



World Federation of
Engineering Organizations

WFEO SYMPOSIUM

Celebrating 50 years of Engineering Leadership



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

03. Building strong institutions through
governance and anti-corruption,

Mr. Martin Manuhwa, Chair WFEO
Committee on Anti-Corruption



Strengthening the Role of WFEO in Promoting Anti-corruption and Integrity in Infrastructure Development



World Federation of Engineering Organizations
Fédération Mondiale des Organisations d'Ingénieurs
50th anniversary

WFEO

Symposium Programme

Progressing the Sustainable Development Goals through Engineering

7 March 2018
UNESCO Headquarters, Room XI,
7 Place de Fontenoy - Paris

WFEO Anti-corruption Committee (CAC)

WFEO 50th Anniversary Celebrations Paris, 07 March 2018

Eng. Martin Manuhwa (FZwIE)

- Vice President of WFEO and Chair of its Anti-Corruption Committee.
- President Elect: Federation of African Engineering Organisations (FAEO)
Past Chair: Engineering Council of Zimbabwe (ECZ).
- Past President: Southern Federation of Engineering Organisations (SAFEO)
- Past President Fellow: Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers (FZwIE)



Outline of Presentation

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INTRODUCTION

- Corruption has many different definitions globally. In Zambia, for instance, corruption is defined as the “*soliciting, accepting, obtaining, giving, promising or offering of gratification by way of a bribe or other personal temptation or inducement or the misuse or abuse of a public office or authority for private advantage or benefit through bribery, extortion, influence peddling, nepotism, fraud, rushed trails, and electoral malpractices*”.
- The Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC), on the other hand, defines corruption generally to include all criminal activities involving bribery, extortion, fraud, cartelism, deception, collusion, abuse of power, embezzlement, trading in influence and money laundering. The UN’s Global Programme against Corruption (GPAC) defines it as “*the abuse of power for private gain*” and this includes both the public and private sectors.
- Anti-Corruption, therefore, mainly refers to the institutional and social interventions aimed at reducing opportunities for corrupt practices and making corruption a high risk undertaking through rules, regulations and practices governing public, private officials, and the general citizenry that will promote transparency and accountability.
- This entails the identification, detection and elimination of the causes of, and conditions conducive for, corruption and unethical behaviour; and deter any corruption-related activity and other unethical conduct that may lead to corruption.

INTRODUCTION

- *Corruption is one of the greatest obstacles to the development of safe and adequate infrastructure. Project funds are diverted to corrupt officials, funders, contractors, consultants, suppliers and agents.*
- *Corruption occurs in all nations, both developed and developing countries, in public and private sectors, as well as non-profit organisations (GIACC, 2010).*
- *The problem of corruption within or across nations is not a recent phenomenon, nor is it exclusively a Third World problem.*
- *However, corruption exists both in developed and developing countries in different forms, degrees and has differing consequences.*
- *There is also the supply and demand of corruption occurring in both the developed and developing countries.*



About WFEO Anti-corruption Committee

- The Committee is hosted by the Engineering Council of Zimbabwe.
- Our vision is to promote zero tolerance to corruption. This will reduce corruption in engineering projects and practice through the enforcement of sound management systems and ethical professional practice.
- Our Mission Statement is to execute thematic, results-oriented programmes that raises ethics and corruption prevention awareness and increases the understanding of the global, regional, engineering and policy issues and solutions for the combating of corruption to induce transparency in infrastructure and other vital services.
- Our SDG focus is Goal 6.
- Our Achievements are global presence and networks in drafting and operationalizing ISO37001 and other instruments.

The problem – Corruption Challenge!

- Despite these considerable positive developments, there are still major corruption problems in many countries.
- But laws oblige organisations and their employees to take adequate measures to avoid this corruption.
- Avoiding corruption is both the right thing to do and a legal necessity.
- Failure to do so can result in prosecution and fines for organisations, and imprisonment for employees.

Counting the costs of corruption.

- **Corruption is one of the greatest obstacles to the development of safe and adequate infrastructure.**
- **Project funds are diverted to corrupt officials, funders, contractors, consultants, suppliers and agents.**
- **Human cost**
 - Stealing of public money
 - Fewer good roads, schools and hospitals
 - Poor safety and environmental procedures
 - People die due to lack of food and healthcare, and dangerous infrastructure.
- **Economic cost**
 - World Bank and EU Commission estimate of the cost of corruption (bribery and fraud) generally: 5% of the world's gross product = US\$1.5 trillion p.a.
 - Conservative estimate of cost of corruption in the international construction sector: 5% of the global construction sector = US\$200 billion
- **National Development is affected by levels of development**
- **Project implementation is compromised by corruption**

EVIDENCE BASED APPROACH IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM

- The World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO) Committee on Anti-Corruption (CAC) conducted a baseline infrastructure anti-corruption survey in Zambia and Zimbabwe under the auspices of RAENG, Africa Catalyst Project Phase I.
- The aim of this baseline survey was to create future periodic anti-corruption index reports as well give anti-corruption recommendations to Governments, Corporates, Civil Society and the Federation of African Engineering Organisations (FAEO), and their regional Professional Engineering Institutions (PEIs).
- Special credit is due to our Survey team at WFEO, the Global Infrastructure Anti-corruption Centre (UK), Engineers Against Poverty and the Engineering Council of Zimbabwe for carrying out this study.

Recommendations of our Pilot Study

- Overall , although the study does understandably reveal a very high level of corruption in both countries, it is encouraging to observe that the respondents had such a high level of awareness of corruption, and they collectively thought that it was wrong and damaging (whatever its size), and wanted more effective policies, standards and strategies put in place to prevent it.

Call for more Partners to Chart the Way Forward

- The indices should be done every year at a harmonized time to create the desired outputs, outcomes and impact guided by the theory of change.
- The pilot study recommended that the best way forward is for the expansion of the index into a global infrastructure anti-corruption scorecard to cover the SSA and indeed the rest of the world.

Call for more Partners to Chart the Way Forward

- The Infrastructure Anti-corruption Index should differentiate itself like the World Justice Forum (WJP) Rule of Law Index which uses innovative instruments only informed by primary data compiled from impacted and affected citizen responses and reactions to the phenomena under study.
- All stakeholders including governments, civil society, financial institutions, professional bodies and donors should support the expansion of this project to create a credible, measurable evidence based infrastructure anti-corruption index which will be one of the best tools to fight corruption.

The need and response to the pilot findings calls for New Partners with WFEO to engage in:

- Designing a project to:
“Strengthen the Role and Capacity of Professional Engineering Institutions (PEIs) to promote Ethics, Professionalism, Governance and Integrity in Infrastructure Development”.

Proposal for new training programme for WFEO PEIs

- Package of training materials and knowledge base for PEIs
- Improves PEIs' and companies' corporate governance and performance
- Gives PEIs clear role in providing value-added services to members and society
- Promotes responsible business standards and business ethics
- A highly interactive programme with on-going support for PEIs and members
- Two year in duration with commitment to extending

Project raises business standards and investment opportunities through improvement of public procurement, ease of doing business, country risk profile

Training will cover how WFEO PEIs can:

- Identify top corruption risks within their specific industries
- Work with members to develop specific anti-corruption programmes
- Enhance the compliance of their members to their codes of conduct
- Enforce membership conditions and rules
- Strengthen their public advocacy role in promoting responsible business

Improve the quality of public infrastructure through better cooperation, coordination and collective action with government and other stakeholders

TO ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES WFEO CONTINUES TO SEEKS GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

- Good partnerships have been developed with the World Justice project; the UNDP, the Foundation for the Future, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, World Bank, GIACC, ISO and the ACET.
- UNESCO Ethics in Education ETICO programme has agreed to work with the Committee on Ethics Curricula in Engineering and other activities.
- We are exploring direct partnerships on training on the ISO37001 with FIDIC and the World Bank.
- The FIDIC relationship is work in progress by WFEO Head Office and FIDIC Executives. A programme of action is under discussion.
- Agreement with FIDIC on training on the new ISO37001 Anti-bribery standard is in progress and Executive Board of WFEO has deliberated on the MOU.
- The FIDIC Treasurer attended our meeting and gave a good feedback about our processes.
- A MOU with Integrity Action for Community monitoring of projects is under consideration.

WFEO has partnered with OECD in the Global Anti-corruption and Integrity Forum

"Building a Foundation for Integrity in Public Infrastructure," at the OECD Global Anti-Corruption & Integrity Forum, to be held on 27 and 28 March 2018 at the OECD headquarters in Paris. The Forum is the OECD's premier public event on integrity and anti-corruption.

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ORGANISATION DE
COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
ÉCONOMIQUES

DIRECTION DE LA GOUVERNANCE PUBLIQUE
PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Intégrité dans le Secteur Public
Integrity in the Public Sector



International Recognition of CAC & WFEO by IACA the UN Anti-corruption Academy



5/25/2018

#WJForum
@TheWJP

World Justice Forum V 2018

World Justice Forum V

10-13 July 2017 | The Hague, Netherlands

#WJForum
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UNESCO Africa Engineering Week Rwanda 2017 – A huge success 1000+ attendance, Govt Support, Great Venue!



EAI International Conference for Research, Innovation and Development for Africa JUNE 20–21, 2017 | VICTORIA FALLS, ZIMBABWE



WFEO CAC @ with FAEO and Ghana Ministers the Ghana Institution of Engineers Conference in Sunyani 27-31/3/2017



Growing New members Through Partnerships – Africa Catalyst



Other Activities

Creation of a Code of Best Practice of Procurement System.

- A sub-committee has been set up to develop the WFEO guidelines.
- Members are required to send the systems in place in their Countries.

Activities identified for the next 4 years).

- Projects – ISO37001, Procurement Codes for WFEO, Training by GIACC and train the trainer teams
- Events - Workshops 2 per Region, CONFERENCES - Italy, UK and Australia
- Meetings – one face to face and 2 Skype on need basis

Newsletters, Journals and Webinars

The CAC shall produce a newsletter twice yearly. The newsletter focuses on one of the themes in the strategic plan and the theme leader is asked to assist in the coordination of articles for the publication.

Prioritised Planned Activities 2018

- **GEC 2018 – We intend to have a keynote address on Anti-corruption to be delivered by Neill Stansbury of GIACC.**
- **We are creating a WFEO Policy position paper on the teaching of ethics in all universities, and to create a model curricula for adoption by IEA and other rating organisations**

CAC – Delivery of the Agenda 2030 requires us to have an Action Oriented WFEO which plans for the future!



One Prioritised Goal for CAC



Our Key SDG Goal is Goal 16

We are focused on the following 4 targets of the Goal

- **16.5** - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- **16.6** - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- **16.7** - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- **16.8** - Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Proposed new ISO 37001 international anti-bribery standard

- WFEO CAC and GIACC continued to work with the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) to promote the development of the new ISO international anti-bribery standard, ISO 37001.
- This will be a management systems standard and will be used alongside other quality, safety and environmental standards (e.g. 9001, 14001, 18001).

Support from WFEO National Members – e.g. Australia

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ARI 'SAFE' Safety and Relief Valves for Oil & Gas and Industrial applications involving steam, hot water, compressed air, gases and thermal oil. Highest quality components and smart design guarantees reliable long life and fast, easy servicing. In cast iron, nodular iron, cast steel & stainless steel.



Understand **ANTI- BRIBERY** management standards

ISO 37001 can materially help reduce the risk of bribery by helping organisations implement anti-bribery controls.
By Dr Neill Stansbury

Bribery is widely acknowledged as one of the greatest challenges to international development and poverty relief. For organisations and individuals, bribery poses a criminal, financial and reputational risk. Ethical organisations lose work to unethical competitors. Bribery reduces quality, increases costs, and endangers lives. Increasing awareness of the damage caused by bribery has resulted in calls both at international and national level for effective action to be taken to prevent bribery. Several international conventions have been passed which require signatory countries to criminalise bribery and to take effective steps to prevent and deal with it.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 37001

First edition
2016-10-15

Anti-bribery management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

*Systèmes de management anti-corruption — Exigences et
recommandations de mise en oeuvre*

Conclusion

- **Corruption has been identified as one of the greatest obstacles to countries' development since it distorts public expenditures, undermines institutions and deters further investments.**
- **Infrastructure sectors are particularly exposed to corrupt practices since they involve monopolies or quasi monopolies of critical public services, huge construction works and opportunities for concessions or privatisations; all of them possible sources of huge profits.**
- **The Committee resolved to make Anti-corruption Visible in WFEO and have urged the Executive Board to support and promote its activities and not change its current status.**
- **Anti-corruption policies must be improved in order to increase the effectiveness of development programs aimed at ethics education and reducing poverty.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION