



COMMITTEE ON ANTI-CORRUPTION

STRATEGIC PLAN: 2023—2027

Tunis, August 2023

Proposed country host: Tunisia – National Member:
Tunisian Engineers Order (TEO)

Introduction:

This strategic plan was prepared by the local host committee led by the proposed new chairman Kamel Ayadi and approved by the proposed national host member, the Tunisian Engineers Association (TOE). The local host committee will consist of four members selected by TOE. Their role will be to fully support the Committee Chair and fully participate in the activities of the CAC to ensure collegial leadership for continuity and efficiency. This memo presents the strategic plan for the next four years and the commitments of both TOE and the new chair to provide the resources necessary to ensure that the CAC achieves the goals set forth in the strategic plan. The current proposal from TOE for the inclusion of the WFEO Anti-Corruption Committee offers a number of benefits, of which the following can be highlighted:

- The provision of infrastructural and financial resources with an attractive legal and institutional status of the WFEO/CAC in Tunisia
- A strong leadership of the committee with recognized expertise in the field of anti-corruption and a wide network and connections at the national and international levels
- A strong determination of the hosting national member with great experience in hosting WFEO events and committees

1: Infrastructural and Financial resources for the committee

The Tunisian Order of Engineers and the new Chairman undertake to provide the Committee with substantial resources, including a one-hundred-square-meter apartment in the heart of the main administrative area to serve as an office for the Committee's secretariat. It will be equipped with furniture, internet connection, communication facilities, computers, car, etc. The Committee will be provided with a permanent assistant. In addition, the financial resources identified in the budget will be provided. In addition, the Committee will carry out its activities under a legal and attractive institutional status, as the WFEO office in Tunisia has been accredited by a presidential decree since 2008 and enjoys a status similar to diplomatic missions.

2: Leadership

The TOE has appointed a four-member host committee headed by former WFEO President and CAC Founding Chairman Kamel Ayadi. The four members of the host committee also know corruption well, two of them have been active in WFEO since 2000 and have been involved in many of its activities: They are Dhieddine Bejaoui, Jamel Abidi—Achref Ghorbel, Olfa Yahyaoui

3: Determination

The TOE is determined to do its utmost to ensure that the Committee can operate under the best conditions. TOE has been heavily involved in the activities of the WFEO since its inception in 1968 and has hosted the WFEO General Assemblies twice, in 1975 and 2003. Two of its past chairs have led the WFEO, namely Sadok Ben Jema (1975-1987) and Kamel Ayadi (2005-2007). TOE has also hosted two standing committees (CIC: 1999-2005 and CAC2007--2011).

4: Plan of Action 2023--2027

The Sustainable Development Goals (UN) provide a fantastic framework and unprecedented opportunity for the CAC to take action on a large scale. The SDGs explicitly link corruption to peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. SDG 16 and its targets on reducing bribery, strengthening institutions, and access to information are not only valuable aspirations in their own right, but also an important prerequisite for achieving all 17 goals. UNDP's approach aims to strengthen the participation of professional associations and civil society organizations working in the field of anti-corruption in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) through collective action involving governments, civil society and the private sector.

Corruption is one of the most critical issues to address through collective action. There are a variety of ways in which the CAC could build strong partnerships with other actors involved in the fight against corruption, including governments, UN agencies, international organizations, business associations, academia, civil society institutions, etc.

Moreover, the fight against corruption has come a long way since the UNCAC was endorsed by most countries. The global fight against corruption has evolved from rhetoric to concrete action, especially with the introduction of new tools such as the Anti-bribery Management Standards and pragmatic anti-corruption strategies. The proposed strategic plan is based on the following actions:

The action plan includes a range of topics, some of which are classic, while others are emerging topics that have not been focused on before. High-profile new topics include ISO new generation standards, ethics and artificial intelligence, and corruption measurement. These topics are prioritized in the action plan as follows:

1: Emerging issues

A--: ISO new generation standards:

one of the areas where the WFEO Anti-Corruption Committee can make a

significant contribution, and thus increase the visibility and effectiveness of the federation is in standardization activities. WFEO was instrumental in the development of the ISO37001 anti-bribery management standard ten years ago. Since then, a new generation of standards on governance and corruption has been created or is underway, including ISO37301 Compliance Management Systems, ISO 37000 Guidance for the Governance of Organizations, ISO 37002, the new global standard for whistleblowing systems, ISO 37003 Fraud Control Management System, ISO 37005 Selecting, Creating and Using Indicators, ISO26000 (CSR).

WFEO continues to be heavily involved in the development of a new standard on conflicts of interest. The incoming chair, Kamel Ayadi, is contributing closely to the development of this standard ISO 37009. In the coming years, these standards will be implemented and provide opportunities for engineers to gain expertise. The CAC will form a working group to ensure that WFEO remains strongly committed to the implementation of these standards and the development of new standards.

B: Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

The challenges associated with artificial intelligence are many. The ethical and social aspects are two of the most important critical challenges that need to be addressed. The numerous warnings issued in recent months by numerous experts about the risks of artificial intelligence and its potential consequences for the future of humanity raise ethical considerations. Engineers tend to be seen as part of the problem when it comes to the consequences of technological progress for the environment and people. However, they should also be part of the solution. WFEO, as the leading professional organization, should set the tone and provide guidance on how engineers should act to address the consequences of AI. Although AI falls under the mandate of other committees within WFEO, such as the Information and Communications Committee, the Anti-Corruption Committee is most likely to provide ethical reflection.

C: Measurement of Corruption

Measurement is a new issue. Three decades ago, when the anti-corruption movement was in its infancy, measurement became a means of revealing the extent of corruption and its many consequences. Measurement indicators such as Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index and the World Bank's World Governance Indicator played an important role in advancing the fight against corruption at the global level. Civil society activists used them to

strengthen their advocacy efforts and raise global awareness. These indicators have helped shape the global landscape of corruption. Although their results are questionable and their reliability has been criticized, these indicators shed light on where corruption is widespread. They challenged corrupt countries to do something about corruption to improve their rankings. Three decades later, however, the need for measurement has changed. Local governments need measurements not only to measure the extent of corruption but also, and more importantly, to assess their anti-corruption efforts. They need measurements to identify integrity gaps and define remedial actions. Global indicators do not provide insight that could help local governments improve their understanding of shortcomings and appropriate solutions to address them. Nowadays, the trend is towards homegrown indicators that are developed and implemented specifically to meet the needs of local governments in adapting their anti-corruption policies. The Anti-Corruption Committee will spend time and resources to develop expertise in the issue of measurement.

2: Classical issues

D— Partnerships: Establish partnerships with stakeholders active in the field of anti-corruption, such as UNDP, OECD (Integrity Department), Transparency International, World Justice Project (WJP), World Bank, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), anti-corruption agencies, auditors associations, GIACC, Globethics, etc. The extensive connections that the new chair has in each of these institutions will be beneficial in developing partnerships.

E—Membership: Work with national WFEO members to prioritize anti-corruption in their local and regional agendas. The CAC will work to expand membership to ensure that each national and international WFEO member appoints permanent liaison members. These members will be exposed to the activities of the CAC and thus have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and experience in the field of anti-corruption. In this way, they will act as representatives of the Committee in their own countries. With their knowledge and support from the CAC leadership, these members will be able to lead activities and build partnerships with local actors.

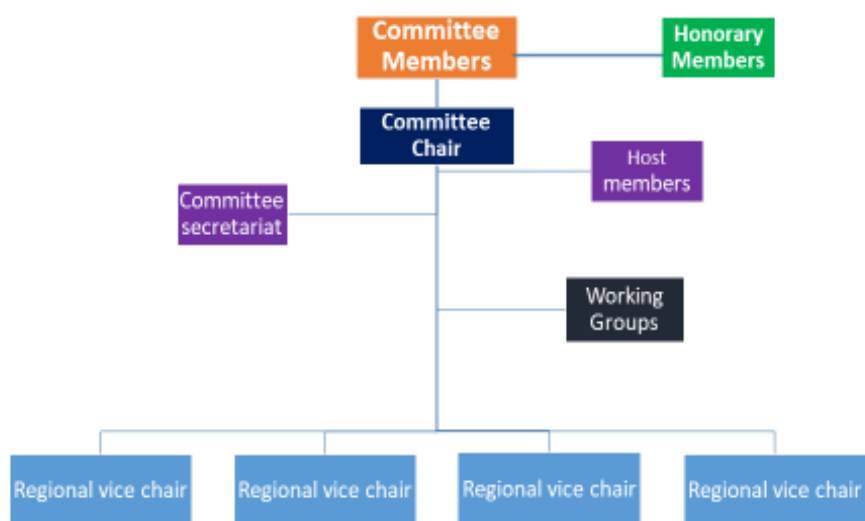
F—Capacity Building

The Anti-Corruption Committee will undertake activities to assist its members and, beyond them, WFEO's national and international members in developing capacity to combat corruption. The Committee will devote time and resources to training, especially on emerging topics where members of the federation should strengthen their expertise

G: The United Nations Conventions against Corruption (UNCAC) provides a legal framework and policy for governments and civil societies to combat corruption, including corruption prevention, on which the CAC can focus. The CAC will form a special working group whose task will be to join and strengthen relations with the UNCAC coalition.



Committee Structure



5: Budget

The CAC will be provided with the necessary financial resources and logistics, as mentioned in the section above, to implement its action plan.

Funds in kind or in cash will be provided on a regular basis to cover the following expenses: secretariat, logistics, permanent assistant, overhead, communications, meetings, travel, and lodging for the new chair, permanent assistant, and two members of the local committee. However, expenses related to workshops, seminars and events will be covered by fundraising and government support. The annual budget is estimated at \$226,0

ITEM	Benefits	Cost (en US Dollar)	Source of funding
Permanent Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A flat of 100 square meters will be completely reserved for the CAC -Permanent assistant - Communication (web site, News leers, social media, flyers etc) -Overhead cost, plus proceedings, reports 	46.000	--To be provided in nature by the incoming chair of the committee
Cost of attending WFEO meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --The Committee chair --Two members of the localcommittee --Secretary permanent 	40.000	--To be provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The chair of the committee * The TOE * Government support
Workshops, events, seminars, meetings	--One annual event in Tunis with participation associated with the training workshops	60.000	--Local and international sponsors, TOE
	--Two to four events in other countries	80.000	--Local hosts, national members, international sponsors
Total		226.000	

