



**UNDP APCR
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Title: Consultant to develop Technical Background Paper on
Measuring Climate Change and Human Development

Type of Contract: Special Service Agreement

Duration: September 2010 – March 2011

Duty Station: Home based

Background

Under UNDP's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, the Human Development Report Unit (HDRU) located at the Asia Pacific Regional Centre leads the work on the flagship Asia-Pacific Human Development Report (APHDR) series. APHDRs are independent policy advocacy documents supported by UNDP as outcomes of multi-stakeholder participatory processes. The central mandate of the HDRU is to produce Regional Human Development Reports for Asia-Pacific to support advocacy and capacity development on critical regional development concerns.¹

The APHDRs deal with long term development concerns that are important for several countries, have cross-border dimensions, and contain sensitivities that are better addressed at a regional rather than country level. These reports help UNDP engage with larger external audiences on such issues. The previous APHDRs are:

- *HIV/AIDS and Development in South Asia*
- *Promoting ICT for Human Development: Realizing the Millennium Development Goals*
- *Trade on Human Terms: Transforming Trade for Human Development in Asia and the Pacific*
- *Tackling Corruption, Transforming Lives: Accelerating Human Development in Asia and the Pacific*
- *Power, Voice and Rights: A Turning Point for Gender Equality in Asia and the Pacific*

¹ UNDP 2008. "Regional Initiative on Human Development Reports in Asia and the Pacific, Phase II" Project document, RPD III, 2008-2011.

The theme of the forthcoming APHDR is *climate change*. How Asia-Pacific responds to climate change will influence peoples' quality of life, not just in the region, but also elsewhere. What the region is able to accomplish now also has profound implications for the well-being of future generations. Many of the climate change-related events and their human development impacts are cross border in nature, for example, droughts, floods, food insecurity, climate-changed induced migration, and so on. Individual countries' policies and actions will impact upon neighboring or nearby countries on issues such as energy, security, and trade policies. Climate change requires global coordination backed by national actions.

The HDRU is now in the process of commissioning background research to inform the forthcoming Report. All issues considered in the technical background papers will be analysed from a human development perspective and will be relevant for the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Technical background papers and other research provide the raw material from which the APHDR is fashioned.

Objectives of the Assignment

The consultant is expected to produce a high quality evidence based research paper to better understand the measures (indicators/indices) linked with climate change and human development (HD) issues with specific focus on Asia-Pacific.

Rationale and approach:

While natural and human factors influence the climate, it is "human footprints" that are contributing to climate change through increasing emissions of greenhouse gases and declining capacity to sequester them. Climate change is seen as a direct consequence of the way humans carry out their activities: production, exchange and consumption, in particular. These activities are strategic for people's capabilities and wellbeing – their opportunities and choices – for human development.

While national policies of most countries of Asia Pacific are economic growth oriented overall, the pattern of growth and institutional arrangements influence how benefits and costs of current prosperity are distributed – across populations groups and across generations. Vulnerability of groups to climate impacts may be seen as a function of exposure, sensitivity and the reciprocal of adaptive capacity.

Vulnerability = f (Exposure, Sensitivity, 1/Adaptive capacity)

While exposure may depend upon geography, sensitivity and capacity to adapt are also closely linked to institutional arrangements and pre-existing HD conditions. Moreover, as the impacts of climate change in the process of production, exchange and consumption cannot be constrained within political boundaries, local, national and cross-border institutions of governance, jointly, become highly relevant for adaptive capacity; they are also critical for mitigation.

The paper on measures should be able to align the measures analysis with the overarching framework of the *manner* in which *production, exchange, and consumption* are carried out as potential drivers of climate stress and opportunities. The paper should also propose ways forward for improving mapping and measuring climate change from the HD lens.

Focus may be on the following suggested issues:

- Energy availability and energy use
- Water availability and management
- Conflict and disempowerment related with changing access to resources and use
- Location security and migration in the emerging climate conditions
- Urbanization among the mountain communities and life style (rich vs. poor) – challenges and consequences
- Technology, including local know how – access/sharing or collaboration/opportunities.

Specifically, the paper will address the following issues:

Measures on “climate change”:

- Define climate change and climate variability measures.
- Identify commonly used indicators/indices associated with measuring "climate change", including survey-based measures, with focus on Asia-Pacific countries. What do they explain? Do they explain cause or effect or remedies associated with climate change? What is the scope and period of availability?
- Examine the indicators/indices from the human development lens. How do they affect people, especially the poor/marginalized? What should be measured to better capture climate change looking through HD lens?
- What is their strategic relevance? Align the classification of the indicators with activities such as pattern of production and exchange (e.g., GHG emissions per dollar), consumption (e.g., GHG emissions per capita), governance (e.g., binding principles), and local adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Measures on vulnerabilities of exposed groups linked to climate change:

- Suggest innovative ways (quantitative and qualitative) of measuring vulnerabilities of exposed groups (deltas, coastal/islands, mountains, rural/urban, slums) linked to climate change with specific focus on Asia-Pacific countries.

Barriers to meaningful measurement:

- What are the barriers to meaningful measurement of climate change stress/opportunities? Identify some of the inhibiting factors which could be political, legislative, corruption, attitudes, technology, finance, inadequacy of data/measures, lack of cross border cooperation, any other? In what context are they identified?

Opportunities for better measurement:

- What measures are required to develop capacity of statistical systems (provincial, national and international levels) for monitoring and tracking climate change?
- What kind of cross border cooperation is required to monitor and measure climate change impacts and remedies?

Relevance of a new index:

- Is "green GDP" an alternative to better capture human well-being? What are the indicators to measure "green" GDP? What are the challenges?
- Outline an approach to construct a robust, relevant and appropriate index which better captures human development concerns along with climate change stress/opportunities. What are the challenges? What should be measured?

Scope of Work

The consultant will submit a substantive paper on the survey of data, indicators/indices of climate change and human development, with a specific focus on Asia-Pacific (see the list of Asia-Pacific countries in Annex I). The major arguments of the paper must be substantiated with data.

Duration of Assignment, Duty Station and Expected Place of Travel

Duration of assignment: Approximately 7 months from September 2010 to March 2011.

Duty station: Home based

Expected places of travel: No

Deliverables/Output

The Consultant is expected to submit:

- A first cut of the outline / table of contents, indicating the structure of the paper in two weeks from commission of the work. The draft outline will be reviewed internally by the Team and feedback will be provided to the consultant.
- First draft of the paper by mid November 2010 including a comprehensive bibliography (see guidelines in Annex II) and proper in text referencing system. The draft will be reviewed internally by the Team and feedback will be provided to the consultant.
- Revised full draft by mid December 2010, with a maximum of 20,000 words including an executive summary of not more than 2,000 words. The revised draft will be reviewed internally as well as externally and feedback will be provided to the consultant.
- Final paper by mid February 2011.

The paper will not be deemed completed until feedback from UNDP or others designated by UNDP is fully addressed.

The deliverables will be the property of UNDP and copyright will be vested with UNDP.

Provision of Monitoring and Progress Control

The consultant will report to the HDRU Regional Programme Coordinator and the designated deputy Programme Coordinator.

Degree of Expertise and Qualifications

- Advanced university degree (PhD preferred) in statistics, mathematics, economics, political science, sociology or directly related area, or a relevant combination of academic qualification and extensive experience in a related area.
- At least 7 years of work experience with specific focus of human development. A geographical focus on the Asia-Pacific experience is a distinctive advantage.
- Familiarization with existing databases, indicators/ indices of climate change.
- Proven record of publications in peer-reviewed academic journals.
- Broad working experience with the United Nations, Governments, and other civil society sectors is desirable.
- Excellent analytical and quantitative skills in human development-related subject areas.
- Excellent command of English.

Please visit <http://www.undp.or.th/aboutus/jobs.html> to see full job descriptions. Interested persons should submit a detailed resume, and UN Personal History Form (P11) with a cover letter clearly stating the position title by **5 September 2010**. Women candidates are encouraged to apply. Kindly send the application to:

Procurement Unit

G.P.O Box 618, Bangkok 10501 or email to: rcb.procurement.th@undp.org

Only shortlisted candidates will be notified

ANNEX I
MEMBER COUNTRIES IN ASIA-PACIFIC²

No.	Country	Is it a Programme Country supported by UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia-Pacific (RBAP)?
East Asia³		
North East		
1	Cambodia	Yes
2	China	Yes
3	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	No
4	Japan	No
5	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Yes
6	Korea, the Republic of	Yes
7	Lao, People's Democratic Republic	Yes
8	Macao, China (SAR)	No
9	Mongolia	Yes
10	Viet Nam	Yes
South East		
11	Brunei Darussalam	No
12	Indonesia	Yes
13	Malaysia	Yes
14	Myanmar	Yes
15	Philippines (the)	Yes
16	Singapore	No
17	Thailand	Yes
18	Timor-Leste	Yes
Pacific		

² Please write the country names correctly - See the link [<http://www.un.org/en/members/>]. Countries that are member states or associate member states of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), excluding countries that are also members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and excluding territories owned by foreign powers and are not programme countries supported by RBAP.

³ The sub-region refers to cluster in use by RBAP.

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19	Australia	No
20	Cook Islands (the)	Yes
21	Fiji	Yes
22	Kiribati	Yes
23	Marshall Islands (the)	Yes
24	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Yes
25	Nauru	Yes
26	New Zealand	No
27	Niue	Yes
28	Palau	Yes
29	Papua New Guinea	Yes
30	Samoa	Yes
31	Solomon Islands	Yes
32	Tokelau	Yes
33	Tonga	Yes
34	Tuvalu	Yes
35	Vanuatu	Yes
South and West Asia		
36	Afghanistan	Yes
37	Bangladesh	Yes
38	Bhutan	Yes
39	India	Yes
40	Islamic Republic of Iran	Yes
41	Maldives (the)	Yes
42	Nepal	Yes
43	Pakistan	Yes
44	Sri Lanka	Yes

ANNEX II
REFERENCES (NOTES/FOOTNOTES/ENDNOTES) AND BIBLIOGRAPHY GUIDELINES
FOR THE RHDR

NOTES (ENDNOTES/ FOOTNOTES) AND BIBLIOGRAPHY STYLE

It is a good idea to separate the bibliography from the notes (references). References (Notes/Footnotes/Endnotes) refers to the studies cited in the technical background paper, while the bibliography refers to studies that are not used or cited in the paper, but nevertheless informs it.

NOTES/ENDNOTES/FOOTNOTES # BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOTES/ENDNOTES/FOOTNOTES

Example:

Kamrany and Day 1980, 25 [NOTE: here citing a specific quote from page 25]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Example:

Kamrany, Nake M., and Richard H. Day, eds. 1980. *Economic issues of the eighties*.
Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press.

REFERENCE (NOTES/ENDNOTES/FOOTNOTES):

Footnotes/Endnotes should be indicated in the text by superior Arabic numerals which run consecutively through the paper. They should be grouped together in a section at the end of the text or at the bottom of each page in numerical order and single spaced.

Please keep in mind that all sources cited in the notes should be indicated in full in the bibliography.

The general rule is that whenever materials (ideas, views, etc) are drawn upon, they should be sourced.

Some examples:

- Page X of the TBP: "According to TIB research, corruption in the education sector prevents access of women to education [...]"
Action: Here, TIB research needs to be sourced.

- Page X1 of the TBP: “Based on research in a South Asian country, corruption was found in the following aspects of service delivery by an anonymous Water and Sewerage Board.”
Action: Unless we have the reference, it would be difficult to use the findings in the RHDR.
- Page X2 of the TBP: “The literature describes the main causes as greed, the low salaries of public officials [...]”
Action: Which type of literature? Need references.
- Page X3 of the TBP: “A USAID study has shown that the cost of road works in developing countries has been inversely proportional to ...”
Action: Need reference for the USAID study

If the information provided or quoted in the TBP is derived from an anonymous source, a footnote/endnote should indicate that.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

The HDR in general follow the citations provided by the Chicago Manual of Style, 15th ed. (CMS). Below is a summary of the citation style used previously and that should guide you whenever assessing a TBP.

Please note that as a general rule, in reference/bibliography lists, the first author’s last name is inverted (last name first). First names should usually be provided, whenever available.

Examples:

For journals:

Parry, M. 1990. “The potential impact on agriculture of the greenhouse effect.” *Land Use Policy* 7: 109-123.

For journals with multiple authors:

Frankel, Jeffrey, and David Romer. 1999. “Does trade cause growth?” *American Economic Review* 89 (3): 379-399.

For books:

Beneria, Lourdes. 2003. *Gender, development and globalization: economics as if people mattered*. New York: Routledge.

For books with multiple authors:

Hoekman, Bernard M., and Michel M. Kostecki. 2001. *The political economy of the world trading system. The WTO and Beyond*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

For articles in edited books:

Aksoy, Ataman. 2005. "Global agricultural trade policies". In A. Aksoy, and J. Beghin, eds. *Global agricultural trade and developing countries*. Washington DC: World Bank.

For working papers:

Kathuria, Sanjay, Will Martin, and Anjali Bhardwaj. 2001. *Implications for South Asian countries of abolishing the multifibre arrangement*. World Bank policy research working paper 2721. Washington DC: World Bank.

For conference papers:

Greenwald, Bruce, and Joseph Stiglitz. 2006. "Helping infant economies grow: foundations of trade policies for developing countries." Paper presented at the Allied Social Sciences Association annual conference: 6 January, Boston.

For databases:

WTO (World Trade Organisation). *Statistics database*. [<http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramHome.aspx?Language=E>]. Last accessed 10 July 2005.

FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization). *FISHSTAT PLUS. Universal software for fishery statistical time series*. [<http://www.fao.org/fi/statist/FISOFT/FISHPLUS.asp>]. Last accessed March 2006.

From electronic resources: (As much as possible, follow the same rules that apply to equivalent parts of print resources. When in doubt, avoid italics and quotation marks and give as much information as may be useful. Too much is better than too little.)

Khondker, Bazlu H., Abdul Razzaque, and Nazneen Ahmed. 2005. "Exports, Employment and Working Conditions in the Post-MFA RMG Industry". Mimeo. International Labour Office. [<http://training.itsilo.org/decentwork/StaffConf2005/resources/session%20VI/S6%20Bazlul-Issue-Paper.pdf>]. Accessed on March 2007.

From interviews:(add all information available if in doubt)

Rudolph, Frederick. 2001. Interview by author. Williamstown, MA, USA, 15 May.

Other publications: Where there is doubt, include all bibliographical details.
