

**Salary:** Attractive remuneration package.

Interested applicants are required to send a CV to the WHO Representative Office before the deadline. Please indicate the post number in your application. Smoking is not allowed in WHO premises.

**The mission of WHO is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.**

*For additional information and full ToR please contact the WHO office in Phnom Penh located at 177-179 Pasteur Street, by email under [whopostmaster@cam.wpro.who.int](mailto:whopostmaster@cam.wpro.who.int), or by telephone under (023)216610.*

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

**Golden Rice (Cambodia) Co., Ltd.** is an international standard company, equipped with state-of-the-art machinery and technology for drying, milling and packaging rice for export markets. While expanding its activity, the company is looking to recruit dynamic individuals to fill the **Export Officer** position (02 positions) to be based at Phnom Penh and Kampong Speu:

### ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Biography: Male or Female, minimum 25 years old
- Education: Bachelor of Marketing / Management or equivalent
- Languages Chinese and English, fluent in speaking and writing
- Communication and Interpersonal: Good personality, flexible and enthusiastic

### Required knowledge as following:

- At least 2 years of experience in sales related work
- Experience in export clearance is an advantage
- Good personal relation, self-motivated and clear planning skills
- Good business analysis
- Good computer literacy (Internet & Email, Ms. Office, etc.)
- Good at filing /Keeping document

### Main Duty and Responsibilities:

- Reply email/ online sales
- Translation (Chinese – English – Khmer )
- Send sample /document
- Researching (Local and Global)
- Meeting with client (Local and oversea)
- Presentation /Guides the client during visiting
- Able to travel to provinces and abroad
- Other task assigned by manager

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

Interested applicants should submit a cover letter and CV, together with their studying transcript, copy of ID card, copy of their family book, recent photographs (4x6), expected salary and other supporting documents by **November 14, 2011** to the Golden Rice office located at: #2012 ABC, National Road 5, Sangkat Tuol Sangke, Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, **Phone:** (+855) 12 931 957, **Email:** recruit@goldenricecambodia.com and fill the application form at our office. Only short listed applicants will be contacted for an interview. Competitive salary will be offered based on qualifications and experience. Applications will not be returned



