

TERMS of REFERENCE (ToR)

“A review on Climate Change Financing for developing Citizen Climate Budget on Cambodia”

Rationale

Cambodia is among the countries which is most at risk to the impacts of climate change. The country is ranked 13th in the Global Climate Risking Index¹ from 1995 – 2015 and 8th in 2016.² In 2014, the Standard & Poor’s ranked Cambodia’s economy as the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change worldwide³. Furthermore, the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index⁴ assigns a high vulnerability score and low readiness score to Cambodia.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) recognizes that the rural poor of Cambodia, the majority of whom are women, are most vulnerable to climate change impacts because of their high dependence on agriculture and natural resources. Because they have limited resources and few economic choices, this vulnerable group has little capacity to adapt to climate risks and hazards, making them more susceptible to losses of their limited assets and income and climate-related threats their health, all of which can result in them slipping into, or deeper into, poverty. Based on the Cambodian Vulnerability Index, 49% of communes are vulnerable or highly vulnerable to climate change. Out of 1,000 families in 2014, 16 were affected by floods, 36 by droughts and 2.5 by storms. Increased intensity of rainfall during the monsoon seasons could significantly impact flood response management across the Mekong. Sea level rise threatens Cambodia’s low-lying areas, including settlements, beach resorts, seaports, coastal fisheries, and mangrove forests. Droughts are already a common occurrence in Svay Rieng province, and projected rising temperatures could exacerbate an already vulnerable situation, pushing communities in the area beyond their coping range.⁵

Climate Economic Growth Impact Model (CEGIM) projects that without Climate Change, real GDP in Cambodia will grow at an average of 6.9% per year from 2017 to 2050, achieving Upper Middle Income Country (UMIC) status in 2035. With Climate Change, the headline projections use the mid CC scenario and a mid-adaptation scenario that is equivalent to current levels of adaptation. CC reduces average GDP growth to 6.6% and absolute GDP by 0.4% in 2020, 2.5% in 2030 and 9.8% in 2050⁶.

The RGC officially launched the first-ever, Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP) in November 2013. The development of the CCCSP provides the entry point for a structured and coherent approach to integrate climate change actions to reduce emissions

¹ <http://http://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>

² <http://weltrisikobericht.de/english/>

³ Kraemer & Negrila (2014), <http://www.maalot.co.il/publications/GMR20140518110900.pdf>

⁴ <http://index.gain.org/country/cambodia>

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http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCCode=KHM&ThisTab=RiskOverview

⁶ [NCSD, MEF & CCCA \(May 2018\): Climate Economic Growth Impact Model \(CEGIM\)](#)

(mitigation) and protect people and sectors from climate hazards and build resilience (adaptation) into national development processes. The overarching development plan for the country, the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP) as well as new NSDP state the importance of implementing CCCSP (2014-2023) and identifies climate actions and indicators to track their implementation. Alongside the CCCSP, line ministries have developed their Sectoral Climate Change Strategic Plans (SCCSP) to guide the integration of climate change into their sectoral planning. While the CCCSP provides a national perspective and framework for addressing climate change, the SCCSPs of the line ministries focus on sector-specific responses to climate change. The line ministries have also developing their Sectoral Climate Change Action Plans (SCCAP) to operationalize their SCCSPs, including identifying the financial resources needed to implement the plans.

There are 14 line ministries with an approved Sectoral Climate Change Action Plan 2014-2018. The development of CCCSP and CCAP followed the policy development guideline from the Council of Ministers (2011) with technical support from the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSO) and Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA). The approved 14 SCCAPs contain 171 actions requiring more than USD 865.47 Million to implement for 2014-2018. Recently, work undertaken by Climate Finance Readiness Programme of GIZ assessed the minimum financing gap for CCAP implementations (i.e., the difference between the cost of implementation and the financial resources the government has to cover these costs). It was found that there is a financing gap of 71.68% of the total estimated amount.

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UNDP, is providing technical support to Government of Cambodia's capacity and systems to access, absorb and effectively manage existing and projected climate funds, as well as its own domestic investments to address climate change. Through the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) and UNDP regional programme "Strengthening the Governance of Climate Finance for Gender Equality" the government is promoting sectoral action on climate change and integration of climate finance into budgets.

A key objective of the UNDP regional programme is also to strengthen the capacities of regional and country level civil society organizations to partner with government institutions in supporting more climate change-oriented budgeting practices and in ensuring that climate-related financial resources are used efficiently and effectively. For such accountability, the government's budget planning and oversight systems and practices must be strengthened by CSOs using their mandates, capacities and comparative advantages.

To achieve this objective, UNDP Cambodia and UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub (BRH) together with the NGO Forum on Cambodia (NGOF), a civil society organization (CSO) with experience in budget monitoring practices in Cambodia, jointly aim to apply specific tools to improve climate-related

⁷ [This number is based on a previous report by GIZ/Ricardo AEA \(2016\) and may need to be adjusted in the future to a smaller number if all CC-related CDC projects are tracked and reported against the CCAP priority actions](#)

budget accountability in order to use public resources to build a sustainable, resilient and equitable society. These tools include the Citizen's Climate Budget, which makes complex information on how the government manages public resources for climate action more widely accessible to the public, and advocacy on climate resilient development, and they will serve to increase transparency and accountability. The Climate Citizens Budget, in particular, aims to enable a wider range of beneficiaries to understand the scope, expected results of budget allocations and actual expenditures in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and activities and to engage in budget decision making and monitoring.

In order to develop a Citizen Climate Budget (CCB) that will present the government's budget plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation in accessible language and formats, NGOF seeks to work with an external consultant. The consultant will conduct a desk review assignment and lead a consultation process related to the audiences, content and formats of the CCB with the following objectives and expected outputs.

Objectives: To develop the citizen climate budget report through assessing and identifying the Climate Change Financing Expenditure and Projection, and facilitating the CSO consultation processes in order to gather CSO inputs for the report development.

Expected Outputs

Based on the above-mentioned rationale and objectives, the external consultant will produce these outputs by end of March 2019:

- The citizen climate budget on Cambodia report will be developed and widely disseminated to present the proposed CCB content in accessible, non-technical language (English and Khmer) and through engaging visual elements, such as data tables, graphs and charts, and infographics (i.e., visual and text elements that explain complex information like processes)
- An accessible summary/policy brief on CCB (English and Khmer) for research launching.

Approaches

1. To review Climate Change Financing Expenditure and Projection and prepare an outline for an accessible presentation in chart/matrix/ graphic form that includes the budget allocations by district, sector, ministry, issues of gender and climate vulnerability, distinction between domestic public finance and international public finance and recommendation (English and Khmer)
2. To draft the CCB content based on CSOs inputs/suggestions and priorities of community (English and Khmer)
3. To facilitate the CSO consultation process in order to gather CSO inputs for developing Citizen Climate Budget (CCB) where:
 - CCB presents how the national budget is being allocated to address climate change and its effects including gender;

- CCB indicates knowledge of public to understand how the government uses public finance to support climate change initiative in Cambodia
- 4. Incorporated CSOs inputs into the final draft of the report and work with NGOF to finalize the report both English and Khmer version. Then the summary / policy brief will be developed.
- 5. Consultant is responsible to present this finding based on agree schedule with NGO Forum.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Consultant: the consultant is obliged to carry out those assigned activities as stated in Terms of Reference.

The Environment and Agriculture Program Manager is the contact person at the NGO Forum for the Consultant while the consultant will work closely with the Network Coordinator-NECA and BWG under the supervision of the Environment and Agriculture Program Manager and National Development Program Manager of the NGO Forum on Cambodia.

Qualification of individual and in team of consultant

- Advanced education background in fields related to economics, climate change, development, public policy, etc.
- At least five years' experience in civil society engagement, development of advocacy products or budget transparency;
- A sound understanding of national, regional and international climate change financing arrangements, modalities and challenges including its ability to prioritize, mainstream, and access resources to address these challenges;
- Good analytical skills
- Good understanding of the development context in Cambodia, Cambodian financial system, including policy, budgeting, public financial management, donor coordination and how these processes interact with climate change arrangements at the national level ;
- Good understanding of database, budgeting, climate change financing, Monitoring, Report and Verification (MRV), Budget Governance, Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) and another relevant strategies and policies to climate change
- Ability to translate raw data into effective and engaging data visualizations and infographics
- Experience of proof reading and policy brief writing
- Excellent oral and written communication in English, including a demonstrated ability to translate complex, technical information into clear, non-technical language that is accessible to a broader audience.
- A sound working knowledge and experience with various stakeholders in the country including the associated national and regional coordinating mechanisms on climate change and development cooperation;

- Demonstrated experience in undertaking similar case studies and reviews in the region, preferably in Cambodia and
- Strong research, facilitation and interviewing skills, preferable experience in conducting civil society consulting processes;