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Reducing the Cost of Corruption by Strengthening the Role of WFEO in Promoting Anti-corruption and Integrity in Infrastructure Development

WFEO Anti-corruption Committee (CAC) Activity Report GEC2018 WFEO 50th Anniversary Celebrations London, 20 October 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)

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Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- About WFEO Anti-corruption Committee
- •The problem Corruption Challenge!
- •EVIDENCE BASED APPROACH IN TACKLING THE PROBLEM
- WFEO CAC Activities and Action Plans
- WFEO CAC Partners
- Anti-corruption and Governance Systems
- Conclusion

11/14/2018



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.

14/11/2018



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.





- Our vision is to promote zero tolerance to corruption. This will reduce corruption in engineering projects and practice through the enforcement of sound <u>management systems</u> and <u>ethical professional practice</u>.
- Our Mission Statement is to <u>execute</u> thematic, resultsoriented programmes that <u>raises ethics and corruption</u> <u>prevention awareness and increases the understanding</u> <u>of the global, regional, engineering and policy issues</u> and solutions for the <u>combating of corruption</u> to induce transparency in infrastructure and other vital services.

11/14/2018 6



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



Joint Activities







The Chair attended a Seminar on the 4th Industrial Revolution in Ipoh, Malaysia in July 2018.
The event was jointly hosted by the Institution of Engineers Malaysia (IEM) and the Institution of
Engineers India (IEI), both national members of WFEO. The event was held as part of the General
Assembly and 40th Anniversary Celebrations of the Federation of Engineering Institutions of Asia
and the Pacific (FEIAP), an international member of WFEO.

Speakers at the seminar included:Ir Dr Tan Chee Fai, Robolab Technology Sdn Bhd, Industry 4.0 Opportunities and Challenges for Malaysia's Small and Medium Industry

- Ir. Assoc. Prof. Dr Leong Wai Yie, SmartBrain Sdn Bhd, Big Data and Analytics for Industry 4.0
- Dr. Marlene Kanga, iOmniscient Pty. Ltd, Implementation of Artificial Intelligence and Video Data Analytics for Smart Cities
- Dr. Keoh Sye Leong, University of Glasgow, Cyber-security and Its Importance in Industry 4.0
- Eng. Martin Manuhwa, Chair of WFEO Standing Technical Committee on Anti-Corruption (WFEO-CAC) summed up the presentations and also included cautionary remark on the need for anticorruption measures to manage data and cyber security risks.



AEW 2018











AEW 2018







• The <u>Institution of Engineers Kenya</u> in collaboration with the <u>Federation of African Engineering Organisations</u> (<u>FAEO</u>) hosted the **African Engineering Conference** in Mombasa, Kenya, between 17 and 21 September, with the support from <u>UNESCO</u> and guidance from WFEO.

The Theme of the Conference, "Harnessing Blue Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth", is in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No. 14 on life in the sea.

• CAC held an Ethics and Anti-corruption workshop during the week.



OECD LINKS







- WFEO President Dr. Marlene Kanga and WFEO Executive Director Jacques de Méreuil met with Mr. Janos Bertok, Head of Division, Public Governance Directorate, Public Sector Integrity group and Mr. Gavin Ugale, also of this group, at the <u>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</u>, in Paris 2 July 2018, to discuss collaborative projects with WFEO.
- <u>Eng. Martin Manuhwa</u>, Chair of the <u>WFEO Committee for Anti Corruption</u> presented WFEO anticorruption activities at the <u>OECD Integrity Forum in March 2018</u>. The OECD has invited WFEO to participate in other forums and high level discussions relating to improved integrity and anticorruption in engineering projects.
- OECD also expressed interest in the Anti-Corruption Index being developed by the Committee for Anti-Corruption and other areas where integrity is becoming important such as data integrity, cyber risk and the need to ensure compliance with standards and codes. The engagement between OECD and WFEO was considered important to improve integrity in these areas for sustainable development.









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.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT É C O N O M I Q U ES















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





World Justice Forum V 2018



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



14/11/2018

Growing New members Through Partnerships – Africa Catalyst











Other Activities – 2017-19 ice







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.

11/14/2018



Prioritised Planned Activities 2018







- GEC 2018 We intend to have a keynote address on Anticorruption 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.
- We will require WFEO to take an ethical leadership by upholding the commitment to speak boldly and loudly against corruption, and sign the creed of engineering and oaths where possible.
- CAC will design programmes on three ethical dimensions of (i)Leadership, (ii) Training & (iii) Controls . GIACC will offer its vast resources to drive this.









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





One Prioritsed Goal for CAC







We will be focused on the following 4 SDGs targets

- 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

14/11/2018 24



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



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

ribery is widely acknowledged as one of the greatest challenges to international development and powerly relief. For organizations and unitividuals, bribery poses a criminal, financial and reputational risk. Ethical organizations show work to unethical competitors. Bribery reduces quality, increasing sometical conta, and endargers lives. Increasing swareness of 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

passed which require signatory countries to criminalise bribery and to take effective steps to prevent and deal with it.

14/11/2018

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

14/11/2018 27



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

14/11/2018 29