



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

Terms of Reference (ToR) for third party monitoring of Norwegian Church Aid's (NCA) Humanitarian WASH program in Syria

1. Background:

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) is an International Non-Governmental Organization with head office in Oslo, Norway. It provides humanitarian assistance and long-term development in 20 countries around the world, often in close cooperation with local organizations. NCA is certified under the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), and as such committed to international standards and principles for humanitarian aid, including Sphere and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Code of Conduct.

In the Middle East, NCA has since July 2016 had a regional representation in Amman, Jordan, responsible for all its programmatic activities in the region. For its humanitarian program, titled "WASH Humanitarian Assistance for IDPs and Communities in Syria", it is currently seeking consultants with extensive experience with third party monitoring.

The assignment will cover WASH activities in Idlib governorate implemented during the period July 2016 to June 2017. These activities aimed to reach more than 500,000 people with safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in both informal camps and host communities in seven locations, including medium sized and larger towns.

Type of activities implemented during the period included:

- Rehabilitation of water stations including construction of pump houses, repairs and replacement of generators.
- Rehabilitation of boreholes and water supply networks including installation of submersible pumps and replacement of piping.
- Operations & maintenance of water supply schemes including support of salaries for water station staff and provision of fuel and oil.
- Water trucking to informal settlements and camps.
- Solid waste management.
- Hygiene promotion including distribution of kits.

2. Duration of assignment: May-August 2017

3. Objectives:

The background for this request is limitations related to traditional monitoring in the project areas. The overall aim is to: *"Document the achievement of results, intended and not-intended, of project activities as a part of NCA's accountability to both target populations and donors and for NCA and partners' organizational learning"*. Specific objectives are:

- a. Confirm and document to which extent that:



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

- i. The project has been implemented in accordance with its overall intention of reducing health risks by providing vulnerable conflict affected populations with an equal access to WASH services.
 - ii. Project activities have been implemented in accordance with approved plans.
 - iii. Results have been achieved in accordance with the approved results-framework. This includes confirmation of beneficiary numbers, preferably sex and age disaggregated.
 - iv. Cross-cutting issues such as gender, the environment and special needs have been taken into account for the project implementation.
 - v. Stakeholders and targeted populations are satisfied with the results and services provided.
 - vi. Risks as described in the project risk matrices have been addressed.
- b. Provide recommendations for future project activities including:
- i. How to improve relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of activities.
 - ii. How to reduce or mitigate potential risks or constraints detected through the third party monitoring.
 - iii. The relevance and adequacy of the results-frameworks including its structure of outcomes and outputs and related indicators and target group numbers.
 - iv. The integration of cross-cutting issues into project activities.
 - v. How to improve future efforts for better monitoring and accountability from both NCA's and partners' side.

4. Methodology:

Consultants bidding for this assignment are expected to present a detailed proposal for methodologies that respond to the specific objectives above. These may include: Desk reviews; observation and verification of hardware at site; beneficiary satisfaction surveys; key informant interviews; documentation of beneficiary case studies and; use of electronic equipment to confirm results and locations e.g. as per GPS. The proposal must include descriptions of which key informants to be interviewed and, if relevant, sampling methodology.

5. Expected deliveries and milestones:

The selected consultants will be expected to submit the following documents in English:

- a. Inception report: This should include amongst others, the data collection and analysis methodologies, the selection of monitors and/or enumerators, tools proposed, and the respective timeline to achieve the objectives stated above. It should include descriptions of equipment to be employed, check lists, questionnaires and reporting formats.
- b. Progress report: This should be issued at the end of or just after the data collection. It should describe any challenges encountered that may affect the data quality and analysis, and hence the result of the third party monitoring.
- c. Draft report: This should include description of methodology, limitations and challenges faced, findings with regard to specific objective a) above, recommendations with regards to specific objective b) above and conclusions. It should also include the terms of reference, data collection tools and references/sources of information.



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

- d. **Presentation:** Before the final report is issued, the consultant should participate in a presentation to NCA and partner staff. The aim of this workshop is to receive feedback on findings and preliminary conclusions and recommendations.
- e. **Final report:** The final report is to be submitted after feedback has been received and integrated into the draft report. In addition to what is described under point c) draft report, it should also include five beneficiary case studies. The final report should be delivered in five hard copies and a soft copy on an USB stick or CD ROM. In addition, all datasets produced during the course of the consultancy, should be provided in a CSV compatible file.

6. Schedule:

The aim is to start the assignment in May with the final report submitted in August 2017. As a part of their proposal, consultants are expected to fill-in suggested dates for each of the tasks and milestones below.

Core Tasks	By date:
Scoping meeting with NCA in Antakya: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed briefing on the projects • Meeting with partner organizations in Antakya • Receive current documentation on the projects • Discuss way forward based on the methodology 	
Desk Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review project documentation including Bill of Quantities, proposals, budgets, log frames and partner reports. 	
Milestone 1: Inception report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above under point 5: Expected deliverables and milestones 	
Training of Monitors and/or enumerators:	
Data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection <u>inside Syria</u> as per agreed methodology, tools and schedule. • All data collected should be referenced by geographic location presented as decimal coordinates (GPS). 	
Milestone 2: Progress report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above under point 5: Expected deliverables and milestones. 	
Data analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cleaning and analysis 	
Milestone 3: Draft report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see above under point 5: Expected deliverables and milestones. 	



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

Feedback on draft report: <ul style="list-style-type: none">NCA will provide a first feedback on the report.	
Milestone 4: Presentation in Antakya: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Please see above under point 5: Expected deliverables and milestones	
Milestone 5: Final report and submission of datasets to NCA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Please see above under point 5: Expected deliverables and milestones	

7. Selection process:

Consultants will be selected on the basis of an assessment of both technical proposal and financial offer. The financial offer has to be presented as a detailed budget of all relevant costs. The proposal should include as a minimum:

- Technical proposal taking into consideration the points above including description of methodology and time plan.
- A reference list of previous clients including a short description of similar assignments completed within Syria.
- Copy of CVs of members of the consultant team proposed. The composition of the team must address the specific objectives outlined above under point 3 as well as the particularities of this assignment with an emphasis on WASH, health, monitoring technical know-how and experience with quantitative and qualitative research methodologies. It will be considered an advantage if the consultant team includes members of both genders.
- A copy of registration.
- A financial proposal with a detailed breakdown of costs.

The proposal is to be sent to the following e-mail address: jobs.middleeast@nca.no

E-mails are to be marked with "Third Party Monitoring Syria Humanitarian Response".

For questions regarding this third party monitoring assignment, kindly contact Ms Abida Swati, PMER Coordinator, on e-mail: abida.swati@nca.no

The deadline for submitting a proposal is: **20 April 2017**.

Proposals should remain valid for a period of 30 days from the deadline for submission.

The selected contractor will be required to comply with the NCA General Terms and Conditions for Service Contracts and the Code of Conduct for Contractors detailed below.

NCA GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR SERVICE CONTRACTS – VER1 2016

1. DEFINITIONS

In these general terms and conditions:

- a) "contract" is the agreement entered into by the Contracting Authority and the Contractor for the performance of the services described in the terms of reference, to which these general terms and conditions are made applicable; the contract is constituted of the documents listed in the Service Contract.
- b) The Contracting Authority's "partners" are the organisations to which the Contracting Authority is associated or linked;
- c) "personnel" is any person assigned by the Contractor to the performance of the services or any part hereof, whether through employment, sub-contracting or any other agreement; and "key experts" are those members of the personnel whose involvement is considered instrumental in the achievement of the contract objectives;
- d) "beneficiary country" is the country where the services are to be performed, or where the project to which the services relate is located.

2. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES

Nothing contained in the contract shall be construed as establishing a relation of master and servant or of agent and principal as between the Contracting Authority and the Contractor. Except if otherwise provided in the contract, the Contractor shall under no circumstances act as the representative of the Contracting Authority or give the impression that the Contractor has been given such authority. The Contractor has complete charge of the personnel and shall be fully responsible for the services performed by them.

3. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The scope of the services including the methods and means to be used by the Contractor, the results to be achieved by him and the verifiable indicators are specified in the Terms of Reference. The Contractor shall be responsible for everything which is required for the performance of the services in accordance with what is specified in the contract, or which must otherwise be regarded as forming part of the services.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND RESPECT OF TRADITIONS

The Contractor shall respect and abide by all laws and regulations in force in the beneficiary country and shall ensure that its personnel, their dependants, and its local employees also respect and abide by all such laws and regulations. The Contractor shall indemnify the Contracting Authority against any claims and proceedings arising from any infringement by the Contractor, its personnel and their dependants of such laws and regulations.

The Contractor, its personnel and their dependants shall respect human rights and undertake not to offend the political, cultural and religious practices prevailing in the beneficiary country.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Contractor shall at all times act loyally and impartially and as a faithful adviser to the Contracting Authority and shall perform the services with due care, efficiency and diligence, in accordance with the best professional practice.

6. DISCRETION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The Contractor shall treat all documents and information received in connection with the contract as private and confidential, and shall not, save in so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the performance thereof, publish or disclose any particulars of the contract without the prior consent in writing of the Contracting Authority. It shall, in particular, refrain from making any public statements concerning the project or the services without the prior approval of the Contracting Authority,

7. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Contractor shall refrain from engaging in any activity which conflicts with his obligations towards the Contracting Authority under the contract.

The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to prevent or end any situation that could compromise the impartial and objective performance of the Contract. Such conflict of interests could arise in particular as a result of economic interest, political or national affinity, family or emotional ties, or any other relevant connection or shared interest. Any conflict of interests which could arise during performance of the Contract must be notified in writing to the Contracting Authority without delay. The Contractor shall replace, immediately and without compensation from the

Contracting Authority, any member of its personnel exposed to such a situation.

8. CORRUPT PRACTICES

The Contractor and the personnel shall refrain from performing, condoning or tolerating any corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices, whether such practices are in relation with the performance of the contract or not. "Corrupt practice" means the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do any act in relation to the contract or any other contract with the Contracting Authority, or for showing favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the contract or any other contract with the Contracting Authority.

The payments to the Contractor under the contract shall constitute the only income or benefit it may derive in connection with the contract and neither it nor its personnel shall accept any commission, discount, allowance, indirect payment or other consideration in connection with, or in relation to, or in discharge of, its obligations under the contract.

The execution of the contract shall not give rise to unusual commercial expenses. Unusual commercial expenses are commissions not mentioned in the contract or not stemming from a properly concluded contract referring to the contract, commissions not paid in return for any actual and legitimate service, commissions remitted to a tax haven, commissions paid to a recipient who is not clearly identified or commission paid to a company which has every appearance of being a front company.

The Contractor further warrants that no official of the Contracting Authority and/or their partner has received or will be offered by the Contractor any direct or indirect benefit arising from this Contract.

9. JOINT VENTURE OR CONSORTIUM

If the Contractor is a joint venture or a consortium of two or more legal persons, all such persons shall be jointly and severally bound to fulfil the terms of the contract. The person designated by the joint venture or consortium to act on its behalf for the purposes of this contract shall have the authority to bind the joint venture or consortium.

For the purposes of performance of the contract, the joint venture or consortium shall act as, and be considered, a single person and, in particular, shall have bank account opened in its name, shall submit to the Contracting Authority single guarantees if required, and shall submit single invoices and single reports.

The composition of the joint venture or a consortium shall not be altered without the prior written consent of the Contracting Authority.

10. SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS

The Contractor shall prepare all specifications and designs using accepted and generally recognised systems acceptable to the Contracting Authority and taking into account the latest design criteria.

11. INFORMATION

The Contractor shall furnish the Contracting Authority or any person authorised by the Contracting Authority with any information relating to the services and the project as the Contracting Authority may at any time request.

12. REPORTS

The frequency, deadlines, format and contents of the reports to be drawn up by the Contractor in relation to the performance of the contract shall be described in the Terms of Reference.

13. CONTRACTOR'S PERSONNEL

13.1. The Contractor shall employ and provide such qualified and experienced personnel as are required to carry out the services, and the Contractor shall be responsible for the quality of the personnel.

The names, outputs, duties and CVs of key experts and the titles, job descriptions, minimum qualifications, estimated periods of engagement in the carrying out of the services of each of the personnel and key experts are described in the Organisation and Methodology part of the contract. The Contractor must inform the Contracting Authority of all non-expert personnel it intends to use for the implementation of the contract. The Contracting Authority shall have the right to oppose the Contractor's choice of personnel.



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

13.2. No changes shall be made in the personnel without the prior consent of the Contracting Authority. The Contractor shall provide a replacement with at least equivalent qualifications and experience and acceptable to the Contracting Authority if:

a) on account of death, sickness or accident, a member of the Personnel is unable to continue providing his services,

b) any member of the personnel is found by the Contracting Authority to be incompetent in discharging or unsuitable for the performance of his duties under the Contract,

c) for any reasons beyond the control of the Contractor, it becomes necessary to replace any member of the Personnel.

The request for replacement must be made in writing and state the reasons therefore. The Contractor shall proceed swiftly with the request and propose a replacement with at least equivalent qualifications and experience. The remuneration to be paid to the replacement cannot exceed that received by the replaced member of the personnel.

Failure by the Contractor to propose a replacement for a key expert satisfactory to the Contracting Authority, shall give the right to the Contracting Authority to terminate the contract.

Additional costs arising out of a replacement shall be borne by the Contractor.

13.3. Working hours

The days and hours of work of the Contractor or/and its personnel in the beneficiary country shall be fixed on the basis of the laws, regulations and customs of the beneficiary country and the requirements of the services.

13.4. Leave entitlement

Any taking of holiday leave by the personnel during the period of implementation of the contract must be at a time approved by the Contracting Authority.

Overtime, sick leave pay and holidays leave pay are deemed to be covered by the Contractor's remuneration.

14. SUB-CONTRACTING

Except from the subcontractors listed in the contract, the Consultant shall not subcontract to nor engage another independent contractor to perform any part of the services without the prior written consent of the Contracting Authority. Subcontractors must satisfy the eligibility criteria applicable for the award of the contract.

The Contracting Authority shall have no contractual relations with the subcontractors. The provisions of the contract, including these general terms and conditions, and in particular article 13.2 shall, where practicable, apply to the subcontractors and their personnel.

15. LIABILITY

At its own expense, the Contractor shall indemnify, protect and defend, the Contracting Authority, its agents and employees, from and against all actions, claims, losses or damages arising from any act or omission by the Contractor in the performance of the services, including any violation of any legal provisions, or rights of third parties, in respect of patents, trademarks and other forms of intellectual property such as copyrights.

Approval by the Contracting Authority of the Contractor's reports and issue of Completion Certificate shall not relieve the Contractor of its liability and shall not prevent the Contracting Authority from claiming damages.

The Contractor shall remain liable for any breach of its obligations under the contract for such period after the services have been performed as may be determined by the law governing the contract (the "liability period"). This time limit does not however apply when the damage arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the Contractor.

During the liability period, or as soon as practicable after its expiration, the Contractor shall, at its expense, upon instruction of the Contracting Authority, remedy any deficiencies in the performance of the services. In case of default on the part of the Contractor to carry out such instructions, the Contracting Authority shall be entitled to hire another contractor to carry out the same, at the Contractor's expense.

16. INSURANCE

Within 20 days of signing the contract, the Contractor shall take out and maintain, at its own cost, a full indemnity insurance policy covering its professional liability under the contract and article 15 above, from the commencement date and until the end of the liability period.

Within 20 days of signing the contract, the Contractor shall take out and maintain a full indemnity insurance policy for a sum up to the higher of the maximum amount foreseen by the legislation of the country of the Contracting Authority and the amount foreseen by the legislation of the country in which the Contractor has its headquarters and covering, during the period of implementation of the contract, the following risks:

- a) loss of or damage to property purchased with funds provided under the contract, or produced by the Contractor;
- b) loss or damage to equipment, material and office facilities made available to the Contractor by the Contracting Authority;
- c) civil liability for accidents caused to third parties arising out of acts performed by the Contractor, its personnel and their dependents;
- d) employer's liability and workers' compensation in respect of the personnel as well as sickness, accident or death affecting the personnel and their dependents, including the cost of repatriation on health grounds;
- e) such other insurance as required by the laws in force in the beneficiary country.

Prior to the commencement date, the Contractor shall provide evidence to the Contracting Authority that the above insurances have been effected. During execution of the contract, the Contractor shall, when required, provide the Contracting Authority with copies of the insurance policies and the receipts for payment of premiums.

Failure on the part of the Contractor to arrange such insurance shall render the contractor liable for any losses, or claims made against the Contractor or Contracting Authority by any party in relation to the Contract.

17. INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

All reports and data such as maps, diagrams, drawings, specifications, plans, statistics, calculations, databases, software and supporting records or materials acquired, compiled or prepared by the Contractor in the performance of the contract shall, with the copyright thereto, be the absolute property of the Contracting Authority. The Contractor shall, upon completion of the contract, deliver all such documents and data to the Contracting Authority. The Contractor may not retain copies of such documents and data and shall not use them for purposes unrelated to the contract without the prior written consent of the Contracting Authority.

The Contractor shall not be in violation of any legal provisions, or rights of third parties, in respect of patents, trademarks and other forms of intellectual property such as copyrights.

The Contractor shall not publish articles relating to the services or refer to them when carrying out any services for others, or divulge information obtained from the Contracting Authority, without the prior written consent of the Contracting Authority.

18. RECORDS

The Contractor shall keep separate, accurate and systematic records and accounts in respect of the services in such form and detail as is customary in the profession and sufficient to establish accurately that the number of working days and the actual reimbursable expenditure identified in the Contractor's invoice(s) have been duly incurred for the performance of the services.

For a fee-based contract, timesheets recording the days worked by the Contractor's personnel must be maintained by the Contractor. The timesheets must be approved by the Contracting Authority or any person authorised by the Contracting Authority or the Contracting Authority itself on a monthly basis. The amounts invoiced by the Contractor must correspond to these timesheets. In the case of long-term experts, these timesheets must record the number of days worked. In the case of short-term experts, these timesheets must record the number of hours worked. Time spent travelling exclusively and necessarily for the purpose of the Contract may be included in the numbers of days or hours, as appropriate, recorded in these timesheets.



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

Such records must be kept for a 7-year period after the final payment made under the contract. These documents comprise any documentation concerning income and expenditure and any inventory, necessary for the checking of supporting documents, including timesheets, plane and transport tickets, pay slips for the remuneration paid to the experts and invoices or receipts for reimbursable expenditure. Failure to maintain such records constitutes a breach of contract and will result in the termination of the contract.

19. OBLIGATIONS OF CONTRACTING AUTHORITY

19.1. The Contracting Authority shall provide the Contractor as soon as possible with any information and/or documentation at its disposal which may be relevant to the performance of the contract.

On all matters properly referred to it in writing by the Contractor, the Contracting Authority shall give its decisions so as not to delay the services, and within a reasonable time.

19.2. The contract shall specify whether the Contracting Authority is to provide the Contractor with equipment, facilities, counterpart personnel or specific assistance, and shall detail under which conditions. If the provision of such agreed counterpart personnel, equipment, facilities and assistance is delayed or not forthcoming, the Contractor shall endeavour to perform the Services as far as is possible. The parties shall agree on how the affected parts of the services shall be carried out, and the additional payments, if any is due, to be made by the Contracting Authority to the Contractor as a result of additional expenditures.

20. CONTRACT PRICE AND PAYMENTS

Contracts are either "global price" or "fee-based".

20.1. Fee-based contract

In consideration of the services performed by the Contractor under the contract, the Contracting Authority shall make to the Contractor such payments of fees and such reimbursement of costs as provided in the contract.

Fees shall be determined on the basis of time actually spent by the key experts in the performance of services at the fee rates specified in the contract. Fee rates are deemed to remunerate all the activities of the Contractor in the performance of the services and to cover all expenses and costs incurred by the Contractor which are not included in the agreed reimbursable costs.

The Contracting Authority shall reimburse to the Contractor the reimbursable costs and expenses specified in the contract, actually and reasonably incurred in the performance of the services.

Costs and expenses which are not mentioned in the contract shall be deemed covered by the overhead of profit included in the fees.

The currency of payments of fees and reimbursable costs and applicable exchange rates are set out in the contract.

20.2. Global price contract

The global price covers both the Contractor's and its personnel's fees and all expenses to be incurred for the performance of the contract. The global price is in consideration for all obligations of the Contractor under the contract and all matters and things necessary for the proper execution and completion of the services and the remedying of any deficiencies therein.

20.3. Revision

Unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, the global price of a global price contract and the fee rates of a fee-based contract shall not be revised.

20.4. Guarantees

In the case of an advance payment for fees and for reimbursable costs (fee-based contract) or a pre-financing payment (global price contract) is agreed in the contract, its payment by the Contracting Authority shall be subject to the prior presentation by the Contractor to the Contracting Authority of an approved performance security, advance payment or pre-financing guarantee, if so agreed and under the conditions specified in the Service Contract.

20.5. Conditions of Payment

Payments will be made by the Contracting Authority with the frequency, instalments, time limits, amounts and currencies, and under the conditions, in particular on the contents of invoices, specified in the special conditions of the contract. Payment of the final balance shall be subject to

performance by the Contractor of all its obligations under the contract and the issue by the Contracting Authority of the completion certificate described in article 25.

20.6. Bank Account

Payment will only be made by cheque or bank transfer to the bank account as named in the Contract. Under no circumstances will payment be made in cash or to a bank account other than that specified in the Contract.

21. DELAYS IN PERFORMANCE

If the Contractor does not perform the services within the period of implementation specified in the contract, the Contracting Authority shall, without formal notice and without prejudice to its other remedies under the contract, be entitled to liquidated damages for every day, or part thereof, which shall elapse between the end of the period of implementation specified in the contract and the actual end of the period of implementation.

The daily rate for liquidated damages is calculated by dividing the contract value by the number of days of the period of implementation. If these liquidated damages exceed more than 15% of the contract value, the Contracting Authority may, after giving notice to the Contractor:

- a) terminate the contract; and
- b) complete the services at the Contractor's own expense

22. BREACH OF CONTRACT

Either party commits a breach of contract where it fails to discharge any of its obligations under the contract.

Where a breach of contract occurs, the party injured by the breach shall be entitled to the following remedies:

- a) liquidated damages; and/or
- b) termination of the contract.

In any case where the Contracting Authority is entitled to damages, it may deduct such damages from any sums due to the Contractor or call on the appropriate guarantee.

The Contracting Authority shall be entitled to compensation for any damage which comes to light after the contract is completed in accordance with the law governing the contract.

23. SUSPENSION OF PERFORMANCE

The Contractor shall, on the request of the Contracting Authority, suspend the performance of the services or any part thereof for such time and in such manner as the Contracting Authority may consider necessary.

In such event of suspension, the Contractor shall take immediate action to reduce the costs incident to the suspension to a minimum. During the period of suspension, and except where the suspension is due to any default of the Contractor, the Contractor shall be reimbursed for additional costs reasonably and necessarily incurred by it as a result of the suspension.

24. AMENDMENT OF THE CONTRACT

Substantial modifications to the contract, including modifications to the total contract amount, must be made by means of an addendum.

25. COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

Upon completion of the services, and once (a) the Contracting Authority has approved the Contractor's completion report, (b) the Contracting Authority has approved the Contractor's final invoice and final audited statement, the Contracting Authority shall deliver a completion certificate to the Contractor.

26. TERMINATION BY THE CONTRACTING AUTHORITY

26.1 The Contracting Authority may terminate the contract after giving 7 days' notice to the Contractor in any of the following cases:

- a) the Contractor is in breach of its obligations under the contract and/or fails to carry out the services substantially in accordance with the contract;
- b) the Contractor fails to comply within a reasonable time with the notice given by the Contracting Authority requiring it to make good the neglect or failure to perform its obligations under the contract which seriously affects the proper and timely performance of the services;



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

- c) the Contractor refuses or neglects to carry out instructions given by the Contracting Authority;
- d) the Contractor's declarations in respect of its eligibility (article 33) and/or in respect of article 31 and article 32, appear to have been untrue, or cease to be true;
- e) the Contractor takes some action without requesting or obtaining the prior consent of the Contracting Authority in any case where such consent is required under the contract;
- f) any of the key experts is no longer available, and the Contractor fails to propose a replacement satisfactory to the Contracting Authority;
- g) any organisational modification occurs involving a change in the legal personality, nature or control of the Contractor or the joint venture or consortium, unless such modification is recorded in an addendum to the contract;
- h) the Contractor fails to provide the required guarantees or insurance, or the person providing the underlying guarantee or insurance is not able to abide by its commitments.

26.2 Termination by Contracting Authority for convenience
The Contracting Authority may terminate the contract in whole or in part for its convenience, upon not less than 14 days' notice. The Contracting Authority shall not use this right of termination in order to arrange for the services to be executed by another contractor, or to avoid a termination of the contract by the Contractor.

27. TERMINATION BY THE CONTRACTOR

The Contractor may terminate the contract after giving a 7 days' notice to the Contracting Authority in any of the following cases:

- a) the Contractor has not received payment of that part of any invoice which is not contested by the Contracting Authority, within 90 days of the due payment date,
- b) the period of suspension of the performance of the contract under article 23 has exceeded six months;
- c) the Contracting Authority is in material breach of its obligations under the Contract and has not taken any actions to remedy the same within 30 days following the receipt by the Contracting Authority of the Contractor's notice specifying such breach.

If the Contractor is a natural person, the contract shall be automatically terminated if that person dies.

28. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UPON TERMINATION

28.1. Upon termination of the contract by notice of either party to the other, the Contractor shall take immediate steps to bring the services to a close in a prompt and orderly manner and in such a way as to keep costs to a minimum.

28.2. If the Contracting Authority terminates the contract in accordance with article 26.1 it may, thereafter, complete the services itself, or conclude any other contract with a third party, at the Contractor's expense.

The Contracting Authority shall, as soon as is possible after termination, certify the value of the services and all sums due to the Contractor as at the date of termination. It shall, subject to article 28.1 and 28.3, make the following payments to the Contractor:

- (a) remuneration pursuant to the contract for services satisfactorily performed prior to the effective date of termination;
- (b) reimbursable costs (if fee-based contract) for costs actually incurred prior to the effective date of termination;
- (c) except in the case of termination pursuant to article 26.1 reimbursement of any reasonable cost incident to the prompt and orderly termination of the contract;
- (d) in case of termination under article 26.2 and 27, reimbursement for the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Contractor as a direct result of such termination and which could not be avoided or reduced by appropriate mitigation measures.
The Contractor shall not be entitled to claim, in addition to the above sums, compensation for any loss or injury suffered.

28.3. In case of termination of the contract for any reason whatsoever, any pre-financing guarantee which might have been granted to the Contracting Authority under article 20.4, may be invoked forthwith by the Contracting Authority in order to repay any balance still owed to the Contracting Authority by the Contractor, and the guarantor shall not delay payment or raise objection for any reason whatever.

28.4. If the Contracting Authority terminates the contract under article 26.1, it shall be entitled to recover from the Contractor any loss it has suffered up to that part of the contract value which corresponds to that part of the services which has not, by reason of the Contractor's default, been satisfactorily completed.

29. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither party shall be considered to be in breach of its obligations under the contract if the performance of such obligations is prevented by any circumstances of force majeure which arise after the date of signature of the contract by both parties.

The term "force majeure", as used herein shall mean strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disturbances, acts of the public enemy, wars, whether declared or not, blockades, insurrection, riots, epidemics, landslides, earthquakes, storms, lightning, unseasonal floods, washouts, civil disturbances, explosions, and any other similar unforeseeable events, beyond the control of either party and which by the exercise of due diligence neither party is able to overcome.

A party affected by an event of force majeure shall take all reasonable measures to remove such party's inability to fulfil its obligations hereunder with a minimum of delay.

If either party considers that any circumstances of force majeure have occurred which may affect performance of its obligations it shall notify the other party immediately giving details of the nature, the probable duration and likely effect of the circumstances. Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Authority in writing, the Contractor shall continue to perform its obligations under the contract as far as is reasonably practicable, and shall seek all reasonable alternative means for performance of its obligations which are not prevented by the force majeure event. The Contractor shall not put into effect such alternative means unless directed so to do by the Contracting Authority.

30. APPLICABLE LAW AND DISPUTES

The contract is governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Authority's country.

Any dispute or breach of contract arising under this contract shall be solved amicably if at all possible. If not possible and unless provided in the Service Contract, it shall be settled finally by court decision, which shall be held under the law of the Contracting Authority's country. Any ruling by the court will be final and directly executable in the country of the Contractor.

31. CHILD LABOUR AND FORCED LABOUR

The Contractor (and each member of a joint venture or a consortium) warrants that it and its affiliates comply with the UN *Convention on the Rights of the Child* - UNGA Doc A/RES/44/25 (12 December 1989) with Annex – and that it or its affiliates has not made or will not make use of forced or compulsory labour as described in the *Forced Labour Convention* and in the *Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 105* of the International Labour Organization. Furthermore the Contractor warrants that it, and its affiliates, respect and uphold basic social rights and working conditions for its employees. Any breach of this representation and warranty, in the past or during the performance of the contract, shall entitle the Contracting Authority to terminate this contract immediately upon notice to the Contractor, at no cost or liability for the Contracting Authority.

32. MINES

The Contractor and each member of the joint venture or a consortium) warrants that it and its affiliates is NOT engaged in any development, sale or manufacture of anti-personnel mines and/or cluster bombs or components utilized in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines and/or cluster bombs. Any breach of this representation and warranty shall entitle the Contracting Authority to terminate this contract immediately upon notice to the Contractor, at no cost or liability for the Contracting Authority.

33. INELIGIBILITY

By signing the purchase order, the Contractor (or, if a joint venture or a consortium, any member thereof) certifies that they are NOT in one of the situations listed below:

- (a) They are bankrupt or being wound up, are having their affairs administrated by courts, have entered into an agreement with creditors, have suspended business activities, are the subject of proceedings concerning house matters, or are in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in national legislation or regulations;



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

- (b) They have been convicted of an offence concerning their professional conduct by a judgement that has the force of *res judicata*;
- (c) They have been guilty of grave professional misconduct proven by any means that the Contracting Authority can justify;
- (d) They have not fulfilled obligations relating to the payment of social security contributions or payment of taxes in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which they are established or with those of the country of the Contracting Authority or those of the country where the contract is to be performed;
- (e) They have been the subject of a judgement that has the force of *res judicata* for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organisation or any other illegal activity detrimental to the Contracting Authority or the European Communities' financial interests;
- (f) Following another procurement procedure or grant award procedure financed by the European Community budget or following another procurement procedure carried out by the Contracting Authority or one of their partners, they have been declared to be in serious breach of contract for failure to comply with their contractual obligations.

34. CHECKS AND AUDITS

The Contractor shall permit the Contracting Authority or its representative to inspect, at any time, records including financial and accounting documents and to make copies thereof and shall permit the Contracting Authority or any person authorized by it, including the Contracting Authorities donors and representatives at any time, to have access to its financial accounting documents and to audit such records and accounts both during and after the provision of the services. In particular, it may carry out whatever documentary or on-the-spot checks it deems necessary to find evidence in case of suspected unusual commercial expenses

35. LIABILITY

Under no circumstances or for no reason whatsoever will the donor entertain any request for indemnity or payment directly submitted by the Contracting Authority's contractors. Further, the Contracting Authority shall not be liable for or held responsible for any actions or omissions on the part of the Contractor.



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

actalliance

Code of conduct for contractors

Ethical principles and standards

By this Code of Conduct, the Contracting Authority applies ethics to procurement. We expect our contractors to act socially and environmentally responsible and actively work for the implementation of the standards and principles in this Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct is applicable for all our contractors who supply goods, services and works to our operations and projects.

This Code of Conduct and its related principles and standards are based on recommendations from the Norwegian Initiative for Ethical Trade (IEH)¹, the UN Global Compact principles² and ECHO's Humanitarian Aid Guidelines for Procurement 2011³.

General Conditions

The Code of Conduct defines the ethical requirements and standards for our contractors, whom we expect to sign and respect the Code of Conduct, and work actively towards the implementation hereof. By signing the Code of Conduct contractors agree to place ethics central to their business activities.

The provision of the ethical standards constitutes minimum rather than maximum standards. International and national laws shall be complied with, and where the provisions of law and the Contracting Authority's standards address the same subject, the highest standard shall apply.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to assure that their contractors and subcontractors comply with the ethical requirements and standards set forth in this Code of Conduct.

The Contracting Authority acknowledge that implementing ethical standards and ensuring ethical behaviour in our supply chain is a continuous process and a long term commitment for which we also have a responsibility. In order to achieve high ethical standards for procurement we are willing to engage in dialogue and collaboration with our contractors. In addition we expect our contractors to be open and willing to engage in dialogue with us to implement ethical standards for their businesses.

Unwillingness to co-operate or serious violations of the Code of Conduct will lead to termination of contracts.

Human Rights and Labour Rights

Contractors must at all times protect and promote human- and labour rights and work actively to address issues of concern. As a minimum they are obliged to comply with the following ethical standards:

- *Respect for Human Rights* (UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights)
The basic principles of the Universal Human Rights are that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights, and everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person. Contractors must not flaunt their responsibility to uphold and promote the Human Rights toward employees and the community in which they operate.
- *Non exploitation of Child Labour* (UN Child Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ILO Convention C138 & C182)

Contractors must not engage in the exploitation of child labour⁴ and contractors must take the necessary steps to prevent the employment of child labour. A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 and children shall not be engaged in labour that compromise their health, safety, mental and social development, and schooling. Children under the age of 15 (in developing countries 14) may not be engaged in regular work, but children above the age of 13 (in developing countries 12) can be engaged in light work if it does not interfere with compulsory schooling and is not harmful to their health and development.

- *Employment is freely chosen* (ILO Convention C29 & C105)
Contractors must not make use of forced or bonded labour and must respect workers freedom to leave their employer.
- *Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining* (ILO Convention C87 & C98)
Contractors must recognise workers right to join or form trade unions and bargain collectively, and should adopt an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions (even if this is restricted under national law).
- *Living wages are paid* (ILO convention C131)
As a minimum, national minimum wage standards or ILO wage standards must be met by contractors. Additionally a living wage must be provided. A living wage is contextual, but must always meet basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health care and schooling and provide a discretionary income⁵ - which is not always the case with a formal minimum wage.
- *No discrimination in employment* (ILO Convention C100 & C111 and the UN Convention on Discrimination against Women)
Contractors must not practice discrimination in hiring, salaries, job termination, retiring, and access to training or promotion - based on race, national origin, caste, gender, sexual orientation, political affiliation, disability, marital status, or HIV/AIDS status.
- *No harsh or inhumane treatment of employees*
The use of physical abuse, disciplinary punishment, sexual abuse, the threat of sexual and physical abuse, and other forms of intimidation may never be practiced by contractors.
- *Working conditions are safe and hygienic* (ILO Convention C155)
Contractors must take adequate steps to provide safe and hygienic working environments. Additionally workers safety must be a priority and adequate steps must be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health associated with or occurring in the course of work.
- *Working hours are not excessive* (ILO Convention C1 & C14)
Contractors must ensure that working hours comply with national law and international standards. A working week of 7 days should not exceed 48 hours and employees must have one day off per week. Overtime shall be compensated, limited and voluntary.
- *Regular employment is provided* (ILO Convention C143)

1. <http://etiskhandel.no/noop/search.php?l=no&query=Guidelines+for+procurement>

2. <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/index.html>

3. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/humanitarian_aid/procurement_guidelines_en.htm

4. The definition of Child Labour can be found at:

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/principle5.html> and <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>

5. Discretionary income is the amount of an individual's income that is left for spending, investing, or saving after taxes and personal necessities (such as food, shelter, and clothing) have been paid.

All Work performed must be on the basis of a recognised employment relationship established through international conventions and national law. Contractors must protect vulnerable group's regular employment under these laws and conventions and must provide workers with a written contract.

- **Condition outside the workplace**

Property rights and traditional use of resources

In case of conflicts with local societies about the use of land or other natural resources, the parties, must through negotiations secure respect for individual and collective rights to areas and resources based on custom/practice. This also applies to cases where the rights are not formalised.

Marginalized groups

The production and sourcing of raw materials for production must not contribute to harm the livelihood of marginalized groups, e.g. by occupying large land areas or other natural resources the groups in question are dependent on.

International Humanitarian Law

Contractors linked to armed conflicts or operating in armed conflict settings shall respect civilian's rights under International Humanitarian Law and not be engaged in activities which directly or indirectly initiate, sustain, and/or exacerbate armed conflicts and violations of International Humanitarian Law⁶. Contractors are expected to take a 'do no harm' approach to people affected by armed conflict.

Additionally, Contractors shall not be engaged in any other illegal activity.

Involvement in Weapon Activities

The Contracting Authority advocates for the Ottawa Convention against landmines and the Convention on Cluster Munitions against cluster bombs. Contractors shall not engage in any development, sale, or manufacturing of anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs or components, or any other weapon which feed into violations of International Humanitarian Law or is covered by the Geneva Conventions and Protocols.

Protection of the Environment

The Contracting Authority wishes to minimise the environmental damages applied to nature via our procurement activities and we expect our suppliers and contractors to act in an environmentally responsible manner. This involves respecting applicable national and international environmental legislation and acting in accordance with the Rio Declaration.

As a minimum contractors should address issues related to proper waste management, ensuring recycling, conservation of scarce resources, and efficient energy use.

Anti-Corruption

Corruption is by the Contracting Authority defined as the misuse of entrusted power for private gain and it includes bribery, fraud, embezzlement and extortion. The Contracting Authority holds a great responsibility to avoid corruption and ensure high standards of integrity, accountability, fairness and professional conduct in our business relations. Contractors are expected to have the same approach by undertaking good and fair business ethics and practices, take action to prevent and fight corruption, and abide by international conventions as well as international and national laws. To fight corruption and promote transparency, contractors who are confronted with corrupt practices are advised to file a complaint in the NCA Complaint Mechanism⁷.

A contractor's involvement in any form of corrupt practice during any stage of a selection process, in relation to the performance of a contract or in any other business context is unacceptable and will lead to the rejection of bids or termination of contracts.

List of International Conventions and Treaties covered by this Code of Conduct for Contractors

- UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml>
- Un Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, 2011; http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf
- Geneva Conventions I-IV, 1949 and additional Protocols; <http://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/index.jsp>
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998; <http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm> and http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--ed_norm/--declaration/documents/publication/wcms_095898.pdf
- UN Child Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990; <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/crc.htm>
- C182, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C182>
- C138, Minimum Age Convention, 1973; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C138>
- C87, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C087>
- C98, Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C098>
- C29, Forced Labour Convention, 1930; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C029>
- C105, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C105>
- C131, Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C131>
- C100, Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C100>
- C111, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C111>
- The UN Convention on the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979; <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>
- C1, Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C001>
- C14, Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C014>
- C143, Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) convention, 1975; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C143>
- C155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C155>
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992; <http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163&l=en>

6. This includes pillage/looting which is the unlawful taking of private property for personal or private gain based on force, threats, intimidation, pressure and through a position of power accomplished due to the surrounding conflict.

7. <http://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/About-NCA/About-NCA/Accountability-Commitments/ncas-complaints-handling-system/>

- The Ottawa Convention, 1997;
http://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/pdf/mbc/text_status/Ottawa_Convention_English.pdf
- The Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2007;
<http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Convention-ENG1.pdf>