ANTI-CORRUPTION
COMMISSION



2021
Annual Report



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Foreword from the Board Chairperson

It is with honor and pleasure that I deliver to you the 2021 Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Annual Report.

Despite the presence of the Covid-19 virus during the year, the Commission successfully executed various programmes under the Covid-19 Health Guidelines in line with the Commission's 2017-2021 Strategic Plan and in accordance with its mandate outlined in the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

The Commission conducted community sensitization activities through lectures, workshops and exhibitions. Corruption prevention programmes were undertaken and included corruption risk assessments while mainstreaming of corruption prevention and integrity building were undertaken through the establishment and training of Integrity Committees.



Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)

Further, the Commission investigated and arrested suspects for corrupt practices and prosecuted the matters in the courts of law. However, the ravaging Covid-19 pandemic continued to affect the operations of the Commission especially during the first half of the year. With the adaptation to the Covid-19 Health Guidelines, the Commission continued to explore and utilise virtual platforms for delivery of some trainings and lectures. The general public were also encouraged to utilise electronic platforms to report corruption.

The Commission also noted a general increase in reports of corruption particularly in the last two quarters of the year following the August 2021 General Elections. These reports were mainly on suspected electoral corruption as well as on corrupt practices against politicians who had been elected out of office. The Commission will continue discharging its mandate, to fight the corruption scourge and garner public support in accordance with the law.

Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)
BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Executive Summary

The Anti-Corruption Commission is a statutory body established by the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. The Act provides for its functions, powers, offences and defines corruption. The Commission 2017- 2021 Strategic Plan provided a course of action from which the Commission designed and developed programmes and activities aimed at curtailing corruption.

During the year, the Commission's staff establishment stood at **364** positions with a staff complement of **338**. A total of **26** officers separated from the Commission through resignations, retirements, terminations, contract expiration and natural wastage. Forty-one (41) vacancies were filled. At the close of the year a total of **338** positions were filled.

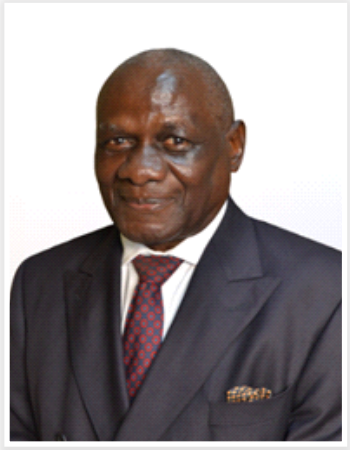
The total number of reports received was **762** and following an analysis of these reports, **424** were corruption related while **338** were non-corruption related. From the **424** corruption related reports,**183** were authorized for investigations, four (4) were authorized for corruption prevention exercise and 21 were not authorized and were referred to appropriate authorities for action. The Commission secured **15** convictions and **four (4)** acquittals were also recorded. In one (1) case, the Commission entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to Section 80 (3) of the AC Act No. 3 of 2012.

As part of its corruption prevention mandate, the Commission conducted four **(4)** compliance snap checks on selected government programmes, one (1) Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA) and **23** trainings for Integrity Committees (Ics). There were **130** existing ICs by close of the year.

The Commission also reached out to over 5 million people through various public education activities which included lectures, talks, exhibitions, radio and television programmes. A total of **34, 746** Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were produced. A campaign on electoral corruption was undertaken to sensitise the general public on the need to avoid electoral mal- practice, during the general elections held in August 2021.

The Covid-19 pandemic posed the greatest challenge to the operations of the Commission as it hampered efforts to conduct activities that required physical contact such as lectures, trainings, investigations and court appearances. Other challenges included inadequate funding, high staff turnover, lack of office equipment and inadequate office space. Despite the above challenges, the Commission endeavored to effectively and efficiently deliver on its mandate.

The ACC Board of Commissioners



Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)
Chairperson



Mrs. Yvonne Chibiya
Vice Chairperson



Mr. Mwiche Kafula
Commissioner



Mrs. Maimbo Ziela
Commissioner



Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika
Commissioner

The ACC 2021 Executive Management Team



Mr. Kapetwa Phiri
Director-General



Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde-Khuzwayo
Deputy Director-General



Mr. Raymond Banda
Director Investigations



Mr. Ivor Mukwanka
Secretary To The Commission



Mr. Clifford Moonga
Director Legal & Prosecutions

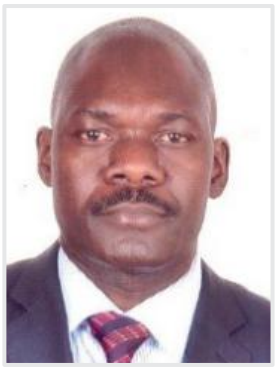


Mrs. Glenda S. Mungalaba
Director Corruption Prevention



Mrs. Dorothy Hadunka-Cheelo
Director Community Education

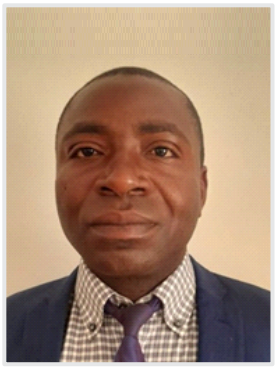
ACC Regional Managers



Mr. Roy Kakoma
Copperbelt



Mrs. Mweemba H. Mwape
Southern



Mr. Chileshe Mulenga
North-western



Mr. Charles Mwanda
Central



Mr. Ucar Chiyuni
Western



Mr. Gibson Chizanda
Northern



Mr. Howard Nyambe
Luapula



Ms. Marjory Nkandu Chipinda
Eastern

CHAPTER ONE: MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

1. Mandate and Organisational Structure

1.1 Mandate

The Anti- Corruption Commission is a body established under the Constitution (amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, pursuant to article 235 (a). The mandate of the Commission is provided for under section 6 (1) of the AC Act No. 3 of 2012. In summary the mandate includes the following:

i. Be the lead agency in the fight against corruption.

ii. Prevent and take necessary and effective measures for the prevention of corruption in public and private bodies.

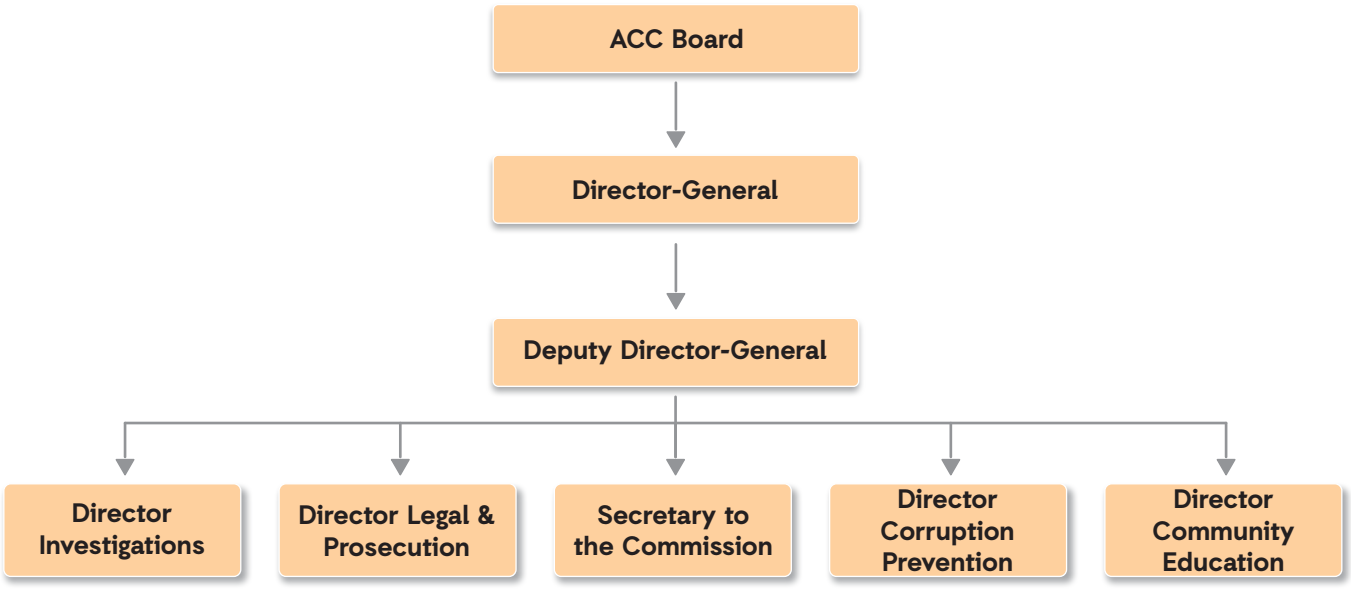
iii. Initiate, receive and investigate complaints of alleged or suspected corrupt practices, and, subject to the directions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, prosecute offences under this Act and any other offence under any other written law as may have come to the notice of the Commission during the investigation of an offence under the Act.

iv. Investigate any conduct of any public officer which the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe maybe connected to corrupt practices.

v. Adopt and strengthen mechanisms for educating the public to respect the public good and public interest.

1.2 Governance

The Commission has a governing board of Commissioners comprising five (5) members who include a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three (3) members. Below the Board is the Directorate, headed by the Director-General and assisted by a Deputy Director-General, Secretary to the Commission and four (4) Directors.



1.3 The Board of Commissioners

In accordance with Section 2 of the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Act, the President of the Republic of Zambia is mandated to appoint a Board of Commissioners, subject to ratification by the National Assembly. The Board is charged with the responsibility of formulating policy and providing strategic direction to the Commission. During the year, the following members constituted the Board:

(i)	Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)	Chairperson
(ii)	Ms. Yvonne Chibiya	Vice Chairperson
(iii)	Ms. Maimbo Ziela	Commissioner
(iv)	Mr. Kafula Mwiche	Commissioner
(v)	Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika	Commissioner

In October, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia dissolved the Board.

1.4 Board Committees

In performing its functions, the Board is assisted by various committees as provided for under the Anti-Corruption Act. During the year under review, the following committees were in existence:

1.4.1 Community Education Committee

The Committee was responsible for providing policy guidance on matters relating to public education. The Committee comprised of the following members:

(i)	Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika	Commissioner	Chairperson
(ii)	Ms. Queen Chilobwa	NGOCC	Member
(iii)	Mr. George Chibwana	Council of Churches	Member
(iv)	Ms. Nora Mumba	National Arts Council	Member
(v)	Mr. Edward Musosa	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction	Member

1.4.2 Corruption Prevention Committee

The Committee was responsible for providing policy guidance on matters relating to corruption prevention. The following were the members:

(i)	Ms Yvonne Chibiya	Commissioner	Chairperson
(ii)	Mr. Chimuka	Transparency International	Member

(iii)	Mr. Alex Chileshe	Law Association of Zambia	Member
(iv)	Mr. Moses Mtonga	Office of the Auditor General	Member
(v)	Mr. Winner Kanyembo	United Church of Zambia	Member

1.4.3 Corporate Affairs Committee

The Committee was charged with the responsibility of providing policy guidance on matters relating to the development and implementation of corporate plans, programs and external public relations. The following were the members:

(i)	Ms Maimbo Ziela	Commissioner	Chairperson
(ii)	Ms. Sabina M. Luputa	Institute of Directors	Member
(iii)	Mr. Owen Kanyanta	Cabinet Office (MDD)	Member
(iv)	Ms. Janis Nduli	Zambia Institute of Marketing	Member
(v)	Bishop Joseph Moola	Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia	Member

1.4.4 Audit and Risk Committee

The Committee was responsible for providing advice and guidance on management of various risks associated with the operations of the Commission. Further, it offers advice and guidance on efficient internal controls. The Committee comprised of the following members:

(i)	Mr. Mwiche Kafula	Commissioner	Chairperson
(ii)	Mr. Danny Luswili	Institute of Directors	Member
(iii)	Ms. Christabel Ngoma	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction	Member
(iv)	Ms. Miriam Munyinda	Zambia Institute of Certified Accountants	Member
(v)	Mr. Chifumu Mtonga	Office of the Auditor General	Member

1.5 The Directorate

The operations of the Commission are executed by the Directorate which is headed by a Director -General, assisted by a Deputy Director-General, Secretary to the Commission and four (4) Directors. There are five (5) departments in the Commission. These are:

(I) Investigations;

(ii) Legal and Prosecutions;

(iii) Corruption Prevention;

(iv) Community Education; and

(v) Human Resource, Finance and Administration.

The Commission also has a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Procurement and Supplies Unit and Corporate Affairs Unit. In addition, the Commission has presence in nine (9) Provinces across the country apart from Muchinga.

During the year under review, the Director-General Mr. Kapetwa Phiri was still on sick leave and the Deputy Director-General Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde-Khuzwayo continued to act as Director-General. In October, Mr Phiri resigned from his position as Director- General and Mrs Khuzwayo's term of office also came to an end. In the interim, Mr Silumesi Muchula, Acting Director Legal and Prosecutions, was appointed to act as Director- General for administrative convenience.

1.6 Management Committees

Two management committees namely Procurement Committee and Integrity Committee continued to exist and executed their functions as follows:

1.6.1 Procurement Committee

The Committee was responsible for ensuring all procurements in the Commission adhered to the provisions of the Public Procurement Act No. 8 of 2020. The following were the members:

Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde - Khuzwayo	Chairperson
Mr. Ivor Mukwanka	Member
Mr. Raymond Banda	Member
Mrs. Dorothy Hadunka – Cheelo	Member
Mrs. Glenda S. Mungalaba	Member
Mr. James Njolomba	External Member
Mr. Jason Songwe	External Member
Mr. Bornwell Kapapa	ACC Ex Officio

1.6.2 Integrity Committee

The Integrity Committee was responsible for ensuring that corruption prevention mechanisms were mainstreamed within the institution. The members included the following:

Mr. Ivor Mukwanka	Chairperson
Mr. Kelvin Siwale	Member
Ms. Gloria Muyunda	Member
Mr. Desmond Chiboola	Member
Mr. Greenwell Ngomi	Member
Mrs. Queen K. Chibwe	Secretary
Mr. Gift Tembo	Secretariat
Ms. Elenati Lungu	Secretariat

2. Mandate and Organisational Structure

2.1 Strategic Focus

The Commission's strategic focus continued to be derived from its 2017-2021 Strategic Plan. The Mission, Vision and Goal of the Plan provided the framework upon which programmes and activities were developed and implemented.

2.2 Mission Statement

The mission for the Commission is:
"To effectively and impartially prevent and combat corruption in order to promote integrity, transparency and accountability for the attainment of a corruption-free Zambia".

2.3 Vision

Under the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, the vision is:
"A proactive, impartial and professional anti-corruption agency that promotes the attainment of a corruption free Zambia."

2.4 Goal

The Commission's goal under this Strategic Plan is:
"To enhance and strengthen the capacity of the ACC to prevent, detect and combat corruption and build public confidence in the Commission."

Three sub-goals contained in the Strategic Plan which are; Preventive, Punitive, and Promotional (3Ps) provided an anchor on which the mission, vision and goal could be achieved as follows:

i. Preventive: "To reduce corruption by preventing it in the first place in both public administration and society at large".

ii. Punitive: "To make corruption a high-risk activity in that the perpetrators will be caught and severely punished, irrespective of their status or standing in society".

iii. Promotional: "To publicise the work of the Commission to enhance public trust and confidence and to develop partnerships and networks with stakeholders for resource mobilisation and to support the work of the Commission".

2.5 Strategic Objectives

The Strategic Objectives as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2017-2021 are as follows:

i. To strengthen the human and institutional capacity of the Commission to deliver on its mandate.

ii. To increase the population/stakeholders' access to corruption information and anti-corruption education and training.

iii. To enhance accountability and transparency in the provision of services in public and private institutions.

iv. To strengthen the current enforcement regime of the Commission.

v. To strengthen and promote targeted and integrated research and monitoring and evaluation.

In order to achieve the outcomes of the strategic objectives set above, the Commission prioritized to undertake the following measures:

(i) Enhance the detection, investigations and prosecutions of corruption cases

(ii) Strengthen operations of Integrity Committees

(iii) Enhance implementation of corruption Risk Assessments

(iv) Step up public awareness programs

The Commission specifically undertook the following activities:

(i) Timely and cost- effective investigations

(ii) Capacity building for both investigations and prosecutions officers in order to impart skills in asset tracing, and criminal and civil forfeitures.

(iii) Enhanced integrity building and corruption risk assessments in order to improve public service delivery systems, promote value for money in public procurements and reduce opportunities for corruption.

(iv) Increased public sensitization activities and promotion of access to anti-corruption information among citizens in order to inculcate a citizenry that does not tolerate corruption.

2.6 Corporate Philosophy

There are ten (10) core values which form part of the Anti-Corruption Commission Code of Ethics. These values or principles provide guidance on ethical and professional conduct to Officers in their performance of duties. These values are:

(I) Integrity:

Being honest and having the strong moral principles, being faithful to ones' deepest beliefs, and acting in accordance with one's convictions.

(ii) Excellence:

Striving to be good as one can be. It means being diligent, committed, well informed and well prepared to do a job properly and honestly.

(iii) Accountability:

Accepting the consequences of one's actions and accepting the responsibility of one's decisions and their consequences.

(iv) Respect:

Being courteous and decent in word and action, recognizing and accepting the differences as well as similarities with others and acknowledging each person's right to privacy and self-determination.

(v) Confidentiality:

Showing and keeping the trust by not revealing or disclosing what is privileged and private, or secret.

(vi) Collaboration:

Co-operating by playing one's role along with others in harmony and unity to achieve the purpose of the work at hand.

(vii) Impartiality:

Being just, unbiased, open minded, treating people equally and fairly, and willing to admit error.

(viii) Loyalty:

Being faithful and committed to a cause, idea or ideal, person, community, country and to those with whom one has dealings.

(ix) Responsibility:

Having the capacity to make moral or ethical decisions and ability to discharge obligations and speak out on the same without fear or favour.

(x) Patriotism:

Allegiance to society and its values in exchange for its protection.

3. Human Resource, Finance and Administration

The Commission through the Human Resource, Finance and Administration Department implemented Strategic Objective 1 which is "To strengthen the human and institutional capacity of the Commission to deliver on its mandate." In order for the Commission to efficiently and effectively discharge its mandate, the department provided support services to its core functions.

3.1 Staff Establishment

In 2021 the staff establishment of the Commission was 364. The Commission separated with 26 officers through the following:

Resignations	13
Natural Wastage	4
Retirements	6
Dismissal	1
Contract Expiration	2
TOTAL	**26**

Out of the 25 positions that were frozen at the close of 2020,15 were unfrozen and filled. Therefore, a total of 338 positions were filled by the end of the year.

3.2 Performance Management

In order to monitor the performance of members of staff in achieving their targets, the Commission implemented the Annual Performance Appraisal System.

3.3 Training Programmes

In 2021 there was an increase in training programmes that staff participated in, mainly through virtual platforms in light of the Covid- 19 pandemic. The virtual trainings accorded an opportunity for a larger number of staff to be trained at a lower cost.

The following trainings were conducted:

3.3.1 Virtual Trainings and Conferences

Ten officers participated in the following online programmes:

(i) Blockchain technologies training

(ii) Professional ethics and integrity training

(iii) Asset recovery and seizure training.

(iv) Stakeholder management training

(v) Anti- money laundering and crypto- currency training

(vi) Financial investigations and asset recovery training

(vii) Commonwealth regional conference for Heads of Anti- Corruption Agencies in Africa

3.3.2 Local Training and Conferences

Four (4) senior officers from Investigations and Legal Departments attended an asset recovery training. The Acting Director-General and Director Community Education attended a training on emerging anti-corruption issues and private sector engagement for SADC anti-corruption agencies. Two (2) induction trainings were undertaken for 26 officers from Legal and Prosecutions, Investigations, Community Education and Corruption Prevention Departments; and newly appointed Board Technical Committee members.

3.3.3 Foreign Training and Conferences

Four (4) Investigations officers attended an advanced investigator training course in Botswana. The Secretary to the Commission and two (2) officers attended a non-conviction-based forfeiture and asset recovery workshop in Kenya and one (1) senior officer attended the Ninth Session of the Conference of State Parties of the UNCAC in Egypt.

3.3.4 Long Term Training

Three (3) officers were attending long-term training at Masters degree level in various disciplines at local universities.

Refer to Appendix I for details on all the training programmes undertaken during the year.

3.4 Finance

The total budget approved by Parliament was **K72,787,743.** The budget which was funded in full, was appropriated as follows:

Item	ZMW (K)
Personal Emoluments (Pes)	K60,029,820
Goods and services	K11,608,923
Assets	K1,149,000

3.5 Internal Audit

The Commission, through its Internal Audit Unit, undertook eight audits on various operational processes of the Commission. These included:

i. Quarterly review of both financial and non-financial controls to assess the effectiveness and extent of implementation;
ii. Regional Audits were conducted to review operations such as number of

regional cases received, investigated and prosecuted;

iii. A verification exercise was conducted on Assets at both ACC Headquarters and Regional Offices to establish the existence of Assets and their conditions;

iv. Quarterly review of imprest retirements at ACC Headquarters was undertaken to ensure that all payments were spent on the intended purpose;

v. Quarterly audits on the performance of the Pay Roll was conducted to ensure that retired or dismissed officers were timely removed off pay roll and overall accuracy;

vi. Departmental performance audits were conducted to ensure that Commission funds were applied efficiently, economically and effectively;

vii. A review of all procurement tenders was conducted to ensure accountability, transparency and value for money; and,

viii. An inspection of all forfeited assets was conducted to confirm their existence and condition.

3.6 Information and Communication Technology

The ICT Unit carried out the following major activities during the year under review:

(i) Video Conferencing Equipment Installation

Video Conferencing equipment was installed in the ACC main Board Room. This included a Television set and other accessories. The installation eased the problem of assembling equipment whenever there was a virtual meeting.

(ii) Reactivation of the Toll-Free Line

The Airtel Toll-Free line (5980) for the public to call into the Commission to make reports was reactivated after being off-line from September 2020 due to technical challenges.

(iii) Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) System at Headquarters

The CCTV system at ACC Headquarters was also restored following failure of some cameras. In addition, the CCTV System at the Kitwe Office was also upgraded.

(iv) Preventive maintenance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and related equipment

Preventive maintenance of ICT and related equipment was conducted at ACC Headquarters and all Regional Offices.

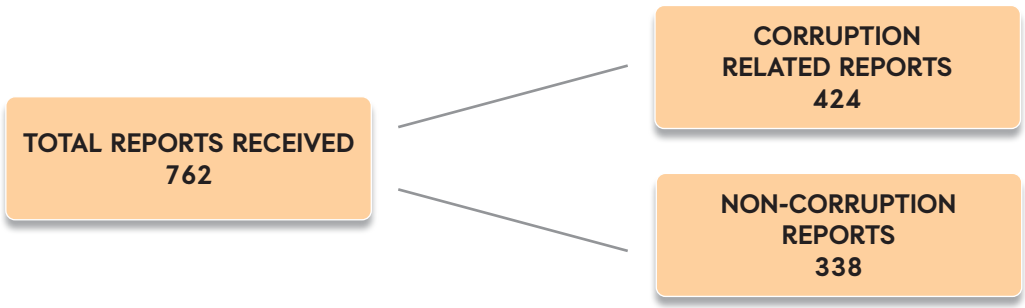
4. Investigations and Prosecutions

Strategic objective 4 demands that the Commission devises mechanisms through which it will timely investigate cases, ensure that it secures convictions and recovers proceeds of crime. It further calls on the Commission to have a well-trained and professional cadre of staff. The Strategic Objective is **"To strengthen the current enforcement regime of the Commission."**

During the year under review, the Commission continued executing timely and cost- effective investigations. It further built capacity for both investigators and prosecutors in order to equip them with skills in asset tracking and recovery.

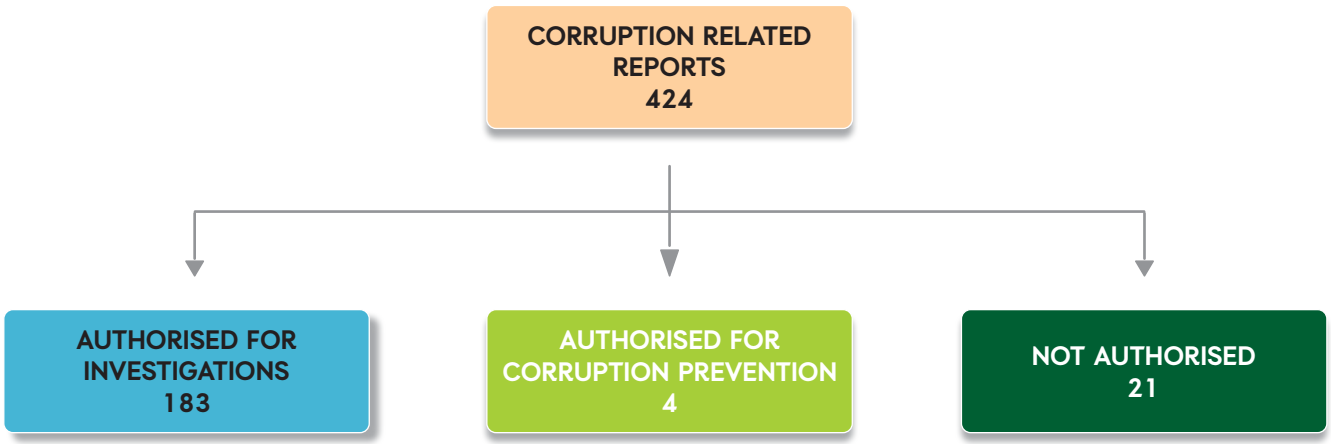
4.1 Reports Received in 2021

The Commission received a total of **762** reports, of which **424** were corruption related and **338** were non-corruption related reports. See diagram below.



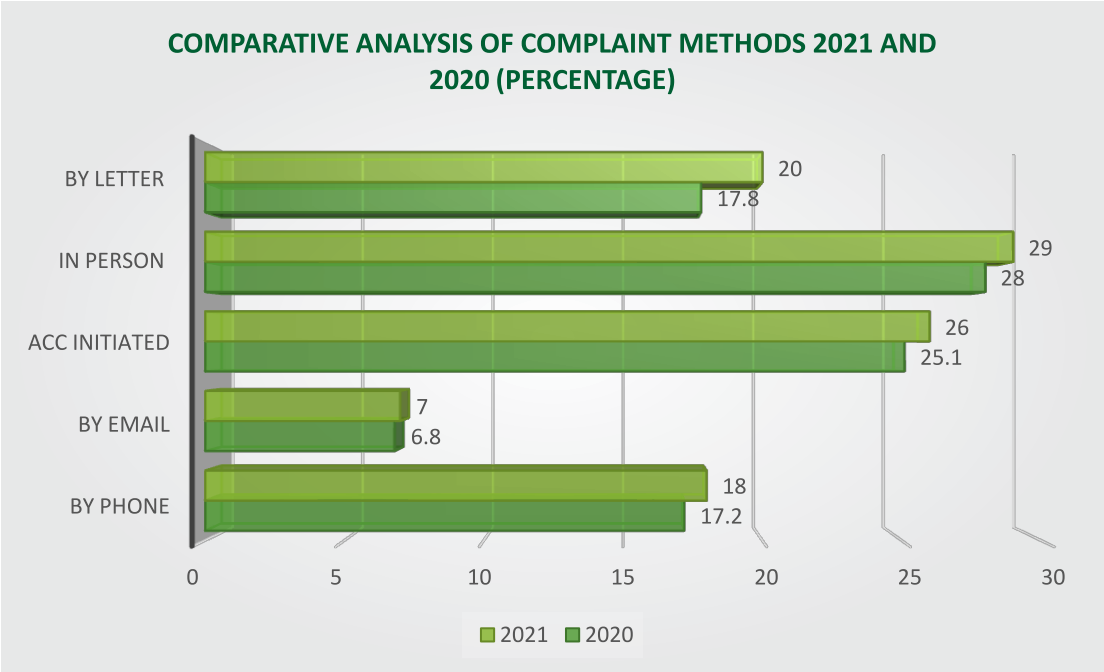
There were **183** reports authorized for investigations out of the **424** corruption related reports, four (4) were authorized for corruption prevention exercise and **21** were not authorized and were subsequently referred to appropriate authorities for action as they did not fall within the Commission's mandate.

By close of the year, **216** reports had not yet been deliberated upon and were carried forward to the next year. The **338** non-corruption related reports were either closed with no further action after advising the complainants or referred to relevant institutions for appropriate action.



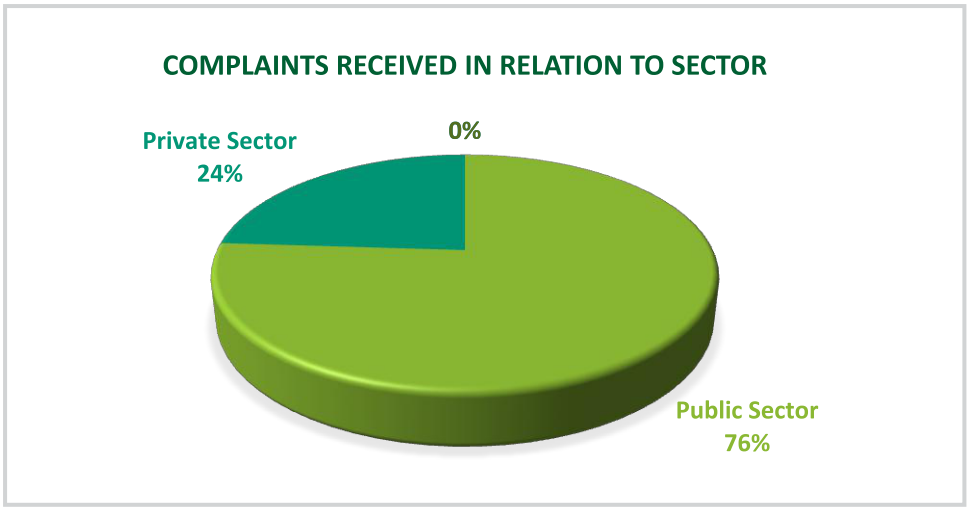
4.2 Mode of Reporting Corruption

The year 2021 continued to witness an increase in reports initiated by the Commission and those made by anonymous persons. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of reports from walk-in clients which was attributed to the relaxation of Covid-19 restrictions. In addition, reports received by letter, phone and email increased from the previous year.



4.3 Sector Statistics for Reports Received in the Year 2021

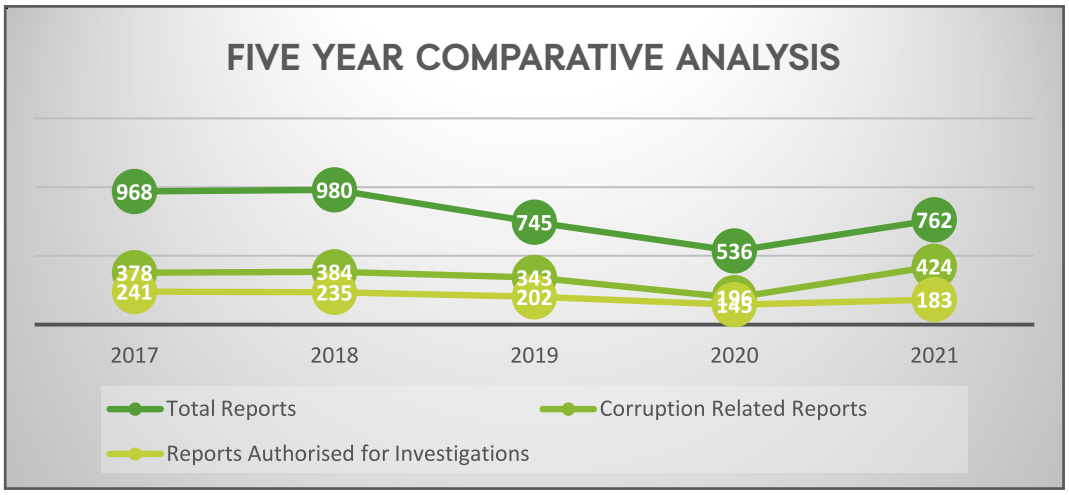
The **762** reports received were clustered into sectors from which the suspects belonged.



The illustrations from the above pie chart shows that 582 reports were against public sector officials, which represented 76% of the total while the remaining 260 reports were from the private sector representing 24%. Institutions involved in public service delivery continued to have the highest number of corruption reports.

4.4 Trend Analysis of Reports - 2017 to 2021

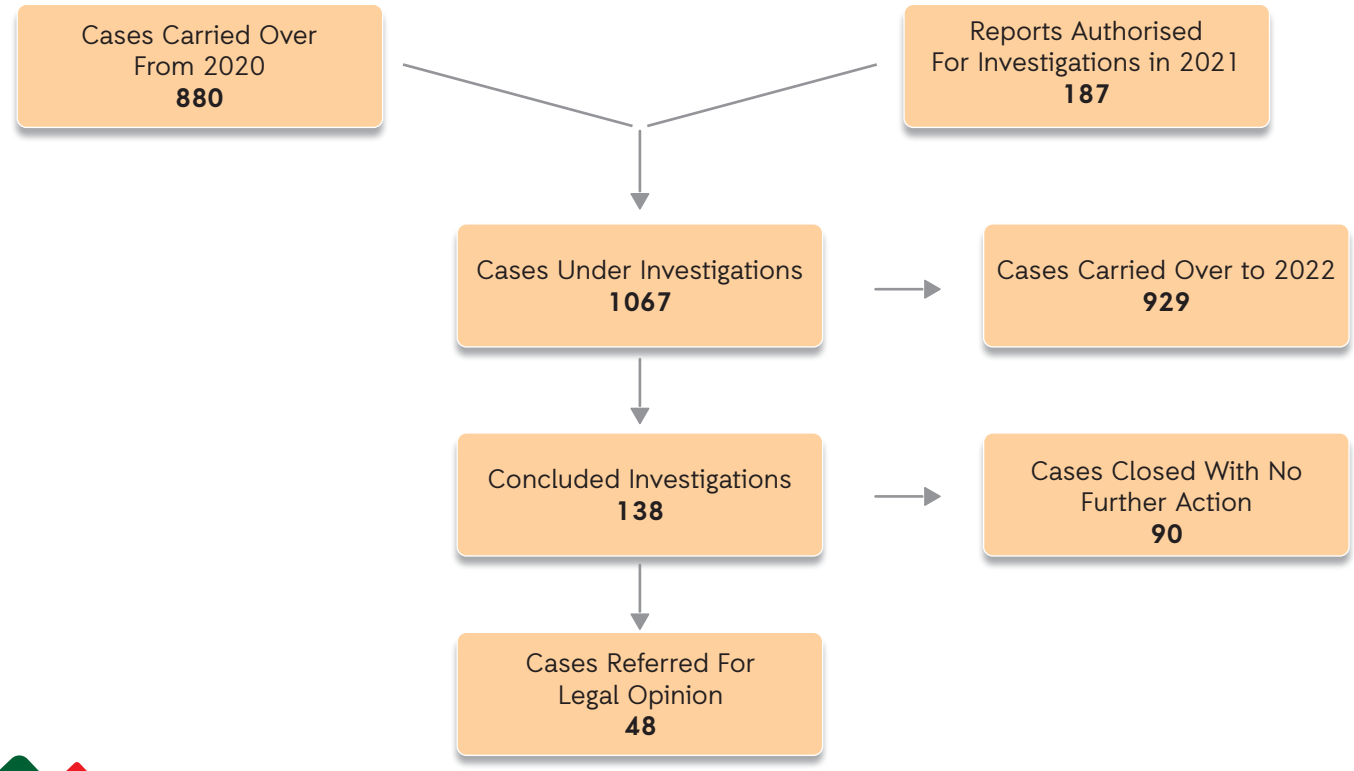
The Commission witnessed an upswing in the total number of reports received during the year from 536 in 2020 to 762 in 2021. The increase in the reports received was evident in the last quarter of the year, following the general elections held in August 2021 and subsequent change of government. The relaxation of the Covid-19 restrictions may also have contributed to this upward trend. The graph below depicts the trend on the reports received in the last five years.



4.5 Enforcement Work-load

At the beginning of the year, a total of **880** cases under investigations were carried forward from the previous year. There were **187** cases authorized for investigations in 2021 and this brought the total workload to **1067**. Furthermore, from the **1067** cases that were under investigations, **138** cases were concluded and **929** were carried forward.

Chart: 2020 Cases



In the year under review, the Commission had 73 cases before court, of which 67 were criminal cases and six (6) were civil cases. The Commission secured 14 convictions and recorded five (5) acquittals from the criminal cases. Further, one (1) case was discontinued by way of a nolle prosequi following the demise of the accused person.

Table. Convictions and Acquittals in last five years.

Year	Total Cases Concluded in Court	Convictions	Acquittals
2017	25	18	7
2018	43	25	12
2019	23	16	7
2020	20	12	8
2021	19	14	5

Find at Appendix III a detailed schedule of court cases in 2021.

4.6 Legislative Review

During the year, the Commission conducted a review of the Anti-Corruption Act to ensure that it was in tandem with the Constitution (ammendment) Act of 2016. The Constitution has introduced new definitions for State Officer which created inconsistencies with the provisions in the Anti-Corruption Act, hence the need to harmonise the two statutes. A report was produced for submission to the Ministry of Justice for further action.

4.7 Out of Court Settlement

Pursuant to Section 80 (3) of the AC Act, the Commission may enter into an agreement with an accused person where they give true and full disclosure on past corrupt conduct and the illegal activity; and voluntarily surrendering all proceeds obtained from the corrupt conduct and illegal activity. Once the above conditions are fulfilled, the Director- General may make an undertaking in writing not to prosecute the suspect but have the matter settled outside court. This settlement must however be registered in a court of competent jurisdiction. The settlement does not bar the Commission from investigating and prosecuting a suspect on any other offences committed outside the settlement agreement.

In the year under review, the Commission entered into a settlement agreement in which US$57,900.00 cash, K65 million cash, a house valued at K6million, situated in New Kasama, Lusaka and jewellery valued at K90,000.00 were voluntarily surrendered to the Commission. The above proceeds of crime were handed over to the State. In another settlement agreement, a total of K1million was surrendered to the Commission and the money was yet to be surrendered to the State at the close of 2021.

4.8 Restrictions

A restriction notice is issued by the Director- General to a suspect in an investigations process, to preserve and protect any property suspected to be proceeds of crime from being destroyed, disposed or dealt with, without the authority of the Commission. The notice specifies the property that need not be tampered with. This process is in accordance with Section 60 of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. When a restriction notice is issued, the named person in the notice may remain in possession of the property, subject to control and direction of the Commission. In the year under review, the Commission issued a number of restriction notices as part of the investigations process.

4.9 Seizures

Section 58 of the Anti-Corruption Act provides for seizure of properties suspected to be proceeds of crime. Seizure orders are made by court when in the course of an investigation, an officer reasonably suspects that any movable or immovable property is derived or acquired from corrupt practices, or is the subject matter of an offence or evidence relating to an offence. Just like a restriction notice, a seizure warrant is intended to protect and preserve what may be used as evidence in a court of law. However, under a seizure warrant the Commission assumes full control and custody of the named property in the seizure warrant.

4.10 Forfeiture

Law Enforcement Agencies are empowered to apply to court to forfeit to the State any properties or assets which after investigations or otherwise are linked to proceeds of crime. The above is provided for in the Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010. This includes administrative and conviction- based forfeitures.

Under conviction-based forfeitures, the courts may order that such properties be forfeited to the State once the suspect has been found guilty and the properties are deemed to have been acquired illegally or are proceeds of crime. As for administrative forfeitures, these may be executed if the suspect alleged to have acquired property illegally, surrenders such properties to the State before any court proceeding or where the State commences an action in a court of law justifying why such property may be forfeited. During the year under review, there were no assets forfeited to the State by close of the year.

5. Corruption Prevention

Strategic Objective 3 requires that the Commission develops and implements interventions aimed at preventing corruption in public and private institutions. The Strategic Objective is "To enhance accountability and transparency in the provision of services in Public and Private Institutions."

The Commission, through the Corruption Prevention Department undertook a number of programmes under this strategic objective, such as; Corruption Risk Assessments; System Studies; and, establishment and subsequent training of Integrity Committees.

5.1 Corruption Risk Assessments (CRAs)

The Commission conducts CRAs in identified Integrity Committee institutions in order to identify areas, in that institution that are or may be vulnerable to corruption, and other related malpractices, and to draw up recommendations on how to eliminate or diminish those vulnerabilities. A CRA is a comprehensive process involving the following stages;

(i) Inception meeting with the Management of an organisation;

(ii) Focus Group Discuss (FGD) with members of staff of an organisation;

(iii) Focus Group Discussion with the Organisation's stakeholders;

(iv) Managerial Accountability Workshops (MAWs);

(v) Site visits

(vi) Integrity checks

(vii) Report writing highlighting recommendations of the CRA;

(viii) Implementation of the recommendations and formulation of a workplan for action;

(ix) Review, Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of recommendations of CRA

Some steps above can be conducted as independent activities to facilitate the quick identification of risks to corruption and other malpractices and mitigation measures can be developed from each single activity.

In the year under review, the Commission conducted one (1) comprehensive CRA at the Zambia Revenue Authority. The Authority fully funded the Assessment.

5.1.1 Managerial Accountability Workshop (MAW)

The Commission conducted a Managerial Accountability Workshop (MAW) for the Rural Electrification Authority (REA). The MAW was conducted in order to examine processes at REA that were prone to

corruption and come up with measures to mitigate the identified loopholes to corruption.

5.1.2 Systems Studies

The Commission conducted a number of system studies by way of snap checks as follows;

(i) Snap checks were conducted at selected COVID 19 vaccination centres in Lusaka following social media complaints of alleged corruption and mismanagement of the vaccines by health providers.

(ii) 2 snap checks on the implementation of CDF were conducted in two districts: one in Monze and the other in Gwembe.

(iii) A snap check was conducted in the distribution of fertilizer under (FISP).

(iv) A Nursing recruitment snap check was conducted at Kabwe school of nursing.

(v) One joint weighbridge operation was conducted with RDA at Katete. The exercise which was successfully concluded brought to light a number of malpractices occurring at the Weighbridge.

The Commission was unable to conduct more snap checks due to the COVID 19 pandemic and also due to lack of funds.

5.2 Integrity Building in Institutions

As per of the programme to mainstream the prevention of corruption in both public and private institutions, the Commission has continued to facilitate the establishment and training of Integrity Committees in various institutions.

5.2.1 Establishment of Integrity Committees

In the year 2021, the Commission established thirteen new ICs, these being;

(i) Ministry of Defence

(ii) Zambia Postal Services Corporation

(iii) Office of the Vice President

(iv) ZISC- Life

(v) North western Water and Sanitation Company

(vi) Provincial Admin- Muchinga

(vii) Ministry of Technology and Science

(viii) Civil Service Commission

(ix) Ministry of Home Affairs

(x) Ministry of Youth and Sport

(xi) Luangwa T. Council

(xii) National Water Supply and Sanitation Council

(xiii) Department of Registrar of Societies.

By close of year, the cumulative total number of existing ICs stood at 130. At Appendix IV is a list of all Institutions with existing ICs as at end of year.

5.2.2 Training of Integrity Committees

The Commission conducted a number of Integrity Committee induction training workshops. The objective of the training workshops was to equip the new members with knowledge to fully execute their roles as IC members. The total number of IC Induction training workshops conducted was 23.

6. Anti-Corruption Education

The Commission continued to employ evidence-based programming in its sensitization projects. The 2019 Zambia Bribe Payer's Index (ZBPI) report revealed that members of the public generally understand what constitutes bribery, abuse of authority of office. However, other corruption-related offences such as electoral corruption, theft of public funds, nepotism and extortion scored low on the knowledge levels.

In order to bridge this knowledge gap, the Commission continued to enhance its public awareness programmes and activities. Some of the activities that were conducted in the year under review included lectures, exhibitions, radio and television programmes and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.

During the year under review, the Commission had planned to conduct other sensitization programmes such as community talks, participation in provincial/ district agricultural shows, traditional ceremonies and lectures. These programmes require physical contact by nature and were not conducted due to the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions.
However, through other public awareness programmes, the Commission reached a total of five million, five hundred seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred sixty five (5, 577, 765) people in all the constituencies countrywide. The sensitisation activities included the following activities discussed below.

6.1 Commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day

The International Anti-Corruption Day falls on 9th December annually. The Commission joined the rest of the world in commemorating this important day whose theme was "Your Right, Your Role: Say No to Corruption."

The Minister of Justice Honourable Mulambo Haimbe officiated as Guest of Honour at the event on behalf of the Republican President His Excellency Mr. Hakainde Hichilema.

It is worth noting that the commemoration of the event was for the first time since Zambia begun participating in the international event, covered live by the national broadcaster Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC). During the commemoration, an exhibition was held on the sidelines at which partner institutions participated. Over 2,000 people attended the commemoration and the live broadcast is anticipated to have reached over 5 million viewers.

6.2 Exhibitions/ Shows

The Commission participated in one (1) exhibition called Chasefu District Arts and Cultural Festival in Eastern Province where a total of 1, 300 members of the public were reached during the activity.



Minister of Justice Hon. Mulambo Haimbe (in white t-shirt) and ACC Acting Director-General Mr Silumesi Muchula (in red T-shirt) following proceedings of the IACD at Lusaka Showgrounds

6.3 Lectures and Talks

In the year under review, the Commission conducted a total of 104 lectures and talks across the country in public and private institutions as well as civil society organisations. Most of the lectures were organized by the Commission while a few were at the invitation of the recipient institutions. Some of the lectures were conducted virtually in line with the Covid-19 pandemic public health guidelines. A total of 13, 235 people were reached through these lectures and talks. At Appendix V is a list of lectures and talks conducted.



Community Education Officer, Bernard Ndhlovu (left) poses for a photo with Ms. Diana Lupiya (right) District Administrative Officer, Chasefu District during the Chasefu District Arts and Cultural Festival held in Chasefu at Zengani grounds on 18th Dec. 2021.

6.4 Media Programmes

The Commission produced and aired 38 radio programmes on different radio stations across the country namely; Breeze FM, 3 FM and Feel Free FM in Chipata, Kabanga-banga and Beats FM in Solwezi, Flava FM, YAR FM and Ichengelo Radio in Kitwe, Byta FM in Choma, Sky FM in Monze, Radio Mano in Kasama, KNC in Kabwe, Radio Liseli in Mongu, Modern Voice Radio in Chirundu, Radio Yangeni in Mansa, ZNBC Radio 2, Hot FM and Millennium Radio in Lusaka. The department also participated in various televised programmes on ZNBC TV 1, TV 2 and Diamond TV.

Furthermore, radio adverts with anti-corruption messages on agriculture, education and elections were produced. The adverts were aired countrywide on various radio stations namely; Modern Voice Radio in Chirundu, Radio Mosi-o-tunya in Livingstone, Muchinga Radio in Chinsali, Mpika Radio in Mpika, 3 FM and Feel Free Radio in Chipata, KNC Radio in Kabwe, Byta FM in Choma, Sky FM in Monze, Radio Liseli in Mongu, Kabanga-banga Radio and Beats FM in Solwezi, Radio Mano and Kasama Radio in Kasama, Flava FM and Radio Ichengelo in Kitwe, Radio Luala in Mansa and ZNBC Radio 2 in Lusaka. The adverts were also aired on ZNBC TV 2, CAMNET TV and Diamond TV in Lusaka.

These media programmes were aimed at sensitizing members of the public on corruption and enlist their support in the fight against the scourge. Approximately 3,700,000 people were reached through these media programmes.

6.5 Elections Campaign Sensitisation

The country conducted general elections on 12th August 2021. In an effort to contribute towards transparency in the manner election campaigns were being conducted, the Commission produced various IEC materials and aired radio programmes to educate the public on their role in fighting electoral corruption. Radio Programmes and radio and television advertisements in all the seven (7) local languages and in the English language were produced and aired throughout the country as a way of empowering citizens with information on electoral corruption.

The Commission also participated in the Voter Education activities at both national and district levels through the National Voter Education and District Voter Education Committees (NVEC and DVEC), respectively and also took part in the monitoring of printing of the ballot papers for the elections in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Approximately 1,858,986 people were reached through the special election campaign sensitisation activities.

6.6 Youth Anti-Corruption Engagements

The programme of supporting and sustaining school anti-corruption club activities remains a major avenue of engaging, empowering and mobilising young people in the fight against corruption. The specific activities conducted with anti-corruption clubs by the Commission include visits to clubs, club exchange visits, anti-corruption talks, distribution of educational and promotional materials and inter-school club competitions such as debates, art and essay writing competition.

During the year under review, this programme reached 2,244 learners in 21 clubs throughout the country. Furthermore, inter-school debates which were scheduled for the third quarter of the year involving two schools namely Rufunsa Girls' Secondary

School and Mpanshya Secondary School were not conducted due to the abrupt closure of schools arising from the Covid-19 pandemic which disrupted the school academic calendar.



Anti-Corruption Club members from Niko Girls Secondary School of Namwala District listening to an anti-corruption talk during the Commission's visit

6.7 Distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Publications and Anti-Corruption Branded Materials

In an effort to raise awareness and enlist public support against corruption, the Commission distributed **1,042** IEC materials to the public. These included general English leaflets, youth leaflets, general booklets, health and agriculture posters, car stickers and branded rulers.

The Commission also produced **34, 746** IEC materials. The table below shows the materials produced in the year under review.

	TYPES OF IECs PRODUCED	Quantity
1	General Information English Leaflets	3,000
2	Agriculture English Posters	500
3	Agriculture Local Language Posters	500
4	Agriculture English Leaflets	500
5	Agriculture Local Language Leaflets	500
6	General Education English Posters	500
7	Examination English Posters	500
8	Health English Posters	500
9	Health Local Language Posters	500

10	Youth Leaflets	500
11	General English Booklets	500
12	Branded T-Shirts	500
13	Electoral Corruption English Posters	5,384
14	Electoral Corruption Lunda Posters	746
	Electoral Corruption Luvale Posters	**746**
15	Electoral Corruption Kaonde Posters	746
16	Electoral Corruption Lozi Posters	750
17	Electoral Corruption Nyanja Posters	2,240
18	Electoral Corruption Tonga Posters	2,240
	Electoral Corruption Bemba Posters	**2,240**
19	Electoral Corruption English Leaflets	11,100
	TOTAL	**34,746**

Furthermore, in 2021, **15,735** English leaflets, **2,750** Youth booklets and **5,000** General booklets on corruption were still in the process of production.

6.8 Billboards

The Commission continued to place office signage (billboards) with the aim of making it visible and accessible by members of the public. During the year, five (5) double-faced office billboards were erected, two (2) in Mansa, one (1) in Ndola, one (1) in Kitwe and one (1) in Chililabombwe.

6.9 Website and Social Media Platforms

The ACC website was operational during the year, but faced accessibility challenges which resulted in failure by members of the public to access it. This further affected the regular update of the content.

In February 2021, the Commission Facebook Page was unfortunately brought down by Facebook management rendering it inaccessible by members of the public. Attempts made to bring up the page were futile. Consequently, the Commission created a new page in March 2021. This page was operational as at the close of the year. The page was updated with only **10** posts and had 3,386 followers at end of the year.

Although the Twitter handle was opened sometime in 2013, it remained inactive as the decision to actively engage on other social media platforms apart from Facebook, was not firmly made until towards the end of the year. Consequently, only three tweets were made during the year and there were 408 followers. The Commission also opened a LinkedIn page in November in order to reach professionals in different segments of society with information on operations of the Commission and messages on corruption. 15 followers were recorded.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Commission has in place an institutional monitoring and evaluation framework. The Frameworks is designed to track the implementation of programmes and activities. Information is collected every quarter and aggregated annually. This function contributes to the Strategic Objective 5 which is "To Strengthen and promote Targeted and Integrated research and monitoring and evaluation."

During the year under review, the following programmes were undertaken:

7.1 Evaluation of the Integrity Committee Programme in Zambia.

The purpose of the IC Evaluation was to get preliminary information on the implementation of the Integrity Committees in terms of their operations, successes and challenges to inform the IC Programme implementation and the and come up with recommendations regarding the continued roll out. Preliminary data collection was conducted for 34 out of a total of 40 Integrity Committees that were sampled for this exercise. However, the data collection exercise was affected by the Covid 19 pandemic restrictions in 2021, as most institutions that needed to be interviewed were either closed down or had minimal operations because of the pandemic.

7.2 Monitoring Implementation of the ACC 2017 to 2021 Strategic Plan.

The Commission continued to conduct routine quarterly monitoring of its performance through the implementation of the Strategic Plan in accordance with the workplans. The mid-year Monitoring Report was produced which highlighted the Commission's programme performances under each of the five Strategic Objectives against the planned targets. At the close of the year, drafting of the Institutional Performance Report commenced.

7.3 Mid-term Evaluation of the 2017-21 Strategic Plan

The Mid-Term Evaluation Report of the 2017 – 2021 Commission Strategic Plan was produced. The evaluation period covered was from January 2018 to December 2020. The evaluation, which commenced the previous year, was conducted to assess the extent to which the SP performance targets were so far achieved; to determine whether enough progress had been made for the SP objectives to be achieved at the end of the Strategic period; to consider the successes, challenges and lessons so far learned; and to make appropriate recommendations for improvement to the implementation in the remaining Strategic Plan period.

Annual Financial Statements



For the year ended 31st December 2021

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2021

GENERAL INFORMATION

Principal Activities:	**As per the Anti-Corruption Act, Number 3 of 2012:** ▪ Prevent corruption in public and private bodies ▪ Initiate, receive, and investigate complaints of corrupt practices ▪ Prosecute offenses of corruption ▪ Co-ordinate or co-operate with institutions that investigate, prosecute, prevent and combat corrupt practices ▪ Educate the public to respect the public good and interest
Physical Address:	**Anti-Corruption House** Corner Katunjila/Chachacha Roads Central Business District **Lusaka**
Auditors:	**Office of the Auditor General** P.O Box 50071 Lusaka
Bankers:	Bank of Zambia Standard Chartered Bank Zambia plc Zambia National Commercial Bank plc
Measurement and Presentation Currency:	Zambian Kwacha (ZMW)

Statement of Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

It is the responsibility of the Commission, to maintain or cause the records and accounts maintained to reflect adequately, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Commission management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Commission and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of errors, fraud and other irregularities.

We, the management of the Commission are of the opinion that:

(a) The Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission as at 31st December 2020.

(b) The Statement of Comprehensive Income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the deficit of income over expenditure of the Commission for the year ended 31st December 2020.

(c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commission will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due,

Signed on their behalf by:

Gilbert A Phiri
Director General
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 19th July 2022

Ivor Mukwanka
Secretary to the Commission
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 19th July 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STAND No. 7951
HAILE SALASSIE AVENUE,
LONGACRES
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LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
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To the Commission Secretary – Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Anti-Corruption Commission, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of cash flow as at 31st December 2021 and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 9 to 20.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the statement of reconciliations for the bank balances of ACC, as at 31st December 2021, for the period then ended and summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Anti Corruption Commission in accordance with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Code of Ethics together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Zambia, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the INTOSAI Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement were of most significance in my audit of Financial Statements. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. However, I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my Report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) of Accounting, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of the Commission is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue and auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that archives fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit. I also provide those charged with governance with a Statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on requirements of the Financing Agreement

In my opinion, the Financial Statements of the Anti-Corruption Commission have been properly prepared in accordance with the Anti- Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

Dr. Dick Chellah Sichembe

28/07/2021

AUDITOR-GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 K	2020 K
Income			
Government funding	3	90,004,453	79,783,132
Other income	4	1,054,074	1,048,663
Total income		**91,058,527**	80,831,795
Expenditure			
Staff costs	5	62,066,802	65,854,472
Administration and operating costs	6	19,145,974	13,589,454
Total expenditure		**81,212,776**	**79,443,925**
Operating surplus/deficit		**9,845,751**	**1,387,870**
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	-
Surplus/deficit for the year		**9,845,751**	**1,387,870**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income not to be transferred to surplus/(deficit) in subsequent periods:			
Amortisation of capital grant		*34,160*	*34,160*
Other comprehensive income for the year		*34,160*	*34,160*
Total comprehensive income for the year		***9,879,911***	***1,422,030***

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 K	2020 K
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	**7,845,611**	8,604,359
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	**3,352,615**	4,801,230
Staff Receivables	9	**772,839**	380,967
Other Receivables	10	**-**	503,493
Prepayments	15	**10,604,062**	379,838
		14,729,516	6,065,528
Total Assets		**22,575,127**	14,669,887
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund and Capital grants			
Accumulated Fund		**15,511,432**	5,631,521
Capital Grants		**1,110,015**	1,144,175
		16,621,447	**6,775,696**
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable	11	**4,204,642**	3,104,650
Asset Recovery Account	12	**1,749,038**	4,789,541
		5,953,680	7,894,191
Total Equity and Liabilities		**22,575,127**	14,669,887

These financial statements were approved by management on 19th July 2022 and signed on their behalf by

Gilbert A Phiri
Director General

Ivor Mukwanka
Secretary to the Commission

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st December 2021

	Accummulated fund	Capital grants	Total
	K	K	K
Balance at 1 January 2021	5,631,521	1,144,175	**6,775,696**
Reversal of revaluation reserve			**-**
Surplus for the year	9,845,751	-	**9,845,751**
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**15,511,432**	**1,110,015**	**16,621,447**
Balance at 1 January 2020 as previously stated	4,209,491	1,178,335	**5,387,826**
Surplus for the year	1,387,870	-	**1,387,870**
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**5,631,521**	**1,144,175**	**6,775,696**

The Capital Grant represents funds received from the Government of the Republic of Zambia in May 2000 under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative as a poverty reduction programme (PRP) for the construction of offices in Solwezi.

The land and buildings were restated to original cost, resulting in the reversal of the past revaluation surplus that was recognised in the Revaluation Reserve.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of cash flow
For the year ended 31st December 2021

	Notes	2021 K	2020 K
Cash generated from operating activities	13	**(869,896)**	**5,190,129**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		**(578,719)**	(3,580,082)
Cash utilised in investing activities		**(578,719)**	(3,580,082)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**(1,448,615)**	**1,610,047**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**4,801,230**	3,191,183
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3,352,615**	**4,801,230**
Bank and cash balance		**3,352,615**	4,801,230

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2021

1. MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

The Anti– Corruption Commission is an autonomous institution established by Act No. 3 of 2012. The functions of the Commission are detailed in part II section 6 of the Anti – Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 and include the following:

- Preventing and taking necessary and effective measures for the prevention of corruption in the public and private bodies;
- Initiating, receiving and investigating complaints of alleged or suspected corrupt practices;
- Prosecuting, subject to the directions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, offences under the Anti-Corruption Commission Act number 38 of 2010 and any other written law, that may come to the notice of the Anti – Corruption Commission during an investigation;
- Investigating any conduct of any public officer which in the opinion of the Commission, may be conducive to corrupt practices;
- Be the lead agency in matters of corruption;
- Co-operating with other institutions authorised to investigate, prosecute, and prevent and combat corrupt practices;
- Consulting, cooperating, and exchanging information with appropriate bodies of other countries that are authorised to conduct inquiries or investigations in relation to corrupt practices; and
- Doing all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the functions of the Anti – Corruption Commission as stipulated in the Anti – Corruption Act No 38 of 2010.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are stated in Zambian Kwacha (ZMW), denoted by K, which is also the functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest K1 except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies throughout the year are converted into Zambian Kwacha at the rate of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Zambian Kwacha at rates of exchange ruling at that date. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Zambian Kwacha which are stated at historical cost, are translated to Zambian Kwacha at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term constructing projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Motor vehicles	25% per annum
Computer equipment	20% per annum
Furniture and fittings	20% per annum
Office equipment	20% per annum
Buildings	2% per annum

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

iv) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The entity assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The entity bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the entity's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for an asset previously revalued when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the entity estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

v) Government grants

Government grants represent amounts received from the Government of the Republic of Zambia and Cooperating Partners either for the purchase or construction of non-current assets or to fund personal emoluments and recurrent departmental charges. The grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Commission will comply with all the attached conditions.

Grants relating to capital expenditure are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in equity in a Capital Grants reserve as deferred grants and are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

vi) Interest received

Interest received is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the organisation using the effective interest rate method on the original settlement amount.

vii) Revenue recognition

The Commission derives revenue through annual appropriations by the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the provision of services on behalf of the Government. Such revenue is recognised when received and is reported in the financial period to which it relates. Revenue also includes grants provided by the Cooperating Partners. Revenue is recognised in the income statement when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the commission;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

viii) Donor income

Donor income is credited to the income statement when these amounts are received and banked. Donor income for future use is recorded as a liability on receipt. The liability is deferred income and when the costs are incurred the deferred income is amortised and recognised in income statement and costs expensed in income statement.

ix) Employee benefits

The Commission does not have a retirement benefit scheme of its own but makes pension contributions to the National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) and the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF). Employee entitlements to annual leave, and other personnel entitlements, are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by the employee up to the reporting date.

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the offer of termination cannot be withdrawn, or when the related restructuring costs are recognised under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is based on the expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement to the benefits.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31st December 2021

	2021 K	2020 K
3 Government funding		
Funds received from the Government comprise:		
Personal emoluments	**73,839,397**	57,639,250
Recurrent departmental charges	**16,165,056**	15,473,987
	90,004,453	73,113,237
4 Other income		
Contributions into staff medical scheme	**1,010,734**	1,082,823
Corporate contributions to the UN Day commemoration	**77,500**	-
Amortisation of capital grant	(34,160)	(34,160)
	1,054,074	1,048,663
5 Staff costs		
Salaries	**60,029,819**	57,639,250
Other benefits	**2,036,983**	246,990
	62,066,802	57,886,240
Number of persons employed by the Commission at the end of the year:		
Full time	**330**	330
6 Administration and operating expenses		
Purchase of services	**7,989,994**	8,003,503
Purchase of goods	**1,260,425**	1,377,267
Allowances	**7,875,502**	3,956,668
Depreciation	**1,337,468**	551,256
Training	**682,585**	242,870
	19,145,974	14,131,564

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Office Furniture	Total
	K	K	K	K	K
COST/VALUATION					
At 1 January 2021	**4,721,488**	**14,688,617**	**6,743,151**	**1,097,791**	**27,251,047**
Additions		379,839	198,880		578,719
At 31 December 2021	**4,721,488**	**15,068,456**	**6,942,031**	**1,097,791**	**27,829,766**
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2021	1,072,265	11,133,478	5,348,745	1,092,199	18,646,687
Charge for the year	105,087	986,064	245,199	1,118	1,337,468
At 31 December 2021	**1,177,352**	**12,119,542**	**5,593,944**	**1,093,317**	**19,984,155**
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2021	**3,544,136**	**2,948,914**	**1,348,087**	**4,474**	**7,845,611**
At 31 December 2020	3,649,223	3,555,139	1,394,406	5,592	8,604,360

Included in the gross carrying amount of buildings is property with a carrying amount of K4,723,819 that was acquired or transferred to the Commission but for which the process of converting title is still in progress.

Included in the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use with the following gross carrying amounts:

	2021	2020
	K	K
Motor vehicles	10,537,360	11,574,506
Office equipment	6,664,368	4,785,867
Furniture and fittings	1,092,199	1,092,199
	18,293,927	**17,452,572**

8 Cash and cash equivalents	2021 K	2020 K
Cash at banks and on hand as at 31st December comprises:		
Medical Scheme Bank Account	**375,691**	(159,110)
Acc/ Client Bank Account - USD	**1,252,087**	-
Acc/Dfid - Kwacha Bank Account	**-**	2,401
Acc/ Client Bank Account - ZMW	**1,724,837**	3,347,892
	3,352,615	3,191,183

9 Staff receivables		
Salary advances	**677,400**	319,771
Travel imprest	**66,049**	31,974
Tuition advances	**29,390**	28,074
	772,839	379,820

Salary advances, Travel Imprest and Tuition loans are non-interest bearing staff receivables. Salary advances are recoverable over six months and Tuition loans over thirty months. Travel imprest is retireable and expensed upon completion of the purpose for which it is drawn.

	2021	2020
	K	K
10 Other receivables		
Ministry of Finance	**-**	174,660
	-	174,660

Other receivables mainly comprise money owed from Ministry of Finance in terms of unremitted payroll deductions.

11 Accounts payable		
Employee liabilities	**4,204,642**	431,332
Accrued supplier expenses	**-**	70,782
	4,204,642	**502,115**

Other payables mainly relate to outstanding employee liabilities such as leave pay and terminal benefits. They also include supplier and utility bills received and paid for after the year under review.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally on 30 - 60 day terms.

12 Asset recovery account		
Opening balance	**4,789,542**	3,347,892
Net receipts	**67,409,185**	6,546,560
	72,198,727	9,894,452
Payments	**(70,449,689)**	(5,104,910)
Balance	**1,749,038**	**4,789,542**

The Asset Recovery Account represents funds held in trust by the Anti-Corruption Commission in respect of rental and other income from seized property pending the outcome of court cases. Not included in the Assets Recovery Account is rent receivable amounting to **K805,412** (2019 - K2,883,310). This amount has not been recognised because the assets's recovery is very doubtful due to the nature of the case such that had it been recognised, it would have required a 100% provision against doubtful recovery resulting in a nil impact on the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31st December 2021

13 Cash generated from /(utilised by) operating activities	2021	2020
	K	K
Operating activities:		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	**9,845,751**	1,758,923
Depreciation	**1,337,468**	551,256
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in staff receivables	**(391,872)**	(75,331)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	**503,492**	60,830
Increase in prepayments	**(10,224,224)**	-
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	**1,099,992**	(2,483,140)
Increase in Asset Recovery Account	**(3,040,503)**	2,667,550
	(869,896)	**2,480,088**

14 Related party disclosures

The related parties are institutions under common control and/or ownership and directors. Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business. The Commission is a Government funded organisation owned by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. Therefore the Commission and other publicly funded and owned organisations are related parties including the Board of Commissioners and key management personnel.

Related party transactions entered into during the year are as follows:

	2021	2020
Government funding through the Ministry of Finance (note 3)	**90,004,453**	73,113,237
Board members expenses	**384,550**	397,354
Amounts due from Ministry of Finance (note 10)	**-**	174,660
Key management personnel includes all senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the year is as follows:		
Short-term employee benefits	**3,196,867**	3,196,867

15 Prepayments

	2021	2020
	K	K
Payment for the purchase of motor vehicle	**10,604,062**	379,838
	10,604,062	379,838

16 Financial risk management

The organisation is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk including primary changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The Commission does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for operations.

Interest rate risk

The organisation manages and monitors daily funding requirements. The organisation's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate relates primarily to the organisation's bank balances subject to floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is insignificant.

Foreign currency risk

The Commission is exposed to the foreign currency risk for transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the reporting currency of the Commission, the Zambian Kwacha. Other than foreign incurred expenses, all other expenses consist of costs paid and denominated in ZMW. Revenue consists of amounts denominated in ZMW.
Therefore, foreign currency risk exposure is insignificant.

9 APPENDICES

Appendix I: Training, Workshops and Conferences attended during the year 2021

(a) Short-term Training

Date	Designation	Location	Training Program
	One Chief Legal Officer, One Senior Legal Officer and One Investigations Officer	Lusaka	Financial Investigations and Asset Recovery
	One Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officers	Lusaka	Effective Monitoring and Evaluation
15-11-2021 to 27-11-2021	Two Senior Investigations Officers and Two Investigations Officers	Botswana	Advanced Investigator Training, Commonwealth,
			Professional Ethics and Integrity

(b) International and Local Workshops

Date	Designation	Location	Training Program
25th to 29th October 2021	One Senior Legal and Prosecutions Officer and One Senior Investigations Officers	Lusaka	Asset Recovery
October 2021 to Feb 2022	16 Investigations Officers, One Legal and Prosecutions Officer, Two Corruption Prevention Officers, Five Community Education Officers	Lusaka	Induction Training for new Officers
22nd to 24th September 2021			Regional training on emerging anti-corruption issues and private sector engagement for SADC anti-corruption agencies
15th to 26th November, 2021	Secretary to the Commission, Acting Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer and One Investigations Officer	Kenya	transnational offences and grand corruption
			Induction programme for Board Technical Committees

Apendix II : Detailed List of corruption reports against institutions in 2021

NO.	NAME OF SECTOR	NUMBER OF CASES RECORDED
1.	Judiciary	6
2.	Ministry of Agriculture	17
3.	Ministry of Health	21
4.	Council	25
5	Zambia Police	33
6	Ministry of Education (Schools, Colleges, DEBS)	26
7	Ministry of Lands	14
8	Immigration	6
9	Auditor General's Office	2
10	Ministry of Local Government	4
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4
12	University of Zambia	1
13	Zambia Education Publishing House (ZEPH)	1
14	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU)	5
15	Ministry of Mines	12
16	Provincial Administration	6
17	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Child Development	3
18	National Registration Office	3
19	Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ)	1
20	Zambia Union of Government and Allied Workers	2
21	Public Service Pensions Fund (PSPF)	2
22	LASF	1
23	Ministry of Finance	4
24	Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ)	2
25	Road Development Agency (RDA)	4
26	ZESCO	7
27	National Parks and Wildlife	4
28	Ministry of Tourism	4
29	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	4
30	Ministry of Defence- Zambia Army	7
31	Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA)	3
32	Ministry of Justice	2
33	Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA)	5
34	ZICTA	2
35	Ministry of Community Development	2
36	Zambia Metrology Agency	1
37	National Assembly	1
38	Teaching Service Commission	1
39	Workers Compensation Fund Control Board	3
40	NAPSA	2
41	Ministry of National Development and Planning	1
42	Energy Regulation Board (ERB)	1
43	Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS)	1
44	Zambia Union of Tanker Drivers and Allied Workers (ZUTDAW)	1
45	Ministry of Home Affairs	2
46	Bank of Zambia	1
47	Zambia Railways Limited	1
48	Examination Council of Zambia	1
49	Ministry of Community Development	1
50	Food Reserve Agency	2

51	ZAFFICO	3
52	Zambia National Service	1
53	National Prosecutions Authority	1
54	Zambia Sugar	1
55	Ministry of Labour	1

Appendix III: Detailed Schedule of 2021 Court Cases

A. CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS: CONVICTIONS

1. **The People v Peter Zimba and Richard Kasongo**
   The duo was charged with one count of Corrupt practices by public officers contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. Peter Zimba was convicted while Richard Kasongo was acquitted.

2. **The People Vs Arnold Mutunda**
   Charged with Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to Section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act. Accused was convicted.

3. **The People Vs Catherine Nakamba**
   Charged with the offence of Uttering False Document and Forgery Contrary to Sections 352 and 347 of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia. Accused was convicted

4. **The People Vs Patrick Mweshi**
   Charged with the offence of Forgery Contrary to Sections 352 and 347 of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia. Accused was convicted.

5. **The People vs. Arnold Mutunda**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt practices by a Public officer contrary to Section 19(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Convict appealed to the High Court, however, at the hearing the appeal was withdrawn.

6. **The People Vs Mayambu Chilala**
   Charged with the offence of Giving False Information to an Anti-Corruption Officer contrary to Section 63 (b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Accused convicted and sentenced to one-year imprisonment.

7. **The People Vs Nasilele Mufungulwa**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2011.

8. **The People Vs Matildah Lesho**
   Charged with the offence of Obtaining goods by false pretenses, contrary to section 309 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

9. **The People Vs Lewis Chifita, Abel Nkumba Pythias**
   Charged with the offence of Obtaining goods by false pretenses, contrary to section 309 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

10. **The People Vs Milford Mambo and 2 Others**
    Accused persons charged with the offences of Corrupt Practices contrary to section 19(2); Abuse of Authority of Office contrary to section 21(1)(a); Corrupt Acquisition of Public Property contrary to section 34(1) of the AC Act No.3 of 2012 and Forgery contrary to section 344(a) of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia. All three accused convicted.

11. **The People Vs Milford Maambo and 17 Others**
    Charged with 2 Counts of the offence of Abuse of Authority of Office contrary to section 21(1)(a) of Anti- Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. Six (6) accused were convicted and Twelve (12) Acquitted.

12. **The People Vs I Never Knew Chizyuka**
    Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19(1) of the AC Act No 3 of 2012.

13. **The People Vs Milimo Mesilina Miyoba and Slady Hamapa**
    Charged with 9 counts of the offence of Obtaining money by false pretences contrary to section 309 of the laws of Zambia. There was a Withdrawal for the first Accused Person and conviction of the second Accuse Person.

14. **The People Vs Henry Musonda**
    Charged with the offence of Abuse of authority of office contrary to Section 21 of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

B. CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS: ACQUITTALS

1. **The People vs. Patrick Ngandu**
   Charged with the offence of Willful failure to follow procedure contrary to Section 34(2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Accused was acquitted.

2. **The People Vs Charles Chewe**
   Charged with Willful Failure to Follow Procedure Section 34(2(b)) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Accused was acquitted.

3. **The People v Peter Zimba and Richard Kasongo**
   The duo were charged with one count of Corrupt practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. Peter Zimba was convicted while Richard Kasongo was acquitted.

   The People Vs Andrew Pikiti
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19(1) of Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

4. **The People Vs Milford Maambo and 17 Others**
   Charged with 2 Counts of the offence of Abuse of Authority of Office contrary to section 21(1)(a) of Anti- Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. Six (6) accused were convicted and Twelve (12) Acquitted.

C. CRIMINAL JUDGMENT: BY CONSENT

1. **The People Vs Chisoni Nkhoma**
   Charged with one count of corrupt practices contrary to section 19(2) of the Anti- Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. The State entered into a Consent Judgment pursuant to section 80 of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

D. NOLLE PROSEQUI

1. **The People Vs Samuel Mumba**
   Willful failure to follow lawful procedure contrary to section 34(2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The State entered a nolle prosequi as the accused passed on.

E. CASES PENDING JUDGMENT

1. **The people v Yaphet Simpamba, Sam Lungu and Ancrate Gondwe**
   Accused persons charged with Willful Failure to Follow Procedures contrary to Section 34 (2) (b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012 and a second count of abuse of authority against Yamphet Simpamba contrary to section 21 of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

2. **The People Vs Albert Oraya Nkonde**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices with Public Officers Contrary to Section 20(1) and (3) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

3. **The People vs. Cristah Kalulu and Peter Lubambo**
   Accused persons charged with Willful Failure to Follow Procedures contrary to Section 34 (2) (b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

4. **The People Vs Jacob Mbolela and Winter Lupani**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Acquisition of Public Property and Revenue contrary to section 34(1) (b) of the Ac Act No.3 of 2012.

5. **The People Vs Kennedy Mutila and Frank Kampamba**
   Charged with the offence of Fraudulent False Accounting contrary to section 326 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

6. **The People Vs Dr. Victor Chainda**
   Charged with 33 Counts of the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 277 as read with section 265 of Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia.

7. **The People Vs Gilbert Lungu**
   Charged with the offence of Abuse of Authority Contrary to Section 21 (1) (a) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

8. **The People Vs Moffat Kabimba**
   Charged with the offence of Forgery Contrary to Section 344(a) of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

F. ACTIVE CRIMINAL CASES IN COURT

1. **The People Vs Solomon Simfukwe**
   Accused charged with three counts of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 265 as read with section 277 of the penal code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia.

2. **The People Vs Boniface Simwanza**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices with Public Officers Contrary to Section 20(1) (3) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

3. **The People Vs Luckson Chishimba**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer and Abuse of Authority Contrary to Sections 19
   (2) and 21 (1) (a) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

4. **The People Vs Jacob Nkomoki and 3 others**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer and Abuse of Authority Contrary to Sections 19 (2) and 21 (1) (a) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

5. **The People Vs. Jonathan Maruzah and Another**
   Charged with the offence of Unlawful Diversion of Public Funds contrary to Section 34(1)(b) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

6. **The People Vs Elias Mutondo**
   Charged with one count of the offence of Corrupt Practices contrary to Section 19(2) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

7. **The People Vs Treegain Rhodah Ng'uni Kansembe, Kangwa Musenga and Vincent Mwitumwa**
   Charged with one count of Uttering False Documents Contrary to Sections 352 and 347 of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia; two counts of Pecuniary Advantage by False Pretences Contrary to Sections 309A of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia; two counts of Aiding and Abetting an Offence Contrary to Section 21(1)(c) of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia; and one count of Unlawful Reprisal Contrary to Section 42(1) of the Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act No. 4 of 2010.

8. **The People Vs Barbra Nyambe**
   Charged with the offence of Willful Failure to Follow Procedure contrary to Section 34(2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

9. **The People Vs Chama Mutambalilo**
   Charged with the offence of Obtaining Money by False Pretences contrary to Section 309 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

10. **The People Vs Muchundu Muyaba**
    Charged with one count of Conflict of Interest contrary to Section 28 of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

11. **The People Vs Kenneth Tembo**
    Charged with the offence of Uttering False Documents and fraudulent false accounting Obtaining Contrary to Sections 352 and 347 of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia.

12. **The People Vs Kennedy Mwepu and 3 others**
    Charged with the offence of Corrupt practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

13. **The People Vs Precious Halwindi**
    Charged with the offence of Impersonating a Police Officer contrary to Section of 102 (b) of the penal Code Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia.

14. **The People Vs Joachim Mwansa and 2 others**
    Charged with 15 counts the offence of Corrupt practices by Public Officer and Abuse of Authority of Office contrary to section 19(1) and 21 of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012.

15. **The People Vs Simuchomba Sibanze and Enoch Kashweka**
    Charged with two counts of the offence of Willful Failure to follow Procedure Contrary to Section 34(2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

16. **The People Vs Veronica Mubanga**
    Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to Section 277 of the Penal Code, Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

17. **The People Vs Yaphet Simpamba**
    Charged with the offence of Wilful Failure to Follow Procedure contrary to section 34 (2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2011.

18. **The People Vs Zukas Kaoma and Others**
    Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to Section 277 as read with Section 265 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia.

19. **The People Vs Asford Mambwe**
    Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices with Public Officer contrary to section 19(2) of the AC Act No.3 of 2012.

20. **The People Vs Brian Mbewe**
    Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices with Public officer contrary to section 19(2) of the AC Act No.3 of 2012

21. **The People Vs Kennedy Nduna**
    Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 277 as read with section 265 of Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia

22. **The People Vs Ackson Zulu and Kennedy Nduna**
    Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 277 as read with section 265 of Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia.

23. **The People Vs Abel Samatunga**
Charged with on count of the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to Section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

24. **The People Vs Austin Bwale Mumba**
Charged with two counts of the offence of Corrupt Practices with a Public Officer contrary to Section 19(2) as read with Section 41 of the AntiCorruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

25. **The People Vs Rosemary Taza Mbewe and Another**
Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to Section 265 as read with section 277 of the penal code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia.

26. **The People Vs Muchindu Muyaba**
Charged with the offence of Failure to Declare Interest contrary to Section 28 of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

27. **The People Vs Mundanda Chongwe**
Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to Section 19(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

28. **The People Vs Steven Chishiko and Mulima Mainga**
Charged with the offences of Willful failure to comply with the law and applicable procedure contrary to section 34(2)(b) of the AC Act 2012; Abuse of authority pf Office contrary to section 21(1)(a) of the AC Act No. 3 of 2012; Possession of Property Reasonably Suspected to be Proceeds of Crime contrary to section 71(1) of the Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010.

29. **The People Vs Amos Chanda, Mable Nakaundi Chanda and Ruth Nakaundi**
Charged with the offences of Using Insulting Language contrary to Section 179 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia and Obstruction contrary to Section 63(c) of the AC Act 2012.

G. CRIMINAL CASES ON APPEAL

1. **The People V John Shatamuka**
Abuse of Authority of Office and Willful Failure to Follow Procedure Contrary to Section 21(1) And 34(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Matter appealed against by the State, awaiting preparation of the Record of Appeal for purposes of filing of Submissions.

2. **The People Vs Mtonga Tembo (Former Principle of Lukasha Trades)**
   Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 265 as read with section 277 of the penal code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia. Judgment appealed by the State.

3. **The People V Daniel Muchimba**
   Charged with the offence of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 265 as read with section 277 of the penal code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia. Judgment appealed by the State.

4. **The People Vs Chishimba Kambwili and Others**
   Charged with Making a document without Authority; Uttering a False Document; Obtaining Pecuniary Advantage; and Being in Possession of Property Suspected to be Proceeds of Crime.

5. **The People Vs Daggoh Chitendwe**
   Charged with the offence of Abuse of Authority of Office Contrary to section 21(1)(a) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.
   Matter pending hearing of Appeal.

6. **The People Vs Bruce Chipepo**
   Charged with the offence of Forgery Contrary to Section 344(a) of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia. Matter pending hearing of appeal.

7. **The People Vs Kelvin Mulenga**
   Charged with the offence of Forgery Contrary to Section 344(a) of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia and Uttering False Documents Contrary to
   Sections 352 and 347 of the Penal Code, Chapter 387 of the laws of Zambia.

8. **The People Vs Oraya Nkonde**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt practices by Private Person Contrary to Section 19 (2) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

9. **The People Vs Oscar Mudenda**
   Charged with the offence of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

H. ACTIVE CIVIL CASES IN COURT

1. **Chitalu Chilufya Vs Anti- Corruption Commission**

In this matter the Commission has been sued for malicious prosecutions. Appearance has since been entered and a Defence filed. Awaiting hearing.

2. **Dennes Simwiinga Vs Anti-Corruption Commission**
   Awaiting hearing.

3. **Butler A Sitali Vs Anti-Corruption Commission**
   Awaiting execution of Bill of **Costs**. The Commission was awarded over K3,000 in costs in this matter.

4. **Musenge Musenge Vs Anti-Corruption Commission**
   Awaiting Judgement on Taxation.

5. **Professional Teachers Union Vs Anti-Corruption Commission and ZANACO**
   Awaiting final Judgment.

6. **Felix Mubita Vs Attorney General and Anti-Corruption Commission**
   Awaiting final Judgement.

Appendix IV: List of IC Institutions as at Dec 2021

Year Established	Institution
2006	1. Anti-Corruption Commission 2. Zambia Revenue Authority 3. Zambia Police 4. Ministry of Lands 5. Lusaka City Council 6. Immigration Department 7. Public Service Pension Fund 8. Ndola City Council
2008	1. Lstone City Council 2. Kitwe City Council 3. National Registration, Passports and Citizenships 4. Road Transport and Safety Agency 5. Judiciary
2010	1. Pension and Insurance Authority 2. Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission 3. National Institute of Public Administration 4. National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) 5. Konkola Copper Mines *(Private Sector).
2011	1 Kalulushi Municipal. Council 2 Luanshya Municipal Council 3 Ministry of Health 4 Road Development Agency (RDA)
2012	1 Medical Stores 2 Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) 3 Ministry of Mines 4 DEC 5 Solwezi Municipal Council
2013	1 National Council for Construction 2 Zambia Information Communication and Technology Authority (ZICTA) 3 Zambia Bureau of Standards 4 Auditor General's Office 5 Workers Compensation Fund Control Board 6 Mufulira Municipal Council 7 Kawambwa District Council 8 Mansa Municipal Council 9 Kasama Municipal Council 10 Ministry of Energy
2014	1 ZESCO 2 Electoral Commission of Zambia 3 Zambia Sugar Plc* (Private Sector). 4 Zambia Daily Mail 5 Ministry of Education 6 Ministry of Labour 7 Mazabuka Municipal Council 8 Choma City Council

2015	1 Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) 2 Chingola Municipal Council 3 National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA)
2016	1 Cabinet Office 2 Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) 3 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 4 Kafubu Water 5 Chambeshi Water 6 Ministry of Agriculture 7 Kabwe Municipal Council
2017	1 Lusaka Water 2 Lukanga Water 3 Kabwe General Hospital 4 Ministry of Housing & Infrastructure 5 Ministry of Transport 6 Ministry of Commerce 7 Monze District Council
2018	1 Ministry of Justice 2 Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) 3 Ministry of Tourism 4 University Teaching Hospital (UTH) 5 National Savings Bank (NATSAVE) 6 Public Service Management Division (PSMD) 7 Zambia Compulsory Standards 8 Ministry of Water Development. 9 Chirundu District Council 10 Siavonga District Council 11 Mbala Municipal Council
2019	1 Rural Electrification Authority (REA) 2 Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (LASF) 3 Energy Regulation Board (ERB) 4 Kafue District Council 5 UTH- Eye Hospital 6 Development Bank of Zambia 7 Zambia National Building Society 8 UTH- Women and Newborn 9 Lufwanyama District Council 10 Mpongwe District Council 11 Chililabombwe Municipal Council 12 Chipata General Hospital 13 Provincial Health Office- Eastern 14 Chipata District Health Office 15 Levy Mwanawasa University Hospital 16 Ministry of Gender 17 Ministry of National Development Planning 18 Zambia Metrology Agency 19 Ministry of Works and Supply 20 Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs 21 Ministry of Local Government and Housing 22 Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs 23 UTH- Children's Hospital 24 Zambia Industrial Commercial Bank

2020	1 Ministry of Finance 2 Provincial Admin- Copperbelt 3 CCPC 4 Ministry of Higher Education 5 Choma General Hospital 6 Provincial Admin- Southern 7 Provincial Admin- North Western 8 Chipata City Council 9 Kalomo Town Council 10 Mwandi Town Council 11 Kazungula Town Council 12 Livingstone Central Hospital 13 Gwembe Town Council 14 Sinazongwe District Admin 15 Namwala Town Coucil 16 Zimba Town Council 17 Sinazongwe Town Council 18 Civil Aviation Authority 19 Provincial admin- Lsk 20 Ministry of Community Development
2021	1. Ministry of Defence 2. Zambia Postal Services Corporation 3. Office of the Vice President 4. ZISC- Life 5. North western Water and Sanitation Company 6. Provincial Admin- Muchinga 7. Ministry of Technology and Science 8. Civil Service Commission 9. Ministry of Home Affairs 10. Ministry of Youth and Sport 11. Luangwa T. Council 12. National Water Supply and Sanitation Council 13. Department of Registrar of Societies.
	TOTAL EXISTING ICs 130

Appendix V: Lectures conducted in 2021

REGION	INSTITUTION	TARGET	TOPIC COVERED	NUMBER REACHED
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Administrative Officers and Heads of HR from Local Authorities.	Combating Corruption in Local Authorities	**39**
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Cabinet Ministers	CDF Guidelines and the Fight against Corruption	**21**
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Provincial Ministers	CDF Guidelines and the Fight against Corruption	**9**
Lusaka	Zambia Wildlife Authority	Wildlife Police officers.	What constitutes corruption	**15**
Lusaka	National Resources Development College. (NRDC)	First year students at NRDC.	Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption.	**200**
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Registry Clerks from various Local Authorities	Combating Corruption in Local Authorities	**44**
Lusaka	Transparency International Zambia.	Election Monitors	The role of election monitors in the fight against electoral corruption.	**26**
Lusaka	Global Platform Zambia (ACTIONAID)	Youths from selected political parties and youth organizations drawn from different parts of the country (leadership training workshop organized by ActionAid).	The Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption.	**20**
Lusaka	Local Authorities	Registry Clerks from Local Authorities during intensive training workshop held at Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute.	Addressing corruption in Registry Section in Local Authorities	**64**
Lusaka	Auditor-General's Office	New Recruits (virtue lecture).	Corruption and money laundering.	**66**
Lusaka	Olympia Secondary School	Olympia Secondary Anti-Corruption Club members and pupils in examination classes.	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**121**
Lusaka	Kamulanga Secondary School	Kamulanga Secondary Anti-Corruption Club members/pupils.	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**49**
Lusaka	Nelson Mandela Secondary School	Anti-Corruption Club members/pupils	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption	**57**

Lusaka	Kafue Boys Secondary School.	Anti-Corruption Club members/pupils.	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**36**
Lusaka	Chunga Secondary School.	Anti-Corruption club members/pupils.	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**35**
Lusaka	Kasisi Girls Secondary School	Anti-Corruption Club members/pupils.	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**31**
Lusaka	Apex Medical University	Members of staff	Preventing Corruption in institutions of higher learning	**28**
Lusaka	Professional Insurance Corporation	Members of staff	Combating Corruption in Insurance business	**63**
Lusaka/ Chipata	Rockview University (Lusaka and Chipata Campuses)	Members of staff	Preventing Corruption in institutions of higher learning	**44**
Lusaka	Phoenix of Zambia Assurance Company Limited	Members of staff	Combating Corruption in Insurance business	**12**
Lusaka	Zambia Youth League	Youths	Role of the Youth in the Fight Against Corruption	**13**
Lusaka	Stakeholders' meeting organized by Ministry of Justice	Various stakeholders	An Overview on Corruption	**22**
Lusaka	Lusaka Business and Technical College	Members of staff	Preventing Corruption in institutions of higher learning	**19**
Lusaka	Lusaka Youth Resource Centre	Students	An overview of Corruption	**140**
Lusaka	British American Tobacco	Members of staff	Overview on Corruption, Various Anti-Corruption Laws, Purpose of Ics and how to conduct CRA.	**31**
Lusaka	National Olympic Committee of Zambia	Members of different Sports Organizations	Addressing Corruption in Sports	**37**
Lusaka	Defence Staff College	Military Staff Students	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	**112**
Lusaka	St. Patricks Primary School	Teachers	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	**14**
Lusaka	Ensemble Women Cooperative in Chipata Compound in Lusaka	Members	Overview of Corruption	**12**
Lusaka	Helen Devos Christian	Pupils and	Addressing corruption in	**355**

	School Lusaka	Teachers	learning institutions	
Lusaka	Prudential Insurance	Members of staff	Corruption in Insurance sector	**30**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government	Heads of Departments and Deputy Permanent Secretary	An Overview on Corruption	**17**
Lusaka	Office of the President - Special Division	Officers drawn from the 10 provinces	An Overview on Corruption and operation of ACC	**28**
Lusaka	Higher Education Loans and Scholarship Boards	Students going to study in Morocco and members of staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in institutions of higher learning	**76**
Lusaka	Tiyeseko Five Star Theatre	Members	An overview on Corruption	**15**
Lusaka	Pasmos Orphanage Centre in Lilanda	Teachers	An Overview on Corruption	**7**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Heads of Departments	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**31**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Junior General Medical Officers and Paramedic Staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**44**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Junior Medical Officers, General Staff and Paramedic Staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**30**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Nursing staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**80**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Nursing staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**71**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Nursing staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**45**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Members of staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**41**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Members of staff	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**48**
Lusaka	Levy Mwanawasa Medical Teaching Hospital	Nurses and some Chefs	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**44**

Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and Senior officials from Shibuyunji, Mumbwa, Chisamba, Lusaka, Chipangali, Katete, Nyimba, Kafue, Vubwi and Sinda.	Corruption in Local Authorities	**242**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and Senior Officials Mufulira, Chingola, Chavuma, Manyinga, Solwezi, Kalulushi, Kalumbila and Ikelengi.	Corruption in Local Authorities	**203**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and Senior Officials from Shang'ombo, Sesheke, Nkeyema, Nalolo, Sioma, Limulunga, Mwandi, Mongu, Sikongo and Luampa.	Corruption in Local Authorities	**191**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and Senior officials from Kabwe and Chongwe Municipal Councils, Chitambo, Itezhi Tezhi, Chasefu, Lundazi, Mkushi, Kasenengwa, Mambwe, Chilanga and Chibombo town Councils,	Corruption in Local Authorities	**261**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and Senior officials Masaiti, Kitwe, Kasempa, Zambezi, Mwinilunga and Luanshya Councils	Corruption in Local Authorities	**192**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors from Mpika, Nakonde, Kanchibiya, Shiwang'andu, Mafinga, Mpulungu, Mwansabombwe, Senga Hill, Kaputa, Kawambwa, Chipili, Mbala, Isoka, Chifunabuli, Lavushimanda, Mporokoso, Samfya, Nsama, Mwense, Mungwi, Chinsali, Chembe, Lunga, Chama, Chilubi,	Corruption in Local Authorities	**850**

		Kasama, Nchelenge, Lunte, Chiyengi, Milenge, Lupososhi, Luwingu and Mansa.		
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and officials from Lukulu, Senanga, Mitete, Kaoma, Kalabo, Livingstone, Namwala, Kalomo, Chikankata and Sinazongwe Councils	Corruption in Local Authorities	**252**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and officials from Chipata, Petauke, Luangwa, Serenje, Chisamba, Lusangazi, Ngabwe, Rufunsa, Chirundu, Chadiza, Kapiri Mposhi and Luano Councils	Corruption in Local Authorities	**269**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and officials from Choma, Monze, Pemba, Gwembe, Zimba, Kazungula, Siavonga, Mazabuka and Mulobezi Councils	Corruption in Local Authorities	**206**
Lusaka	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Councilors and officials from Ndola, Mpongwe, Lufwanyama, Mushindamo, Mufumbwe, Chililabombwe and Kabompo Councils	Corruption in Local Authorities	**137**
Lusaka	Blessing University	Nursing Students	An Overview on Corruption and Corruption in the Health Sector	**44**
Lusaka	National Savings and Credit Bank, Lusaka Hq	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**66**
Lusaka	Ministry of Lands	Registry Clerks	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Lusaka	Zambia Union of Government and Allied Workers (ZUGAW)	Members	An overview on Corruption	**40**

Lusaka	ACC Induction Training	Newly recruited officers	Mobilization and Facilitation, Methods in Community Education and the Community Education Manual.	**28**
Lusaka	Zambia Seed Company (ZAMSEED)	Members of Staff	An overview on Corruption	**28**
Lusaka	Zambia Institute of Purchasing and Supply Training Workshop	Procurement Specialists	Corruption in the Procurement Sector	**1,650**
Chipata	Provincial Administration – Orientation of District Commissioners	District Commissioners	Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	**19**
Chipata	Heads of Government Institutions for Lundazi, Lumezi and Chasefu Districts	HODs	Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	**60**
Chipata	Lundazi District Health Office staff and Heads of Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	Members of Staff	Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	**54**
Chipata	Lundazi District Agriculture Office staff and Camp Agriculture Officers (CAO's)	Members of Staff	Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	**51**
Chipata	(Chasefu District Arts and Cultural Festival)	General Public and Members	Corruption and Culture	**1,300**
Chipata	National Savings and Credit Bank, Chipata Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Chipata	National Savings and Credit Bank, Petauke Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Chipata	National Savings and Credit Bank, Chama Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Chipata	Kanyanja Basic School	PTA Members	Role of members of the Public in the fight against corruption	**13**
Chipata	Chipikula Basic School	PTA Members	Role of members of the Public in the fight against corruption	**20**
Chipata	Government representatives, NGOs, Media	Representatives	An Overview of Corruption	**22**

Kitwe	Kitwe College of Education.	Staff	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**130**
Kitwe	Kitwe College of Education.	Students	The Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption.	**250**
Kitwe	Community Development College in Kitwe.	Students	The Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption.	**44**
Kitwe	Nkana College of Education.	Staff and students	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**50**
Kitwe	Mukuba University	Staff and students	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**60**
Kitwe	Nkana College of Applied Sciences and Education.	Students	The Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption	**420**
Kitwe	Nkana College of Applied Sciences and Education.	Members of staff	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**17**
Kitwe	Mpongwe District	Heads of Government Departments	An Overview of Corruption	**15**
Kitwe	Mpongwe Boarding Secondary School	Anti- Corruption Club members	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption	**80**
Kitwe	Kitwe Trades Institute	Students	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**50**
Kitwe	Ministry of Agriculture in Kitwe	Farmers/Visitors at the Vegetable Exhibition in Luongo Agricultural Block	Overview of Corruption	**100**
Kitwe	Kitwe Trades Training Institute	Members of staff	Addressing corruption in learning institutions.	**12**
Kitwe	Kitwe Trades Training Institute	Students	The role of students in the fight against corruption.	**50**
Kitwe	Kitwe City Council	New Kitwe City Council IC members	The NACP and the Corruption Phenomena	**9**
Kitwe	Mukuba University	First year students	Corruption in learning institutions	**450**
Kitwe	Zambia Correctional Services	Correctional Officers drawn from Copperbelt, Central and Northwestern provinces	The Role of Public Service Workers in the fight against Corruption	**45**
Kitwe	Zambia Australia Alumni Association	Members of the Zambia Australia Alumni Association.	Anti-Corruption Laws, Corruption Prevention, International efforts and the National Anti-Corruption Policy.	**100**
Kitwe	Seventh Day Adventist Church in Masala	Members	An Overview on Corruption	**350**

	township of Ndola district			
Kitwe	Seventh Day Adventist Church in Ndeke township of Ndola district	Members	An Overview on Corruption	**200**
Kitwe	National Savings and Credit Bank, Chimwemwe Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**6**
Kitwe	National Savings and Credit Bank, Ndola Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Kitwe	National Savings and Credit Bank, Lufwanyama Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**3**
Kitwe	National Savings and Credit Bank, Lufwanyama Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Kitwe	Mufulira and Chililabombwe Council Integrity Committees	Members of the integrity committee	An overview on Corruption	**12**
Kitwe	NACHAKA Youth Empowerment	Members	An overview on Corruption	**150**
Solwezi	Solwezi Municipal Council	New members of the integrity committee	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Solwezi	National Savings and Credit Bank, Solwezi Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**8**
Solwezi	National Savings and Credit Bank, Lumwana Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**4**
Solwezi	Solwezi Trades.	Staff	Addressing corruption in higher learning institutions.	**23**
Solwezi	Solwezi Nursing School	First year students	Addressing corruption in institutions of higher learning	**209**
Choma	Adastra Primary School	Teachers (Social Science)	An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public Officers	**12**
Choma	Adastra Primary School	Teachers	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	**11**
Choma	Njase Girls Secondary School	Pupils in Grade 9 and 12	Examination Malpractices and the Role of youths in the fight against corruption	**360**
Choma	Macha Girls Secondary School	Pupils in examination Classes (Grade 9 and 12s)	Corruption and examination malpractice	**260**
Choma	St Marks Secondary School	Pupils in examination Classes (Grade 9 and 12s)	Corruption and examination malpractice	**520**

Choma	Niko Girls Secondary School	Pupils in examination Classes -Grade 9 and 12 pupils	Corruption and Examination malpractice	**176**
Kasama	National Savings and Credit Bank, Mpika Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**6**
Kasama	National Savings and Credit Bank, Chinsali Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**5**
Kasama	National Savings and Credit Bank, Kasama Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**7**
Kasama	Kasama Boys Secondary School	Pupils	The Role of youths in the fight against corruption	**22**
Kasama	Kasama Boys Secondary School	Teachers	The fight against Corruption in Zambia	**24**
Kasama	Ituna Secondary School	Anti-Corruption Club members	Corruption in learning institutions	**16**
Mongu	National Savings and Credit Bank, Kalabo Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**4**
Mongu	National Savings and Credit Bank, Mongu Branch	Members of staff	An overview on Corruption	**6**
Mongu	St. Johns Sec School	Anti-Corruption Club members	The role of the youth in the fight against corruption.	**14**
Kabwe	David Ramusho Ward.	David Ramusho Ward Development Committee members.	The role of public officers in the fight against corruption.	**12**
Kabwe	Jacaranda Primary	Grade 7 pupils	The Role of youths in the fight against Corruption	**40**
Kabwe	Kwame Nkrumah University	First Year students and Lecturers	Fighting corruption in institutions of Higher Learning	**304**
	TOTAL			**13,235**

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