

TERMES DE REFERENCE POUR CONSULTANTS ET PRESTATAIRES INDIVIDUELS

Title: Senior Expert for Macro – Micro-simulation on COVID-19 impact on child wellbeing in Haiti
Contract Type: SSA (Individual contract)
Duration: 2 months
Proposed level: P5
Organizational Unit: Social Policy
Duty Station: Home-based

Background and Rationale

The challenges relating to the realization of child rights towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are enormous, especially in the fragile countries where development gains are now being undermined by multiple threats and structural vulnerabilities. According to the World Bank, more than 20% of the world's population lives below the purchasing power parity (PPP) US\$1.25 a day [World Bank, 2013]¹. In 2015, by setting up the 2030 development agenda, the world's countries decided that the SDGs must be the anchor of strong advocacy on action with an ambitious global commitment to lower the share of poor population close to zero by 2030 [UNDP², Barnejee et al³], regardless of the country economic situation.

An observation worth stressing is the actual figures on poverty and deprivations, albeit high, which still hides huge discrepancies between different age- and socioeconomic-groups. Recent studies revealed that children are the hidden victims of economic downturns not only because children are affected disproportionately from all forms of poverty but also due to age vulnerability and dependency tendencies as missed opportunities in childhood are often lost for life. Childhood therefore appears as the ideal time to intervene in a context of global crisis if society wants to provoke long-standing transformation and social change in its efforts to achieving many of the global goals and fulfilling the principle of "Leaving no one behind".

In the briefing note '*Ending Extreme Poverty: a Focus on Children*' by UNICEF and the World Bank Group (2016)⁴, children in developing countries are more than twice as likely as adults to live in extreme poverty. The briefing note asserts further that in 2013, 19.5% of children in 89 countries were living in households that survived on an average of US\$1.90 a day per person or less, compared to just 9.2% of adults. Being captured in a multifaceted poverty and deprivations, children most often are trapped in an intergenerational cycle of poverty and social exclusion due to lack of opportunities of their environments and the weakness of their social capital. Thus, placing children at the center of SDGs policies is not just a matter of protection of the rights of most vulnerable and excluded; it is clearly an implementation of social justice which commits to reach the furthest behind for a more inclusive and peaceful society.

¹ World Bank, "The World Bank Annual Report 2013" (Washington, DC, 2013); <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16091>

² . "A new global partnership: Eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development" (United Nations High Level Panel, 2013); www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf.

³ Banerjee A, Duflo E, Goldberg N, Karlan D, Osei R, Parienté W, Shapiro J, Thuysbaert B, Udry C. A multifaceted program causes lasting progress for the very poor: Evidence from six countries. *Science* 348, 1260799 (2015). DOI: 10.1126/science.1260799

⁴ UNICEF and World Bank Group (2016). *Ending Extreme Poverty: A Focus on Children*. UNICEF and the World Bank Group. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_92826.html. [Accessed 10/02/2017].

In Haiti, poverty and vulnerabilities, at a time when equitable, inclusive, sustainable development is needed to strengthen the resilience of the population and to prevent the resurgence of instability and the emergence of humanitarian needs as we enter the Decade of Action, the country is regressing or stagnating on many of its SDGs. The problematic and highly vulnerable position of children is further reflected in their lack of access to health services, quality education, and their exposure to physical and psychological violence as well as family separation. They are paying a heavy tribute as they are the most vulnerable to widespread poverty, deterioration in the quality of life, high unemployment, rising food prices, and grave inequity in access to basic social services. This calls for an immediate large-scale intervention to build their resilience and strengthen local governance to promote sustained peace. If the situation is left unaddressed, the most vulnerable population such as children and women will be further deprived of their rights (education, water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and health, and protection) and adolescents/youths will easily be targeted for recruitment by gangs.

The new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged in the country on 19 March 2020 with unprecedented consequences. The Government of Haiti has implemented measures to limit its spread. Schools, universities, vocational training centers, and factories remained closed and are only authorized to reopen on August 10th, 2020; gatherings larger than 50 people have been banned. Mask wearing is required in public and in instances where social distancing cannot be maintained, and a curfew is in place from 12 midnight to 4 am. In addition, it should be stressed that the pandemic brought to the forefront the weaknesses of the health care system while the national economy is likely to experience a dramatic slowdown, during which survival of small businesses are heavily threatened, including people working in the informal sector. The shock and disruption associated with the disease also makes its management quite difficult as it is known as the current infectious disease with the widest and deadliest outbreak reported across the globe this decade. While most countries have managed to control the outbreak, the outbreak has been massive and long lasting for others, claiming the lives of scores of mostly the seniors (more than 60 years) or people with associated co-morbidities.

In the country, the pandemic is likely to become a major health crisis, which will inevitably disrupt social and economic life for the long term. The impact that the COVID-19 crisis has and will continue to have on the lives of children is not always highlighted though children represent the hidden victims of the crisis. A wealth of studies in various continents robustly established a direct correlation between social protection, including different forms of financial and non-financial assistance instruments, sustainable poverty reduction and local economic stimulation [de Mel et al.⁵, Davis et al.⁶, Cluver et al.⁷, Baird et al.⁸, Blattman et al.⁹].

Even before the pandemic, almost 59% of the Haitian population were living in poverty, with 23.8% in extreme poverty and more than 60% unable to meet basic needs. Of all the challenges Haitians face, health shocks take the greatest toll on household incomes. With limited access to insurance or credit, many families cope by borrowing money, selling assets, or taking children out of school and even separating the family. The poor have even fewer options and coping with the pandemic may have long-term negative impacts—decreasing their food supply, depleting their savings or alienating them from their social networks. With most Haitians earning their livelihoods through informal work like fishing, direct services or street vending, a ban on such activities would not only be difficult to

⁵ de Mel S, McKenzie D, Woodruff C. One-time transfers of cash or capital have long-lasting effects on microenterprises in Sri Lanka. *Science* 335, 962–966 (2012). pmid: 22363007.

⁶ Davis B, Handa S, Hypher N, Rossi NW, Winters P, Yablonski J. From evidence to action: The story of cash transfers and impact evaluation in sub-Saharan Africa. FAO, UNICEF, Oxford University Press, <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5157e.pdf> (accessed on 24 April 2019).

⁷ Cluver, LD., Orkin FM, Meinck F, Boyes ME, Yakubovich AR, Sherr L. Can social protection improve Sustainable Development Goals for adolescent health? *PloS one* 11, no. 10 (2016): e0164808. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0164808

⁸ Baird S, McIntosh C, Ozler B. 'Cash or Condition? Evidence from a Cash Transfer Experiment,' *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Oxford University Press, 2011, vol. 126(4), pages 1709-1753.

⁹ Blattman C, Green EP, Jamison JC, Lehmann MC, Annan J. The Returns to Microenterprise Support among the Ultra-Poor: A Field Experiment in Post-War Uganda. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 2016, 8(2):35-64.

impose, it could also cripple household incomes. In fact, according to the World Bank, a 20% reduction in household consumption could push another million people into poverty and 2.5 million into extreme poverty.

Remittances are an important income source for the poor in Haiti, particularly for low income households. It is therefore worthy to assess the likely impact on household income and poverty in Haiti as a result of declines in international and domestic remittances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, the global economic crisis brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic poses a serious threat to the global remittance economy. For Haiti, reduction in remittances will further weaken an already feeble economy while negatively impacting the livelihood and health of families and communities.

Please refer to Annex II for more information

OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS

The purpose of this assignment is to support the Haiti Country Office (HCO) in conducting an assessment on the COVID-19 estimated and potential impact on poverty and other critical child wellbeing indicators. On top of this, the assignment will include the analysis of any decrease in remittances and the impact on child health and well-being of many families as well as efforts needed to push the country on the right track towards the 2030 agenda.

Specifically, the assignment aims at:

1. Estimate the potential impact of COVID-19 on household and child poverty using the national definition for poverty line based on a macro-micro simulation, with disaggregation such as female headed households and households with children;
2. Assess the impact on household incomes and poverty as a result of declines in remittances in the immediate aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic;
3. Estimate the potential impact of COVID-19 on child wellbeing (education expenses, nutrition outcomes, poverty, U5MR, etc.) based on a macro-micro simulation with a focus on special groups such as children and female headed households;
4. Estimate the values of critical indicators (U5MR, Malnutrition and school enrolment) and determinants that the country should take to hit the MDGs related targets by 2030.

Please refer to Annex II for methodology details

WORK ASSIGNMENT

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Key Activities	Expected Methodology	Tools/Inputs to be provided	End Product/Deliverables	Expected Time Frame
Inception technical report	Literature review	Documents	Preliminary Analytical note (around 5-10 pages) and a power point presentation on the potential impact of	10 days

			COVID 19 on child wellbeing based on a Macro-micro simulation, submitted and validated	
Macro-simulations	Macro-economic analyses to assess the impact of COVID-19 related macro shocks and policies on variables such as wage rates, employment, remittances, etc. Given the magnitude of the shocks engendered by the COVID-19 pandemic, a computable general equilibrium (CGE) framework is required to incorporate the structural aspects of the economy and capture the numerous and complex direct and indirect interactions between factors. However, CGE models cannot distinguish the impacts on individual households and their members, as is required to evaluate the impacts on the monetary poverty, hunger, schooling, labor and access to health services for children.	EMMUS Database	1 Technical Report on the potential impact of COVID 19 on child wellbeing (20 pages) with an evolution of child relevant EMMUS 2016-2017 indicators and based on a Macro-micro simulation (do file and log file to be submitted along for replication purposes).	5 days
Microsimulations	The micro-economic approach models individual and household behavior using data from the last DHS-like (EMMUS 2016-2017) household survey. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and individuals can be captured in terms of changes in employment opportunities and earnings, commodity prices, private and public income transfers, and the provision of public services. The extent to which such effects impact on household and individual welfare depends primarily on their income sources and consumption patterns. To make an appropriate micro-economic analysis, it is important to consider the ability of households and individuals to	EMMUS database	1 Technical Report on the potential impact of COVID 19 on child wellbeing (20 pages) with an evolution of child relevant EMMUS 2016-2017 indicators and based on a Macro-micro simulation (do file and log file to be submitted along for replication purposes).	5 days

	substitute among consumer goods, according to their relative prices, and to adjust their sources of income.			
Home-based	Consolidation and report writing	Databases	Final report submitted and validated before November 10, 2020.	10 days
Home-based	Policy Advisory Note writing	Databases	1 Policy Advisory Note incorporated to the technical report or standalone (10 pages).	10 days

PERIOD OF CONSULTANCY AND DURATION

40 days over 2 months period.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED (INCLUDING SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE)

We expect a senior consultant with extensive experience in using robust methods and understanding of top-level research and policy analysis methodologies.

Education

PhD degree in economics, statistics, or international affairs and development, or other relevant social sciences

Experience:

- At least 8 years of relevant experience in quantitative data analysis, including extensive experience in research and policy analysis methodologies
- Proven knowledge or experience in poverty analysis is essential.
- Previous experience of working in Haiti is an asset
- Strong report writing skills and a track record of producing high quality reports
- Relevant publication records.
- Familiarity with UN/International Organizations work is an asset.

Competencies:

- Builds and maintains Partnerships
- Demonstrates self-awareness and ethical awareness;

- Drive to achieve results for impact;
- Innovates and embraces change;
- Manages ambiguity and complexity;
- Thinks and acts strategically;
- Works collaboratively with others;
- Nurtures, leads and manages people.

Language Requirements: English proficiency. Knowledge of French will be a strong asset.

CONTRACT DIRECT SUPERVISOR

Chief Social Policy

TERMS AND CONDITIONS/ESTIMATED COST

Please refer to Annex I regarding terms and conditions governing consultant contracts.

Applicants are required to provide as part of their application:

- A detailed technical offer and an all-inclusive financial offer in US \$ (fees and related costs), based on the terms of reference above. (See below details)
- A curriculum vitae and / or P11 form (attached)
- A scanned copy of the required diploma
- Contact details (Name, phone and email) of the three most recent supervisors for reference checks; including the current supervisor, if possible.
- Be ready to provide a valid health insurance certificate covering the entire consultation period.

Technical Proposal

The proposals will be assessed based on the following scores:

1. Technical Proposal: 80 points
2. Financial Proposal: 20 Points

The scores of the financial proposal and the technical proposal will be consolidated and together generate the overall final score.

The technical proposal should be no more than 6 pages, 12 points font and 1.5-line spacing excluding Appendixes. It should address the following areas:

1. Experience in conducting econometric, mathematical and statistical analyses;
2. Proposed research methodology & framework (approach, tools, work plan and limitations/mitigation strategies;
3. Curriculum vitae;
4. Any other information relevant to the ToRs.
5. Names, phone numbers and emails of 3 referees.

The technical assessment of the proposals will use the following criteria and weighting:

<i>Criteria – Score B == Score A * 0.8 as maximum for technical score is 80%</i>	<i>Maximum score (A) for submission</i>	<i>Score (A)</i>	<i>Score (B) Tech Score</i>
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1. Profile and Capacity: (experience and qualifications, past and relevant experiences, rules of engagement)	15		
2. Profile and Capacity: CV	40		
3. Proposed methodology and work plan: relevance of proposed data gathering methods, logic, rigor, practicality, creativity, clarity and quality of work plan; Ethical requirements/assurances	45		
Total Score for the Proposal	100		

Technical proposals that do NOT attain a minimum score (A) of 70 out of 100 points will be considered technically NON-compliant.

For submissions whose score (A) is equal to or above 70; score (B) will be compiled with financial score to determine final score.

Financial Proposal

It should provide an all-inclusive budget (fee, logistics, etc.) in USD, and a budget breakdown to understand the distribution of costs.

Note: The Financial proposals will be assessed only to the consultants considered technically approved (range between 70 to 100 technical points).

Conditions of work:

The Assignment will be off premises (Out of UNICEF premises). The incumbent should carry out the identified tasks in direct collaboration with UNICEF Country Office and with the Government of Haiti. The assignment will not require presence in the UNICEF Country Office Premises but will entail continuous contact with the direct supervisors and the Management team.

The consultant will be required to comply with the security regulations of the UNITED NATIONS.
All official travel must be subject to a security clearance

The issuance of a service contract is conditional upon satisfactory references / background check.

Fees will be paid upon submission of deliverables and upon presentation of an invoice certified by the supervisor.

Final payment is subject to satisfactory performance evaluation

TRAVEL (If applicable)

Home based consultancy

Signature of Deputy Representative (Programme) or Chef of Operations (Operations)

Date : _____

1. Legal Status

The individual engaged by UNICEF under this contract as a consultant or individual contractors (the "Contractor") is engaged in a personal capacity and not as representatives of a Government or of any other entity external to the United Nations. The Contractor is neither a "staff member" under the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and UNICEF policies and procedures nor an "official" for the purpose of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946. The Contractor may, however, be afforded the status of "Experts on Mission" in the sense of Section 22 of Article VI of the Convention and the Contractor is required by UNICEF to travel in order to fulfill the requirements of this contract, the Contractor may be issued a United Nations Certificate in accordance with Section 26 of Article VII of the Convention.

2. Obligations

The Contractor shall complete the assignment set out in the Terms of Reference for this contract with due diligence, efficiency and economy, in accordance with generally accepted professional techniques and practices.

The Contractor must respect the impartiality and independence of UNICEF and the United Nations and in connection with this contract must neither seek nor accept instructions from anyone other than UNICEF. During the term of this contract the Contractor must refrain from any conduct that would adversely reflect on UNICEF or the United Nations and must not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the administrative instructions and policies and procedures of UNICEF. The Contractor must exercise the utmost discretion in all matters relating to this contract.

In particular, but without limiting the foregoing, the Contractor (a) will conduct him- or herself in a manner consistent with the Standards of Conduct in the International Civil Service; and (b) will comply with the administrative instructions and policies and procedures of UNICEF relating to fraud and corruption; information disclosure; use of electronic communication assets; harassment, sexual harassment and abuse of authority; and the requirements set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.

Unless otherwise authorized by the appropriate official in the office concerned, the Contractor must not communicate at any time to the media or to any institution, person, Government or other entity external to UNICEF any information that has not been made public and which has become known to the Contractor by reason of his or her association with UNICEF or the United Nations. The Contractor may not use such information without the written authorization of UNICEF, and shall under no circumstances use such information for his or her private advantage or that of others. These obligations do not lapse upon termination of this contract.

3. Title rights

UNICEF shall be entitled to all property rights, including but not limited to patents, copyrights and trademarks, with regard to material created by the Contractor which bears a direct relation to, or is made in order to perform, this contract. At the request of UNICEF, the Contractor shall assist in securing such property rights and transferring them to UNICEF in compliance with the requirements of the law governing such rights.

4. Travel

If UNICEF determines that the Contractor needs to travel in order to perform this contract, that travel shall be specified in the contract and the Contractor's travel costs shall be set out in the contract, on the following basis:

(a) UNICEF will pay for travel in economy class via the most direct and economical route; provided however that in exceptional circumstances, such as for medical reasons, travel in business class may be approved by UNICEF on a case-by-case basis.

(b) UNICEF will reimburse the Contractor for out-of-pocket expenses associated with such travel by paying an amount equivalent to the daily subsistence allowance that would be paid to staff members undertaking similar travel for official purposes.

5. Statement of good health

Before commencing work, the Contractor must deliver to UNICEF a certified self-statement of good health and to take full responsibility for the accuracy of that statement. In addition, the Contractor must include in this statement of good health (a) confirmation that he or she has been informed regarding inoculations required for him or her to receive, at his or her own cost and from his or her own medical practitioner or other party, for travel to the country or countries to which travel is authorized; and (b) a statement he or she is covered by medical/health insurance and that, if required to travel beyond commuting distance from his or her usual place or residence to UNICEF (other than to duty station(s) with hardship ratings "H" and "A", a list of which has been provided to the Contractor) the Contractor's medical/health insurance covers medical evacuations. The Contractor will be responsible for assuming all costs that may be occurred in relation to the statement of good health.

6. Insurance

The Contractor is fully responsible for arranging, at his or her own expense, such life, health and other forms of insurance covering the term of this contract as he or she considers appropriate taking into account, among other things, the requirements of paragraph 5 above. The Contractor is not eligible to participate in the life or health insurance schemes available to UNICEF and United Nations staff members. The responsibility of UNICEF and the United Nations is limited solely to the payment of compensation under the conditions described in paragraph 7 below.

7. Service incurred death, injury or illness

If the Contractor is travelling with UNICEF's prior approval and at UNICEF's expense in order to perform his or her obligations under this contract, or is performing his or her obligations under this contract in a UNICEF or United Nations office with UNICEF's approval, the Contractor (or his or her dependents as appropriate), shall be entitled to compensation from UNICEF in the event of death, injury or illness attributable to the fact that the Contractor was travelling with UNICEF's prior approval and at UNICEF's expense in order to perform his or her obligations under this contract, or was performing his or her obligations under this contract in a UNICEF or United Nations office with UNICEF's approval. Such compensation will be paid through a third-party insurance provider retained by UNICEF and shall be capped at the amounts set out in the Administrative Instruction on Individual Consultants and Contractors. Under no circumstances will UNICEF be liable for any other or greater payments to the Contractor (or his or her dependents as appropriate).

8. Arbitration

(a) Any dispute arising out of or, in connection with, this contract shall be resolved through amicable negotiation between the parties.

(b) If the parties are not able to reach agreement after attempting amicable negotiation for a period of thirty (30) days after one party has notified the other of such a dispute, either party may submit the matter to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL procedures within fifteen (15) days thereafter. If neither party submits the matter for arbitration within the specified time the dispute will be deemed resolved to the full satisfaction of both parties. Such arbitration shall take place in New York before a single arbitrator agreed to by both parties; provided however that should the parties be unable to agree on a single arbitrator within thirty days of the request for arbitration, the arbitrator shall be designated by the United Nations Legal Counsel. The decision rendered in the arbitration shall constitute final adjudication of the dispute.

9. Penalties for Underperformance

Payment of fees to the Contractor under this contract, including each installment or periodic payment (if any), is subject to the Contractor's full and complete performance of his or her obligations under this contract with regard to such payment to UNICEF's satisfaction, and UNICEF's certification to that effect.

10. Termination of Contract

This contract may be terminated by either party before its specified termination date by giving notice in writing to the other party. The period of notice shall be five (5) business days (in the UNICEF office engaging the Contractor) in the case of contracts for a total period of less than two (2) months and ten (10) business days (in the UNICEF office engaging the Contractor) in the case of contracts for a longer period; provided however that in the event of termination on the grounds of impropriety or other misconduct by the Contractor (including but not limited to breach by the Contractor of relevant UNICEF policies, procedures, and administrative instructions), UNICEF shall be entitled to terminate the contract without notice. If this contract

is terminated in accordance with this paragraph 10, the Contractor shall be paid on a pro rata basis determined by UNICEF for the actual amount of work performed to UNICEF's satisfaction at the time of termination. UNICEF will also pay any outstanding reimbursement claims related to travel by the Contractor. Any additional costs incurred by UNICEF resulting from the termination of the contract by either party may be withheld from any amount otherwise due to the Contractor under this paragraph 10.

11. Taxation

UNICEF and the United Nations accept no liability for any taxes, duty or other contribution payable by the consultant and individual contractor on payments made under this contract. Neither UNICEF nor the United Nations will issue a statement of earnings to the consultant and individual contractor.

Haiti economic outlook

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of \$756 in 2019 and a Human Development Index ranking of 169 out of 189 countries in 2019. According to the World Bank, over 6 million Haitians live below the poverty line with less than US\$2.41 per day, and more than 2.5 million falls below the extreme poverty line (US\$1.23 per day). Chronic political instability and frequent natural disasters have severely disrupted and diminished the country's economic prospects. Haiti continues to recover from the 2010 earthquake that devastated the capital of Port-au-Prince, whose original estimated economic damage was \$8 billion to \$14 billion. Hurricane Matthew caused damage estimated to equal 32% of GDP.

GDP weak performance in terms of the economic growth rate is accompanied by a deepening of the budget deficit, which surged from 1.9% of GDP in 2017 to 4.3% in 2018. Increasingly, this deficit is being financed by the Central Bank. As a result, the national currency (the gourde) continues to depreciate (25.5% at the end of fiscal year), fueling double-digit inflation (around 20%) and further penalizing the poorest households. These macroeconomic challenges, compounded by weak tax revenues, have prevented the Government from increasing budgetary allocations for social issues. The economic outlook is fraught with downside risks amid the COVID-19 pandemic and an unresolved political crisis.

Haiti has few resources to tackle these challenges. Few people or businesses pay taxes, according to the World Bank, and the state provides limited services. Haitians rely heavily on remittances from Haitians living abroad to supplement their incomes. According to the Inter-American Dialogue Center, the remittances of the diaspora represent 34% of the GDP of Haiti due to the weakness of its economy. Widespread corruption depletes funds intended for government institutions and public services.

Haiti has an agricultural economy. Over half of the world's vetiver oil (an essential oil used in high-end perfumes) comes from Haiti, and bananas, cocoa, and mangoes are important export crops. Two-fifths of all Haitians depend on the agriculture sector, mainly small-scale subsistence farming, and remain vulnerable to damage from frequent natural disasters, exacerbated by the country's widespread deforestation. Haiti suffers from a severe trade deficit, which it is working to address by moving into higher-end manufacturing and more value-added products in the agriculture sector. The literature confirms that remittance transfers to Haiti have continued to grow over the past decade, the lion's share of funds originating in countries throughout the Americas, particularly the United States, where most Haitians living abroad have settled.

Total spending on education revolve around 15.9% of national budget spending, against an international commitment 20% of national budgets to devote solely to current education spending, while health spending decreased tendentiously (around 4.3%), against a commitment (Abuja agreement) to allocate at least 15% of the national budget to the health sector.

The COVID-19 pandemic can lead to a worldwide economic downturn worse than the one that characterized the 2008 Great Recession. The potential impact on GDP, although mostly unpredictable today without a clear knowledge of the boundaries of the health emergency, can

lead to a massive slump in economic development depending on the scenarios. The adverse impact of the necessary containment measures to the COVID-19 pandemic has determined unprecedented demand and supply shocks to international growth prospects.

Methodology

The methodologies to be used to carry out the tasks detailed above and comply with the objectives of this assignment are the following:

- A combination of macro- and micro-analysis to fully capture the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Haiti and to help in formulating policies and advocacy tools to mitigate its negative effects on households and children.
- Macro-economic analyses to assess the impact of COVID-19 related macro shocks and policies on variables such as wage rates, employment, remittances, etc. Given the magnitude of the shocks engendered by the COVID-19 pandemic, a computable general equilibrium (CGE) framework is required to incorporate the structural aspects of the economy and capture the numerous and complex direct and indirect interactions between factors. However, CGE models cannot distinguish the impacts on individual households and their members, as is required to evaluate the impacts on the monetary poverty, hunger, schooling, labor and access to health services for children.
- The micro-economic approach models individual and household behavior using data from the last DHS-like (EMMUS 2016-2017) household survey. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on households and individuals can be captured in terms of changes in employment opportunities and earnings, commodity prices, private and public income transfers, and the provision of public services. The extent to which such effects impact on household and individual welfare depends primarily on their income sources and consumption patterns. To make an appropriate micro-economic analysis, it is important to consider the ability of households and individuals to substitute among consumer goods, according to their relative prices, and to adjust their sources of income.
- A combination of the two methodologies is essential to capture the impacts of the pandemic on households and children and to design adequate policy responses. In particular, it would be important for UNICEF to measure, among others whether COVID-19 pandemic will have effects on, namely: the probability of increase or decrease in school enrolment both in rural and urban areas as well as child nutrition; child health; school attendance; child labour.
- Simulation techniques using economic and behavioural models to assess the potential impacts of economic and policy changes on different outcome variables (for example, child poverty, nutrition, child work, school attendance). They are important tools to support an ex-ante understanding of the potential impacts of policies and economic

changes, as well as the potential consequences of economic shocks and crises when actual data are not readily available.

- Macro-micro models are analytical tools that help simulate the possible impacts of macro shocks and policies on economic variables such as wage rates, employment, food and non-food prices and the transmission of these impacts on different outcomes at the micro level (for example on different child well-being indicators). In analyzing the full implications of economic crises and policy shifts, these types of tools are best equipped to reflect the structural aspects of the economy and capture the numerous and complex direct and indirect interactions across different actors in the economy, including those related to factors.

The main challenge with using this approach, however, lies in the significant time lag (anywhere from 1 to 2 years) resulting from the delayed availability of survey data that reflect the impact of an economic event or policy change.

Recourse and property rights

UNICEF reserves the right to withhold payments if performance is unsatisfactory, outputs are incomplete or not delivered on time. Performance indicators against which the satisfactory conclusion of the contract will be assessed include quality and timeliness of submissions, responsiveness to feedback.

UNICEF shall hold all property rights, such as copyrights, patents, and registered trademarks on matters related to, or derived from the work carried through this contract with UNICEF. Any publication or sharing to scientific audiences should be agreed by both parties.

Potential applicants should read the information related to “ethical research involving children, 2013”: <https://childethics.com/>

Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations will be taken into account during the analysis of secondary data and when collecting qualitative data to ensure respect and protection of duties bearers and holders and rights holders who have been consulted in accordance with UNICEF guidelines in terms of ethics in the collection and analysis of data involving human subjects.

[UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis (2015)]. This implies, at a minimum, that all data collection tools will have to be reviewed by an external ethics committee and that the data collection phase cannot begin before having integrated the comments of the ethics committee and receiving its formal approval. No data collection is required for this analysis.