



ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

OUR MANDATE

To prevent and combat corruption

OUR VISION

“A proactive, impartial and professional anti-corruption agency that promotes the attainment of a corruption free Zambia”

OUR GOAL

“To achieve a 12% reduction in the levels of corruption in Zambia by 2016”

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

“To effectively and impartially prevent and combat corruption in order to promote integrity, transparency and accountability for the attainment of a corruption-free Zambia”.

OUR CORE ETHICAL VALUES

Integrity
Excellence
Accountability
Respect
Confidentiality
Collaboration
Impartiality
Loyalty
Responsibility
Citizenship



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ACC	-	Anti-Corruption Commission
AESAG	-	Annual Eastern and Southern Accountants General
AU	-	African Union
BOZ	-	Bank of Zambia
CAU	-	Corporate Affairs Unit
CBC	-	Central Broadcasting Channel
CIU	-	Central Information Unit
CMS	-	Complaints Management System
CPD	-	Corruption Prevention Department
CRD	-	Community Relations Department
CDF	-	Community Development Fund
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DG	-	Director General
ESAAMLG	-	Eastern and Southern Africa Money Laundering Group
ESCO	-	Engineering Services Company
FCC	-	Friends Committed to Caring
FRA	-	Food Reserve Agency
FISP	-	Farmer Input Support Programme
FSP	-	Fertilizer Support Programme
HRA	-	Human Resource and Administration
IMS	-	Investigations Management System
IT	-	Information Technology
KCC	-	Konkola Copper Mines
LPD	-	Legal and Prosecutions Department
MDD	-	Management Development Division
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
NACP	-	National Pensions Scheme Authority
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NAPSA	-	National Pensions Scheme Authority
PSMD	-	Public Service Management Division
RDA	-	Road Development Agency
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
UN	-	United Nations
UTH	-	University Teaching Hospital
ZAAA	-	Zambia Armature Athletics Association
ZAF	-	Zambia Air Force
ZANACO	-	Zambia National Commercial Bank
ZCCM	-	Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines
ZESCO	-	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
ZIALE	-	Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education
ZISC	-	Zambia State Insurance Corporation
ZNBC	-	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
ZPPA	-	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
ZNS	-	Zambia National Service
ZRA	-	Zambia Revenue Authority



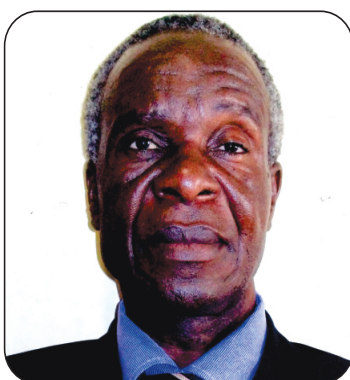
Hon. Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata
CHAIRPERSON



Dr. Steven Moyo
COMMISSIONER



Paster Godfrida Sumaili
COMMISSIONER



Mr. Mpazi Joubert Sinyangwe
COMMISSIONER

The part-time Board of Commissioners is responsible for overseeing the Policy development and implementation by the Anti-Corruption Commission.



Mrs Rosewin M. Wandu
DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Mrs Ireen C. Lamba
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Mrs. Kayobo Ngandu
DIRECTOR CORRUPTION PREVENTION



Mr. Mathew Mbewe
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION



Mr. Mwape Bowa
DIRECTOR LEGAL



Mr. Festus Chipungu
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION



Mr. Trevor Nyoni
ACTING DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS

The Executive Management Team is responsible for the day to day operations of the Anti-Corruption Commission in terms of enforcing the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.



MR. HUMPHREY MWIINGA
NORTH-WESTERN REGION



MR. JOSHUA KAKOSHI
WESTERN REGION



MR. HOWARD NYAMBE
LUAPULA REGION



MR. PATRICK MUTUMBA
NORTHERN REGION



MR. RAYMOND BANDA
EASTERN REGION



Mrs. Haniinga M. Mwape
SOUTHERN REGION



MR. CHARLES MWANDA
CENTRAL REGION



Mr. Zondwayo Soko
COPPERBELT REGION



ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION
P.O BOX 50486
LUSAKA

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia
State House
LUSAKA

Your Excellency,

I take delight, in accordance with the financial provisions of section 14 (2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012, in submitting the Annual Report and Financial Statement for the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year ending 31st December, 2013.

During the year under review, the Anti-Corruption Commission performed its statutory functions in line with section 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 and the Commission's 2009 -2013 Strategic Plan. The Commission received numerous reports of alleged corruption and instituted investigations with some of the cases being taken to court for prosecution. The Commission also conducted corruption prevention and community education programmes in many parts of the country. This was aimed at preventing the occurrence of corruption in institutions and bringing citizens on board in the fight against corruption. In all the operational activities conducted during the year, the Commission received overwhelming support from the Government and the general public.

In order to improve its performance, the Commission facilitated skills training for its staff in a range of areas including leadership development, corruption prevention, intelligence gathering and asset recovery. The Commission also put in place measures to enhance its operational systems such as the complaint management, case conferencing and complaint feedback systems. These trainings and enhanced systems highly contributed to the positive performance of the Commission as evidenced by the increase in number of cases investigated and prosecuted by the Commission and the subsequent convictions.

Further, the Commission continued with the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) whose activities were coordinated by the National Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Secretary to the Cabinet. Through this undertaking, various Stakeholders were accorded an opportunity to play their role in the fight against corruption. These Stakeholders included traditional leaders, learning institutions, and the public and private sectors.

During the year under review, the Commission's conditions of service specifically the salary structures were reviewed and harmonized with relevant peer institutions. The reviewed salary structures resulted into reduction in salary distortions and disparities among members of staff. The process also resulted into improvements in the basic salaries.

Your Excellency, the year under review also posed some challenges for the Commission which to some extent hindered the effective execution of activities. These challenges included low staffing levels and lack of decentralization of the Commission's operations at district level which has continued to



hinder citizens' effective access to the services of the Commission and programs especially in remote places. During the year under review, Parliament approved a budget allocation of K58 Million which catered for both personal emoluments and operational activities. This allocation was not adequate for the Commission to fully decentralize its operations.

The Commission is however, hopeful that with the Government's positive stance on the fight against corruption, many more strides will be scored in the subsequent years.

The Commission has also noted with appreciation, the enthusiasm demonstrated by many citizens in support of the fight against corruption. The Commission shall therefore step up its efforts in taking the fight against corruption to higher heights.

Yours in National Service

Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata (RTD)
CHAIRPERSON



This Annual Report is submitted in line with Section 14 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The Report highlights achievements in the operations of the Commission in the year 2013. It also highlights the challenges faced.

In the year under review, the Commission continued to enjoy strong and demonstrable political will from the Government of the Republic of Zambia. This environment enabled the Commission to discharge its legal mandate of investigations, prosecutions, corruption prevention, and community education.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Board of Commissioners, Management and staff of the Commission at all levels for remaining a dedicated and spirited team and showing commitment to duty during the course of the year. The invaluable contribution of the stakeholders and cooperating partners to the fight against corruption through

their unyielding moral and financial support rendered to the Commission during the year cannot go without mention.

In the year under review, the Commission continued to institutionalize the fight against corruption through conducting system studies, and the formation of Integrity Committees in line with the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP). In addition, the findings of the 2012 Bribe Payers' Index Survey were released during the year under review. The aim of the Survey was to collect baseline information and use it for continuous measurement of progress in the Implementation of the NACP. In addition, many public and private institutions continued to demonstrate corporate will by requesting the Commission to help them set up Integrity Committees in their respective institutions. This is a landmark achievement in the implementation of the NACP. To this end, eight Integrity Committees were established bringing the total to number of Public Institutions with Integrity Committees to 31.

Further, the Commission scaled up its outreach programs with a view to break down entrenched mindsets that corruption is a norm and incontestable. The awareness programs aimed at behavioural change and also enlist full participation from the public in combatting the vice. This culminated into having a more informed and proactive audience reporting cases of suspected corruption which information the Commission used to initiate investigations.

As a way of decentralising the operations and serving better the members of the public, the Commission opened the Choma office making Livingstone a district office. In a bid to make the services closer to the community, the Commission has earmarked the opening of new district offices in Chinsali, and Chirundu next year.

In order to cushion the challenge of low staffing levels, the Commission recruited 19 officers who have since been deployed in various units. However, the staff levels still remained low to enable the



Commission sustain its operations effectively.

Looking ahead, 2014 promises to be an active year for the Commission. We are optimistic that the year will also give us an opportunity to step up our operations through the development and adoption new innovations in combating corruption which have been planned for 2014.

We are so proud of the year's many successes and deeply grateful to all the stakeholders and cooperating partners in particular the Department for International Development (DFID) for their unwavering financial support to the Commission.

I wish therefore, to appeal to the general public and all stakeholders to continue owning the fight against corruption so as to safeguard our national resources as corruption affects us all.

Mrs. Rosewin Wandu
DIRECTOR-GENERAL



ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2013, the Commission continued to perform its functions as mandated by the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. During the year under review, the staff compliment of the Commission increased from three hundred and thirty seven (337) to three hundred and fifty six (356) against an approved staff compliment of three hundred and sixty seven (367). The increase was as a result of the recruitment of nineteen (19) staff. However, by end of the year the Commission had lost 15 officers through resignations and retirements bringing the total number of officers in the Commission to 341.

The year 2013 also saw the end of the 2009 to 2013 Strategic Plan and the development of a new Strategic Plan with a renewed Vision, Mission and Goal that will steer the Commission for another four year period from 2013 to 2016. The focus for the Commission during this period is on strengthening investigations strategies that will ensure the recovery of ill-gotten wealth and ensuring that corruption prevention mechanisms bear fruit through effective implementation of the national integrity system and the engagement of more citizen through sensation programs in order to have a more informed public audience that is proactive in reporting cases of corruption.

During the year under review, the Commission continued testing the application of the pieces of legislation on forfeiture of proceeds of crime, plea negotiations and agreements and protection of whistle-blowers. These laws domesticated most of the provisions of International and Regional conventions on corruption that Zambia has ratified and further incorporated international best practices. In addition, the Commission facilitated the development of Regulations that to aid enforcement of the new anti-corruption laws enacted between 2010 and 2013.

The Commission further endeavoured to streamline its investigations processes by ensuring that the Commission efficiently responded to and disposed-off cases in a timely fashion. The Commission also focused on dealing with cases from the Auditor-General's Reports that fell under its mandate. In this regard a total of 1,987 reports were received during the year compared to 2388 that were received in 2012, representing a 20% decrease in total reports received by the Commission. Out of the 1,987 reports, 724 were corruption related reports while 1263 were not related to corruption. Out of the 724 corruption related reports, 399 were authorized for investigations of which 49 were from the Auditor General's Report. 282 reports were not authorized for investigations and were hence referred to other Institutions for appropriate redress. By close of the year, the Commission dealt with 1091 Investigations cases which included 692 cases from the year 2012. Meanwhile 40 other cases were handled through corruption prevention mechanisms. 223 were successfully concluded in the year and 868 cases were carried forward to 2014. 35 cases resulted into arrests, 43 were referred to various institutions for administrative action while no further action was taken on 145 cases which were closed for various reasons.

In addition the Commission had a total of 97 cases which were active in the courts of law, of which 17 were High Profile. 11 were appeals pending hearing in the high court and 27 were pending legal opinions while 13 were pending closure.

It is worth noting that out of the 1987 reports received in 2013, 1520 were against officials in Government Ministries, 389 were against officials in private companies and individuals, while 78 were against officials from Quasi-Government Institutions and Agencies.



During the year under review, the National Steering Committee of the National Anti-Corruption Policy continued providing guidance to Implementing Agencies of the National Anti-Corruption Policy. In a bid to enhance Policy dissemination to all Stakeholders, the Policy was translated into 7 main Local Languages namely Bemba, Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Nyanja, Kaonde and Lunda.

The Commission further continued the institutionalization of corruption prevention by facilitating the formation of Integrity Committees in institutions and coordinating the work of the Integrity Committees. Eight (8) Integrity Committees were successfully established which brought the total number of institutions with ICs to 31. Meanwhile, Corruption Vulnerability Assessments were carried out and completed in two (2) institutions while similar exercises were still on-going in three (3) other institutions by close of the year.

The Commission also carried out Joint Operations with some stakeholders aimed at ensuring enforcement of best practices. These included joint weigh bridge operations with the Road Development Agency in Kafulafuta and Solwezi as well as the monitoring of Teacher Recruitment carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

During the year under review, the Commission embarked on a number of Community Education programs in which an estimated 293,907 people were directly reached country wide through various Community Education and Corporate Affairs programmes. These programs include exhibitions, lectures and talks, radio programmes, production and distribution of literature as well as public rallies.

In addition, the Commission conducted three (3) sensitization workshops, two (2) with their Royal Highnesses the Traditional Leaders and one with Councillors and members of Civil Society Organizations. A Youth Festival in Luapula Province was held attracting over 1000 youths from Schools, Colleges and communities. The Commission further conducted one media training workshop and held quarterly media briefings on the operations of the Commission.

CHALLENGES

The Commission also encountered a number of challenges during the year under review. These included:

i. **Funding and Staffing :**

The Anti-Corruption Act gives the Commission a broad mandate to execute. This entails that the Commission must sustain its efforts in all of its core functions for it to be seen as the lead institution against corruption. However, the Commission did not have adequate resources both in terms of funds and manpower to execute such a broad mandate given the financial and human constraints. Failure to execute its mandate as a result of inadequate funds and manpower was a notable challenge that the Commission recognized as a drawback in its operations.



ii. **Lack of Appropriate Office Space**

The Commission lacks appropriate office accommodation for its Regional offices. As a temporal measure, the Commission rented offices from other institutions to accommodate its operations. This made accessibility to the operations of the Commission difficult to its clients. In addition, the high cost of renting offices was a drawback on the resources of the Commission.

- iii. Limited capability to provide technical assistance to Integrity Committees
Inadequate staffing levels meant that the Commission could not fully implement the Integrity Committee Programme nor provide adequate technical assistance to existing ICs.

OPPORTUNITIES

There were also a number of opportunities which the Commission took advantage of in executing its mandate during the year. These include the following:

- i. Public Support for the fight against corruption
- ii. Participation from Civil Society Organisations
- iii. Political Will
- iv. Qualified and dedicated Staff
- v. Support from Cooperating Partners
- vi. Existence of and strengthened legislation
- vii. Support from some public and private institutions

Despite the above challenges highlighted above, the Commission made headways towards achieving set targets during the year. This report shows the performance of the Anti-Corruption Commission during the year.



I. INTRODUCTION

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) corporate governance is clearly elaborated in its VISION, MISSION and GOAL STATEMENTS. The Commission equally set a code of ethics aimed at regulating the behavior of its staff. The above mechanisms are designed to build an institution that promotes transparent and accountable financial, operational and administrative systems.

As the lead institution in the anti-corruption fight, the Commission continued to reposition itself as an effective law enforcement agency working with all stakeholders for optimal anti-corruption results.

I.1 MANDATE

The Commission mandate is as follows:

- i. Investigate and prosecute cases of alleged corruption
- ii. Conduct corruption prevention interventions in the public and private sector institutions in order to promote transparency and accountability in systems and processes within these institutions
- iii. Conduct community education awareness programs within public and private institutions and the communities
- iv. Galvanize public support in the fight against corruption

I.2 THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners comprises five (5) Commissioners who are appointed by the President subject to ratified by Parliament. In order to effectively perform its functions, the Board has established Standing Committees to undertake certain delegated functions. These Committees operate within defined Terms of References laid down by the Board. The Standing Committee and their responsibilities are as follows:

I.2.1 Corporate Affairs Committee

The Corporate Affairs Committee was chaired by Dr. Steven Moyo the Commission Vice Chairperson and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from the Public Sector, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations with requisite professional qualification and expertise. The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of corporate plans, programs and external public relations..

I.2.2 Corruption Prevention Committee

The Corruption Prevention Committee was chaired by Commissioner Godfrida Sumaili and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from each of the Technical Committees of the National Anti-Corruption Policy. The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at preventing corruption in public and private bodies.



1.2.3 Community Education Committee

The Community Education Committee was chaired by Commissioner Jourbert Sinyangwe and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from Civil Society, Faith and Community based groups. The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of initiatives on anti-corruption advocacy.

1.2.4 Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee was chaired by Commissioner Rollen Mukanda and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from institutions with oversight responsibility for risk. The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on risk management and internal controls.

1.3 OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES

In addition to the Commission's delegated Committees, the Commission also had two additional Committees referred below:

1.3.1 Audit Committee

The Committee operated within the defined Terms of Reference under the Public Finance Act. The Committee was responsible for ensuring the integrity of the financial reporting and audit process, and that sound risk management and internal systems are in place and maintained.

1.3.2 Procurement Committee

The Committee was responsible for ensuring that procurement of the procuring entity in this case the Commission was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Zambia Public Procurement Act.

1.4 THE DIRECTORATE

The Directorate is the operational division of the Commission. Under the current structure, the Commission has five departments namely; Investigations, Legal and Prosecutions, Corruption Prevention, Community Education, and Human Resource, Finance and Administration.



2. INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

2.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

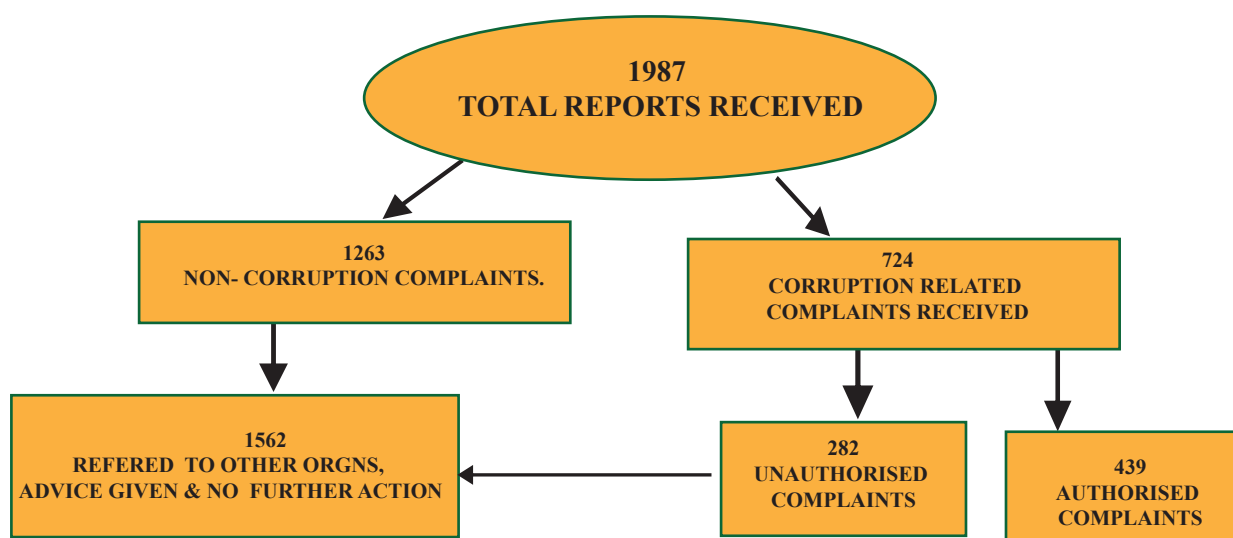
During the year under review, the Commission performed the investigations function in accordance with its Strategic Objective No. 1 which reads: ***“To effectively and efficiently investigate corruption cases in order to gather conclusive evidence for further action.”***

Further, the Commission undertook the prosecutions function in accordance with its Strategic Objective No, 2 which reads: ***“To effectively and efficiently prosecute cases of corruption in order to increase conviction rates.”***

2.2 INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission received a total number of 1987 reports out of which 724 were corruption related reports while 1263 were not related to corruption. Out of the 724 corruption related reports, 439 were authorized for investigations of which 40 were referred for corruption prevention exercises while 282 were not authorized for investigations due to either insufficient detail on the alleged corruption and were referred to other institutions for appropriate administrative action.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS RECEIVED IN 2013



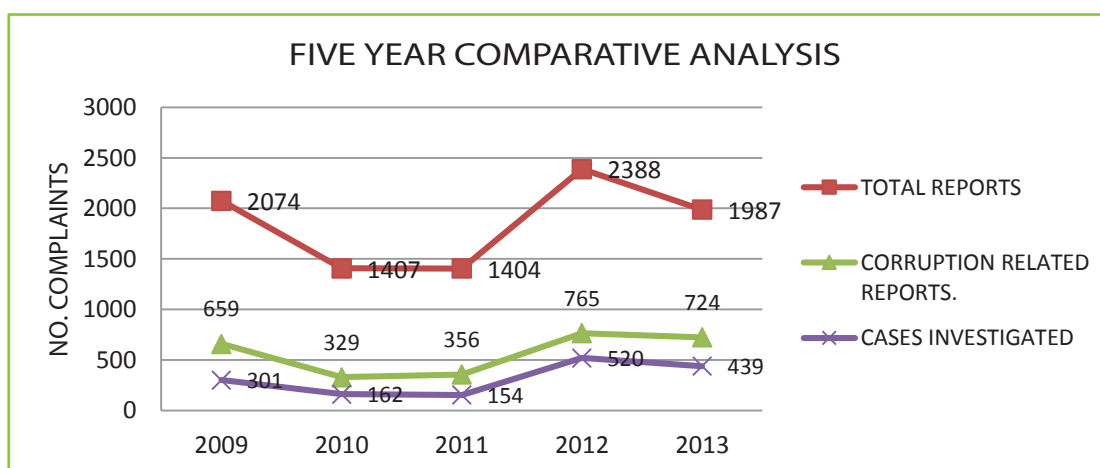


The table below shows the location of the cases that were authorized for investigations during the year. Cases Authorised For Investigations and Corruption Prevention Exercises In 2013

Station	Cases Under Investigations	Corruption Prevention Exercises	Total
Lusaka	265	27	292
Chipata	23	0	23
Kabwe	9	2	11
Kasama	15	3	18
Kitwe	22	1	23
Livingstone	16	4	20
Mansa	13	3	16
Mongu	9	0	9
Solwezi	27	0	27
Grand Total	399	40	439

There was a reduction of 20% on the number of reports received in 2013 at **1,987** compared to **2,388** received in 2012.

The graph below shows the total number of reports received from 2009 to 2013.

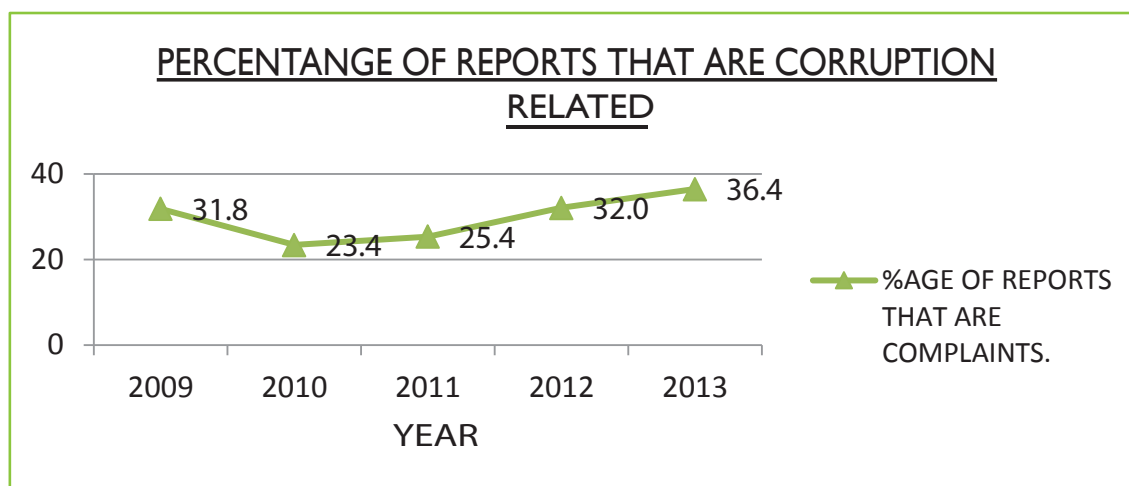


The reduction in the total number of reports received could be attributed to the following:

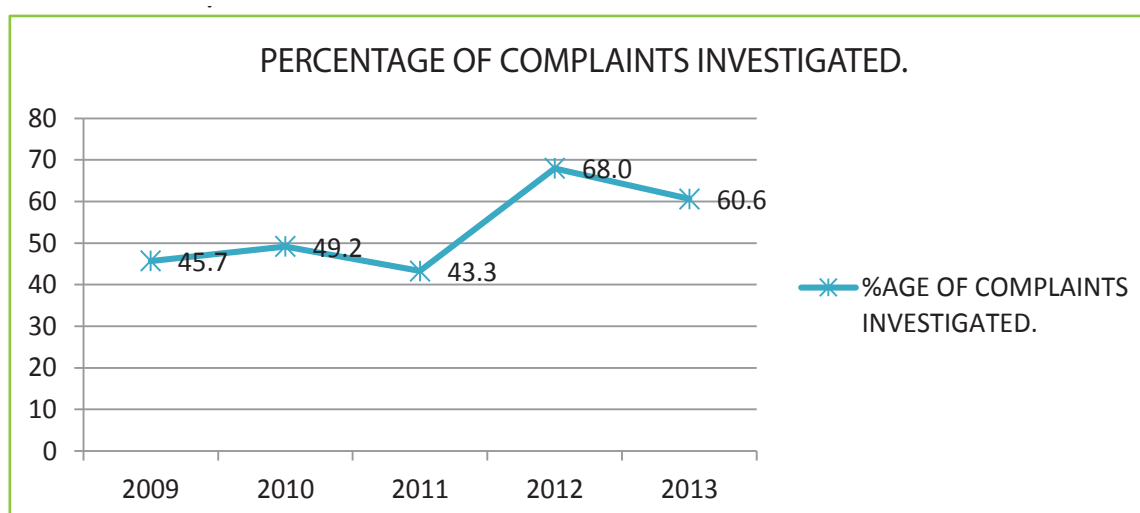
- (i) Improved quality in cases reported to the Commission due to sensitization programmes conducted during the year. This is evident from the increase in the number of corruption related complaints processed from 32% in 2012 to 36.4% in 2013 as illustrated in the graph below.
- (ii) Institutionalization of corruption prevention measures in some public and private institutions through the Integrity Committees



The graph below shows the percentage of the total number of corruption related cases against the total number of reports received between 2009 to 2013.



Meanwhile, the number of authorized complaints slightly decreased from 520 in 2012 to 439 in 2013, i.e. (68 % to 60.6% of the total number of complaints processed). The graph below illustrates the same.



The line graph above shows the percentage of complaints authorized for investigations.

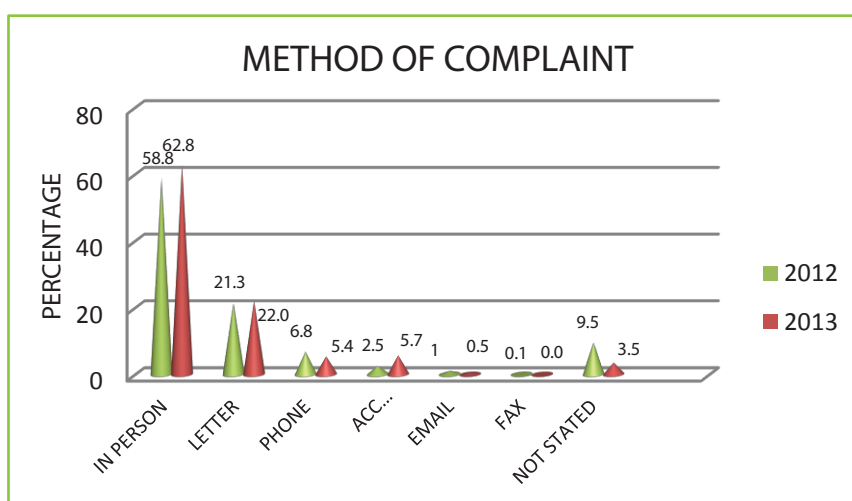
A five year comparative analysis of the total reports received, processed as corruption related or non-corruption related complaints and those investigated is presented in the table below.

Table 1: Five Year Comparative Analysis: 2009-2013

YEAR	TOTAL REPORTS	COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.	%AGE OF REPORTS THAT ARE COMPLAINTS	CASES INVESTIGATED	%AGE OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED
2009	2074	659	31.8	301	45.7
2010	1407	329	23.4	162	49.2
2011	1404	356	25.3	154	43.3
2012	2388	765	32.04	520	68.0
2013	1987	724	36.4	439	60.6



The table below further illustrates the methods by which the complaints were received or initiated.

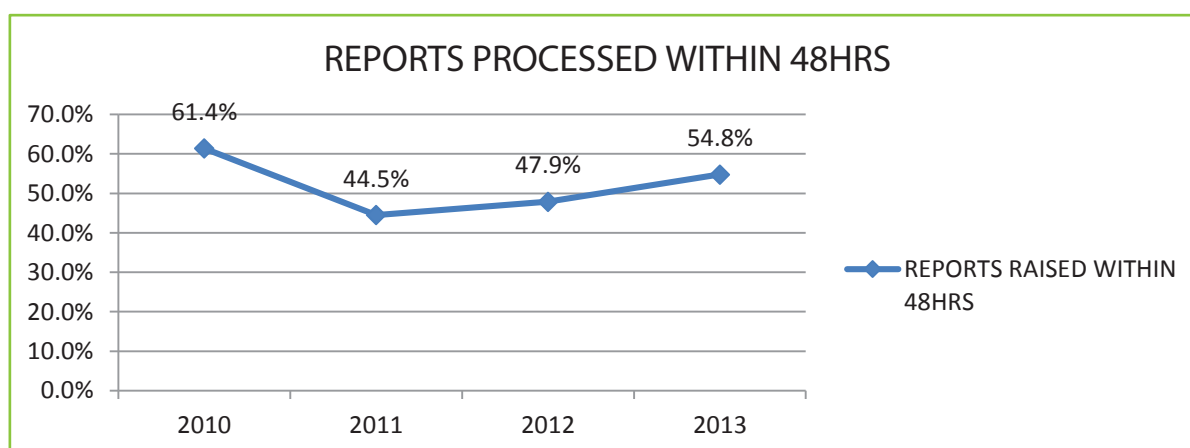


The number of people bringing complaints in person has continued to be the highest among all the other methods used by the public. Notably, the percentage of complaints initiated by ACC improved from **2.5%** in 2012 to **5.7%** in 2013. This shows that the Commission continues to be proactive in the fight against corruption.

2.2.1 Time taken to receive and process complaints

The Commission aims at processing all complaints it receives within 48 hours of receipt. The Commission also aims at giving feedback to complainants on the decisions made on their complaints within five days.

During the year under review the Commission processed 54.8% of the complaints received within 48hrs of being received. This was an improvement from the previous year where the rate was at 47.9%. The table below illustrates the percentage number of complaints processed within 48 hours in the year.

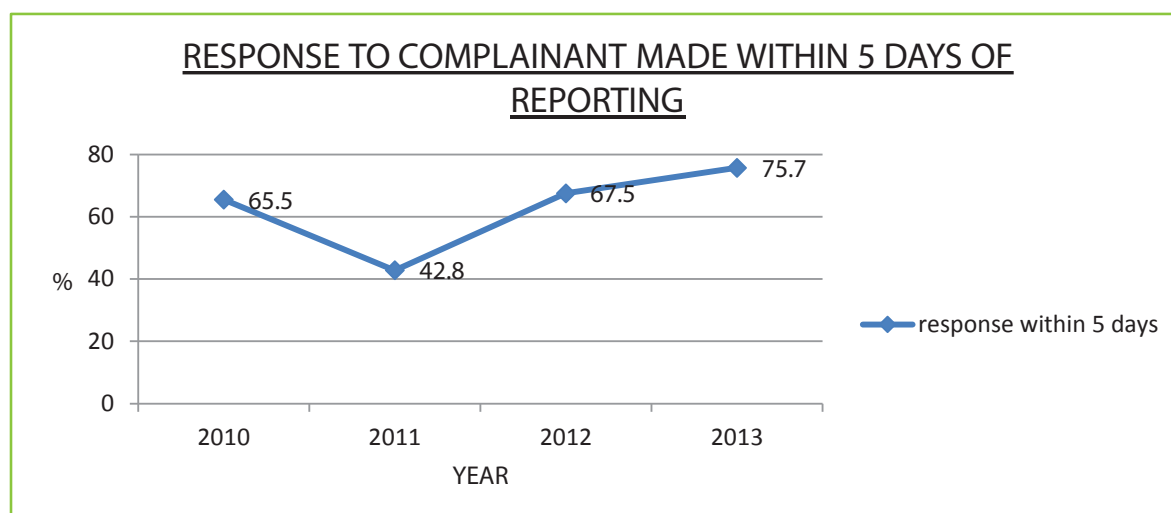




2.2.2 Feedback given to complainants within 5 days of action taken

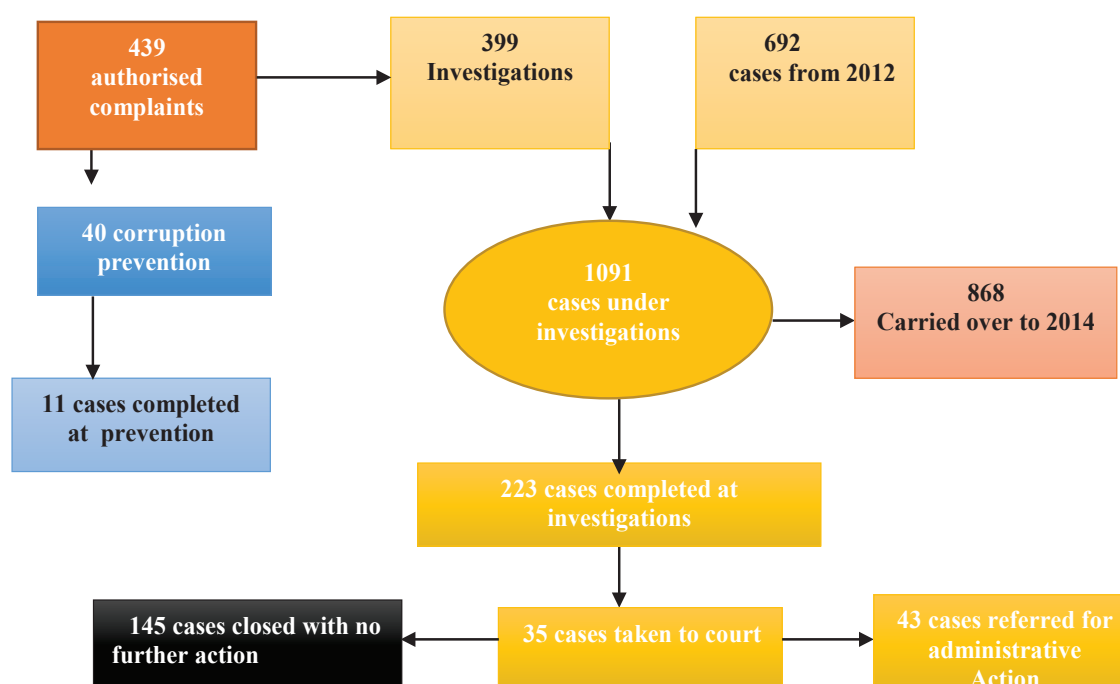
Out of the total complaints received, **88.9%** of the complainants were given feedback in 2013 compared to **87.1%** responded to in 2012.

Out of the total number of complainants responded to in 2013, **75.7%** were given feedback within 5 days on the action taken by the Commission. This was an increase from the previous year where **67.5%** of the complainants were responded to within 5 days.



2.2.3 Investigations Workload for 2013

During the year under review, 439 cases were authorized for investigations of which 40 cases were authorized for Corruption Prevention Exercise. With an addition of 692 active cases brought forward from the year 2012, the Commission handled a total of 1091 cases in the year 2013. Out of the 399 cases authorized in 2013, 49 were from the Auditor General's report.





2.2.4 Investigations And Corruption Prevention Cases

Investigations Cases Authorized in 2013:	-	399
Total Cases Brought forward from 2012:	-	692
Total Cases Investigated :	-	1091
Total Cases Completed at Investigations:	-	223
Cases opened for Prosecutions:	-	35
Total Cases referred for Administrative Action:	-	43
Total Case authorized from the Auditor General's report	-	49
Total cases authorized for Corruption Prevention	-	40
Total Corruption prevention cases Concluded	-	11

2.2.5 Concluded Case Files

Of the 223 concluded cases, 57 were opened and closed the same year while the rest were carried over from the previous years. See *table below*.

Station	Brought Forward from 2012	Authorized Investigations Cases in 2013	Workload for 2013	Completed by end of 2013	Percentage of Cases Completed	Number of Officers per Station	Average Cases Per Officer
Chipata	30	23	53	12	22.6	4	13
Kabwe	18	9	27	8	29.6	5	5
Kasama	61	15	76	13	17.1	7	11
Kitwe	52	22	74	12	16.2	10	7
Livingstone	24	16	40	10	25.0	9	4
Lusaka	429	265	694	151	21.8	51	14
Mansa	39	13	52	5	9.6	6	9
Mongu	12	9	21	3	14.3	5	4
Solwezi	27	27	54	9	16.7	4	14
TOTAL	692	399	1091	223	20.4	101	11

Out of the **1091** investigations cases, **223** were successfully concluded while **868** cases were carried forward to **2014**. **35** cases resulted into arrests, **43** were referred to various institutions for administrative action while there was no further action taken on **145** cases which were terminated and closed for various reasons. Thus **20.4%** of the cases investigated were concluded within 2013.



2.2.6 Ratios/Percentages

Total number of Cases Concluded out of the Total Workload:	20.6%
Total number of Prosecutions out of Cases under Investigations:	15.7 %
Total number of cases handled by way of Administrative Action Out of cases under Investigations:	19.3%
Total number of cases handled by way of Administrative action and Arrests	34.9%

2.2.7 Complaints and Arrests

The Commission made 35 arrests during the year under review. Refer to table below.

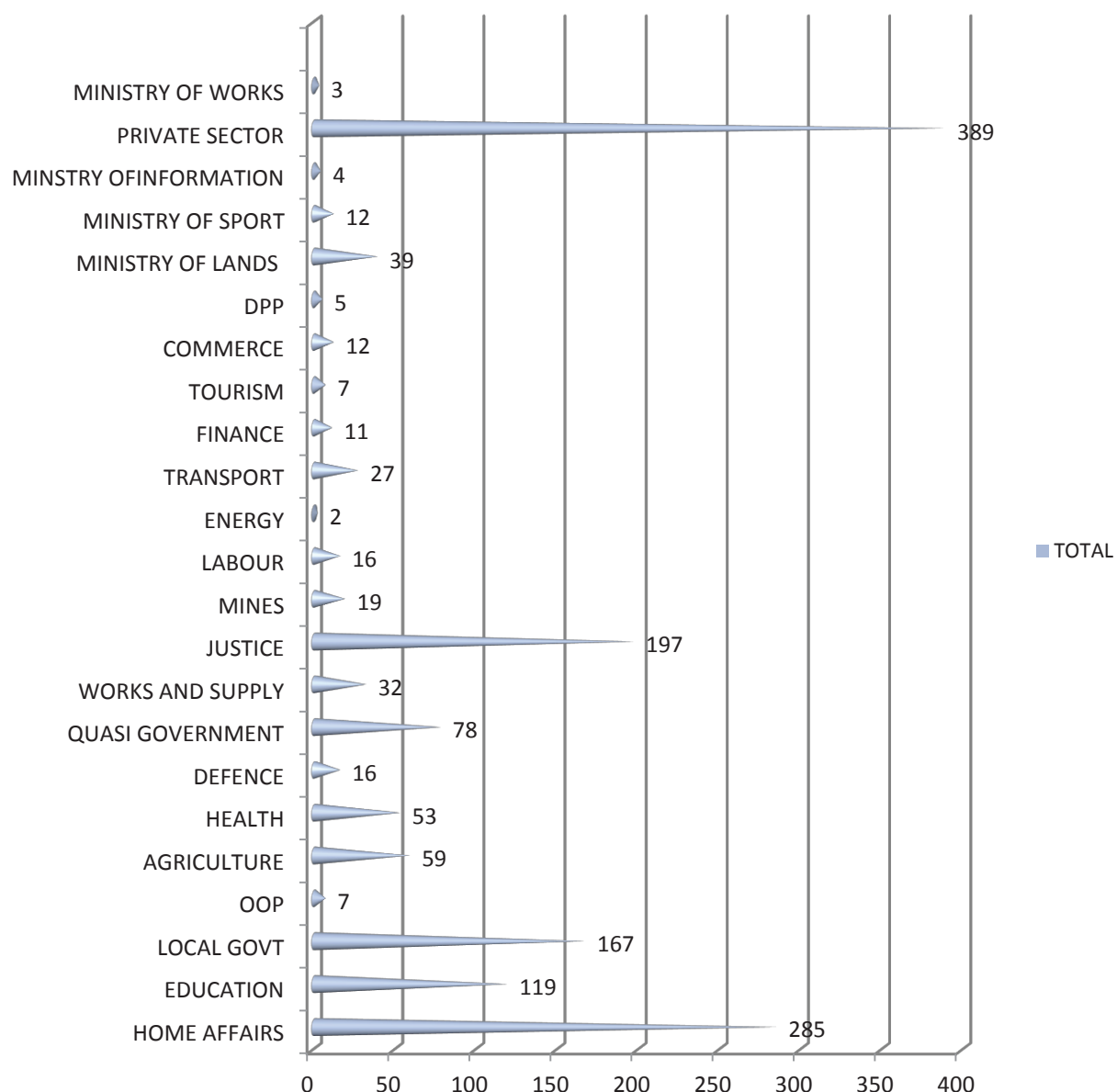
YEAR	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	CORRUPTION RELATED COMPLAINTS	CASES INVESTIGATED	ARRESTS
2008	2178	741	395	59
2009	2074	659	301	39
2010	1407	329	162	24
2011	1404	356	154	22
2012	2388	765	520	38
2013	1987	724	1091	35

2.2.8 Sector statistics for the year 2013

A sector analysis of the cases received by the Commission indicates that most of the complaints were against public officials particularly from institutions that have frequent interaction with the public. Below is a chart indicating the total complaints received by sector



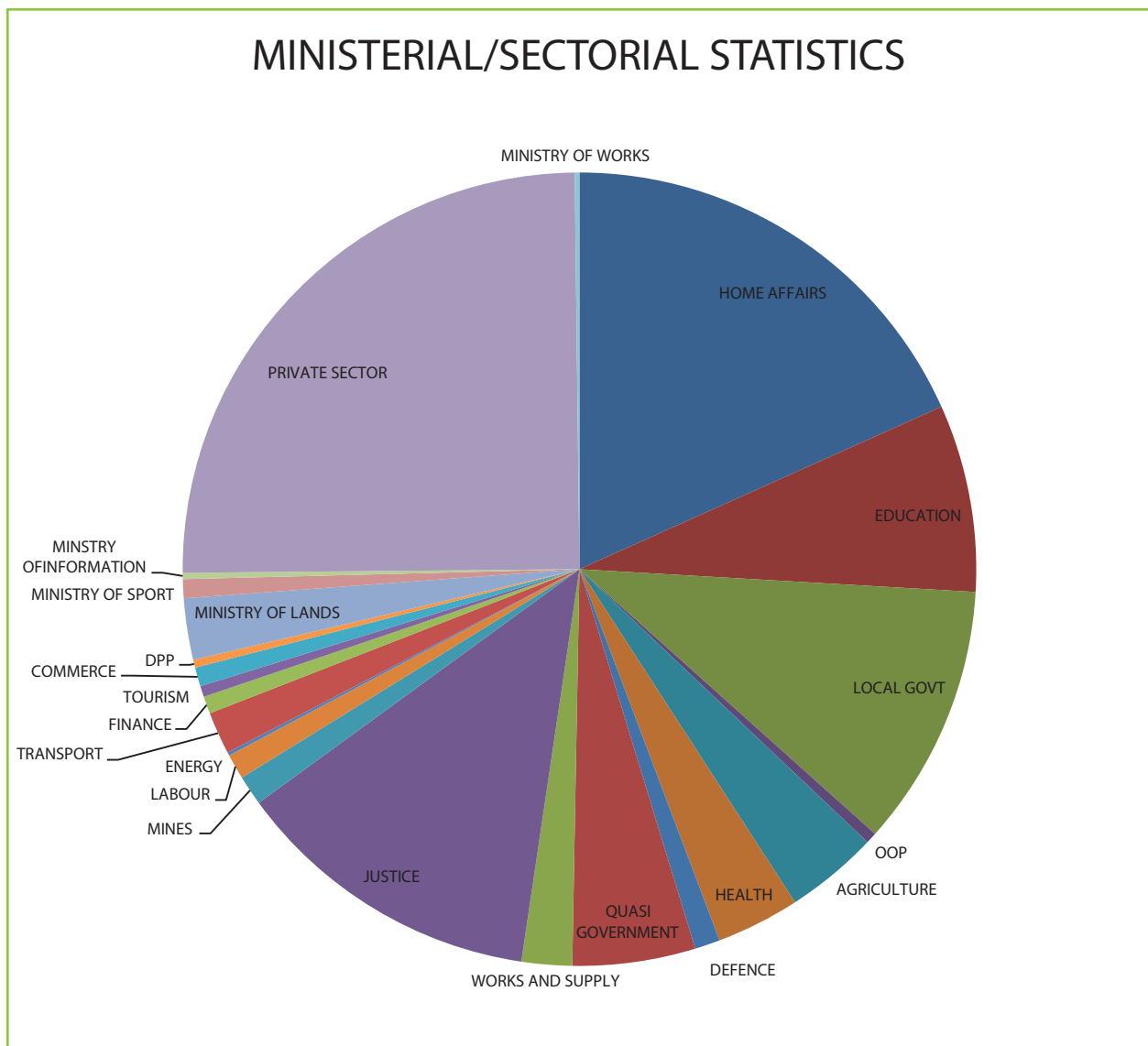
MINISTERIAL/ SECTOR STATISTICS



Out of the **1987** reports received in 2013, **1520** were against officials in Government Ministries, **389** cases were against officials in private companies and individuals, while only **78** were from Quasi-Government Institutions and Agencies. This represents **76.6 %**, **19.6%** and **3.9%** respectively.



The Ministry of Home Affairs has continued having the largest number of cases reported against its employees. Reports against the Zambia Police Officers were prominent, constituting 78.9% of the total Home Affairs Reports. **A detailed sector analysis is at Appendix I.**





2.3 PROSECUTIONS

During the year under review, the Commission's prosecutions workload was 165 cases. Of these, 97 were active cases in the court of law, of which 17 were High Profile cases. At the close of the year, 11 appeals were pending hearing in the high court.

In line with the Commission's strategic objective of increasing the conviction rates, out of a total number of cases concluded before court, the Commission recorded 26 convictions and 6 acquittals representing an achievement rate of 86.6% of concluded prosecutions.

ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS				
YEAR	ARRESTS	PROSECUTION	CONVICTIONS	ACQUITTALS
2008	59	59	11	-
2009	39	39	17	8
2010	24	24	16	6
2011	22	22	14	10
2012	38	38	13	9
2013	35	35	26	7

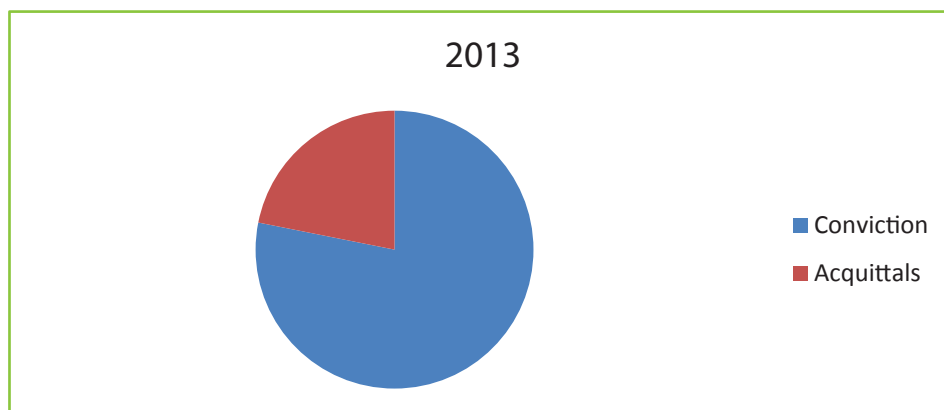
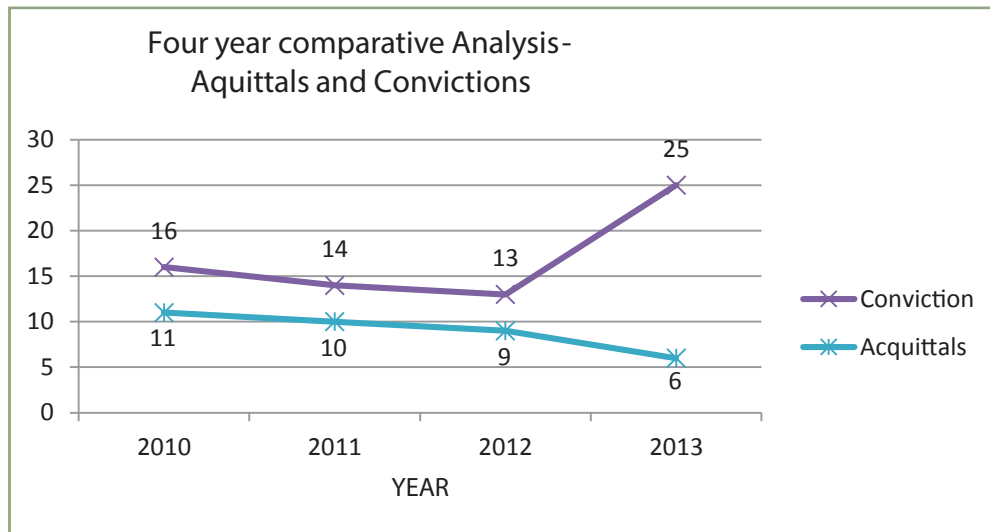
NOTE: There is no relationship between the number of prosecutions registered and convictions or acquittals made in a particular year. This is so because prosecution cases are a result of arrests made by the Investigations Department in a particular year, while convictions and acquittals are a result of prosecution cases that could have been in court from previous years.

A review of the Commission's performance over the last 4 years therefore, indicates a steady decline in acquittals and an increase in convictions.

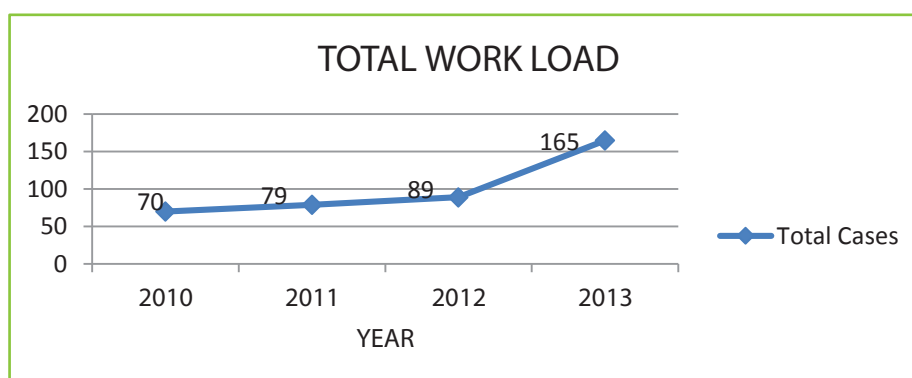
Year	Total Cases	Brought forward	Opened	Convictions	Acquittals
2010	70	46	24	16	11
2011	79	43	36	14	10
2012	89	55	34	13	9
2013	165	65	100	26	6



A review of the Commission's performance over the last 4 years therefore, indicates a steady decline in acquittals and an increase in convictions.



Out of the concluded cases 80.6% were convictions while 19.4% are acquittals.





3. CORRUPTION PREVENTION

3.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Commission is mandated under Section 6 (1) of the AC Act No. 3 of 2012 to carry out the corruption prevention function. This function is performed in accordance with the Commission's Strategic Objective No.3 which reads: "To effectively and efficiently prevent corrupt practices in order to reduce incidences of corruption in both public and private bodies."

During the year under review the Commission carried out the following activities to achieve the above stated objective.

3.2 Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy

During the year under review, the National Steering Committee to the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy continued providing guidance to the Implementing Agencies.

A total number of 30 milestones under the policy were planned to be undertaken and achieved. Of the 30 milestones, 3 required Surveys and by the close of the year the Surveys were not yet conducted though preparations for the same had commenced. Therefore, only 27 milestones were monitored. Out of the 27, 18 milestones were achieved. Below is a table illustrating the status of the milestones per level.

Status	Legal Level	Institutional Level	Social Level	Total
Achieved	0	13	5	18
Not Achieved	4	4	1	9
Total	4	17	6	27

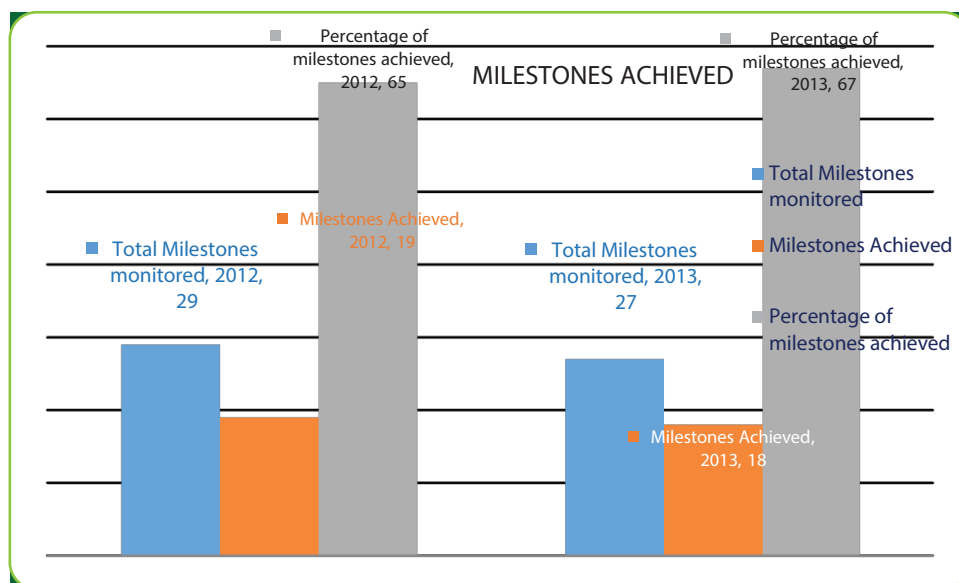
This illustrates that from the 27 milestones monitored, 67% were achieved in terms of Implementation.

The 2013 achievement represents a 2% increase from the 65% achievement scored in 2012. The increase demonstrates that more stakeholders are buying into the ownership of the Policy.

Below is a comparative analysis of the achievement of the Annual Milestones between 2012 and 2013.



3.3 Comparative Analysis of Achievement of Annual Milestones



At **Appendix 2** is a detailed table showing the Implementation of milestones in 2013.

In a bid to enhance Policy dissemination to all Stakeholders, the Policy was translated into 7 main local languages namely Bemba, Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Nyanja, Kaonde and Lunda.

3.4 Development and Implementation of Corruption Prevention Interventions in Organisations

In response to corruption related complaints from members of the public, the Commission in collaboration with the Institutions listed below undertook systems studies aimed at identifying weaknesses and proposed remedial measures. The measures were presented to management of the respective institutions who were receptive.

The institutions are:

- i) Government Colleges of Nursing,;
- ii) Ministry of Education, Science, Vocation and Early Child Education(Curriculum Development Centre);
- iii) The Judiciary;
- iv) Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health;
- v) Road Development Agency;
- vi) Ministry of Health;
- vii) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;
- viii) Food Reserve Agency,;
- ix) Kafue Forestry Office and
- x) The Ministry of Lands;
- xi) Chibombo District Council;
- xii) Kafue District Council;
- xiii) Kasama Council and Other Local Authorities,;



3.5 Institutionalization of Corruption Prevention Mechanisms

During the year under review, the Commission continued the institutionalization of corruption prevention by facilitating the formation of Integrity Committees in institutions, training the Integrity Committee members and coordinating the work of the Integrity Committees. Through the Integrity Committees, the Commission is able to develop and implement Corruption Prevention Interventions. In 2013, eight Integrity Committees were formed in the following institutions:

- i) Zambia Bureau of Standards;
- ii) Workers Compensation Fund Control Board;
- iii) National Council for Construction;
- iv) Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority;
- v) Office of the Auditor General;
- vi) Mufulira Municipal Council;
- vii) Mansa and Kawambwa District Councils;

The formation of the above Integrity Committees brought the total number of Integrity Committees established to 31. This development is a demonstration of Corporate Will among the Institutions towards the Integrity Programme in Zambia. The Integrity Committees had their own institutional budget lines for their Integrity Programmes. The budgets however varied according to the Institution capacity with some Institutions not having sufficient funds. Time Constraint on the part of the Integrity Committee members to attend to Integrity Committee activities was a common challenge in most of the Integrity Committees.

At Appendix 3 is a list of Institutions with Integrity Committees by the close of 2013.

3.6 Corruption Vulnerability Assessments

During the year Corruption Vulnerability Assessments were carried out in the following institutions that were targeted in 2012 ;

- i) Lusaka City Council;
- ii) National Road Fund Agency;
- iii) Medical Stores Limited;
- iv) Kitwe City Council;
- v) Ministry of Education;
- vi) Zambia Police Service;

Assessments were concluded for Kitwe City Council and Medical Stores and reports produced and forwarded to respective institutions for review and further discussions. In three of the above institutions namely Lusaka City Council, Ministry of Education and Zambia Police, assessments were not completed while a final exercise of conducting an integrity check at National Road Fund Agency was being awaited pending engagement of a Consultant.



In 2013, six more institutions were targeted for Corruption Vulnerability Assessments namely;

- i) Zambia Revenue Authority;
- ii) Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development;
- iii) The Judiciary;
- iv) Livingstone City Council;
- v) Department of National Registration Passports and Citizenship;
- vi) Workers Compensation Fund Control Board;

By the close of the year assessments were only conducted at Zambia Revenue Authority and Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Development while assessments for the other four institutions were carried over to 2014.

Meanwhile institutions where Corruption Vulnerability Assessment were undertaken in 2011 continued implementing the recommendations made. By the close of 2013 all the Institutions had implemented more than 50% of the recommendations.

a)	Road Transport & Safety Agency	-	68.75%
b)	Ndola City Council	-	60%
c)	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	-	69%
d)	Department of Immigration	-	56%
e)	Road Development Agency	-	90%
f)	Ministry of Health	-	59%

3.7 Development and implementation of programmes for prevention of corruption

During the year under review, the Commission collaborated with public and private institutions through representation on Standing and Adhoc Committees for purposes of promoting transparency and ensuring that best practices in the work of these Committees were adhered to. Some of the Institutions that the Commission collaborated with are listed below:

INSTITUTION	NATURE OF THE COMMITTEE
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services	Tender Evaluation Committee for the Supply, Delivery, Installation and Commissioning of the National Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting System in Zambia.
Ministry of Health	Ministerial Tender Committee.
Rural Electrification Authority	Various Tender Evaluations for Power and Solar Installations.
Ministry of Local Government and Housing	Tender Evaluation for Construction of Markets and Roads in various provinces of the country.



Chainama College of Health Sciences	Enrolment of students in various courses
Dental Training Institute	Enrolment of students in various courses
Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational training and Early Education.	Tender Evaluation for the Supply and Delivery of School Textbooks to various districts and schools throughout the country.
Road Development Agency (RDA)	Tender Evaluations for consulting services for the design, review and construction supervision of the upgrading to bituminous standard and maintenance works of various roads in Zambia.
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Tender Evaluation for the Supply and Delivery of 67,765.5 metric tonnes of top dressing and 70,726.7 metric tonnes of basal dressing fertilizer
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Tender Evaluation for Provision of consultancy services for the E-Voucher System and FISP Programme
Ministry of Transport, Works, Supply and Communication.	Tender Evaluation for the proposed construction of stadia in Western and Southern Province.
Defence School of Health Sciences	Recruitment of students for registered nursing programme
National Road Fund Agency	Tender Evaluation for Consultancy Services for the provision of a technical audit of various roads in Zambia
National Pensions Scheme Authority	Recruitment of staff.

From the above table, the Commission's participation was mostly in the procurement process and especially at Tender Evaluation Stage. One of the common observations made was that the bidding documents in some procurements were not clear on a number of issues. This led to the Committees having lengthy debates in order to come up with correct interpretations. The concerned Institutions were advised to have their bidding documents clear so as to provide clarity not only to those involved in the Procurement process like Evaluation Committees but to the actual bidders. The Commission is hopeful that future bidding documents will provide more clarity than the ones referred to above and this will enhance equity in the Procurement process.



The Commission also carried out of Joint Operations with some stakeholders aimed at ensuring enforcement of best practices. Some of the programmes include the following.

- a) Joint operation programme with Road Development Agency in the conduct of weigh bridge operations in Kafulafuta and Solwezi.
- b) Joint operation programme with the Ministry of Education in the monitoring of Teacher Recruitment. This was carried in Luapula, Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and North Western Provinces. Among the observations made during this exercise was the need for the Recruitment Committee Members to declare interest when recruiting candidates they might have interest in to avoid biasness and promote transparency. The Ministry was further advised to strengthen its regulatory role to ensure private colleges restrict the recruitment of student to candidates who meet the minimum qualifications.

3.8 Conducting of Research and Surveys on Corruption

During the year under review, the findings of the 2012 Bribe Payers' Index Survey that the Commission carried out in conjunction with Transparency International Zambia were released. The objective of the Survey was to collect baseline information and use it for continuous measurement of progress in the Implementation of the NACP. This survey was important because some indicators in the NACP Implementation Plan did not have the needed baseline information. Some of the indicators used include the following:

- i) Percentage of respondents asked for a bribe to obtain a service, license or permit in targeted Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's) of the government i.e. Road Traffic and Safety Agency (RTSA), Ndola City Council (NCC), Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Immigration Department, Ministry of Lands (MoL), and Ministry of Health (MoH), Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) as well the Public Service Pensions Fund (PSPF);
- ii) Percentage of target MDA service users satisfied with services at decentralized service delivery points;
- iii) Percentage of citizens that feel the Judiciary's handling of corruption cases instills confidence in the Judiciary;
- iv) Percentage of people who know how to report cases of corruption to Government law enforcement agencies; and;
- v) Percentage increase in citizens' knowledge of what constitutes corruption.



The findings of the survey were disseminated to the targeted Institutions in order for them to improve on their service delivery. Details of the findings are **at appendix 4**

The Commission also commenced preparations for conducting the following Surveys:

- i) Assessment of the effectiveness of the Integrity Committees established under the Integrity Programme for Zambia.
- ii) Conduct of a Midterm review of the National Anti-Corruption Policy. The Survey is intended to provide information on the successes and challenges relating to the implementation of the Policy and advise on the way forward.
- iii) Conduct of the Corruption Diagnostic Survey. The survey is intended to report on the nature and extent of corruption in Zambia.



4. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

4.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Commission is also mandated under the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 to disseminate information on the evils and dangerous effects of corruption on society as well as enlist and foster public support in the fight against the vice. The education function was performed in accordance with the Commissions Strategic Objective No. 4 which reads:

“To effectively educate and provide information on corruption to communities in order to create awareness and enlist their support for the fight against corruption”

Further, the Commission performed the function of enlisting public support in fighting corruption through its Strategic Objective No.6 which reads:

“To build and enhance the corporate image of the ACC in order to gain public support in the fight against corruption”

During the year under review the Commission embarked on a number of programmes and activities to achieve the above stated objectives.

4.2 Production and Distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials

During the year the Commission also produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for various sectors including the youth and public officials. A total of 7,300 literature were produced among which were Brochures, Calendars, T-shirts, Posters and Youth Booklets.

Item	Produced	Carried forward from 2012	Distributed
T-Shirts	2200	-	1200
Book Stickers	-	100	100
Braille leaflets	-	10	10
Posters in English and local languages	100 (English only)	2000	1300
Brochures in English and local languages	3000 (English only)	5000	7000
Calendars	1000	-	1000
School Badges	-	300	-
Rulers	-	3000	2000
Youth Booklets	1000	-	200

4.3 Exhibitions at trade, commercial and agricultural shows

During the year under review, the Commission participated at eight (8) Provincial shows and three (3) District Shows. The Commission also participated at the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka and the Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola. Further, the Commission held two exhibitions, one at Mansa Town Centre and the other at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka. Through these shows and exhibitions 6,337 people were reached.

4.4 Participation in sector based exhibitions

During the year under review, the Commission participated in the Africa Public Service Day Commemoration on 23rd June which was preceded by road show exhibitions in Lusaka as well as in the eight provincial centers. The Commission also participated at seven (7) sector based exhibitions which were arranged by partner institutions. The organizing institutions included the Ministry of Justice through the Access to Justice Programme, National Council for Construction, Golden Valley Research Trust and Human Rights Commission. During these exhibitions, the Commission displayed and distributed Information, Educational and Communication materials. 4,598 people were reached through these exhibitions

4.5 Commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day

On 9th December 2013, Zambia joined the international community in commemorating the International Anti-Corruption day. The Commission, in partnership with stakeholders, organized various sensitization activities which included Radio programmes, Public Rallies and Information Displays. A total of 5,760 members of the public were reached country – wide.



Zambia Army Brass Band Leads Marchers during the commemoration of the International Anti - Corruption day.

During the commemoration, four (4) public institutions were awarded for their outstanding contributions to the work of the Integrity Committees in their institutions. The institutions are:

- Zambia Revenue Authority
- National Road Fund Agency



- Luanshya Municipal Council and;
- National Institute for Public Administration.

4.6 Networking with Civil Society

Through the Fund for Anti-Corruption Campaign (FACC), the Commission established twenty-five (25) partnerships with Civil Society Organizations by providing financial support for them to undertake anti-corruption sensitization on behalf of the Commission. The Fund is a facility established and administered by the Commission with support from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom.

Through this Fund, the Commission disbursed K 1,045,000.00 to these CSOs. The partnership resulted in the CSOs reaching out to 84,198 people across the country. The Fund allowed the Commission to disseminate information on corruption especially in areas which had not been reached through other sensitization programmes. The programme also enabled CSOs to be involved in the implementation and, through their feedback, formulation of anti-corruption interventions. Details of the networking programme are provided at Appendix 5.

4.7 Campaign to the young people

During the year under review, the Commission sustained its programme of forming School and Community Anti-Corruption Clubs and supporting existing ones across the country. The Commission supported the activities of the clubs by providing reading and campaign materials, resource persons and financial assistance to enable them conduct sensitization activities within and outside their schools. The activities conducted by the clubs included drama performances, debates and inter-school exchange programmes. Some clubs also visited the Commission offices as part of their familiarization tours. The primary aim of this project was to foster mindset change towards corruption and to promote ethical values among the youth.

4.8 Campaign through lectures and talks

During the year under review, the Commission delivered a total of 161 lectures/talks to audiences at various institutions and communities. Some of the lectures were initiated by the Commission while others were in response to invitations by organizations. The lectures and talks provided an opportunity for the Commission to provide tailored information on corruption and on the operations of the Commission. A total of 16,889 people were reached through this activity.

4.9 Campaign through advertisements

Six billboards located at Nakonde, Chirundu, Mwami, Kazungula, Livingstone and Kenneth Kaunda International Airport were maintained. The Billboards contained information on corruption meant for road users.

The Commission also maintained 29 Wall Advertisements across the country placed at strategic points such as schools, hospitals, markets, and border points.

4.10 Workshops

In the year under review, the Commission conducted a total of three (3) workshops. Two (2) of the workshops targeted Traditional Leaders. The aim of the workshops was to engage traditional leaders in establishing ways of bringing them and their subjects on board in the fight against corruption, and further identify traditional practices that contribute to corruption and how to counter them. The Two workshops were conducted in Lundazi and Kabwe districts and a total of Twenty-six (26) Traditional Leaders were reached. This is one of the programmes outlined in the National Anti-Corruption Policy.



ACC Central Province Regional Manager Mr. Charles Mwanda (Far Left) poses for a photo with Traditional Leaders after a workshop in Kabwe

The other workshop was a sensitization on addressing corruption in the administration of land in Kafue district. Twenty Four (24) Councilors and members of Civil Society Organizations attended the workshop.

4.11 Restocking of Libraries

During the year under review, the Commission continued with the programme of restocking Libraries with governance and anti-corruption materials aimed at making information on corruption available to the public. A total of five (5) Libraries were restocked with educational materials. The Libraries included Solwezi Main Public Library, Solwezi College of Education, Solwezi Technical High School, Solwezi day and Kyawama High Schools.



4.12 Youth Festivals

During the year under consideration, the Commission conducted a Provincial Youth Festival in Luapula Province. Over 1000 Youths from Schools, Colleges and communities participated in the festival which took place in Mansa District from 27th May to 8th June, 2013. During the festival, participants were accorded an opportunity to depict anti-corruption messages through Debate, Drama, Art and Essay writing competitions. A total of Six (6) Primary Schools, Twelve (12) Secondary School and Four (4) Colleges took part in the Festival.



The IMPI Musical outfit (above), entertains the audience during the Youth Festival

ACC Chief Community Education Officer Mrs. Dorothy Cheelo(left) presents a Trophy to a Deserving participant at the Festival.





4.13 Conducting study circles

During the year under consideration, the Commission conducted six (6) study circles with selected target groups aimed at discussing pertinent corruption related issues that affect their operations, and find solutions to the challenges. Study Circles, like focus group discussions, are a direct interactive communication method where small groups of about 9 to 15 people meet three to six times within a year to discuss and learn about corruption and related issues. During the year under review, Study Circles were held with the Lusaka West Farmers, Lusaka City Council Health Inspectors, Labour Inspectors (Ministry of Labour and Social Security), Cross Boarder Traders Association members, Ward Development Committee members and members of the Chibombo District Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. A total of 83 people participated in the Study Circles. Numerous corruption related matters were raised during the studies circles and corresponding recommendations made. Matters which did not fall within the mandate of the Commission were referred to appropriate institutions for action. **See Appendix 6 for details.**

4.14 Media Workshops

During the year as a means to foster public confidence and strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders the Commission conducted one media workshop in Chipata for journalists in Eastern Province with the aim of building a cadre of anti-corruption reporters as well as impart skills in investigative reporting. A total 15 journalists attended the workshop from various districts within Eastern Province. As a result of this workshop, the Commission has witnessed increased interest among journalist to write on corruption and further increased media coverage of anti-corruption matters within the province.

4.15 Media Briefings

The Commission held four (4) quarterly media briefings in the year. These briefings are an avenue for informing the public on the activities of the Commission in each quarter. The briefings focus on informing the public on the measures the Commission had taken to prevent corruption, to educate and enlighten members of the public on corruption; as well as on arrests and convictions. The briefings further provided an opportunity for interaction with the media on pertinent issues that were in the public domain. The Commission witnessed increased publicity of its activities through the news articles aired and published by the media.

4.16 Advertising

The Commission placed four (4) Television Adverts on Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) on the commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day which falls on the 9th December every year. It is estimated that the Commission reached a large population of the people countrywide where ZNBC television coverage is present.



The Commission also featured on ZNBC Radio Two program a review of the Anti-Corruption Day commemoration. The Program focused on how the event was conducted, the challenges and the way forward in the fight against corruption.

Further, the Commission publicized its activities in the media during the Special Events such as the International Trade Fair, the Agriculture and Commercial Shows and various exhibitions at which the Commission participated. The Commission publicized its location, contacts and provided targeted anti-corruption messages to the readership of the Manufacturer Magazine, the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry Journal and the A-Z Business Magazines and run two (2) radio adverts on ZNBC Radio Two calling on the public to reject and report corruption.

4.17 Production of Newsletters

The Commission continued to produce its quarterly newsletters. During the year under review, three newsletters were produced and distributed to stakeholders. The newsletters further serve to publicize the Commission activities to targeted stakeholders.

In addition, the Commission produced six (6) Internal Online News Bulletins which were circulated to members of staff.

4.18 Production of Corporate Materials

During the year, the Commission produced corporate materials such as Branded Diaries, Corporate Shirts, Executive pens, Key holders and Exhibition Marquees. These materials were distributed to Commission clients, visitors and stakeholders as part of enhancing the Commission's corporate image and relations.

4.19 Stakeholder Meetings

The Commission held six (6) meetings with various stakeholders during the year under review. The meetings were held in North-Western, Copperbelt, Northern, Southern and Central Provinces. The meetings were held during familiarization visits by the ACC Deputy Director General to six stations. The meetings are an important avenue for the Commission to enhance relations with various stakeholders across the country and appreciate the working environment that ACC Staff operate in so that timely interventions can be made. The meetings also provided an opportunity for senior government officials and officials from both quasi-governmental organisation and Civil Society Organisation to interact with Senior ACC officials on a face to face basis and share views on the fight against corruption.



4.20 ACC Website and Social Media

The Commission continued to maintain and update the website. The website provides information on the operations of the Commission to the public. The website also contains important documents such as anti-corruption laws, Annual Reports and the National Anti-Corruption Policy.

In addition, the ACC Facebook page continued to be updated and by close of the year a total number of 1,900 people were directly reached through the postings on the page. Further, the Commission opened a Tweeter Account during the year under review and by close of the year, the account had 80 followers. Through these social media platforms, the Commission interacted with the public on various issues relating to corruption. This initiative has been appreciated by the public as evidenced from the number of people reached on postings and the responses the Commission receives.

4.21 Media Monitoring and Content Analysis

The Commission also conducted daily monitoring and analysis of news articles on corruption related matters published in the print or aired on electronic media. A total of 370 news items were monitored. Through these articles, the Commission responded rendering advice on issues raised.



5. HUMAN RESOURCES, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

5.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Commission also performs the Human Resources, Finance and Administration function to support the delivery of operational outputs of the Commission and ensure prudent resource management and provision of administrative services.

This function is performed in accordance with the Commission's Strategic Objectives no. 5 and 7 which read:

- i) ***“To effectively and efficiently implement administration, financial and logistical support services in order to ensure smooth operations of the Commission.”***
- ii) ***“To effectively and efficiently develop and manage human resources in order to fulfill the mandate of the Commission”***

5.2 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

5.2.1 Staff Establishment

During the year under review, the establishment of the Commission stood at 341 including administrative staff country wide. As at 31st December, 2013, 327 officers were in post with a vacancy of 14 resulting from resignations and separations.

5.2.2 Strategic Planning

The Commission concluded the development of the 2013 to 2016 Strategic Plan with emphasis on all aspects of the Commission's mandate namely education, prevention, investigation and prosecution. The plan also spells out the vision, mission and values aimed at transforming the Commission into a proactive, impartial anti-corruption agency that promotes the attainment of a corruption free Zambia. The new plan provides a roadmap, on which the Anti-Corruption Commission seeks to anchor its operations and to address challenges faced during the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan.

5.2.3 Performance Management System

The Commission continued to implement the Annual Work-plans during the year upon which Annual Performance Appraisals would subsequently be conducted in early 2014. The Departmental Work-plans were developed based on the 2013 to 2016 Strategic Plan.



5.2.4 Training programmes and international conferences

The Commission had developed a training plan for the year under review. As a result, Commission officers received training and participated in some international conferences thereby equipping them with various skills and competences. However, some of the planned training activities could not take place due to inadequate funding. A list of the training programmes undertaken is shown **at appendix 7**.

5.3 FINANCE

The Budget allocation for the operations of the Commission for the year under review was K58 million of which K5 million was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom. This allocation covered both personal and non-personal emoluments. The Audited Financial Statements of the Commission are attached to this report.

5.3.1 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Unit continued to conduct Internal Audits whose reports were useful in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Commission's internal controls. Measures were put in place to address the concerns that were highlighted. Audit inspections were carried out in ten auditable units and operational areas and audit reports were issued in respect of all the audits conducted. These audits covered key areas of the Commission's operations as per the 2013 Plan. The Internal Audit Opinion was that the key internal controls reviewed were generally satisfactory.

5.4 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The Commission continued to utilize information, communication and technology systems to enhance the smooth operations of the Commission.



6. CONCLUSION

The report has shown that the Commission has progressively addressed the Corruption scourge during the year under review. A number of milestones were achievement and efforts were equally made to address the challenges encountered. The Commission appreciates the support it received from the Government of the Republic of Zambia, Cooperating Partners and the general public in realizing its mandate. It is hoped that the achievements of the Commission in the coming year will even be greater.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2013

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Anti – Corruption Commission

Statement of Responsibility for the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2013

It is the responsibility of the Commission, to maintain or cause the records and accounts maintained to reflect adequately, in accordance with sound accounting practice, the resources, operations and expenditure of the Commission.

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 Comprehensive Income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the surplus of income over expenditure of the Commission for the year ended 31st December 2013; and its cash and receivable balances as at 31st December 2013.
- b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commission will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due,
- c) 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 2013.

Signed on their behalf by:

Rosewin Mutinta Wandu
Director General
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 4th July, 2014

Mathews Mbeu
Secretary to the Commission
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 4/7/ 2014



Anti – Corruption Commission

Audit of Financial Statements for the Financial Year Ended 31st December 2013 For the year ended 31st December 2013

AUDITOR’S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Anti-Corruption Commission for the year ended 31st December 2013. These financial statement comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with historical cost convention and legislation, 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.

Auditor’s Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. I conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions. These standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Anti-Corruption Commission as at 31st December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs).

.....
Ron M. Mwambwa (ACMA, CGMA, AZICA, CFE)
DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL-AUDITS

DATE 11/07/2014



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st December

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2013</u> <u>ZMK'000</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>ZMK'000</u>
Income	7	67,361,605	64,403,277
Expenditure	8	67,427,813	60,490,817
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		<u>(66,208)</u>	<u>3,912,460</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on page 2.

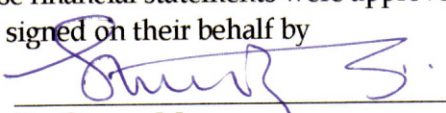


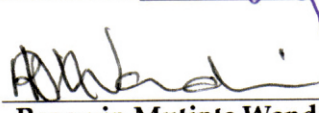
Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December

	Notes	2013	2012
ASSETS		ZMW	ZMW
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	11,142,686	8,133,540
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	5,561,315	6,906,464
Staff Receivables	4	2,426,874	1,855,638
Prepayment	9	-	1,268,016
		7,988,189	10,030,118
Total Assets		19,130,875	18,163,658
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund and Capital grants			
Accumulated Fund		15,589,161	15,655,369
Capital Grants		1,383,295	1,415,702
		16,972,456	17,071,071
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable	5	2,058,713	1,030,681
Asset Recovery Account	6	99,706	61,906
		2,158,419	1,092,587
Total Equity and Liabilities		19,130,875	18,163,658

These financial statements were approved by the Commissioners on 4th July 2014
and signed on their behalf by


Dr. Steven Moyo
Vice Chairman


Rosewin Mutinta Wandu
Director General

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on page 2.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accummulated fund ZMK'000	Capital grants ZMK'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	15,655,369	1,415,702
Amortiation of capital grant	-	(32,407)
Surplus for the year	(66,208)	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	15,589,161	1,383,295
 Balance at 1 January 2012	 11,742,909	 1,479,912
Amortiation of capital grant	-	(64,210)
Deficit for the year	3,912,460	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	15,655,369	1,415,702

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 notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on page 2.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st December

	2013 ZMW	2012 ZMW
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(66,208)	3,912,460
Depreciation	1,703,209	1,811,488
Increase/ decrease in staff receivables	(571,236)	1,960,426
Decrease in other receivables	-	502,618
Increase in accounts payable	1,028,032	597,538
Decrease/ increase in prepayments	1,268,016	(1,268,016)
Increase in client funds	37,800	24,172
Release of income from capital grant	-	-
Decrease in Capital Grant	(32,407)	(64,210)
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>	<u>3,367,206</u>	<u>7,476,476</u>
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,712,355)	(3,852,869)
	<u>(4,712,355)</u>	<u>(3,852,869)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,345,149)</u>	<u>3,623,606</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>6,906,464</u>	<u>3,282,857</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>5,561,315</u>	<u>6,906,464</u>
Bank and cash balance	<u>5,561,315</u>	<u>6,906,464</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's report on page 2.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. (a) GENERAL INFORMATION

The Anti– Corruption Commission is an autonomous institution established by an Act of Parliament Chapter 3 of 2012. The functions of the Commission are detailed in part II section 6 of the Anti – Corruption Act number 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 3 of 2012 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 number 38 of 2010.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 current assets

Land and buildings comprise offices and residential houses. All non current assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Commission and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on the straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual values over its estimated useful life as follows:

Buildings	2%
Office furniture	20%
Office equipment	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining surplus of income over expenditure.

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 costs 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 non-current liabilities 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.

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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Commission has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed as a note in the financial statements when management deems that it is evident.

Commitments

Where the Commission has entered into contractual agreements or as a result of a constructive obligation during the reporting period for the provision of goods or services in future accounting periods, the value of the future outflow of economic benefits is disclosed in a note to the financial statements.

Financial assets

The Commission's principal financial assets are staff debtors. Staff debtors are stated at their nominal value less appropriate allowances for doubtful recovery.

Financial liabilities

The Commission's principal financial liabilities are provisions for goods and services provided but not yet paid for. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements and are stated at their nominal value.

Taxation

The Commission is exempt from paying income tax.

Rebasing of the reporting currency

The Government of the Republic of Zambia rebased the currency the Zambian Kwacha effective 1st January 2013. Therefore, all old currency was converted to the new currency by a factor of 1/1000. The symbol of the new currency also changed from **ZMK** to **ZMW**.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statement

2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land & Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Equipment, Fixtures & Fittings	Office Furniture	Capital work -in progress	Total
	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW	ZMW
COST						
At 1 January 2013	3,008,796	9,970,602	4,506,834	1,021,039	-	18,507,271
Additions	329,850	3,037,401	1,341,324	3,780	-	4,712,355
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	3,338,646	13,008,003	5,848,158	1,024,819	-	23,219,626
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2012	225,550	6,773,390	2,812,389	562,402	-	10,373,731
Charge for the year	38,176	1,383,464	160,264	121,305	-	1,703,209
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	263,726	8,156,854	2,972,653	683,707	-	12,076,940
NET BOOK VALUE						
At 31 December 2013	3,074,920	4,851,149	2,875,505	341,112	-	11,142,686
At 31 December 2012	2,783,246	3,197,212	1,694,445	458,637	-	8,133,540

The fleet of motor vehicles used by the Commission includes vehicles with a cost of **K2,789,630** bought from funding under a project supported by the Department for International Development (DFID). Ownership of these motor vehicles will only pass to the Commission at the end of the project if the Commission successfully meets certain conditionalities in the Grant Agreement. These motor vehicles have not been recognised in these financial statements in compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 20.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	ZMW	ZMW
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Standard Chartered operations bank account	741,216	922,729
Revolving fund bank account	122,496	401,407
BOZ account	11,051	-
Medical scheme bank account	81,201	170,868
ACC/DFID - Kwacha bank account	4,391,127	5,260,763
ACC/ client bank account	99,706	61,906
Regional Bank accounts	114,518	88,791
	<u>5,561,315</u>	<u>6,906,464</u>

4 STAFF RECEIVABLES

Salary advances	1,168,547	656,965
Tuition advances	42,569	16,212
Travel imprest	208,736	36,694
Household loan	1,007,022	1,145,767
	<u>2,426,874</u>	<u>1,855,638</u>

5 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accrued expenses	2,058,713	1,030,681
	<u>2,058,713</u>	<u>1,030,681</u>

Accrued expenses relate to utility bills (i.e. bills for electricity, water, postage, internet, etc) for the months of November and December whose bills are received and paid for in the year after the year under review. They also include obligations to employees and some goods and service providers settled after the 31st December 2013.

6 ASSET RECOVERY ACCOUNT

Opening balance	61,906	37,735
Net receipts	37,800	47,800
	99,706	85,535
Less payments	-	(23,629)
Balance	<u>99,706</u>	<u>61,906</u>

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.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	ZMW	ZMW
7 INCOME		
Personal emoluments	46,313,585	38,434,761
Recurrent departmental charges	11,177,613	18,985,065
Donor funding (note a)	9,430,480	6,787,041
Other income	439,927	196,410
	<u>67,361,605</u>	<u>64,403,277</u>

Note a - The donor funding received during the year comprises K9,430,480 received from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom.

8 EXPENDITURE

Personal emoluments	46,669,726	37,989,022
Allowances	7,608,798	8,540,751
Purchase of Goods	1,728,028	1,643,378
Purchase of Services	9,457,243	10,237,690
Depreciation	1,785,201	1,811,488
Training expenses	178,817	268,488
	<u>67,427,813</u>	<u>60,490,817</u>

9 PREPAYMENTS

Office equipment	-	818,416
Motor vehicles	-	428,000
Office furniture	-	21,600
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,268,016</u>

APPENDIX I – DETAILED SECTOR STATISTICS



Detailed Report against Ministry, Department or Agency, and the Private sector 2013

	ACC3	INFO	TOTAL
IMMIGRATION	14	12	26
ZAMBIA POLICE	66	159	225
PRISONS	0	1	1
DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION	2	6	8
NATIONAL ARCHIVES	0	1	1
NATIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE	4	5	9
NATIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE.	1	2	3
HOME AFFAIRS OFFICIALS	2	10	12
TOTAL HOME AFFAIRS	89	196	285
SECONDARY SCHOOLS/TEACHERS& HEADS.	8	39	47
UNIVERSITY/CBU	3	2	5
COLLEGES/TRADES SCHOOL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES.	7	10	17
PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT OFFICERS	0	3	3
MIN OF EDUCATION OFFICIALS	24	23	47
TOTAL EDUCATION	42	77	119
LOCAL GOVT OFFICIALS	7	12	19
TOWN CLERKS/MAYOR	0	3	3
OTHER COUNCIL STAFF	33	50	83
COUNCILLORS	42	3	45
MARKETS	0	0	0
CHIEFS/HEADMEN	3	12	15
RDCs	0	0	0
DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS	0	0	0
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	2	0	2
TOTAL LOCAL GOVT	87	80	167
PSMD	2	0	2
CABINET OFFICE	1	0	1
SPECIAL DIVISION/STATE HOUSE/VP	0	2	2
MINISTERS	2	0	2
TOTAL OOP	5	2	7
MINISTRY OF AGRIC GOVT OFFICIALS	17	19	36
COOPERATIVES	5	1	6
VET/FORESTRYEXTENSION OFFICERS/SETTLEMENT SCHEMES	0	1	1
FOOD RESERVE AGENCY	9	7	16
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	31	28	59
MIN OF HEALTH CENTRAL ADMIN	23	21	44
PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS	0	7	7
PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT MANAGEMENT BOARDS.	0	0	0
CLINICS	0	2	2
TOTAL HEALTH	23	30	53



ZAF	2	1	3
ZNS	3	3	6
ARMY	6	1	7
TOTAL DEFENCE	11	5	16
AUDITOR GENERAL	1	0	1
ZRA	10	4	14
ZPA	0	0	0
ZPPA	1	0	1
NAPSA	1	8	9
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	0	0	0
ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION/TASKFORCE.	1	1	2
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS	0	0	0
ELECTROL COMMISSION OF ZAMBIA	0	0	0
WORKERS COMPENSATION OF ZAMBIA	2	2	4
ZNBC/INFORMATION SERVICES	8	0	8
ZAMNET/ZAMTEL/ZAMPOST	4	1	5
ZESCO	9	8	17
ZISC	0	2	2
ZANACO	0	0	0
BOZ	0	0	0
PUBLIC SERVICE PENSIONS FUND.	0	7	7
LWSC	1	0	1
LUSE	1	1	2
NCC	1	1	2
NHA	2	1	3
TOTAL QUASI GOVERNMENT	42	36	78
WORKS & SUPPLY GOVT OFFICIALS	16	4	20
BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT	0	1	1
ESCO	0	0	0
RDA	6	5	11
TOTAL WORKS AND SUPPLY	22	10	32
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE GOVT OFFICIALS	16	8	24
MAGISTRATES/JUSTICE	17	138	155
COURT CLERKS/OFFICIALS.	0	16	16
COURT BAILLIFFS	0	2	2
TOTAL JUSTICE	33	164	197
OTHER MINES	0	2	2
ZCCM	0	1	1
KCM	0	0	0
MINES MINISTRY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL	8	8	16
TOTAL MINES	8	11	19
LABOUR OFFICE	2	14	16



TOTAL LABOUR	2	14	16
WATER AFFAIRS/ ENERGY	1	1	2
TOTAL ENERGY	1	1	2
ZAMBIA RAILWAYS	2	4	6
ROAD TRAFFIC POLICE	0	3	3
RTSA	7	3	10
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	3	5	8
TOTAL TRANSPORT	12	15	27
MINISTRY OF FINANCE GOVT OFFICIALS	3	5	8
CSO	0	3	3
TOTAL FINANCE	3	8	11
ZAWA	3	2	5
HOTELS/ MOTELS/OTHER	0	0	0
TOURISM GOVT OFFICIALS	2	0	2
TOTAL TOURISM	5	2	7
COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT	6	4	10
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS	0	0	0
ZAMBIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR/ZDA/PACRO	0	2	2
TOTAL COMMERCE	6	6	12
DPP	0	5	5
MINISTRY OF LANDS	25	14	39
MINISTRY OF SPORT	2	10	12
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION	4	0	4
MPS/NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES	2	2	4
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	1	0	1
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/SOCIETIES.	0	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS/UNIONS	0	3	3
FOREIGN INVESTORS	0	0	0
EMBASSIES	0	0	0
GENERAL PUBLIC	0	0	0
CHURCHES	0	2	2
NGOS	1	11	12
POLITICAL PARTIES	6	2	8
LAWYERS	4	4	8
PRIVATE COMPANIES/BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS/PERSONS.	40	286	326
OTHERS	1	29	30
MINISTRY OF WORKS	1	2	3



NACP MONITORING REPORT FINDINGS

	INDICATOR	2013 MILESTONE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS 2013	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1	% number of laws governing the private sector that have been reviewed / and amended to incorporate anti-corruption provisions	Submit proposed amendments on revised relevant laws	No laws have been identified for review and amendment	Implementation Reports, Minutes of meetings
2	% number of laws governing public licensing, or other public undertakings that have been reviewed / and amended so that access to licenses and public undertakings is denied as a sanction for bribery of public officials.	Submit proposed amendments on revised relevant laws	No laws have been identified for review and amendment	Implementation Reports , Minutes of meetings
3	Guidelines developed on use of administrative options by the employer or administrative tribunals as a necessary alternative to criminal law in restraining abuse of official discretion	concept paper for the guidelines is developed	Guidelines not developed. Concept paper was drafted in 2011	Minutes of the legal Level Technical Committee and implementation reports.
4	% change in use of application of administrative options in MDAs with Integrity Committees	25% increase in referrals/ recommendations of the use of administrative options made by ACC to Ics	Dependent on the development of guidelines	Survey reports
5	% number of Local Authorities that have increased public administration's accountability through ensuring adherence to public auditing guidelines and expenditure dissemination	number of local authorities that have publicized funding and expenditure levels of public programs and projects	No guidelines underway	Correspondence confirming availability.
6	% increase in frequency of MoF dissemination of MDA expenditure to the public	bi-annual	Quarterly reports published on Ministry website.	Expenditure against releases report from Ministry of Finance Website. Website available.



7	Number of activities of citizen's monitoring of public expenditure that increase public administration's accountability	existence of tailor made expenditure tracking/ monitoring training material for selected public service delivery sectors	Baseline collected in 2013. ZGF funded CSOs (10/46) Tailor made materials for CSOs involved in budget tracking not done. ACC has not engaged CSOs to conduct budget tracking.	Report of survey. Tailor-made materials for conducting budget tracking.
8	% number of 'selected' MDAs where public service delivery procedures and Service Charters have been developed, reviewed and revised.	sector specific Charters in use in 25% of selected MDAs	Service Charter developed in one institution. HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA.	Implementation Reports.
9	% of four (4) target institutions where e-government interventions have been implemented to improve service delivery	50%	Full scale role out and usage has been achieved at ZRA. Percentages of levels of implementation in the other institutions to be provided by Communications Department. Other institutions include RTSA, Department Immigration, Department for National Registration, and Ministry of Lands.	Implementation Reports and Minutes of meetings e-government. To be collected.
10	% reduction in time taken to access a public service in selected MDAs where e-government has been instituted.	25%	Data not yet collected. Requires primary research.	Reports



11	% number of selected MDAs with decentralized service delivery points	25%	PHARMACEUTICALS REGULATIONS AUTHORITY (PRA) and ZAMBIA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES have been reengineered. The process will include decentralizing service delivery points.	Reports
12	% of target MDA service users satisfied with services at decentralized service delivery points.	25%	Requires Primary Research	Bribe Payers Index
13	% increase in investigators and prosecutors in Anti-Corruption Institutions with new investigations and prosecutions skills that emphasize financial and asset tracing (including procurement analysis)	25%	ACC - 10, Zambia Police -3; DEC- 57	Reports
14	% increase in number of personnel with new investigations skills that include surveillance techniques and analysis	25%	ACC- 38, Zambia Police -0; DEC -24	Correspondence and statistics from responsible institutions.
15	Nearly balanced ratio of concluded investigations to prosecutions and administrative action (i.e., near 1:1)	1 to 0.5 ratio	DEC - 1:0.4 (76:30); ACC- 1:0.35 (223:78), ZP - 1:0.4	Correspondence and statistics for responsible institutions.
16	% number of established ICs trained in Corruption Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) and AC programme development	50%	4/6 concluded	Training reports.



17	% increase in number of ACC personnel with enhanced skills in Corruption prevention with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation skills	25%	In 2013, 7 officers trained in Qualitative and Quantitative Research methods. Three of them were also trained in M&E	Training reports
18	% of High Court judges and professional magistrates who have been trained in the handling of serious economic crimes	25%	High Court Judges 8 out of 34 were trained (23.5%) and 19 out of 47 professional magistrates were trained (40.4%)	Correspondence and statistics/ Training reports.
19	% of citizens that perceive that the Judiciary's handling of corruption cases instills confidence in the judiciary	25%	Survey required.	Bribe Payer's Index
20	% reduction in the time taken to dispose corruption cases in courts of law	no milestone indicated for 2013	Survey required	Survey reports
21	Implementation of revised Pay Policy	Pay Policy operational	Pay Policy fully implemented and operational.	Implementation reports.
22	% number of selected MDAs where Integrity Committees have been established	review of performance of ICS	8 additional Ics established in 2013 (34)	Register of IC institutions.
23	% number of MDAs with ICs with budget lines for NACP interventions	50%	17/34 ICS with budget allocations for Integrity Committees. (50%) Judiciary, ZP, Passport and Citizenship, Immigration, National Registration, MEWD, Auditor General, MOE, MOL, DEC. (PIA, NIPA, LIVCC, NDOLA CITY COUNCIL, KCM, ZRA, ACC.	Profiling Printouts from MoF on budget allocation, IC Annual Review meeting 2012.



24	% number of selected MDAs who have improved their CVA score each year	25% of MDAs have improved their CVA score	9/22 (40%)	CVA scores reports.
25	% number of institutions (and personnel within institutions) who receive training on their responsibilities as part of their induction process	50% of public institutions conducting training	Data not collected	Training reports and statistics.
26	Number of school levels (grades) where corruption prevention and integrity values have been incorporated in the education curricula	grade 8-9	Worked on new curriculum to include integrity and corruption values. To be implemented in 2014 from grade 1 -12. Engaged Teacher Training Colleges to revise their syllabi to align to new curriculum.	Minutes of meetings.
27	% number of people who know how to report cases of corruption to Government agencies	guidelines available to citizens on how report on corruption reviewed so as to be responsive to their needs	ACC revised their guidelines on how to report corruption. Included toll free lines.	Bribe Payers index



28	% increase in citizen knowledge of what constitutes corruption (including electoral corruption)	5 to 1 ratio of reported corruption to non-corruption cases as evidence of citizens knowledge of what constitutes corruption	ACC3Complaints with elements of Corruption) - 700: ACC3a(Complaints with no elements of Corruption) - 1,263 (4:7), (1:1.804).	Ratio of corruption: non-corruption cases reported can be obtained from CIU although some cases that have corruption elements are sometimes recorded as ACC3A due lack of substantiating evidence. Complaints review report.
29	Number of CSOs provided with financial and material support by ACC to promote integrity, transparency and accountability through AC measures, including public expenditure tracking	25% increase of citizens engagement in AC by supported CSOs	25 CSOs supported financially and engaged approximately 202,750 people.	Annual Report. Reports of financial support to CSOs to be obtained. Reports on CSOs Activities available.
30	% number of traditional rulers engaged by ACC in social mobilization activities against corruption	25% engaged	62 + 26 traditional leaders reached last year (30.7%) Out of 286 traditional Leaders nationwide.	NACP Training Report available.
31	% number of districts reached by ACC's community education programs on customs and traditional values which promote corrupt practices	25% districts reached	61 Districts reached in 2013. This represents 59.2%.	CSOs activity reports and CED reports. List of districts reached (by CED and CSOs) obtained from CED. Need to examine lists to identify repetitions



ROLL OUT PHASES OF ICs

	PHASE 1 – ESTABLISHED IN 2006 (8 PILOT INSTITUTIONS)
1	The Zambia Revenue Authority;
2	The Immigration Department;
3	The Zambia Police Service;
4	Ministry of Lands;
5	Lusaka City Council;
6	Ndola City Council;
7	Public Service Pensions Fund;
8	Anti Corruption Commission;
	PHASE 2 – ESTABLISHED IN 2008
1	The Judiciary;
2	The Department of National Registration, Citizenship & Passports Office;
3	Road Transport & Safety Agency;
4	Kitwe City Council;
5	Livingstone City Council;
	PHASE 3 – ESTABLISHED IN 2010
1	Pensions and Insurance Authority
2	Citizens Economic Empowerment Fund
3	National Roads Fund Agency
4	National Institute of Public Administration
5	Konkola Copper Mines
	PHASE 4 – ESTABLISHED IN 2011
1	Luanshya City Council
2	Kalulushi City Council
3	Ministry of Health
4	Road Development Agency



	PHASE 5 – ESTABLISHED IN 2012
1	Medical Stores
2	Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development
3	Drug Enforcement Commission.
4	Solwezi Municipal Council
5	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
	PHASE 6 – ESTABLISHED IN 2013
1	Zambia Bureau of Standards
2	National Council for Construction
3	Zambia Information and Communication Technology Authority
4	Kawambwa Municipal Council
5	Auditor General's Office
6	Workers' Compensation Fund Control Board
7	Mansa Municipal Council



2012 BRIBE PAYER'S INDEX FINDINGS

The findings were that;

The percentage of bribe demands was much higher than the percentage of service seekers for all the Institutions.

The percentage of people who were satisfied with the delivery of services was higher in the following Institutions:

PACRA	-	75%
Ndola City Council	-	70%
Ministry of Health	-	69%
Immigration Department	-	66%
Zambia Revenue Authority	-	65%

For the other targeted Institutions the satisfaction levels were lower:

Ministry of Lands	-	57%
Public Service Pensions Fund	-	55%
Road Transport & Safety Agency	-	37%

60.7% of the respondents said the Judiciary did not instill confidence in handling of Corruption cases.

74.2% of the respondents knew how to report cases of Corruption and 65.7% knew where to report.

64.1% of the respondents defined Corruption in terms of bribery while 14.3 % defined it in terms of abuse of office.

Source: *Zambia Bribe Payers' Index 2012.*



SUMMARY OF CSO ACTIVITIES				
No.	Town/Organisation	Groups Reached	Themes covered	Approximate number of people reached
	Lusaka			
1	Kamulanga Community Theatre	General Public	Forms and Effects of corruption, How to report corruption	3,566
2	Tiyeseke Five Star Community Theatre	Pupils and General Public	Examination malpractices, Electoral Corruption, Institutional corruption	10,914
3	National Movement Against Corruption (NAMAC)	Teachers, community leaders, general public	Definition of Corruption, causes, effects and how to report corruption	283
	Kitwe			
4	Ubale Umodzi Arts Project	General Public	Definition of corruption, How to report corruption and Corruption in land administration	27,710
	Solwezi			
5	Caritas	Selected district stakeholders and general public	Governance and the fight against corruption and how to report corruption	80
	Chipata			
6	Young Men's Christian Association	Pupils, Farmers, Marketeers, General Public	Definition of corruption, effects and role of the community in the fight	6,325



7	Young Women's Christian Association	Public Officers, media practitioners, NGO representatives and general public	Corruption and Gender based violence	876
8	East Rights Media Agency	Peasant farmers and general public	Corruption in the agricultural sector	1,800
9	Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS support groups, general public	How to avoid corruption and How to report corruption	1,016
10	Chipata District Farmers Association	Traditional leaders, Farmers, General Public	Corruption in the agricultural sector	952
11	Youth Development Foundation	Young people	Definition of corruption, causes and effects, Examination malpractices	450
	Mongu			
12	Young Women's Christian Association	Community leaders and general Public	Causes and effects of corruption	329
13	Caritas Mongu	General Public	Causes and effects of corruption	1,492
14	Youth Alive Mongu	Youths	Definition of corruption, causes and effects, role of youth in the fight against corruption	2,017
15	Mumwa Crafts Association	Anti-Corruption Committees and Youths	Definition of Corruption, cause and effects, role of the public in the fight against corruption.	75
16	Oblate Radio Liseli	General Public	Definition of corruption, causes and effects, role of the public in the fight against corruption	-
	Livingstone			
17	Land Alliance	Traditional leaders and general public	Fighting Corruption in Land Administration	1,196



18	Sky FM	General Public	Definition of corruption, how to report and the role of the community in the fight against the vice	-
	Kabwe			
19	Nalikwanda Theatre	Marketeers	Fighting corruption in markets	3,502
20	Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS	Cooperatives and General Public	Definition, causes and effects of corruption	1,719
21	Tasiyana Community Arts	Pupils	Examination malpractices	11,482
22	Zambia National Women's Lobby	Political parties, traditional leaders, Electorate	Electoral corruption	2,500
	Mansa			
23	Luapula Families in Distress	Youths, Public Bodies, traditional and church leaders	Definition of corruption, causes and effects and how to report corruption	5,000
24	Caritas Mansa	Contractors and General Public	Fighting corruption in procurement	111
25	Anti-Voter Apathy Project	Cooperatives, Area Development Committees and general public	Fighting corruption in in FISP and CDF management	803
	Total			84,198



DETAILS ON STUDY CIRCLES CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR

REGION	STUDY GROUP	AREA PROBLEM	IMPLEMENTATION SOLUTION
LUSAKA	Garden Market Charcoal Sellers Committee	1. Police Officers at Check Points asking for bribes in order to allow the charcoal sellers transport their bags of charcoal. No receipts are given for any payments made to the Police Officers. 2. The levy (K10) being charged by local authorities on each bag of charcoal is too high.	1. The Commission should engage Zambia Police and scale up the sensitization and monitoring of check point activities by Police Officers. 2. Zambia Police should be informed officially and bring the issue of receipts not being given to clients to their attention. 3. Members of the Study Group were also encouraged to get information from Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources on the actual amounts of the levy that they are required to pay.
MANSA	KFM Radio Club	1. Favouritism in the manner student selections are done for Nurses and Teachers. 2. Unfairness in the manner selection and recruitment of Teachers, Police Officers and Zambia Army officers is done. 3. Solicitation of bribes by Traffic Police especially from Taxi drivers who are usually not in possession of valid driving license. 4. Fear of victimization for people to report suspected cases of corruption. 5. RTSA officers deliberately fail candidates undergoing examinations to acquire driver's license. This was said that it was with the view to force the candidates to pay bribes so that they can be granted a pass to acquire a license.	1. ACC to engage the institutions involved and make them aware of the people's concerns over their operations. 2. ACC officers to be part of all selection and recruitment of public officers. 3. ACC to publicize the provisions of the Whistleblower Protection Act. 4. ACC advised the taxi drivers to always be in possession of a valid driver's license during their working hours in order to lessen chances of solicitation of bribes by Traffic Police.



KASAMA	Lukulu Multi-Cooperative	Transporters engaged by the District Agricultural office demand extra payment for transportation of farming inputs.	The Commission should come up with a deliberate program to publicize the ACC Toll free line and highlight the provisions of the Public Interest Disclosure (Whistle Blower Protection) Act No. 4 of 2010 to the general public and villages in particular to encourage members of the public to report suspected cases of corruption on time. <i>A brochure on the Whistle blower Protection Act has been designed but there are no funds to print it.</i>



Long Term Training

No. of Officers	Designation	Course	Course Duration	College / University	Year Of Completion
2	Investigations Officer	Masters Public Policy and Management	Two years	Melbourne University, Australia	December, 2013
1	Senior Investigations Officer	Masters in Governance and Public Policy	Two years	Melbourne University, Australia	June, 2013
1	Investigations Officer	Master of Corruption and Governance	One Year	University of Sussex, United Kingdom	September, 2013
1	Senior Legal and Prosecutions Officer	Law Practising Certificate	Ten Months	Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education	Expected to complete in May, 2014

Medium Term Training

No. of Officers	Designation	Course	Course Duration	College / University	Date/ Month Of Completion
1	Senior Investigations Officer	Investigations	One Month Two Weeks	International Law Academy, Botswana	2nd March, 2013
3	Chief Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and 2 Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officers	Methods, Tools and Practices on Corruption/ Anti-Corruption Measurement and Assessment	Four Months	Botswana	August, 2013/ February, 2014



Short Term Training, Conference and Workshops (Local)

No. of Officers	Designation	Course/Conference/Workshop	Duration	Place	Period
2	Administrative Officer and Human Resources Management Officer	Induction Programme for Civil Servants	One Month Three Weeks	National Institute of Public Administration	8th July, 2013 to 30th August, 2013
15	Secretarial Staff	Refresher Course	Three Days	Lusaka	May, 2013
10	Investigations Officers	Intelligence gathering and asset tracing	Two Weeks	Office of the President Training Centre, Lusaka	27th May, 2013 to 19th July, 2013
38	Investigations Officers	Cognitive and Investigative Interviewing.	Five Days	Lusaka	6th to 11th August, 2013
12	Senior Investigations Officers	Team Building Skills and Motivating Officers	Five Days	Lusaka	6th to 11th August, 2013
35	Supervisors	Supervisory Development Workshop	Three Days	Lusaka	May, 2013
40	Management and Senior Officers	Leadership Development Programme	Three Days	Lusaka	7th to 10th October, 2013



Short Term Training, Conference and Workshops (Abroad)

No. of Officers	Designation	Course/Conference/Workshop	Duration	Place	Period
1	Financial Controller	20th East and Southern African Association of Accountants (ESAAG) International Conference	Five Days	Botswana	25th to 29th February, 2014
2	Director General and Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer	Commissioning of the Commonwealth Anti-Corruption Centre (CACC).	Three Days	Botswana	24th to 26th February, 2013
1	Acting Chief Investigations Officer	Development of Financial Forensics Manual	Six Days	Ghana	16th to 21st April, 2013
1	Accountant	East and Southern African Association of Accountants (ESAAG)	Five Days	Lusaka	6th to 11th August, 2013
7	Commissioners, Senior Human Resource Management Officer and Chief Community Education Officer	Bench Mark Tour of the Ghana Anti-Corruption Agency	Eight Days	Ghana	21st April, 2013
3	Director General, Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer and Senior Community Education Officer	Commonwealth Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies Conference	Five Days	Mauritius	8th to 12th May, 2013
5	Executive Officer, Senior Community Education Officer, Investigations Officer, Senior Prevention Officer and Legal and Prosecutions Officer	Study tour of the Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau of Tanzania	One Week	Tanzania	May, 2013
4	Chairperson, Secretary to the Commission, Acting Chief Investigations Officer and Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) Conference	Five Days	China	May, 2013



5	Information Systems Officer, Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Investigations Officer, Community Education Officer and Legal and Prosecutions Officer	Benchmark visit of the DCEC	One Week	Botswana	May, 2013
1	Director Investigations	Sixth meeting of the Pilot Group European Anti-Fraud Office	Two Days	Belgium	6th to 7th June, 2013
1	Director Legal and Prosecutions	Increasing the Effectiveness of Disclosure Systems through Innovation	Two Days	Turkey	13th to 14th June, 2013
1	Senior Investigations Officer	UNCAC Review Meeting	Five Days	Austria	18th to 22nd June, 2013
1	Director General	Corruption Hunters Meeting	Two Days	Norway	21st to 22nd June, 2013
1	Chief Investigations Officer	Anti-Corruption Strategy Training	Eleven Days	Singapore	9th to 19th September, 2013
1	Deputy Director General	Second African Anti-Corruption Authorities Conference	Seven Days	Ghana	14th to 20th September, 2013
2	Senior Investigations Officer and Senior Legal and Prosecutions Officer	Sixth Interpol Global Programme	Nine Days	Nigeria	5th to 13th October, 2013
1	Acting Director Investigations	Training in Asset Forfeiture and recovery of Stolen Assets	Eight Days	Switzerland	19th to 26th October, 2013
2	Deputy Director General and Senior Investigations Officer	IAACA/Cosp/UNCAC - Fifth Session of the UNCAC Convention	Eight Days	Austria	24th November, 2013 to 1st December, 2013



1	Director General	Commonwealth Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies meeting	Three Days	South Africa	11th to 13th December, 2013
4	Senior Legal and Prosecutions Officer, Senior Investigations Officer, Senior Legal and Prosecutions Officer and Senior Investigations Officer	Anti-Corruption Course	Seven Days	Botswana	1st to 7th December, 2013
2	Director Prevention and Chief Community Education Officer	Phase one Training for Heads of Anti-Corruption Community Education and Prevention Departments	Five Days	Botswana	2nd to 6th December, 2013.

