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## Managing conflict risk: conflict-sensitive business practice guidance for engineering firms

EAP has recently begun collaboration with International Alert, an independent peace building NGO, to maximise the impact of the two organisations' work on the nexus between the social performance of the engineering industry and conflict-sensitivity. At the core of this partnership is adaptation of key elements of International Alert's Conflict Sensitive Business Practice: Guidance for Extractive Industries for inclusion in EAP's social management toolkits for the engineering industry.

Conflict at all levels presents major

operational and reputational risks for engineering companies operating in politically unstable countries/regions (e.g. project delays or abandonment, staff and asset security). As a result, conflict sensitive business practice methods are key to the successful delivery of many engineering projects. Conflict sensitivity can also be a success driver for minimising negative conflict impacts and allowing positive social contributions through engineering activities.

Another major interface between engineering and conflict sensitivity is

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## Skills for the global engineer

This article argues that engineering faces fundamental change in the future and that to understand and adapt to this change engineering professionals will need a more holistic and broad range of knowledge and skills than have previously been associated with engineering education and professional development. Engineers and professionals working in the engineering sector will require a global perspective in their work. This is especially true of engineers working with international engineering companies and in the international development sector. This article calls for improved dialogue and cooperation between the engineering and international development sectors across academia, government, business

and NGOs in order to promote greater knowledge and understanding of global development amongst engineers and those working in the engineering sector.

### **International development, Africa and infrastructure on the agenda**

With the recent G8 conference at Gleneagles, the UK's current presidency of the EU and the UN's MDG+5 conference that looked at progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), issues of global poverty have never been more in the spotlight. The Live8 concerts and the Make Poverty History and the Global Call for Action campaigns demonstrate the tremendous public support for a concerted effort to eradicate poverty

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Petter Matthews

A Chinese scholar is once said to have cursed an opponent with the phrase 'may he live in interesting times'. Anyone who harboured doubts that the current international situation constitutes anything less than 'interesting times' in this darkly ironic sense, must surely have changed their minds in recent months.

Expectations of the G8 Gleneagles summit in July were high. Campaigners had demanded a ground-breaking deal on trade, aid and debt and the UK Government seemed to have listened. Tony Blair entered into talks with the other G8 leaders buoyed by the decision of the International Olympic Committee the previous day, to award London the 2012 games. But this optimism was shattered within hours by the 7/7 terrorist attacks in central London and the debate immediately shifted from 'making poverty history' to issues of 'security' and the 'global war on terror'.

The subsequent outcomes of the summit were, despite Bob Geldof's

remarks in the post summit press conference, deeply disappointing. The hopes and expectations of the Make Poverty History Campaign dashed on the rocks of global insecurity. The G8 leaders decided not to set a date for removing the export subsidies that hinder enterprise development in many poor countries and whilst some progress was made on debt relief, it would amount to no more than a dollar per-person in the targeted countries in the first two years.

At the UN Summit in September, world leaders had an opportunity to recover lost ground, but as it turned out, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were hardly mentioned. Now all eyes seem to be on the World Trade Organisation meeting in Hong Kong in December, but the outlook for change, most analysts agree, is not promising.

Perhaps one of the lessons from recent events is that we should avoid unrealistic expectations of poverty being resolved through 'top-down' initiatives and when you look

at what poor countries are doing for themselves, there is some cause for optimism. Economic growth in Africa, according to the IMF, is expected to be between 4.5 and 5.9 per cent in 05-06, still short of the 7 per cent needed to achieve the MDGs, but a definite improvement on the 1990's. Also, the rise in oil prices may not please motorists, but, as the Overseas Development Institute pointed out recently, they offer a substantial windfall to oil producing countries. The increased revenues to just 8 African countries is likely to amount to \$35 billion, \$10 billion more than was promised by the G8.

Regular readers of the Spark will know that EAP's programmes are aimed at maximising the positive social benefits of investments in engineering intensive sectors, such as oil and gas and infrastructure. We attempt to align the commercial interests of the engineering industry with local development priorities to promote pro-poor economic growth and development. This 'new look' edition of the Spark contains news on some of our most recent efforts in Africa and Asia. It also considers some of the challenges associated with the extractive industries, in the context of 'conflict sensitive business practice' and EAP's relationship with the peace-building NGO International Alert. EAP's innovative programme approach continues to attract interest across the institutional spectrum and there's news inside about other important new collaborations and our growing policy dialogue with DFID. Finally, readers should not miss the opportunity to attend EAP's conference on infrastructure and the MDGs in November. The event is being co-organised with some of our partner organisations and promises to be an exciting event. There's lots more inside and as always, we welcome your comments and suggestions for future editions.

## EAP Promoting Enterprise Development in Timor Leste

EAP is working with Clough AMEC and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to support local social and economic development in Timor Leste. Clough-AMEC is responsible for a large operations and maintenance contract for Conoco Philips in the Bayu-Undan Gas recycle project in the Timor Sea.

EAP Programme Officer Matthew Lynch said "Timor Leste is one of the poorest countries in East Asia. The development of its oil and gas reserves is a vital opportunity to promote economic growth and reduce poverty. We will be working with our partners to help show how the oil and gas industry can maximise its positive social and economic impact through creating jobs, providing training and promoting local enterprise development".

The work will draw out and publicise the wider lessons for the upstream oil and gas industry operating in low income countries and builds on the work done with AMEC and the ODI in the Philippines in 2004.

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the significant role that engineering plays in post-conflict reconstruction. Reconstruction of infrastructure is essential to peace building as the return of essential services (i.e. water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications and transport) is a fundamental component in rebuilding peaceful societies. However, companies working in such environments face many complex challenges.

The issue of how to do business in conflict-prone areas has been firmly on both the corporate social responsibility and humanitarian agendas for at least five years. Several international policy initiatives have arisen, numerous NGO and research findings have been published, with both private and public sector conferences and events indicating its topicality.

To date the majority of research, advocacy and international policy developments have focused on the role of extractive industries (oil, gas and mining) and the challenges they have faced in conflict-prone countries such as Angola, Burma, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Indonesia. Concerns have been raised that the economic effects of extractive industry engagement in politically unstable developing countries can fuel conflict. Local populations are often excluded from discussion and decision-making around the control of natural resources and the inequitable distribution of wealth can lead to resentment, tensions and, often, violence.

After several years' research and development, International Alert has produced Conflict Sensitive Business Practice: Guidance for Extractive Industries (CSBP Guidance). This is the first practical tool to emerge that addresses the business and conflict interaction and is aimed at

## Forum Launches Anti-Corruption Statement

A UK based Engineering Industry Anti-Corruption Forum recently launched a forceful Anti-Corruption Action Statement. The statement provides practical guidance for industry stakeholders to fight corruption and is backed by leading agencies including the Association for Consultancy and Engineering, British Consultants and Construction Bureau, Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Structural Engineers and Transparency International (TI).

Describing the launch, TI's Neill Stansbury said "members of the Anti-Corruption Forum believe that existing anti-corruption mechanisms do not effectively prevent or detect corruption, and do not adequately support the many companies which wish to see a corruption free environment. The Forum therefore developed the Anti-Corruption Action Statement which we believe will make a significant contribution to the worldwide campaign to tackle corruption".

Welcoming the statement, EAP's Chairman Douglas Oakervee said "Corruption consumes resources that are needed to help lift some of the world's poorest people out of poverty. EAP works closely with the Anti-Corruption Forum and we urge others in the engineering industry to support the implementation of the measures contained in the statement". Full details of the statement can be found at [www.engineersagainstopoverty.org](http://www.engineersagainstopoverty.org).

the employees of multinational corporations.

The purpose of CSBP Guidance is to minimise the conflict risks associated with extractive industry investment in conflict-prone societies. Through a series of practical tools that are tied to a typical extractive industry project cycle, CSBP Guidance bridges a gap in company practice and capacity to help understand existing or potential conflict and its actors, causes and consequences; and to grasp the spectrum of influence that a company's investment may have on such conflict, directly or indirectly. It includes new conflict risk and impact assessment tools, as well as special guidance on 'flashpoint issues' such as security arrangements, engagement with stakeholders, human rights, and resettlement.

Companies involved in the construction and operation of

natural resource projects should also be cognisant of risks associated with conflict and how these risks can be managed through the CSBP Guidance. However analysis by EAP and IA suggests that the tools and approaches in the CSBP Guidance could be applicable to any large engineering project in a developing country or post-conflict context.

EAP is now working with International Alert to adapt key elements of International Alert's Conflict Sensitive Business Practice: Guidance for Extractive Industries for inclusion in EAP's social management toolkits for the Engineering Industry. The approach is to promote the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity into core business processes, particularly through risk management and stakeholder engagement. The EAP toolkits are due for completion in early 2006.

**Anyone seeking further information on this collaboration should contact Matthew Lynch [m.lynch@engineersagainstopoverty.org](mailto:m.lynch@engineersagainstopoverty.org) or Corene Crossin at [ccrossin@international-alert.org](mailto:ccrossin@international-alert.org).**

\*For instance see International Alert, International Business Leaders Forum and Council on Economic Priorities (2000) The Business of Peace: the private sector as a partner in conflict prevention and resolution; the UN Global Compact ([www.globalcompact.org](http://www.globalcompact.org)); and the work of organisations including Fafo, Global Witness, Collaborative for Development Action, Rights and Accountability in Development, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International on links between natural resource extraction and violent conflict.

## EAP addresses DFID's Infrastructure Advisors from around the world

EAP recently presented its Procurement Research Recommendations to 30 international infrastructure advisors at DFID's Environment, Infrastructure and Livelihoods Retreat. The recommendations are the result of extensive consultations with a range of engineering industry stakeholders. The presentation focused on opportunities to increase positive social development in engineering procurement procedures including project planning, design and finance, risk identification, tender, contract documents, contract management and review.

The research seeks to identify practical steps that can be taken through procurement as illustrated in one of the sets of recommendations on tender procedures below. The full report will be published later this year. For more information on EAP's work in this area or for a complete list of the recommendations, please contact Camilla Herd on 020 7304 6839 or email [c.herd@engineersagainstopoverty.org](mailto:c.herd@engineersagainstopoverty.org)

### Tender & Selection Procedure: Recommendations for 'fair and transparent scoring with appropriate weighting'

- Marking system publicly disclosed for project & delivery objectives, social KPIs & preferencing
- Realign lowest price culture to weigh technical & social objectives
- Client ensures two envelope system for consultants & pre-qualification for contractors & feedback results to tenderers
- Same evaluation team for all scoring with independent representation, skills & increased budget
- Tenderers submit method statements, records, references, social management, material purchasing & quality plan
- Effective appeals board with independent representation

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Skills for the global engineer

and to see the rhetoric of global leaders turned into meaningful action.

Engineering is at the heart of this debate. Both the Commission for Africa and the Millennium Project have called for increased investment in physical infrastructure (water, transport, energy, irrigation, telecommunications, etc) and see this investment as essential to the delivery of the MDGs. Development of assets such as roads, ports, water supplies and power are again seen as an essential foundation to stimulate pro-poor economic growth and development.

Overall spending on overseas development assistance (ODA) is set to increase significantly. The UK Government, for example, has committed itself to meeting the UN target of directing 0.7% of national income to Overseas Development Assistance by 2013. Much of this investment will be channeled into infrastructure and the application of engineering solutions to the MDGs

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## Engineers lobby Prime Minister

EAP's programme work was mentioned in a letter to Prime Minister Tony Blair by Paul Jowitt, ICE Vice President and Chair of the ICE Presidential Commission: "Engineering without Frontiers". Paul Jowitt's letter highlighted the role of engineering in development for consideration at the G8. The letter states,

*"Investment and delivery is needed on a massive scale, and must also be attuned to the needs and realities of end-users. Multi-sector partnerships to achieve exactly this are being mobilised right now in the UK engineering world, bringing together the skills and resources to provide and maintain the infrastructure needed to deliver the MDGs. In addition the ICE is working with Engineers Against Poverty (EAP) on research into new partnership and procurement models, and we will be exploring the application of these with DFID".*

### JOIN EAP'S E-MAIL EXCHANGE

The next edition of the Spark will include a new feature. We will print an e mail exchange between two correspondents exploring a controversial issue. If you are concerned about corruption, privatisation, gender issues in the engineering industry or any other controversial topic, why not enter into debate and have your view published in the Spark? Contact Ian Neal at [i.neal@engineersagainstopoverty.org](mailto:i.neal@engineersagainstopoverty.org) with your ideas.

## Industry Partners Joining EAP's Corporate Supporter Scheme

EAP recently secured the backing of a number of new industry partners. Anglo American, British Telecom, Wardell Armstrong and Thames Water are the latest companies to join EAP's Corporate Supporter Scheme. The number of Professional and Trade Associations supporting EAP has also grown with the Society of Operating Engineers, Institution of Diesel and Gas Turbine Engineers and the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management pledging their support for our work. In future editions of the Spark, we will profile our supporters and explain the various ways that they support our efforts.

and a key focus will be sub-Saharan Africa.

A succession of recent analytical reports has underscored the urgency of mobilising additional support to meet the MDGs in Africa. At the current rate of progress, it is estimated that Africa will take another 150 years to achieve the first MDG of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty by half. The Africa Commission's report recommends that Africa receives up to US\$150 billion of investment in the next 10 years. To support this, developed countries are being asked to provide an extra US\$10 billion a year up to 2010 and, subject to review, a further increase to US\$20 billion a year in the following five years.

### **The role of the private sector**

It is widely argued that the only reliable way to reduce poverty in Africa is to set national economies on a path of long-term economic growth and development. This is why the increased ODA flows discussed above will be used primarily to stimulate growth in trade and investment. This will be achieved through a combination of policy interventions including improving the macro-economic environment, strengthening public institutions and building technological capacity.

These developments are likely to create additional commercial opportunities for British Industry. The International Energy Agency, for example, estimates that Africa's oil and gas sector alone will see investment close to 600 billion dollars over the next 30 years. Companies that want to exploit these opportunities will benefit from clearly communicating to potential clients, how they will align their core business operations with the development priorities of the host governments and local communities.

Further pressure for improvement will come from the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), which is developing a global standard for social and

environmental sustainability. The Goal of ISO 26000 is to encourage organisations around the world to improve their performance on key indicators of sustainable development. This is likely to include reducing the environmental damage caused by their operations, improving the living conditions and health of their workers and contributing to improvements in the quality of life for the communities in which they operate.

### **Plenty of room for improvement and 'lesson learning'**

Absorbing the magnitude of investment recommended by the Africa Commission will present significant challenges. The capacity to apply engineering sciences and technology for development is very low in many African countries and foreign companies are often reluctant to work in what are seen as 'high risk' environments. This point was reinforced recently by 'Task Force 10' of the Millennium Project on 'Science, Technology and Innovation'.

In highlighting the need for and likely increased investment in development and infrastructure, it is also important to acknowledge and

learn from previous problems of infrastructure and extractives projects. A 2003 DFID report, 'Making Connections – Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction' (<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/mak-con-jan03.pdf>) identifies a series of problems associated with infrastructure projects including corruption, maintenance capacity, environmental impacts, participation in planning and evaluation. Together they constitute the softer social, environmental and ethical (SEE) issues that form the context in which technical solutions are realised.

### **Environmental limits to growth: Paradigm shift**

There is wide spread acceptance as demonstrated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that human induced climate change is a reality. Kyoto calls for cuts in global carbon emissions by 60% and in industrialised countries by 80% by 2050. This will transform the marketplace in many sectors. Hi-tech, mechanised and energy intensive technologies will become disadvantaged relative to appropriate, energy efficient technologies. Renewable and new

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## **EAP Collaboration with WSUP**

In June 2005, EAP presented its procurement research project to the Board Members of the Water Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP). Established in September 2004, WSUP is a not-for-profit company and is the innovative result of partnership between the private, public and civil society sectors to provide more effective delivery of water supply and basic sanitation services.

### **Current WSUP members include:**

- International Non-Government Organisations (NGOs): CARE International UK, WaterAid, and WWF
- Business: Halcrow Group, RWE Thames Water, and Unilever
- Academic institutions: Cranfield University
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is an observer member.

At the conclusion of the presentation, EAP and WSUP agreed to collaborate and pilot the procurement recommendations on a WSUP project. Link: [www.wsup.com](http://www.wsup.com)

## EAP Trustees

### **RON WATERMEYER** PrEng, CEng, PrCM, PrPCM, FSAICE, FStructE, FICE

*Ron Watermeyer is a director of Soderlund and Schutte, consulting engineers, Johannesburg and a Trustee of EAP since 2005.*

Ron was Vice President (technical leadership) of the South African Institution of Civil Engineering from 2001 to 2003 and President in 2004. In 2002 he served as a Vice President of the Institution of Structural Engineers and is currently a council member of that institution, the Chairperson of Standards South Africa's Technical Committee for Construction Standards and an associate of the Construction Industry Development Board. He has in the past been the project manager of Soweto's Contractor Development Programme, a member of the Procurement Forum's Procurement Task Team and a member of the secretariat of the Interministerial Task Team for Construction Industry Development. He has published over 70 papers on a wide range of topics including procurement, poverty alleviation, housing, structural masonry, community based construction, employment intensive technologies and methods, contractor development, sustainable development, performance standards and the design of low rise structures on problem soil horizons and in areas underlain by dolomites. He has developed and project led several national standards for procurement, construction and the interpretation of National Building Regulations and best practice guidelines for procurement and employment intensive best practices. He has actively participated in the development of green and white papers and legislation in both South Africa and Namibia.

### **PAUL JOWITT** BSc(Eng), PhD, ACGI, DIC, CEng, FICE, FRSA, FRSE

*Current Vice President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. EAP Trustee since April 2005*

Paul is Professor of Civil Engineering Systems and Executive Director of the Scottish Institute of Sustainable Technology at Heriot Watt University. He is also a Board Member of Scottish Water. He graduated from Imperial College, and was a Lecturer there from 1974 until he moved to Heriot Watt in 1987, becoming Head of Civil Engineering from 1989 to 1999. In 1997 he was an Erskine Fellow at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, where he still has strong connections with the engineering community. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 2005.

Paul's major interests are sustainable development and systems-level solutions in engineering and the environment, particularly in water resources, asset management and water distribution systems. Paul is currently Chair of the ICE Presidential Commission – "Engineering without Frontiers" - examining the engineer's contribution to meeting the UN Millennium Development Goals. Paul also has a strong interest in the educational and professional formation of the civil engineer, chairing an ICE/JBM Task Group to embed sustainable development into engineering curricula and professional development. He is currently a Vice President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and serves on the its Environment and Sustainability Board.

He is Editor of "Civil Engineering and Environmental Systems", a former Editor of the ICE's Water, Maritime and Energy Journal and currently a member of the Editorial Panel of the ICE Journal "Engineering Sustainability".

Paul is also a trustee of the Forth Bridges Visitor Centre. He is a member of "The Edge" – an ICE/RIBA/CIBSE Ginger Group created to increase public and political awareness of the role of engineers and architects. In 1996 his lecture on water resources - "From the Metamorphosis of Ajax to the Sweet Water of Leith" –

## EAP's Welcomes New Vice President's

Professor George Fleming and John Hodges CMG were recently appointed EAP's first Vice Presidents'. Professor Fleming has over thirty years experience in waste, water and environmental management. He was Millennium President of the ICE and is a former Chairman of EAP. John Hodges was formerly DFID's Chief Engineering Adviser and has over thirty years experience of engineering and international development.

Announcing their appointments, EAP Chairman Douglas Oakervee said "George and John both helped to establish EAP. It is largely thanks to their vision that EAP is now rapidly establishing itself as a leading agency in the field of engineering and international development. I'm delighted that they have both agreed to continue that support through becoming Vice Presidents'.

energy technologies will substitute carbon fuels. Organic and labour intensive agriculture will replace capital and energy intensive mechanised agriculture. Energy efficient and localised manufacturing will substitute globalised manufacturing and supply chains especially in products where transport and energy inputs are significant and so on and on.

Of course this analysis is not universally accepted. There are those, such as Skeptical Environmentalist, Bjorn Lomborg ([www.lomborg.com](http://www.lomborg.com)), who argue that oil scarcity will drive the shift to a low carbon economy, whilst others such as Exxon promote investment in new energy technologies to drive this shift. Either way the result is still a paradigm shift in the way we view sustainability and the role of technology in promoting development.

Climate change is just the most serious example of a series of fundamental crises facing the world. As UK government asserts, "The past 20 years have seen a growing realisation that the current model of development is unsustainable. In other words we are living beyond our means." If the world is pay more than lip service to sustainability, it will need to rethink how the global economy is structured and how technology is applied to humanity's benefit. And this paradigm shift will require equally fundamental shifts in the thinking of engineers. We will need to rethink and redefine our understanding of sustainability, development and market forces.

### **The role of development education**

One way to view development is as an on-going process of learning and adaptation to change that is equally applicable to industrial and non-industrial societies and at all levels from personal development through to global development. The key to

such an approach is to place learning and the capture of 'best practice' at the heart of practice whether it is the realm of business, government or civil society.

Development education can assist professionals to adapt technical solutions to the specific conditions in any given context or to the changes in the global context. The success or failure of the increased investments in infrastructure recommended by the Africa Commission will be determined in part by the extent to which engineers are able to adapt project design and work practices to different political, economic and cultural environments and the fast changing global context.

The keys to ensuring better social, ethical and environmental performance within the engineering sector

- Promoting greater debate and analysis of what development is and the role technology and engineering play in promoting it, in both the 'developing' and 'developed' nations
- Build transparency and accountability mechanisms into planning and procurement procedures
- Build local capacity and focus on operation and maintenance requirements during design and planning
- Place engineering within local context and knowledge to ensure appropriate and sustainable design
- Promote empowerment and participation in decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes especially of the poor and end user and host communities
- Build cross sector partnerships and dialogue

- Seek alignment between the project partners and wider development agendas with a focus on livelihoods, poverty and service delivery outcomes

- Promote the business case for improved social, ethical and environmental performance in the private sector and build market mechanisms that reward well performing companies

### **Incorporating development into professional development**

Engineers often gain the skills to adapt their engineering knowledge to different environments and to place it within a development context through hard won and sometimes bitter experience. Tailor-made programmes of professional development to develop the necessary skills would help equip professionals at an early stage to better understand how the industry impacts on international development and in turn, how international development effects industry.

Engineers Against Poverty and the Development Education Association are working together to build a network of professionals from academia, business, government, the engineering institutions and NGOs with an interest in engineering and international development. The network will promote the sharing of knowledge and understanding and it is hoped spark partnerships that enhance the continuous professional development of engineers especially in social, ethical and environmental spheres. An exploratory meeting was held in June and a framework 'Skills for Global Engineer' is being developed.

*This is an edited version of an article published in the Development Education Journal, October 2005*

People and organisations interested in this work are encouraged to email the author.  
Ian Neal, [ineal@engineersagainstopoverty.org](mailto:ineal@engineersagainstopoverty.org)

## EAP PEOPLE

EAP is pleased to welcome  
Jill Wells and Donna Neil.



Jill joined Engineers Against Poverty in September 2005 as a Programme Officer. Jill is a social scientist with a Ph.D. in 'development

studies' and more than 35 years experience in development work. Her expertise lies in economic, social and labour issues related to the development of the construction sector. She has had a very varied career, working for International Organizations, Government, NGOs and the Private Sector. Until recently she was serving as 'construction specialist' at the International Labour Office in Geneva. She also has spent considerable periods in Academia and has undertaken extensive research in Africa (Tanzania, Kenya) and Asia (Bangladesh, Vietnam, India). She has a long list of publications.



Donna Neil also joined EAP in September as the Finance and Administration Officer. She has a BA (Honours) in Business Law and

a MA in Philosophical Studies. Prior to joining EAP Donna spent three years as office manager for a charity specialising in education and facilitation. She also has experience of living and working in a number of countries including Canada and Poland. In addition, Donna is currently studying for her professional exams to enable her to become a member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

## C O N F E R E N C E

### Accelerating Progress Towards the Millennium Development

### Goals: Scaling-up Investment in Infrastructure

**Incorporating a commemoration of 60 years since the founding of UNESCO November 28, 2005**

9.15am to 5.00 pm. Institution of Civil Engineers,  
One Great George Street, London UK

The purpose of the conference is to provide a platform to discuss the role of infrastructure in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. This is the first event in a series that will examine specific issues in relation to the overarching theme of 'accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals'

*Please join us for an engaging day of discussion on issues encompassing:*

- How investments in infrastructure currently contribute to meeting the MDGs and identifying options for increasing its impact
- Mechanisms to Deliver Increased Investments in Infrastructure: A Report from the UN MDG+5 Conference
- The role of the private sector in relation to delivering infrastructure and associated services
- Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction: Lessons from Post-Apartheid South Africa
- The 60th Anniversary of UNESCO and understanding its role in mobilising science, engineering and technology to meet the MDGs.

The day will also include sessions devoted to a panel debate that will draw out the breadth of issues and potency of the potential solutions as well as a session on the ways to the engineering profession in order to establish a plan for action.

Full details of the programme, speakers and venue will be provided with confirmation of your booking. Lunch will be provided.

THE CONFERENCE IS AN OPEN INVITATION, FREE OF CHARGE EVENT. HOWEVER SPACES ARE LIMITED. To register, please send an email to [julia@redr.org](mailto:julia@redr.org) or call +44 (0)20 7233 3116 (Please include your full name, company or organization, address and if applicable any dietary restrictions)

### EAP Supporters

- AMEC
- Anglo American
- Balfour Beatty
- British Telecom
- The Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management
- Department of International Development
- The Institution of Civil Engineers
- Institution of Diesel and Gas Turbine Engineers
- The Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- Society of Operating Engineers
- The South African Institution of Civil Engineers
- Thames Water, Wardell Armstrong

## ENGINEERS AGAINST POVERTY

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*The views expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of EAP*