**FCO SPF PROJECT EVALUATION**

1. **Project Details**

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| Project Number | GB-3-PPY KOR 1036 KOR |
| Project Title of original project | UK-Korea Cooperation on Anti-Corruption through Knowledge-Sharing for Sustainable Growth |
| Project Cost (total cost / cost to FCO if different) | £313,486 (£47,721 cost to FCO PF) |
| Project Start/End Dates | May 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 |
| Programme | Prosperity Fund (PF) |
| Country/Countries | Republic of Korea (ROK) |
| Official Development Assistance Y/N | N |

1. **Project Purpose** (from proposal form)

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| To create opportunities for cooperation between Korea and the UK on anti-corruption efforts by initiating expertise exchange and knowledge-sharing platforms. |

1. **Project Background / Context** including what the project set out to achieve)

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| The project will facilitate exchange between Korean (business, NGOs, International organisations, government) and UK on anti-corruption. It will not only help transparency between Korean and UK businesses, but also enable sharing of UK’s expertise and policy on anti-corruption so Korean businesses, may in future align their strategies with the values and principles of the UK Bribery Act. There have long been on-going concerns regarding the transparency of the private sector from stakeholders and the general public globally and locally. To address these issues, Korean companies have placed importance and increasing interest in managing ethical risks. In this context, the UN Global Compact (UNGC), as the world’s largest CSR network, has been encouraging businesses to make anti corruption efforts to align with UN values. The Korea network of the UNGC (GCKN) encourages the Korean private sector to engage in anti corruption. The UK’s co-operation with the GCKN helps expansion of these efforts since the GCKN boasts a diverse network of over 230 Korean participants that encompass businesses, academia and NGOs. It also has partnerships with key government bodies such as the Anti Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  |

1. **Evaluation summary** (150 words max)

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| The team concluded that, given the relatively small financial investment, the project represented good value for money and work by implementers has been sustained. Many stakeholders flagged up the uniqueness of the project as a positive step to affecting change in private sector and government thinking on anti corruption. Feedback suggests that target stakeholders including business are changing attitude on anti corruption from negative and defensive to neutral which in itself is a sign of progress. At the same time the UK Bribery Act was widely disseminated and promoted. The BE Seoul prosperity team did very well in identifying and securing a key partner and implementer in GCKN while still maintaining a strong link to the local Transparency International offices. GCKN very much welcome collaboration with the Embassy with no major issue of concern on the process. They will continue to be a very good partner in the future regardless of whether further PF money becomes available. Outputs generally achieved including participation by almost 800 stakeholders at various events and GCKN distribution of event outcomes to participants through its online knowledge sharing platform. Post should continue to ensure that future project outputs show what will be produced and be linked to project purpose rather than an activity. |

1. **Questions**

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| Did the project achieve the project purpose?  | Yes |
| Did the project come in on budget? (Y/N)If no, why and what was the difference in cost?  | Yes |
| Was the project completed on time? (Y/N)If not, why not? | Yes |
| Were the Project benefits sustained after project completion?  | Yes though impact including direct benefits to UK will be realised medium to longer term. |

1. **Overall Red / Amber / Green rating** for project

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| Overall Rating for project (put **X** in relevant box) |
| Red |  |
| Red | Amber |  |
| Amber | Green | **X** |
| Green |  |

Guide to overall rating:

Green- project performed well under each of the evaluation criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and management

Green/Amber – project performed well under most criteria and adequately in others

Amber/Red – project performed adequately under some criteria but poorly in others

Red – project performed poorly under most criteria

1. **Top 5 Lessons learned**

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| * Collaboration with UNGCKN was an excellent model for introducing the UK Bribery Act and using it as a link to help eradicate corruption. By introducing best practices and cases from corporate culture, UNGCKN will be in the forefront of creating a collective knowledge sharing platform in the future.
* It is not easy to show direct benefit to the UK especially in the short term. However, future project proposals should aim to show potential direct, measurable, UK benefits e.g. the number of British investors the project may help; how much business this may generate to UK companies into the medium term. Projects are non ODA.
* Excellent example of sharing best practice with the prosperity team in Jakarta through which a key note speaker from the Ministry of Justice (Roderick McCarthy) has been identified for the December 2014 anti-corruption conference in Seoul.
* HMA speaking at the 2013 Anti-Corruption Symposium clearly had a major impact on the success of the project and was mentioned positively by many of the stakeholders.
* The project may have benefited from a short communication/engagement plan though key stakeholders were clearly identified.
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1. **Recommendations for future projects**

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| UK and Korea consistently applying international standards of rules, and playing their role in ensuring the global rules based system is strengthened will continue to figure in the UK/Korea bilateral business plan and local prosperity strategy. Once the current anti corruption project is complete the impact of the 2 projects should be assessed together with a view to any future PF support. This does not rule out any possible 2015/16 project funding.  Post should continue to work with London by feeding in ideas as the anti corruption tool kit develops and to share good practice including the good collaboration with UKTI.* The more government support, the more this will attract and engage business. We agree that future focus should be working with the Korean government directly including possible training.
* Though UNGC’s 2014/15 bid was not successful due to high competition in the bidding round, a specific PF anti corruption project was agreed and is underway (PPT Kor 1407). Post, working with the Ministry of Justice and the Korean govenment also plan an anti corruption week in December 2014. UK/Korean enforcement case studies will offer the key to better local impact.
* While this started as an experimental project the team may wish in future to focus on specific policy areas where it may have an influence e.g. government procurement.  GCKN devoted a considerable amount of time in drumming up outside sponsorship which reduced the amount oftime the implementer spent on front line delivery. This is worth factoring in for future proposals.
* The bottom up (i.e. provincial local government) as well as top dow**n** stakeholder approach is gaining traction. This will help create the political conditions for stronger central government action.
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