



**ANTI-CORRUPTION
COMMISSION
ZAMBIA**

ANNUAL REPORT

2015



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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| ABBREVIATIONS |

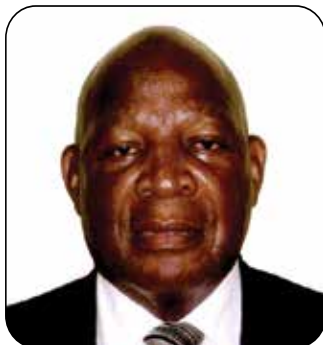
ACC	-	Anti-Corruption Commission
AESAG	-	Annual Eastern and Southern Accountants General
AU	-	African Union
BOZ	-	Bank of Zambia
CAU	-	Corporate Affairs Unit
CBC	-	Central Broadcasting Channel
CIU	-	Central Information Unit
CMS	-	Complaints Management System
CPD	-	Corruption Prevention Department
CRD	-	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



The Board of Commissioners is responsible for overseeing the Policy development and implementation by the Anti-Corruption Commission. Members of the Board during the year were as follows



Hon. Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata (Rtd)
CHAIRPERSON



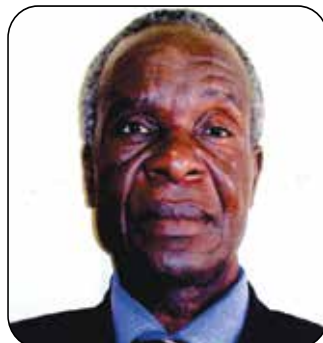
Dr. Steven Moyo
COMMISSIONER



Paster Godfrida Sumaili
COMMISSIONER



Lauren Mukanda
COMMISSIONER



Mr. Mpazi Joubert Sinyangwe
COMMISSIONER



The Executive Management Team is responsible for the day to day operations of the Anti-Corruption Commission. In this regard, it is responsible for the enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. In the year 2015, the Executive Management Team comprised of the following:



Mrs Rosewin M. Wandu
DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Mrs Irene C. Lamba
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Mr. Edwin Sakala
DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATIONS



Mr. Mathew Mbewe
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION



Mr. Mwape Bowa
DIRECTOR LEGAL & PROSECUTION



Mr. Lawrence Hansingo
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION



Mr Zondwayo Soko
DIRECTOR CORRUPTION PREVENTION



MR. HUMPHREY MWIINGA
NORTH-WESTERN REGION



MR. JOSHUA KAKOSHI
WESTERN REGION



MR. HOWARD NYAMBE
LUAPULA REGION



MR. GIBSON CHIZANDA
NORTHERN REGION



MR. RAYMOND BANDA
EASTERN REGION



Mrs. Haniinga M. Mwape
SOUTHERN REGION



MR. CHARLES MWANDA
CENTRAL REGION



Mr. Roy Kakoma
COPPERBELT REGION



ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 50486
LUSAKA

April 10th, 2016

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

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Management and Staff of the Commission, I wish to submit to you the Annual Report and audited Financial Statements for the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year 2015, in accordance with the Financial Provisions of Section 14(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

Yours in National Service,

Hon. Justice Timothy A. Kabalata
CHAIRPERSON



Hon. Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata (Rtd)
CHAIRPERSON

In the year under review, the Commission continued on its robust trail of effectively implementing various strategies and programmes aimed at tackling the corruption scourge in Zambia.

The year 2015 marked the end of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) in accordance with the Policy Implementation Plan. An Evaluation of the Policy Implementation was conducted and the Commission begun the process of reviewing the Policy for the next five (5) year policy implementation period. It is envisaged that the revised Policy will be launched by the end of 2016. In addition, an evaluation of the Integrity Committee Initiative was also conducted and their operational guidelines are being re-aligned in accordance with the recommendations of the National Steering Committee of the NACP.

Further, the Commission continued to spearhead the National Integrity Programme through Integrity Committees in line with the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP). A total of three institutions formed Integrity Committees in 2015 bringing the total number of institutions with IC's to 46 by December 2015.

The Commission also continued with various targeted community sensitization programmes. One of these is the introduction of topics on anti-corruption in the School curriculum which was done in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. In line with this, a total of 5,300 Supplementary Readers for schools were developed by the Commission in partnership with the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) and printed in the year under review. The Readers were meant to support the teaching of Civic Education under the revised school curriculum.

In addition, the Commission continued to network with Civil Society Organisations to enhance the fight against corruption. As such the Commission partnered with sixteen (16) Civil Society Organisations under the Fund for Anti-Corruption Campaign (FACC). The activity entailed the Commission providing some financial support to selected CSO's operating in local areas, to enable them disseminate Anti – Corruption information in their local communities after undergoing training by the Commission.

In the year under review, the Commission successfully developed a Communication Strategy for the period 2016 to 2018 meant to build a new brand image of the Commission, enhance stakeholder engagement, and implement a robust media communication campaign aimed at making members of the public own the fight against corruption.

During the year under review, the Commission also faced a number of challenges in its operations in the year under review, thereby making some of its targets unattainable. These challenges include inadequate funding, lack of appropriate office space, and low staffing levels. Despite the challenges however, the Commission remains committed to effectively execute its mandate in ensuring that the fight against corruption achieves the desired results. With the continued support from Government and other stakeholders, the fight against corruption will surely continue to progress.



Sincere gratitude is extended the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the unwavering support towards the fight against corruption. Appreciation is also extended to all co-operating partners and other stakeholders, for their continued contribution to the fight against corruption in Zambia. The Commission remains confident and steadfast to continue to devise and implement new strategies and programmes in response to societal changes in fighting corruption. It is my utmost appeal to all well-meaning citizens to participate in the eradication of this scourge so that we can have a corruption free Zambia.

Hon. Justice Timothy A. Kabalata
CHAIRPERSON



| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY |

The Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012 remained the principal law that provided for the existence and functions of the Anti-Corruption Commission in 2015.

During the year under review, the establishment of the Commission stood at 364 including administrative staff country wide. As at 31st December, 2015, 344 officers were in post with vacancies of 18 resulting from staff separations arising from resignations, redundancies and retirements.

During the year 2015, the Commission received a total number of 1,719 reports, of which 516 were corruption related reports while 1,203 were non corruption related reports. Out of the 516 corruption related complaints, 285 were authorized for investigations while 20 cases were authorized for corruption prevention exercises. Meanwhile, 211 were not authorized but where appropriate, referred to other bodies for redress.

The total investigations workload for 2015 was 1,388 cases. Out of the 1388 investigations cases, 323 were successfully concluded while 1109 cases were carried forward to 2016. Out of the concluded cases, 22 cases resulted in convictions while 11 acquittals were also recorded. 72 cases were referred to various institutions for administrative action while there was no further action taken on 209 cases which were closed for various reasons including insufficient evidence.

It is important to note that out of the 1,719 reports received in 2015, 1027 were against officials in Government Ministries representing 59.7%; 553 cases were against officials in private companies and individuals representing 31.0%; while 114 were from Quasi-Government Institutions and Agencies representing 6.6%.

The year 2015 also marked the end of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy in accordance with the Policy Implementation Plan. An Evaluation of the Policy Implementation was conducted and Policy stakeholders met and deliberated on the recommendations of the Report. In addition, an evaluation of the Integrity Committee Initiative was also conducted and deliberated on. The Policy Secretariat began the process of reviewing the Policy for the next five (5) year Policy implementation period and it is envisaged that the revised Policy will be launched by the end of 2016.

In addition, the Commission also conducted a number of corruption prevention interventions. Some included the commencement of Corruption Vulnerability Assessments in three institutions. Three Integrity Committees (ICs) were also established bringing the total number of existing ICs to 46.

The Commission also conducted various anti - corruption sensitization programs across the country. Among the programs conducted included lectures, workshops, radio and television talk shows, radio and television advertisements and distribution of literature materials. By end of the year, the Commission is estimated to have reached over two million people through such programs.

A number of challenges continue to affect the impact of the programs that the Commission undertakes. The following are the main challenges that were faced during the year:

i. Inadequate Funding and Low Staffing Levels:

Inadequate funding and low staffing levels have continued to hamper the operations of the Commission. These two challenges have significantly contributed to the failure of the Commission to effectively and efficiently discharge its mandate to the expectations of government and all other stakeholders.

ii. Lack of Appropriate Office Space

The Commission has continued to rent offices in six provinces except Northern, Copperbelt, North-western and Lusaka Provinces where the Commission has its own offices. Further, even though the Commission has its own accommodation in Lusaka, this is still inadequate and has forced the Commission to rent more office space at quite a huge cost. The lack of appropriate office accommodation in the Provinces particularly has compromised the Commissions accessibility to members of the public who wish to seek its services.



INTRODUCTION

The Anti-Corruption Commission has continued to provide leadership to the sector-wide anti-corruption fight in Zambia. The National Anti-Corruption Policy and its Implementation Plan has in the last six years provided the necessary guidance on the programmes and strategies for combating corruption in Zambia. A number of milestones have been achieved and this has given the Commission impetus to forge ahead towards executing its mandate.

1.1 LEGAL STATUS AND MANDATE

From inception in 1982, under the Corrupt Practices Act No. 46 of 1980, the Anti-Corruption Commission "ACC" continues and executes its mandate pursuant to Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 as an autonomous body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, capable of suing and of being sued in its corporate name and with power, subject to this Act, to do all such acts and things as a body corporate may, by law, do or perform.

The ACC is the principal national institution tasked to combat corruption, a lead agency responsible for the "prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of corrupt practices and related offences based on the rule of law, integrity, transparency, accountability and management of public affairs and property." (p.9, Anti-Corruption Act, No. 3 of 2012).

The Anti-Corruption Act No 3 of 2012 outlines the Commission mandate 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.*

1.2 CORPORATE SEAL

1.2.1 VISION

The Commission's Vision is to be:

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

1.2.2 OUR GOAL

The Goal of the Commission as provided in the 2013 to 2016 Strategic Plan is:

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

1.2.3 MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission Statement as further provided in the 2013 to 2016 Strategic Plan is:

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



1.2.4 CORE ETHICAL VALUES

The Commission has a set of ten ethical principles that resonate with the mandate of the Commission and upon which values provide guidance to members of staff during executions of their functions. These are:

- (i) Integrity
- (ii) Excellence
- (iii) Accountability
- (iv) Respect
- (v) Confidentiality
- (vi) Collaboration
- (vii) Impartiality
- (viii) Loyalty
- (ix) Responsibility
- (x) Citizenship

1.3 GOVERNANCE

The ACC has a two-tier organizational structure, comprising a Board of Commissioners and Directorate which consists of Executive, Management and Staff.

The Board of Commissioners, established pursuant to AC Act (2012), is a “governing body of the Commission” responsible for institutional superintendence, policy and strategic direction. The Board comprises five members: a Chairperson and four (4) Commissioners, all appointed by the President of the Republic of Zambia, subject to ratification by the National Assembly.

The Directorate, responsible for the day to day policy implementation, administration and operations of the Commission, is headed by the Director-General, as the chief executive officer. The Executive includes the Deputy Director-General, the Commission Secretary and Directors. ACC Staff are professional and support employees operating in various departments, units and levels.

1.4 THE BOARD

During the year under review, the Board operated at full strength with all five Commissioners as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| • Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata | - | Chairperson |
| • Dr. Steven Moyo | - | Vice Chairperson |
| • Pastor Godfrida Sumaili | - | Commissioner |
| • Mrs Rollen Mukanda | - | Commissioner |
| • Mr Jourbert Mpanzi Sinyangwe | - | Commissioner |

1.4.1 BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established four (4) Committees to assist in the performance of its functions. These Committees therefore undertake functions that have been delegated to them by the Board with a view of ensuring effective performance of the Board. In 2015, the following Committees were in place:

(i) Corporate Affairs Committee

The Corporate Affairs Committee was chaired by Dr. Steven Moyo the Commission Vice Chairperson and its membership consisted of five (05) members drawn from the Public Sector, Private Sector and Civil Society



Organizations with requisite professional qualification and expertise. The following were the members :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| • Mr. Patson Phiri | - | Press Association of Zambia |
| • Dr. Fanwell. Phiri | - | Cabinet Office |
| • Mr. Julu Simuule | - | Institute of Directors of Zambia |
| • Rev. Martin Kapenda | - | Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia |
| • Mr Evans Muhanga | - | Zambia Institute of Marketing |
| • Mr. Matthew Mbewe | - | ACC, Ex-Officio |

The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of corporate plans, programs and external public relations.

(ii) Corruption Prevention Committee

The Corruption Prevention Committee was chaired by Commissioner Pastor Godfrida Sumaili and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from each of the Technical Committees of the National Anti-Corruption Policy. The following were the members:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| • Brig. General Knox N. Simwanza | - | United Church of Zambia |
| • Mr. Mulambwa Mutondo | - | Office of the Auditor-General |
| • Mr. Eddie Kalela Mwitwa | - | Law Association of Zambia |
| • Mr. Raymond Mutale | - | Transparency International, Zambia |
| • Mr. Zondwayo Soko | - | ACC, Ex-Officio |

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.

(iii) Community Education Committee

The Community Education Committee was chaired by Commissioner Joubert Sinyangwe and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from Civil Society, Faith and Community based groups. The following were the members:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| • Mr. Evans Kunda | - | Zambia National Women's Lobby |
| • Mr. Billy Nkunika | - | National Arts Council |
| • Mrs Getrude Z. Shanganga | - | NGOCC |
| • Mr Juliet Ilunga | - | Council of Churches in Zambia |
| • Mr Lawrence Hansingo | - | ACC, Ex- Officio |

The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of initiatives on anti-corruption advocacy.

(iv) Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee was chaired by Commissioner Mrs. Rollen Mukanda and its membership consisted of four (04) members drawn from institutions with oversight responsibility for risk. The following were the members:



- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| • Mrs Christabel L. Ngoma | - Civil Society for Poverty Reduction |
| • Mr. Eric Tembo | - Public Service Management Division |
| • Mrs Sylvia B. Mwansa | - Institute of Directors |
| • Mrs Marian Munyinda | - Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants |
| • Mr Davis Sikazwe | - ACC, Ex-Officio |

The purpose of the Committee was to provide advice and guidance on risk management and internal controls.

I.4.2 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

The Commission also maintained the Procurement Committee. The Committee was responsible for ensuring that all Commission procurements were undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Zambia Public Procurement Act.

The Procurement Committee was chaired by the Director General and its membership consisted of the Deputy Director-General and five (05) Directors from within the Commission and two (02) external members with procurement knowledge and experience. The following were the members:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| • Mrs. Rosewin M. Wandi | - Chairperson |
| • Mrs. Irene C. Lamba | - Member |
| • Mr. Mathews Mbewe | - Member |
| • Mr. Edwin Sakala | - Member |
| • Mr. Mwape Bowa | - Member |
| • Mr. Lawrence Hansingo | - Member |
| • Mr. Zondwayo Soko | - Member |
| • Mr. James Njolomba | - External Member |
| • Mr. Jason Songwe | - External Member |
| • Mr. Bornwell Kapapa | - Ex Officio |

I.5 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.



2.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

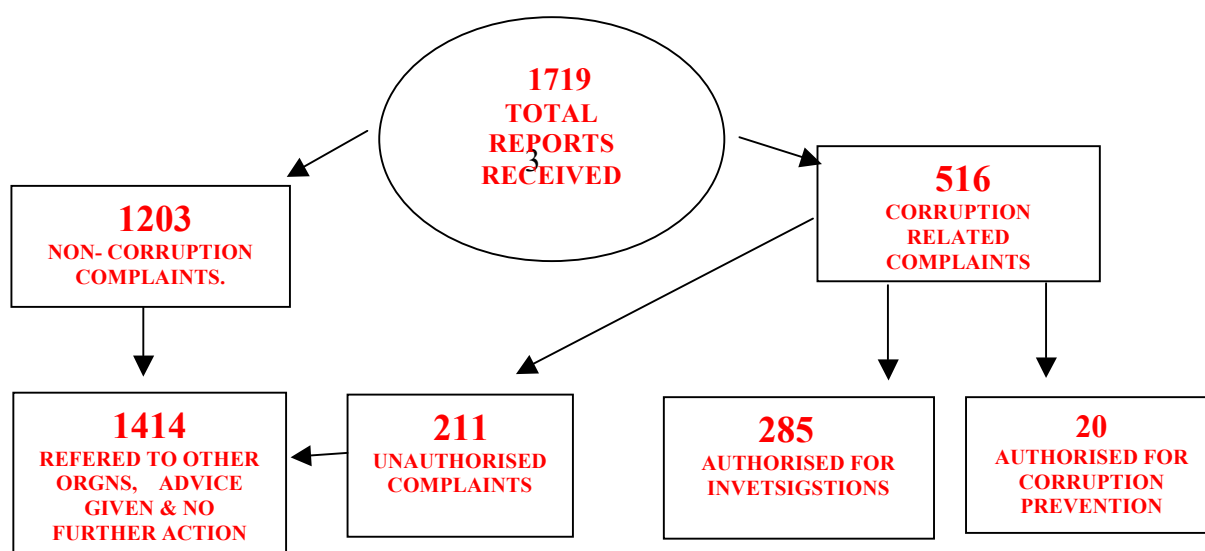
During the year under review, the Commission performed the investigations function in accordance with its Strategic Objective No. 1 which reads: “To effectively and efficiently investigate corruption cases in order to gather conclusive evidence for further action.”

Further, the Commission performed 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

During the year 2015, the Commission received a total number of 1,719 reports, of which 516 were corruption related reports while 1,203 were non corruption related reports. Out of the 516 corruption related complaints, 285 were authorized for investigations, 20 for corruption prevention exercises while 211 were not authorized and were referred to other bodies for appropriate redress. Below is a summary of the reports received during the year.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS RECEIVED IN 2015

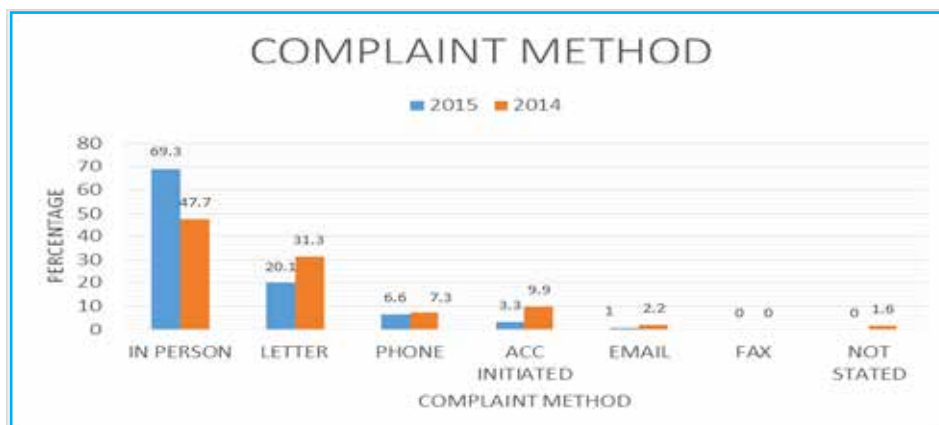




2.2.1 Method of Complaint

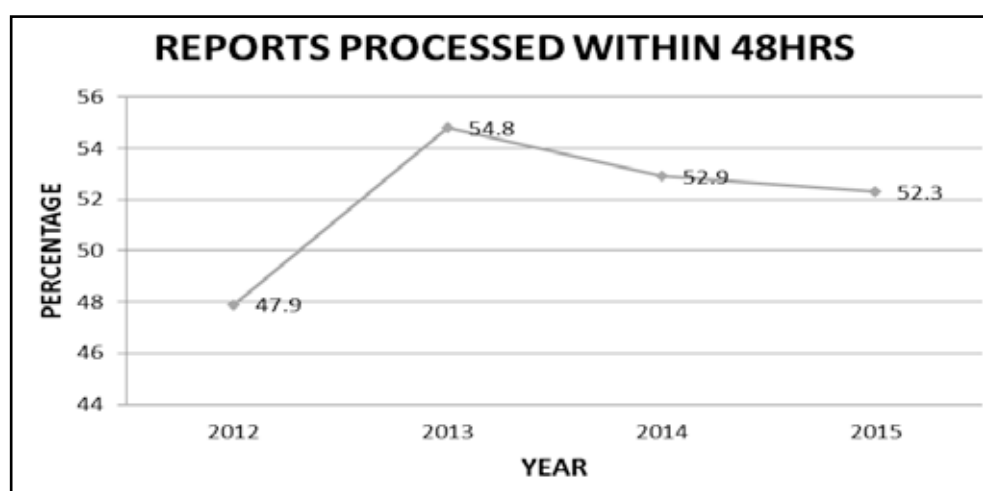
The number of people bringing complaints in person has continued to be the highest among all the other complaint methods used by the public. Complaints received in person recorded a significant increase from 47.7% in 2014 to 69.3% in 2015, a percentage increase of 21.6%.

The chart below shows an analysis of complaint methods in 2014 and 2015.



2.2.2 Time taken to receive and process complaints

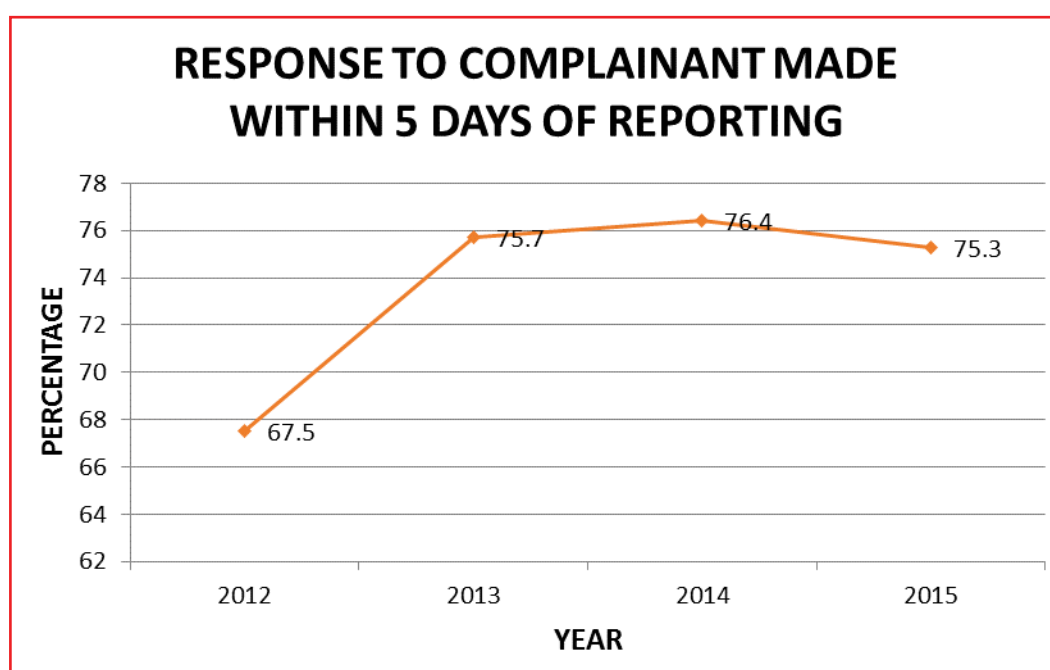
During the year under review, the Commission received and processed 52.3% of complaints within 48hrs of receipt. This indicates a slight decrease compared to 2014 where 52.9% of complaints received were processed within 48hrs. Below is a chart illustrating a four year comparative analysis of complaints received and processed within 48 hours.





2.2.3 Feedback given to complainants within 5 days of action taken.

Out of the total complaints received, 95.8% of the complainants were given feedback in 2015 compared to 95.4% responded to in 2014. Out of the total number of complainants responded to in 2015, 75.3% were given feedback within 5 days on the action taken by the Commission. This was a decrease from the previous year where 76.4% of the complainants were responded to within 5 days. The chart below shows a four year comparative analysis of feedback to complainants.



2.2.4 Cases authorized for investigations

In the year under review, the Commission received 516 corruption related complaints. Of these, 285 were authorized for investigations and 20 were authorized for Corruption Prevention Exercises.

The table next shows the cases that were authorized for investigations and Corruption Prevention Exercises by Station.



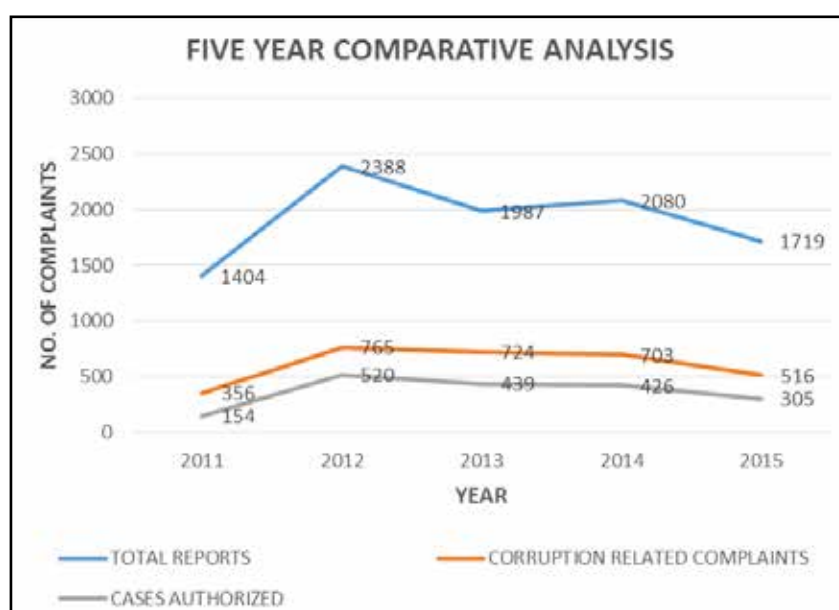
Table 1. Cases Authorized For Investigations In 2015

Station	Cases Authorized For Investigations	Corruption Prevention Exercises	Total
Chipata	10	0	10
Chirundu	3	1	4
Choma	10	3	13
Kabwe	2	2	4
Kasama	8	0	8
Kitwe	29	0	29
Livingstone	9	3	12
Lusaka	190	9	199
Mansa	8	0	8
Mongu	7	0	7
Solwezi	9	2	11
Total	285	20	305

A five year comparative analysis of authorized cases from the total reports received is provided in the table and graph below:

Table 2. Five Year Comparative Analysis: 2010-2015

Year	Total Reports	Corruption Related Complaints	% Of Reports That Are Complaints.	Cases Authorized	% Of Complaints Authorized.
2011	1404	356	25.3	154	43.3
2012	2388	765	32.04	520	68.0
2013	1987	724	36.4	439	60.6
2014	2080	703	33.8	426	60.6
2015	1719	516	30.0	305	59.1

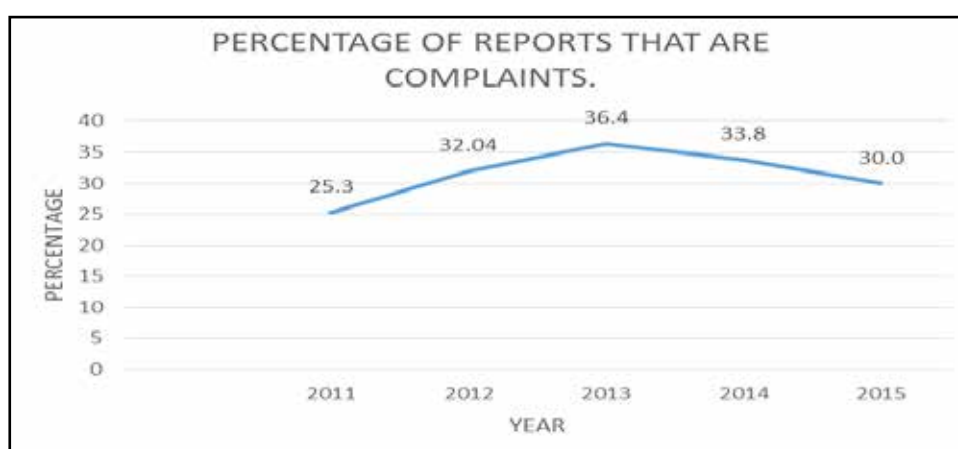




The graph above illustrates that the total number of reports received in 2015 was 1719 compared to 2080 that were received in 2014. This represents a 4.9% decrease in total reports received by the Commission.

An analysis of the proportion of the reports received by the Commission shows that there was a decrease in the number of corruption related complaints processed from 33.8% in 2014 to 30.0% in 2015.

This information is illustrated in the five year comparative analysis of corruption related reports below:



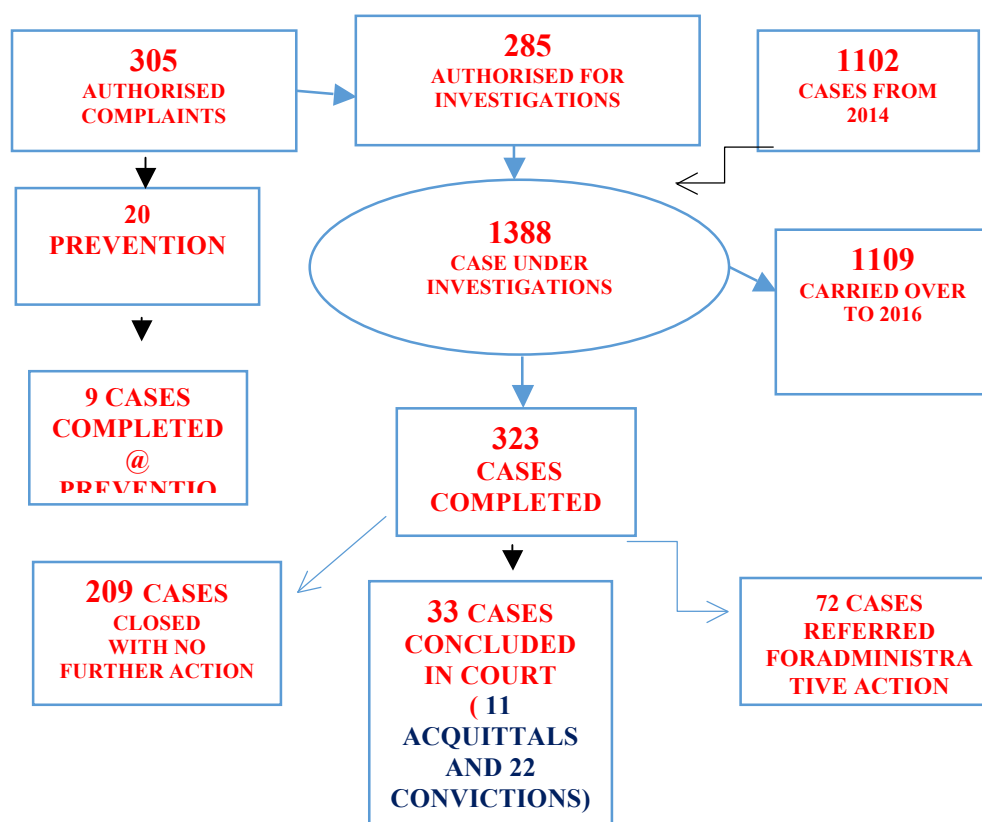
The number of authorized complaints reduced from 426 in 2014 to 305 in 2015. In percentage terms, the number of authorized complaints compared to the total corruption related complaints received reduced by 1.5%. Refer to Graph below.





2.2.5 Investigations workload for 2015

For the year 2015, 285 cases were authorized for investigations, while 20 cases were authorized for corruption prevention exercises bringing the total number of authorized cases to 305.



The total investigations workload for 2015 was 1388 cases, meaning that the Investigations Department had 1388 cases under investigations. Of these 1102 active cases brought forward from the year 2014. Out of the 305 cases authorized in 2015, 3 were from the Auditor General's report.

Summary of Cases

Cases Authorized For Investigations in 2015:	- 285
Total Cases Brought forward from 2014:	- 1102
Total Cases investigated:	- 1388
Total Cases Completed at investigations:	- 323
Cases concluded in court (Convictions and Acquittals)	- 33
Referred for Administrative Action:	- 72
Authorized cases from the Auditor General's report:	- 3
Total cases authorized for Corruption Prevention:	- 20
Total Corruption prevention cases concluded:	- 9



2.2.6 Percentages

Percentage of cases concluded out of the total workload:	-	23.2%
Percentage of cases concluded in court (Convictions and Acquittals) out of cases completed:	-	10.2 %
Percentage of cases handled by way of administrative action from cases concluded:	-	22.3%
Percentage of corruption prevention cases concluded out of completed cases:	-	2.8%

Out of the 1388 investigations cases, 323 were successfully concluded while 1109 cases were carried forward to 2016. Out of the concluded cases, 33 cases resulted in convictions and acquittals, 72 were referred to various institutions for administrative action while there was no further action taken on 209 cases which were closed for various reasons including insufficient evidence. The Commission thus, completed 23.2% of all the cases running within 2015.

From the total cases that were under investigations during 2015, 644 cases were handled by Lusaka which represents 46.4% of the total workload. The Chirundu Office had the least number of cases with only 7 cases which accounted for 0.5% of the total workload.

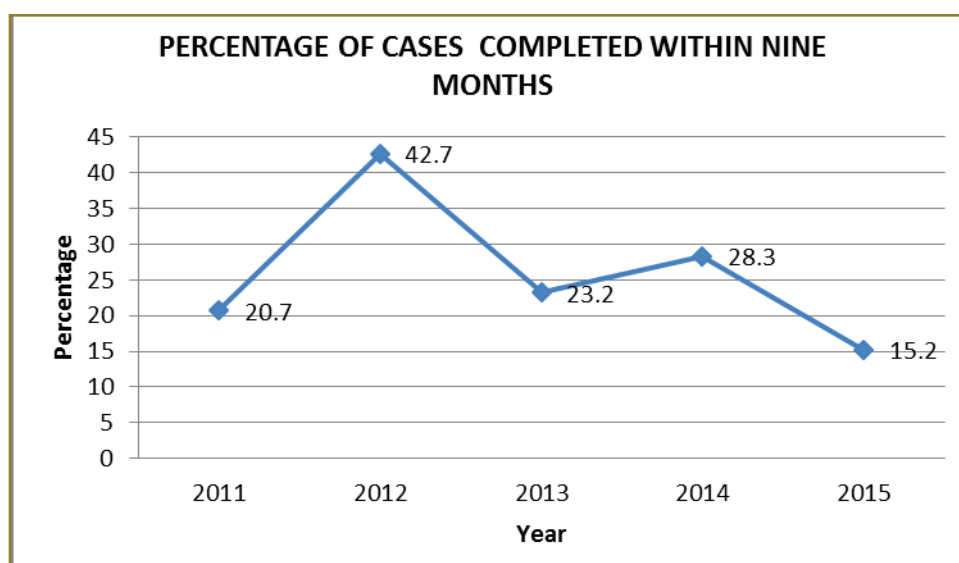
2.2.7 Cases Concluded within 9 months in 2015

Of the 323 concluded cases, 32 were opened and closed the same year while the rest were carried over from the previous years. See table below.

Table 3. CASES CONCLUDED WITHIN 9 MONTHS IN 2015

Year Opened	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
No. Of cases concluded in 2015	3	5	13	9	8	12	67	77	96	32	322

On average 15.2% of the cases were completed within 9 months in 2015. This was a decrease compared to 28.3% in 2014. The graph below shows a five year comparative analysis of cases completed within nine months.



It is however worth noting that this reduction in the percentage of cases completed in 9 months for the year 2015 is not due to a reduction in the number of cases that were investigated and closed within 9 months in comparison to the year 2014 but rather due to the high number of cases that were completed in 2015 which were 323 in total. There was actually an increase in the cases that were completed within 9 months for the year 2015. The table below shows a three year summary of cases that were closed within 9 months for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the completed cases for the said years

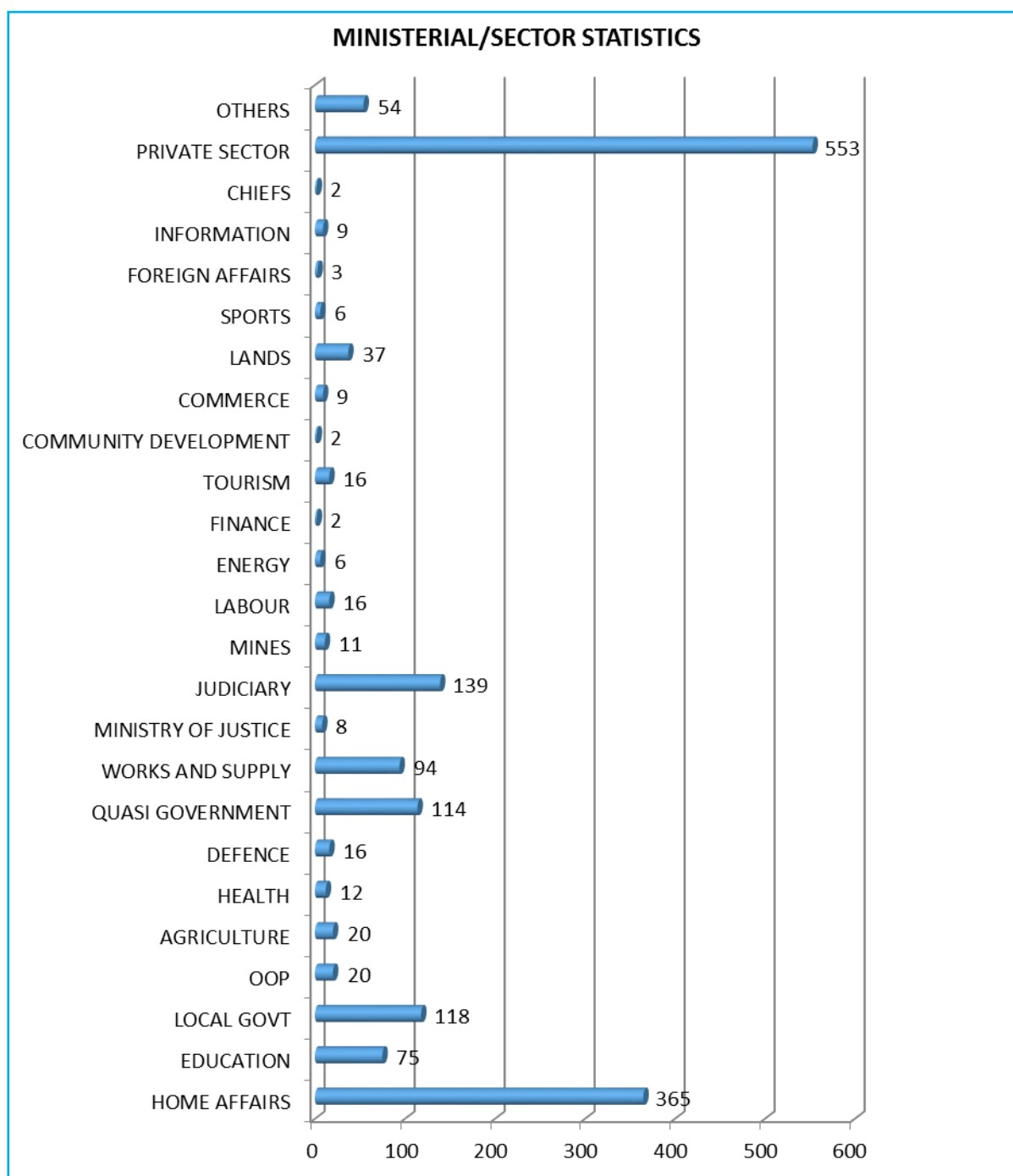
Table 4. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASES CONCLUDED WITHIN 9 MONTHS

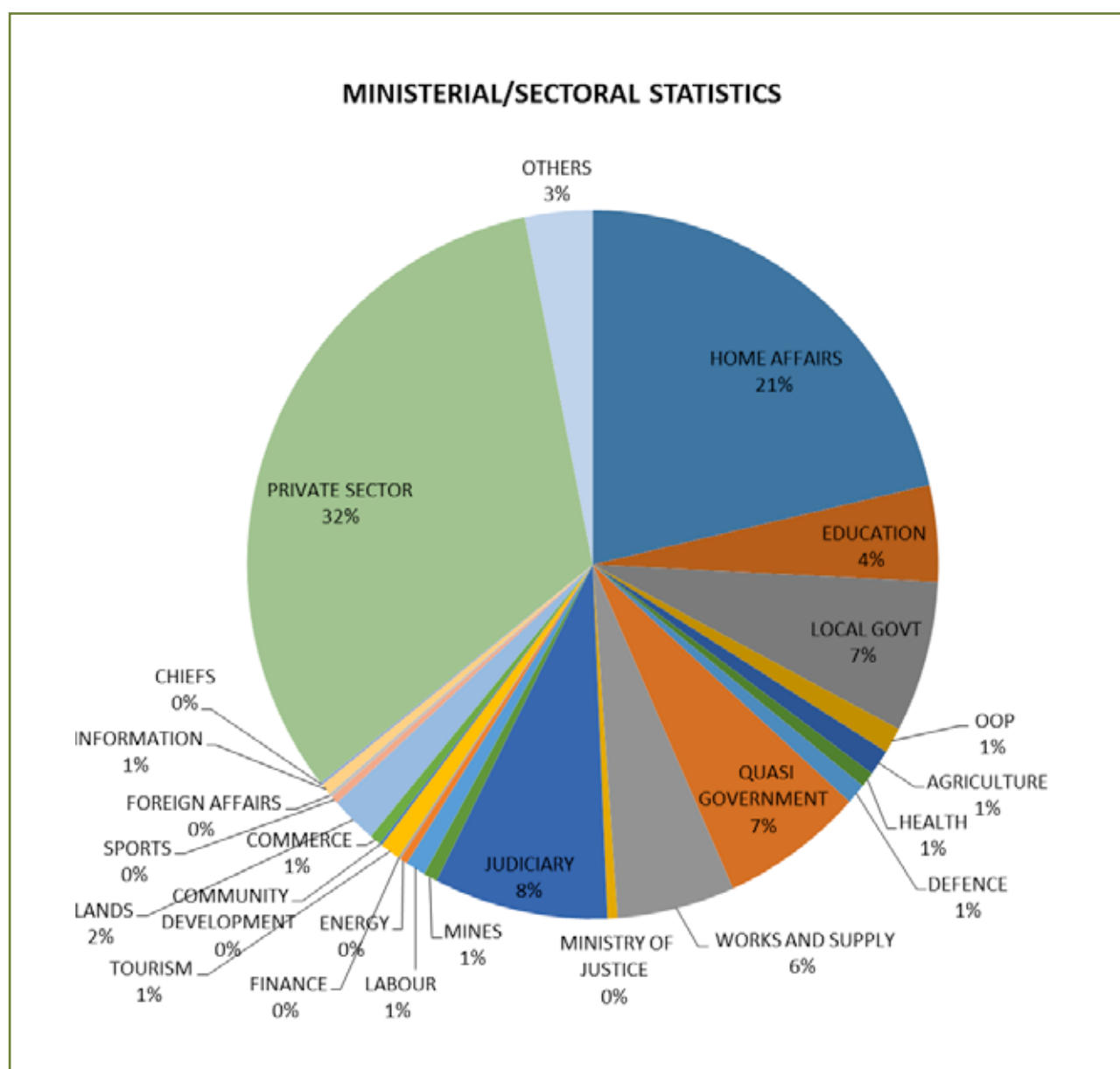
Year	Cases completed for the year	Cases concluded within 9 months	Percentage of cases concluded within 9 months
2013	223	52	23.3%
2014	157	44	28.3%
2015	323	49	15.2%



2.2.8 Sector Statistics for the Year 2015

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 graph and pie chart indicating the total complaints received by sector.





Out of the 1719 reports received in 2015, 1027 were against officials in Government Ministries representing 59.7%; 553 cases were against officials in private companies and individuals representing 31.0%; while 114 were from Quasi-Government Institutions and Agencies representing 6.6%. Of the total reports received, 40 with a percentage representation of 2.3% were unclassified due to ambiguity in their presentation (these reports were categorized as “others”).

Among Government institutions, the Ministries of Home Affairs and the Judiciary had the largest numbers of cases reported against their employees. Reports against Police Officers were prominent, constituting 88.8% of the total reports against Home Affairs officials. On the other hand, 74.1% of reports received from the Judiciary were against Court Clerks and Court officials. A detailed sector analysis is at Appendix I. The pie chart below also illustrates the distribution of complaints between the public and private sectors.



2.3 PROSECUTIONS

The Commission discharges its prosecutorial function under section 6(1) (b) of the AC Act no 3 of 2012. The Commission executes this function through a number of strategic objectives defined in the Strategic Plan which include the following;

- (i) *“To increase efficiency and effectiveness in investigations and Prosecutions in order to improve the clearance rate of cases.”*

Under this objective, the Commission carried out a number of activities to achieve its objective which included inter-alia;

- a) Rendering legal opinions and advice on going inquiries.
- b) Close collaboration with the investigations directorate through enhanced case conferencing and periodic review of files with a view of getting the best evidence possible.
- c) Giving legal opinions on dockets upon conclusion of an inquiry on availability of evidence for court purposes.
- d) Drafting of charges and consent for the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- e) Close liaison with the National Prosecutions Authority.
- f) Enhanced team work among prosecutors in the prosecution of high profile cases.

The Commission continued testing a number of new legislation that had been enacted to compliment the fight against corruption and financial crimes which was started in 2013 such as; The Public Interest Disclosure (Protection of Whistle Blowers) Act No. 4 of 2010; the Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010 and the Plea Negotiations and Agreements Act No. 20 of 2010. These Laws incorporate International best practices drawn from provisions of Regional and International Treaties on corruption that Zambia has ratified.

- (ii) *To Review and strengthen the legal framework in order to enhance the effectiveness of the ACC.*

The review and strengthening of legislation on corruption has been a key objective the Commission has continuously sought to achieve, bearing in mind the fact that the methods of committing acts of corruption by criminals are ever increasing by the day and the law must always be a step ahead in order to be effective.

The Government enacted important legislation in the last 6 years complimenting the existing Law referred to above. The development of regulations with a view of aiding the smooth enforcement of the said legislation has been the primary focus going forward. To this effect, in the year 2014 the Commission commenced the development of draft regulations for the management of gifts received by public officers. These regulations are being developed in consultation with the Ministry of Justice Legislative Drafting Department. However, not much progress had been made on the development of these draft regulations by the Ministry of Justice on account of staffing challenges at the Ministry. The Commission is optimistic that progress will be made in the year 2016.



The Commission was further actively involved in the identification of Laws covering the private sector that need to be reviewed under the umbrella of the National Anti-Corruption Policy and Implementation Strategy. The activity being national in character involved a number of key stakeholders and is anticipated to be completed in the year 2016.

- (iii) *To strengthen the organizational framework in order to improve the operations of the Commission.*

Under this objective, the Commission continued to ensure that it protected its interest in various undertaking through thorough scrutiny of various service agreements, and contracts. This also included ensuring that the Commission was legally represented in the courts of law on some civil matters.

CASES IN COURT

At the close of the year, 96 prosecution dockets were still active in the Commission, 13 dockets were pending legal opinion whilst 13 were pending judgment and 12 were appeals both in the High Court and Supreme Court.

In addition, the Commission concluded 33 cases in court during the year of which 22 were convictions and 11 were acquittals. This therefore represents a conviction rate of 66.67% of the completed cases before court.

Below is an outlook of the Commission's performance over the last 6 years with regard to prosecution.

Table 5. Convictions and Acquittals.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Cases Concluded in court</i>	<i>Convictions</i>	<i>Acquittals</i>
2010	37	16	11
2011	24	14	10
2012	22	13	9
2013	32	26	6
2014	17	11	6
2015	33	22	11



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

The implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy continued in 2015 which was the final implementation year of the Policy implementation Plan. Policy implementation stakeholder meetings were held in September, November and December, 2015. In the November and December meetings, the three Policy Technical Committees and the National Steering Committee meetings respectively deliberated on the Policy Evaluation Reports. The meetings also deliberated on the Integrity Committee Evaluation Report. The Integrity Committee is one of the key Policy instrument in the National Anti-Corruption Policy. The two Reports brought out a number of findings and recommendations which the Committee meetings deliberated on. The recommendations are designed to enhance further Policy implementation in future. Details of the findings of the two evaluations are reported under the Monitoring and Evaluation Section below.

The Policy Secretariat begun the process of reviewing the Policy for the next five (5) year Policy implementation period. It is envisaged that the revised Policy would be launched by the end of 2016.

3.3 Development and Implementation of Corruption Prevention Interventions in Organisations

Collaborative measures to deal with corruption related complaints from members of the public in a number of institutions were undertaken. The process involved conducting system studies in the identified institutions aimed at isolating weaknesses and coming up with remedial measures to address the weaknesses. The measures identified were presented to management of the respective institutions who were receptive and committed to their implementation. The institutions involved include the following:

- i) *Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO)*
- ii) *Lusaka City Council*
- iii) *Local Government Service Commission*
- iv) *Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company*
- v) *Zambia breweries*
- vi) *Kafue District Council*
- vii) *Copperbelt University*
- viii) *Monze District Council*
- ix) *University of Zambia*
- x) *First Quantum Minerals*
- xi) *Ministry of Tourism and Arts*



- xii) *Zambia Police*
- xiii) *Department of Immigration*
- xiv) *Ministry of Agriculture.*

3.4 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 2015, only one (1) Integrity Committee was formed and this was at Chingola Municipal Council

The formation of the above Integrity Committee brought the total number of Integrity Committees established to 46. 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 2015.

3.5 Corruption Vulnerability Assessments

During the year the Commission commenced Corruption Vulnerability Assessments in the following institutions:

- i) *Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission*
- ii) *Zambia Sugar PLC*
- iii) *Zambia Daily Mail*

A corruption Vulnerability Assessment is a process by which an institution, with the support of the Commission identifies loopholes to corrupt practices and other abuses in its work systems and makes recommendations to seal the said Vulnerabilities / Loopholes. By the end of 2015, Corruption Vulnerability Assessments (CVA) exercises were at various stages in these institutions. Institutions where Corruption Vulnerability Assessment were undertaken starting from 2011 continued implementing the recommendations made and by the close of 2015, all the institutions had implemented more than 50% of the recommendations. The following are the Institutions in which CVAs have been undertaken:-

- a) *Road Transport & Safety Agency*
- b) *Ndola City Council*
- c) *Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection*
- d) *Department of Immigration*
- e) *Road Development Agency*
- f) *Ministry of Health*
- g) *Medical Stores Limited*
- h) *Ministry of Mines and Water Development (Implementation of recommendations)*



- concluded in 2014)*
- i) *Livingstone City Council (Implementation of recommendations concluded in 2014)*
- j) *Department of National Registration Passports and Citizenship (Implementation of recommendation concluded in 2014)*
- k) *Lusaka City Council*
- l) *Zambia Police*
- m) *Ministry of Education*

At Appendix 4 is the status of the CVA's commenced in 2014 by close of the year.

3.6 Representation on Standing and Ad-hoc Committees

During the year under review, the Commission collaborated with public and private institutions through representation on Standing and Ad-hoc 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
Chisamba District Council	Allocation of Plots in Kamaila Suburbs
Lusaka City Council	Review of CDF Funded Project in Kabwata Constituency
Ministry of Health	Ministerial Tender Committee.
Rural Electrification Authority	Various Tender Evaluations for Power and Solar Installations.
Public Service Commission	Recruitment Committee
Examinations Council of Zambia	Recruitment
Lusaka School of Nursing	Enrolment of Student Nurses
Chainama College of Health Sciences	Enrolment of students in various courses
Dental Training Institute	Enrolment of students in various courses
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Various tenders in the procurement of fertilizer and FISP Programme
Road Transport and Safety Agency	Award of operating licenses to the bus operators

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 the Ministry of Education in the monitoring of Teacher Recruitment and Examination monitoring*
- b) *Joint operation programme with the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative in the implementation of the Fertilizer Input Support Programme*
- c) *Joint operation programme with the Nursing Schools in the recruitment of Nurses*

Details of Commission sittings on various committees are at Appendix 5.



3.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.7.1 National Anti-Corruption Policy Implementation Plan (NACPIP) Monitoring

During the year under review, performance on the 2014 NACPIP annual milestones on 27 indicators was monitored and evaluated by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). The Evaluation Report revealed a 40% achievement on the overall performance on annual milestones attainable in 2014 compared to 67% for indicators achievable in 2013.

3.7.2 2014 Bribe Payers Index

The ACC in collaboration with Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) launched the 2014 Zambia Bribe Payers Index (ZBPI) report on 22nd February, 2015. The aggregate bribe index for 2012 was 9.8 while that for 2014 was 11.9 resulting in a negative 2.1% change. This implies that an average public service seeker in 2014 had a 2.1% incremental change compared to 2012 in terms of the possibility of paying a bribe. Below are findings of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) Implementation Progress Survey-2014, a counterpart report of the ZBPI for indicators under the NACP monitored through the Bribe Payer's Index Survey.

- 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), Ministry of Health (MoH), Patents and Companies Registration Agency (PACRA) as well the Public Service Pensions Fund (PSPF);*

In terms of bribe demands, prevalent incidences were observed in the following institutions: (See table 6)

Table 6: Prevalence of incidences of bribe demands

Institution	% OF BRIBE INCIDENCES
Road Traffic and Safety Agency (RTSA)	43.2
Ministry of Lands	14.5
Immigration Department	11.8
Ministry of Health	11.5
Zambia Revenue Authority	10.9

- ii) *Percentage of target MDAs where service users are satisfied with services at decentralized service delivery points; Of the target institutions, high satisfaction levels were at PACRA (75.9%), ZRA (72.1%) and Health (67%) while low satisfaction levels were reported at MoL (46%), PSPF (51.5%) as well as Immigration (55.2%).*



- iii) *Percentage of citizens that feel the Judiciary's handling of corruption cases instills confidence in the Judiciary; Out of 1,845 respondents, majority, 42.7% were of the view that the Judiciary does not instill confidence while 39.9% indicated that it does and 17.5% did not know.*
- iv) *Percentage of people who know how to report cases of corruption to Government law enforcement agencies; and; Regarding institutions where to report cases of corruption, of the 1,316 respondents, 64.7% identified the ACC, 26.9% the Zambia Police, 3% the Drug Enforcement Commission and 2.3% TIZ.*
- v) *Percentage increase in citizens' knowledge of what constitutes corruption. Out of the 1,871 respondents, 89.1% indicated that they know what constitutes corruption compared to 87.7% in 2012. This translates into a 1.4% increase in citizen's knowledge of what constitutes corruption in 2014.*

3.7.3 Evaluation of the Integrity Committees (ICs) under the Integrity Programme in Zambia.

The Commission concluded evaluation of the Integrity Committee (IC) programme in the year under review. The overarching objective of the evaluation was to systematically and objectively assess how 15 targeted ICs are implementing the programme; whether the objectives of forming ICs are being met or are likely to be met in future within the existing framework; and the impact of ICs in institutionalising the prevention and fight against corruption by making corruption prevention as part of the routine business in these institutions. The 15 targeted ICs were established in 2011 and earlier. Below is the list of the institutions which were evaluated

Table 7: Institutions that participated in the survey

	Institution	Year Established
1	Zambia Revenue Authority	2006
2	Ministry of Lands	2006
3	Immigration Department	2006
4	Zambia Police	2006
5	Lusaka City Council	2006
6	Public Service Pensions Fund	2006
7	Ndola City Council	2006
8	Road Transport and Safety Agency	2008
9	Judiciary	2008
10	Livingstone City Council	2008
11	National Roads Fund Agency	2010
12	National Institute of Public Administration	2010
13	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission	2010
14	Konkola Copper Mines Plc.	2010
15	Luanshya Municipal Council	2011



Sampled respondents, that participated in the evaluation, included IC members (current and former); public officials of the institutions “housing” the targeted ICs; Civil Society Organisations and the general public.

With regard to implementation of the IC programme, key operational challenges identified during evaluation included the recommended number of IC members being too limiting, insufficient budget allocations, part-time nature of IC responsibilities, high attrition rate of committee members and lack of continuous training.

Below are findings relating to some of the objectives of establishing ICs that were assessed during the evaluation.

Table 8: Findings of objectives for establishing ICs

OBJECTIVES	FINDINGS
a) Producing and implementing annual Institutional Corruption Prevention Action Plans that contain measurable steps.	All 15 targeted institutions produce Action Plans and provided verification to that effect.
b) Preparing quarterly reports highlighting the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan.	4 institutions produce quarterly reports and provided verification to that effect while 1 produces the said reports yet was unable to provide verification.
c) Facilitate the development and internalisation of Codes of Ethics within the organization.	10 institutions have codes of ethics and provided verification to that effect.
d) Effectiveness and efficiency of the integrity committees and related anti-corruption interventions.	45% of service seekers are satisfied with the services provided by the targeted institutions in the survey. 44% of service seekers were of the view that services rendered by targeted institutions in the survey take longer than necessary.

Regarding the impact of ICs in the 15 targeted institutions, 24% among members of the public gave the view that corruption in the said institutions in general has reduced while 12% think that corruption has increased. 15% indicated that corruption in the 15 institution in general has remained the same while 49% said they don't know.

On the other hand, 63% of Public Officials agreed that ICs are working hard in fighting corruption in respective institutions where they are 'housed'. Further, 46% agreed that corruption has reduced in such institutions. 46% equally indicated that ICs take disciplinary action against officers involved in corruption issues. Additionally, 45% agreed that ICs are independent in handling cases of corruption with impartiality.



3.7.4 Review of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP).

During the year under assessment, the Commission concluded Review of the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP). The evaluation intended to provide information on the successes and challenges relating to the implementation of the Policy and advice on the way forward.

Specific objectives for the evaluation included the following;

1. *To look into the relevance and adequacy of the structures created to implement the NACP*
2. *To examine efficiency and effectiveness of the structures created to implement the NACP*
3. *To find out the extent to which intended objectives are being achieved or will be achieved in the future through the set systems and activities planned and so far implemented in the NACP-IP*
4. *To assess the sustainability of the NACP Implementation structures beyond the current phase*

That National Steering Committee (NSC) and the three technical committees at Legal, Institutional and Social levels were found to be relevant to successful implementation of the NACP. Further findings were that the NSC, Legal and Institutional Level Technical Committees have adequate membership representative of key institutions in the fight against corruption. The Social Level Technical Committee was however found inadequate in that regard.

The current NACP structural Framework was found to be inefficient for implementation of the NACP.

A number of challenges were identified as negating effectiveness of the NACP implementing structures. These included lack of orientation vis-à-vis the said implementing structures for new members in respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); absence of effective handover systems within the MDAs; irregular meetings and high turnover of office bearers in respective MDAs as well as lack of an M and E framework for NACP implementation.

The evaluation also found that two of the three objectives for the Legal level had already been achieved by the time revision of the NACPIP-2011 version was concluded. These are enactment of new legal frameworks for anti-corruption and domestication of relevant provisions in international instruments to which Zambia is a state party.

As for the non-achieved objective of harmonizing and strengthening anti-corruption laws and regulations, the evaluation identified a need to review or amend laws governing the private sector to incorporate anti-corruption provisions and laws governing public licensing, or public undertakings so that access to licenses and public undertakings is denied as a sanction for bribery of public officials. For the period 2011-2014, none of such laws had been identified or reviewed. Guidelines on the use of administrative options by the employer or administrative tribunals as a necessary alternative to criminal law in restraining abuse of official discretion had not been developed.

At the Institutional level, only two of the three indicators required for full implementation of objective I, which reads, to enhance transparency and accountability in the exercise of public authority, were partially achieved. Nothing was done on the indicator that requires development of guidelines to aid Local Authorities in increasing public administration accountability through ensuring adherence to



public auditing guidelines and expenditure dissemination. As such Objective 1 was not achieved by the end of the year and before life cycle of the Policy.

Objective 2, to streamline cumbersome bureaucratic and complex procedures in public service delivery, is also less likely to be met.

Further, the evaluation established that though objective 3, to strengthen human, financial and material resource capacity in anti-corruption institutions, had been greatly achieved, its full realization still remains uncertain.

Objective 4 that relates to mainstreaming anti-corruption interventions in the routine business of government agencies and the private sector has a challenge in terms of assessing its achievement or non-achievement in that the target number for selected MDAs was left open hence the objective lacking a selected target at the start of implementation which would have been measured against performance.

The evaluation also revealed that objective 1 under the Social level which reads, to develop, review, coordinate and implement social mechanisms for anti-corruption fight, would be partially achieved by the end of 2015.

However, although the two targets for objective 2 which is, to develop programmes that counter the cultural aspects and traditional customs that promotes corruption, were either achieved or were likely to be achieved by end of 2015, the evaluation observed that the unit of measurement for the objective is not consistent. The unit of measure is number in some cases and percentage in others. Since the total population measured which serves as denominator remains unknown, it became a challenge to measure the milestone.

No.	SUSTAINABILITY LEVEL	FINDING
1.	Political	Various levels of political will have been exhibited over the years. The abuse of authority of office clause was repealed in 2010 thereby negating progressive achievements at the Legal level. The clause was restored in 2012.
2.	Social	Community awareness and consequently community support to the fight against corruption is growing but there is room for increased social mobilization leading to an inculcation of moral and cultural values that support the fight against corruption.
3.	Ownership	In view of the multi sectoral nature of the NACP, ownership of the policy is weak and requires strengthening by encouraging stakeholder involvement and participation.



4.	Institutional	The structures set up to implement the NACP are highly sustainable because they are institution than individual based with members drawn from government and other institutions which have no threat of folding up. With a good handover and induction process, new members can easily be oriented and be in a position to effectively contribute to NACP implementation.
5.	Financial	This is yet to be achieved. There is no pool funding for NACP implementation resulting in individual effort by respective institutions to plan and budget for NACP activities.
6.	Technical	This is being achieved since a number of implementing institutions have trained their personnel on corruption related programmes and have established Integrity Committees thereby institutionalizing the fight against corruption within the MDAs.

3.7.5 ACC M and E Framework/System:

In the year under review, the ACC through a consultant developed the Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) framework and its accompanying software, the Anti-Corruption Management Information System (ACMIS). From inception in 2011, the unit has operated without an M and E framework to serve as a guide or defining policy for all M and E activities in the commission. The framework focuses on monitoring of the strategic plan (2013-2016) and the National Anti-Corruption Policy Implementation Plan (NACPIP) through 20 core indicators and 33 other indicators classified as none core. It further gives general guidance on how relevant data will be collected, collated, managed, analyzed, reported and used to inform decisions.

Orientation of commission staff on the framework was conducted and copies of the framework distributed as tabulated;

Table 9. Number of Officers oriented in M&E Framework

Station	NO. OF OFFICERS ORIENTED (PARTICIPANTS)	No. Of M & E Frameworks Distributed
Lusaka	8	6
Mansa	6	4
Kasama	5	4
Kabwe	6	4
Kitwe	9	4
Solwezi	6	4
Choma	4	4
Livingstone	5	5
Mongu	4	5
Chirundu	2	2
Chipata	5	5
Total	60	47



3.7.6 National Corruption Diagnostic Study

The National Corruption Diagnostic Study (NCDS) was concluded during the year under review. Generally, the purpose of the study was to collect and analyse empirical data to be used as input in formulating policies, laws and procedures for fighting corruption in Zambia. Specific objectives for the survey were;

1. *To assess the quality and adequacy of public services in Zambia*
2. *To assess the integrity of public service providers*
3. *To establish the extent of corruption among public officials in Zambia*
4. *To identify key problems facing the Zambian public*
5. *To get the public's views on the performance of public institutions in Zambia*
6. *To evaluate current anti-corruption strategies and interventions in Zambia.*

Public Education institutions were ranked highest (40.2%) as offering good/very good services in terms of quality by household and business respondents. The lowest ranked was National Housing Authority (NHA) with 6.3%. National Registration Office ranked highest as the institution where public services were adequate/very adequate. Public Education institutions were rated as the most honest public service providers with 49.7%.

Majority of household respondents (36%) indicated that they never gave unofficial payments to get public services while 18.3% stated that they seldom did so. A cumulative percentage of 27.4% indicated that they paid unofficial payments to get public services most times, frequently and always. Despite the preceding finding, household respondents identified Public officials as the top most perpetrators of corruption (77.8%).

Unemployment was indicated by the majority of respondents in the survey (70.4% -public officials, and 28.5% -households) as the most serious problem in Zambia.

Regarding the public's view on the performance of public institutions in Zambia, ZAMPOST was rated as the most efficient public institution by public officials.

Regarding anti-corruption strategies, majority of household respondents, (39.2) indicated that they have never been sensitized on corruption. Household respondents (37.1%) further identified radio as the most effective source of information on corruption. Majority of Public Officials (68.9%) are aware of the NACP compared to 31.1% who are not. As for business officials and households, minority 40.6% and 23.2% are aware of the NACP compared to 59.4% and 76.8% respectively who are not. Majority of respondents were of the view that the ACC is effective/ very effective than ineffective/very ineffective at investigating corruption cases (43.5%), prosecuting offenders (38.7%), public awareness campaigns (38.1%), corruption prevention (37.3%), protecting witnesses (24.3%) and protecting informants/whistle blowers (23.9%). 48.6% of public officials in the forty-two institutions with ICs were of the view that the committees are effective while 20% felt they are ineffective.



4.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

The Commission is 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 conducted a number of programmes and activities to achieve the above stated objectives.

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

A total of 5,300 Supplementary Readers for schools were developed by the Commission in partnership with the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) and printed in the year under review. The Readers were meant to support the teaching of Civic Education under the revised school curriculum. The Readers were earmarked for distribution to schools in 2016 after translating the grades 1 – 4 Readers from English into the seven local language groupings and printing additional copies of the Readers. A total of 46,380 other IEC materials were produced and distribution was on – going up to the end of the year.

Item	Quantity Produced
General leaflets in English	24,500
General leaflets in Local Language (Bemba, Nyanja and Tonga)	10,500
Whistle Blower Protection Leaflet in English	5,000
Electoral Corruption Leaflet in English	1,000
General booklets on corruption	7,000
Supplementary Readers Grade 1-2	520
Supplementary Readers Grade 3-4	520
Supplementary Readers Grade 5-7	1620
Supplementary Readers Grade 8-9	1320
Supplementary Readers Grade 10-12	1320
Total	51,680



4.3 Shows and Exhibitions

The Commission participated in four (4) Provincial shows, namely; Eastern, Western, North-Western and Central. The Commission also took part in four (4) district shows within Lusaka Province, namely: Chirundu, Shibuyunji, Rufunsa, and Chilanga Districts. The Commission also participated in the Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show in Lusaka. Approximately 1600 people visited the ACC stands in the various shows listed above. Apart from providing information to members of the public on corruption and how they may report it, the Shows and Exhibitions served as fora for receiving feedback from the public on the Commission's fight against corruption.

The Commission participated in the Africa Public Service Day Commemoration on 23rd June 2015, including the exhibitions which preceded the event in nine (9) provincial centres, namely: Choma, Mongu, Solwezi, Kasama, Mansa, Chipata, Ndola, Kabwe, and Lusaka. During these exhibitions, the Commission displayed and distributed various IEC materials with a view of enlisting public support towards the fight against corruption in the country.

The Commission also participated in the 2015 Eastern Province Ministry of Education Careers Day Exhibitions held at Hillside Secondary School with more than 1000 pupils and about 100 teachers in attendance.

4.4 Networking with Civil Society

In the year under review, the Commission partnered with sixteen (16) Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) under the Fund for Anti-Corruption Campaign. The activity entailed the Commission providing some financial support to selected CSOs operating in local areas, to enable them disseminate Anti – Corruption information in their local communities after undergoing training by the Commission. The financial support was from assistance rendered by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom (UK). A total of K678,000.00 was disbursed to the CSOs to conduct sensitization activities that reached approximately 1,597,391 people countrywide. The ACC undertook monitoring of the CSOs that were funded under the funding facility in the year. Details of the projects funded are provided in the appendices.

The year under review was the last under support of the activity by DFID. The programme enabled wider dissemination of Anti – Corruption information countrywide and fostered partnerships with CSOs in the Anti – Corruption fight. Details of the CSOs and their activities are at Appendix 6.

4.5 Radio Programs

A six (6) series radio programme was aired in Mazabuka District and another six (6) series in Livingstone District. The radio programmes featured discussants from stakeholder institutions and provided a platform for improving mutual understanding between service providers and service seekers.

Other radio programmes were conducted on the Copperbelt and Luapula Provinces which spilled-over from 2014. Four (4) programmes were conducted on the Copperbelt Province while six (6) programmes were conducted in Luapula Province. All these were carried-over from 2014.



4.6 Lectures and Talks

The Commission delivered a total of One hundred and fifty (150) Lectures and Talks to various institutions and communities countrywide. Some lectures were initiated by the Commission while others were in response to invitations by organizations. The lectures provided a platform for the Commission to explain its mandate, the dangerous effects of corruption and the role of the public in the fight against corruption as well as to obtain feedback from the audiences to inform future strategies on the Anti-Corruption fight. An estimated 8,538 people were reached through lectures and talks in public and private institutions. Details of the Lectures and Talks delivered in the year are at Appendix 7.

4.7 Anti-Corruption Clubs

In 2015, the Commission continued supporting Anti-Corruption clubs countrywide so as to build a culture of Integrity among the young people. This was done through visitations, hosting educational tours by the Commission, distribution of IEC materials and holding district club meetings in eight towns, namely: Kabwe, Solwezi, Lusaka, Chipata, Mongu, Mansa, Choma, and Kitwe.

This programme is an important avenue for inculcating Anti – Corruption values in the young people and has much potential which would be further exploited in future by involving other stakeholders like the business sector.

4.8 Targeted Workshops

A total of four (4) workshops were conducted during the year under review. One (1) workshop particularly sought to support the teaching of Anti-Corruption topics in the revised school curriculum by targeting teachers, Senior Education Officers, Provincial Resource Centre Coordinators and Curriculum Specialists. A total of 36 participants from seven (7) Provinces attended the workshop.

Two (2) other workshops were conducted with Curriculum Development Centre staff for validating five (5) sets of supplementary books meant to support the learning of Anti-Corruption topics in the revised school curriculum.

One (1) workshop which targeted 18 Officers in the Commission was conducted with the view of orienting the officers on the operationalization of the revised Community Education Manual in order to enhance the capacity of the ACC provincial offices in the delivery of the Education mandate. The workshop was attended by Regional Managers and Senior Community Education Officers.

4.9 Public Rallies / Rural Sensitization

The Commission conducted a combination of lectures and public rallies in three (3) districts of Central Province reaching an estimated 2,105 people. The rural sensitisation activities were conducted from 4th to 13 August 2015 in Chisamba, Chibombo and Mumbwa Districts and included public rallies in Chamuka, Shakumbila and Kaindu Chiefdoms among other activities.



The activity enabled the rural people in the above mentioned districts to receive Anti-Corruption information through direct interaction with the ACC officers and to have the public share concerns especially in service delivery by governance institutions operating in the local areas. Officers from the ACC were able to provide advice on the spot, but also escalated complex matters through channels.

A combination of drama performances and interactive talks were conducted in ten (10) districts of the country, namely: Mansa, Samfya, Kitwe, Kalulushi, Shibuyunji, Chongwe, Chilanga, Pemba, Kalomo and Choma. The public rallies reached an estimated 2,930 people.

The Rallies publicized the services offered by the ACC and how the Commission offices countrywide may be reached by members of the public to facilitate reporting of corruption cases. The Rallies also encouraged public participation in the fight against corruption.

4.10 Commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day.

The Commission spearheaded the country's commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9th December 2015 countrywide. The commemoration was preceded by the International Anti – Corruption week. Some of the activities that were conducted during the International Anti-Corruption week in Lusaka included public rallies in Ngombe and Kaunda Square townships; information displays at ZESCO Kariba House, University of Lusaka and Road Transport and Safety Agency (RTSA) Lumumba offices. Various media programmes were held with radio and television stations in Lusaka Province. These included Hot FM, Hone FM, Power FM, Yatsani Radio, ZNBC Radio 4, Pan African Radio, COMET Radio, Radio Christian Voice, Prime TV and ZNBC TV2. Kitwe office featured on Radio 2 and Kasama office featured on Radio Mano during the same period.

The Commemoration which was organised in partnership with other stakeholders highlighted Zambia's efforts in preventing and combating corruption using global standards as contained in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, of which Zambia is a State Party. The Commemoration activities were held in all Provinces apart from Muchinga where the ACC had not yet established an office. His Excellency the Republican President Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu flagged off the International Anti-Corruption week and was the Guest of honour during the Commemorative event on the International Anti – Corruption Day. This was the first time that a Republican President had, in person, attended the event since the time the country started holding the commemorations. For the Lusaka activities, about 2400 people were reached through public rallies, information displays and actual attendance on 9th December.

4.11 Participation in Traditional Ceremonies

In a continued effort to reach out to an increasing number of the rural population, the Commission participated in seven (7) traditional ceremonies in the year 2015. These were: Lwiindi, Chuungu, Shimunenga, and Musamu Muyumu in the Southern Province; Umutomboko in Luapula Province; Chakwela Makumbi in Lusaka Province and Kulamba Kubwalo in Central Province. Approximately 1,100 people were reached through this activity.

The ceremonies provided an opportunity for the local people to meet with ACC officers and obtain information on corruption and to receive on-the-spot advice on corruption matters affecting the communities.



4.12 Monitoring of Election Campaigns

During the year under review, the Commission actively participated in monitoring election campaigns as well as sensitisation against electoral corruption prior to the 20th January 2015 Presidential Bye-Election. Twenty nine (29) districts were covered and these were: Luangwa, Lusaka, Chilanga, Rufunsa, Chongwe, Shibuyunji, Mumbwa, Chibombo, Choma, Kalomo, Lundazi, Lumezi, Petauke, Chipata, Mongu, Kasama, Mporokoso, Kabwe, Solwezi, Chililabombwe, Chingola, Kalulushi, Vubwi, Mambwe, Chama, Chadiza, Lufwanyama, Mpongwe, and Masaiti.

The Commission also took part in monitoring the voter registration exercise by nominating officers to sit on District Voter Education Committees (DVEC) which is a structure established by the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) aimed at achieving a free, fair and credible electoral process. The Commission was represented in twelve (12) districts, namely; Limulunga, Mongu, Vubwi, Chipata, Kasama, Choma, Kabwe, Ngabwe, Kitwe, Chilanga, Mansa and Solwezi District Voter Education Committees. The Commission was also represented on the National Voter Education Committee.

4.13 Conducting Study Circles

During the year under review, the Commission conducted eight (8) Study Circles with selected target groups with the view of resolving corruption related challenges faced by the community as represented by the individuals in the target group. The number of people involved in each study circle ranged from 6 to 30. The groups that were involved in the ACC study circles are Women Marketeers in Mungwi district; Maposa Women's Group Cooperative in Kitwe district; Chalimbana Women's Group in Choma district; Namalombwe Women's Club in Chilanga district; Kabanana Women Farmer's Group in Lusaka district; Kabangwe Youth Group in Lusaka district; Chainta Multi-purpose Cooperative in Chongwe district; and Chainta Child Fund Youth Group in Chongwe district.

The Study Circles enabled the target groups to obtain understanding of corruption and to use that understanding to identify corruption challenges affected by the target groups and their communities and come up with predominantly local solutions to resolve the challenges.

4.14 Development of Communication Strategy

The Commission successfully developed a Communication Strategy for the period 2016 to 2018. The three year Strategy is meant to build a new brand image of the Commission, enhance stakeholder engagement, and implement a robust media communication campaign aimed at making members of the public reject corruption. Full implementation of the Strategy is expected to commence in 2016 if funds permit while some activities that do not require funding will commence implementation.

4.15 Column Writing

As part of its effort to engage members of the public in the fight against corruption, the Commission published a total of ten (10) articles in the Post Newspaper under a column 'Corruption and You'. The objectives of the column and indeed the articles were: to educate the public on corruption matters; inform them of what the strategies the Commission has employed in tackling the scourge; stir debate on corruption matters as well as solicit public support in the fight against corruption.



The Commission received some encouraging feedback from members of the public on the various topics published and will continue with such publications whenever possible as they proved to be a valuable communication platform.

4.16 Media Briefings

The Commission successfully held four quarterly media briefings during the year. These media briefings continue to provide the Commission and the Media, a platform for exchange of information and served as an avenue for the Commission to inform the public on the measures which were being taken towards addressing corruption in the country.

4.17 Publicity Programmes

During the year under review, the Commission aired four (4) types of radio advertisements on Radio Phoenix. The advertisements were on corruption in the following sectors: Procurement, Road Transport, Health and Education. The catchment area for Radio Phoenix includes Mazabuka and its outskirts, the entire Lusaka, Central and Copperbelt Provinces covering an estimated population of 4.5 to 5 million people.

Further, the Commission aired two television advertisements on the Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC). The advertisements were on corruption in the Procurement and Road sectors. The estimated viewership for ZNBC TV is estimated to be over 5,300,000 people.

4.18 Independence Jubilee Celebrations

The Commission participated in the Independence Celebrations on 24th October. In marking the continued Independence Jubilee celebrations, the Commission aired a documentary on Zambia's fight against corruption under the theme: '50 years of building Integrity to promote a corruption free Zambia'. The documentary highlighted the evolution of both the institutional and legal frameworks in the fight against corruption in Zambia in her quest to build Integrity and promote a corruption free country. The Documentary featured among others, freedom fighter and former Commissioner in the Anti-Corruption Commission Mrs. Christine Mulundika, former Chairperson of the Task Force on Corruption Mr. Mark Chona, veteran politician Dr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga, Transparency International President Mr Lee Habasonda and ACC Director General Mrs Rosewin Wandu.

4.19 Newsletters and News Bulletin

The Commission continued to produce the ACC Quarterly Newsletter as part of its communication strategy to inform stakeholders about the Commission's activities and success. A total of 3,000 copies were produced and distributed to stakeholders during the year. Due to financial limitations, only the first, second and third quarter newsletters were produced.

In addition, the Commission successfully produced its monthly Internal News Bulletin for circulation to Commission staff. The Bulletin continue to provide staff with information on policy pronouncements, staff welfare and other current affairs within and outside the Commission. The Commission also introduced an Intranet platform on which these news bulletins will be circulated to staff.



4.20 Website and Social Media

During the year under review, the Commission website which was redesigned the previous year continued to function properly. The Website not only provide information about the Commission but also has a platform for receiving information from members of the public on suspected cases of corruption. This tool has proved useful and some reports were received via this facility during the year. The Commission also continued to interact with the public through social media platforms that include Facebook and Twitter. By close of the year, the ACC Twitter Account had a total number of 201 followers while the Facebook account had a total following of 14,532, people.

The Commission uses the Facebook and Twitter accounts to circulate information on its activities including arrests and convictions. The Commission also receives information through these social media platforms. By the close of the year, the Commission had reached over 67,000 people with various messages and news on the fight against corruption in Zambia.

4.21 Press Releases and Press Queries

During the year under review, the Commission issued a total of 47 press releases. These arose from the arrests and convictions that the Commission secured. Press releases were also issued on activities that the Commission undertook under community education and corruption prevention functions. These press releases culminated into news stories that various media houses published. The Commission also attended to 18 Press Queries from various media houses.



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 364 including administrative staff country wide. As at 31st December, 2015, 344 officers were in post with a vacancy of 18 resulting from staff separations arising from resignations, redundancies and retirements. Two (2) posts in the Legal and Prosecutions department remained frozen at PEMC and could thus not be filled.

5.2.2 Strategic Planning

In the year 2015, the Commission scheduled its activities in accordance with the 2013 – 2016 Strategic Plan. The Commission awaited Cabinet Office approval and treasury authority from Ministry of Finance to implement its new structure which was developed in 2014. The Commission observed that the proposed creation of structures at District level would strengthen the Districts and facilitate efficient and effective service delivery. In terms of budgeting, it was envisaged that the proposed structure would be of little impact on the budget because the Commission had planned it in a phased manner over a period of three (3) years from 2016 to 2019. It was the Commission's considered view that expanding on the existing structure was the most rational and effective way of enabling the Commission to deliver on its mandate. The establishment of the Commission had remained stagnant for some time despite the increase in population and trends in corruption. The stagnation on the Commission establishment had posed challenges on the Commission to effectively and efficiently deliver on its strategic plan.

5.2.3 Performance Management System

The Annual Performance Appraisal System (APAS) continued to be conducted during the year under review. General appraisals for members of staff for the period January, 2015 to December, 2015 were conducted and the 2016 Departmental Work Plans were developed and finalised using the 2013 – 2016 new Strategic Plan. Following the announcement of the wage freeze from Public Service Management Division (PSMD), no Incremental Appraisals were conducted during the period under review.



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. Below are details of courses and conferences attended by Commission staff during the year under review:

5.2.5 Training Programmes – Local

With regard to local training, Officers of the Commission participated in the following:

- i. *The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) with assistance of Ministry of Finance, ICT staff attended training in Microsoft Administration training and covered Windows Server 2012 Security Administration and Active Directory Deployment.*
- ii. *With the support of DFID, AML Global conducted Basic Financial Investigations Officers' training for 15 Investigators based in Lusaka and the regions from 23rd February to 6th March, 2015.*
- iii. *The induction training program for the 16 newly employed officers was conducted between 17th August and 28th October, 2015. The program was administered under three components namely; intensive theoretical training, unit attachments and Intensive practical investigations management.*
- iv. *Commonwealth Secretariat conducted the Leadership and Management Skills development programme for Senior Managers in the Commission. The Deputy Director-General, Directors and all the Chief Officers attended the programme. The purpose of the Leadership Skills course was to strengthen the Commission's current leadership and management skills. The Course was designed to enhance and build on the Commission's current leadership abilities and also to provide refresher/ reconsideration for improved performance. Considering that effective management is a prerequisite, the course provided the fundamentals necessary for supporting and sustaining the management qualities and performance.*

5.2.6 Training and Conferences - Abroad

At Appendix 8 are details of training programmes and conferences that Commission staff attended during the year.



5.3 FINANCE

Parliament approved a budget of K78,646,576 million for the year 2015 of which K1,277,456 million was supported by the Department for International Development (DFID). The Budget allocation for the non-personal emoluments of the Commission for the year under review was K20,402,073.41 and the allocation personal emoluments was at K59,521,959.00. The total estimated budget was K79,924,032.00.

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. These audits covered key areas of the Commission's operations as per the 2015 Work-plan. The Internal Audit Opinion was that some key internal controls reviewed were generally satisfactory while others needed improvement. Measures were put in place to address the concerns that were highlighted.

5.4 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

During the year under review, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) Unit was involved in the implementation of an electronic Case Management System. This was by way of infrastructure readiness as well as end user training. During the same period, the Unit managed to setup and operationalize the Commission's first ever digital forensics lab. The revised ICT policy is another notable achievement that was recorded in the year 2015, with the view of making the policy conform to modern trends in technology. The Unit also managed to recruit two officers to replace the one who separated from the Commission in 2013.

5.5 PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLIES

During the year under review, the Commission through the Purchasing and Supplies Unit implemented the 2015 Procurement Plan which also included some aspects of the 2014 Procurement Plan.



6.0 CONCLUSION

The fight against corruption continues to remain a challenge to the nation. The Commission is determined to continue putting in place measures aimed at curtailing the vice. The Commission will also continue to undertake programmes aimed at engaging the public on the need to abhor corruption particularly for them to take an active role of not only reporting suspected cases of corruption but more so of taking a stance to reject the vice. The Commission believes that the programmes undertaken in 2015 will build on the success already achieved in the last years.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2015

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Anti – Corruption Commission

Statement of Responsibility for the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2015

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 deficit of income over expenditure of the Commission for the year ended 31st December 2015; and its cash and receivable balances as at 31st December 2015.
- (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 2015.

Signed on their behalf by:

Irene Lamba
Acting Director General
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 30th June 2016

Mathews Mbeve
Secretary to the Commission
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 30/6/16 2016



Anti – Corruption Commission
For the year ended 31st December 2015

Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Anti Corruption Commission for the year ended 31st December 2015. 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 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Ron M. Mwambwa, *FCMA, CGMA, MSc, CFE*

ACTING AUDITOR GENERAL

DATE: *18/07/2016*



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st December

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>ZMW</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>ZMW</u>
Income	7	72,151,928	85,340,079
Expenditure	8	<u>79,331,643</u>	<u>83,837,268</u>
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year		<u>(7,179,715)</u>	<u>1,502,811</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December

	Notes	2015	2014
		ZMW	ZMW
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	10,059,263	11,701,039
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	502,165	7,767,188
Staff Receivables	4	1,992,748	2,486,957
Other Receivables	9	683,850	-
		3,178,763	10,254,145
Total Assets		13,238,026	21,955,184
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund and Capital grants			
Accumulated Fund		9,912,257	17,091,972
Capital Grants		1,314,975	1,349,135
		11,227,232	18,441,107
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable	5	1,747,257	3,361,800
Asset Recovery Account	6	263,537	152,277
		2,010,794	3,514,077
Total Equity and Liabilities		13,238,026	21,955,184

These financial statements were approved by the Commissioners on 30 June 2016
and signed on their behalf by


Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata
Chairman


Ireen Lamba
Acting Director General



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accummulated fund <u>ZMW</u>	Capital grants <u>ZMW</u>
Balance at 1 January 2015	17,091,972	1,349,135
Amortiation of capital grant	-	(34,160)
Surplus for the year	<u>(7,179,715)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December 2015	<u>9,912,257</u>	<u>1,314,975</u>
 Balance at 1 January 2014	 15,589,161	 1,383,295
Amortiation of capital grant	-	(34,160)
Deficit for the year	<u>1,502,811</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>17,091,972</u>	<u>1,349,135</u>

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.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st December

	2015 ZMW	2014 ZMW
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	(7,179,715)	1,502,811
Depreciation	2,848,840	3,824,956
Increase/ decrease in staff receivables	494,209	(60,083)
Increase in other receivables	(683,850)	20,368
Decrease in accounts payable	(1,614,543)	1,303,087
Increase in client funds	111,260	52,571
Decrease in Capital Grant	(34,160)	(34,160)
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>	<u>(6,057,959)</u>	<u>6,609,550</u>
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	-	6,674
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,207,064)	(4,410,351)
	<u>(1,207,064)</u>	<u>(4,403,677)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(7,265,024)</u>	<u>2,205,873</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>7,767,188</u>	<u>5,561,315</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>502,165</u>	<u>7,767,188</u>
Bank and cash balance	<u>502,165</u>	<u>7,767,188</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.



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 No. 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 38 of 2010 and any other written law, that may come to the notice of the Anti – Corruption Commission during an investigation;
- ☐ Investigating any conduct of any public officer which in the opinion of the Commission, may be conducive to corrupt practices;
- ☐ Be the lead agency in matters of corruption;
- ☐ Co-operating with other institutions authorised to investigate, prosecute, and prevent and combat corrupt practices;
- ☐ Consulting, cooperating and exchanging information with appropriate bodies of other countries that are authorised to conduct inquiries or investigations in relation to corrupt practices; and
- ☐ Doing all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the functions of the Anti – Corruption Commission as stipulated in the Anti – Corruption Act 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.

i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

ii) Foreign currency transactions

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

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

v) 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.

vi) 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

vii) Contingencies

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

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

x) 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.

xi) Taxation

The Commission is exempt from paying income tax.



Anti – Corruption Commission

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 2015	4,362,635	13,890,683	6,097,814	1,060,225	-	25,411,357
Additions	(0)	680,000	495,090	31,974	-	1,207,064
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015	4,362,635	14,570,683	6,592,904	1,092,199	-	26,618,421
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2015	350,979	8,883,415	3,665,741	810,183	-	13,710,318
Charge for the year	87,253	2,030,961	606,064	124,562	-	2,848,840
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2015	438,232	10,914,376	4,271,805	934,745	-	16,559,158
NET BOOK VALUE						
At 31 December 2015	3,924,403	3,656,307	2,321,099	157,455	-	10,059,263
At 31 December 2014	4,011,656	5,007,268	2,432,073	250,042	-	11,701,039



Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements

	2015	2014
	ZMW	ZMW
3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Operations Main Account	98,544	73,439
Revolving Fund Bank Account	38,096	118,912
Bank of Zambia Account	465	1,999,510
Medical Scheme Bank Account	85,936	149,036
Acc/Dfid - Kwacha Bank Account	2,401	5,178,385
Acc/ Client Bank Account	263,537	152,277
Regional Bank Accounts	13,185	95,629
	502,165	7,767,188
4 STAFF RECEIVABLES		
Salary advances	1,164,847	1,506,818
Household loan	498,772	707,178
Travel imprest	245,753	268,310
Tuition advances	83,376	4,651
	1,992,748	2,486,957
5 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Accrued expenses	1,747,257	3,361,800
	1,747,257	3,361,800
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 2015.		
6 ASSET RECOVERY ACCOUNT		
Opening balance	152,277	99,706
Net receipts	111,470	52,571
	263,747	152,277
Less payments	210	-
Balance	263,537	152,277

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>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	ZMW	ZMW
7 INCOME		
Personal emoluments	57,543,753	56,873,754
Recurrent departmental charges	14,189,942	18,001,464
Donor funding (note a)	29,949	10,058,067
Other income	388,284	406,794
	<u>72,151,928</u>	<u>85,340,079</u>

Note a - The donor funding received during the year comprises K29,949 received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

8 EXPENDITURE

Personal emoluments	56,958,356	59,089,515
Allowances	2,893,257	6,224,817
Purchase of Goods	2,311,126	1,726,118
Purchase of Services	13,553,219	12,615,281
Depreciation	2,848,840	3,824,955
Training expenses	766,845	356,582
	<u>79,331,643</u>	<u>83,837,268</u>

9 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables	683,850	-
	<u>683,850</u>	<u>-</u>



Detailed Report against Ministry, Department or Agency,
and the Private sector 2015

	ACC3	INFO	TOTAL
Immigration	12	14	26
Zambia Police	67	213	280
Prisons	3	2	5
Drug Enforcement Commission	1	6	7
National Achieves	2	1	3
National Registration Office	2	4	6
National Passport Office.	1	0	1
Home Affairs Officials	3	0	3
Total Home Affairs	91	240	331
Secondary Schools/Teachers& Heads.	16	22	38
University/Cbu	10	4	14
Colleges/Trades School/Vocational Training Centres.	13	6	19
Provincial/District Officers	2	8	10
Min Of Education Officials	8	26	34
Examinations Council Of Zambia	0	2	2
Total Education	49	68	117
Local Govt Officials	8	44	52
Town Clerks/Mayor	11	0	11
Other Council Staff	103	27	130
Councillors	10	5	15
Markets	0	5	5
Chiefs/Headmen	6	4	10
Rdcs	2	1	3
District Commissioners	13	1	14
Provincial Administration	14	10	24
Total Local Govt	167	97	264
Psmc	2	0	2
Cabinet Office	2	1	3
Special Division/State House/Vp	8	3	11
Ministers	11	1	12
Total Oop	23	5	28
Ministry Of Agric Govt Officials	22	17	39
Cooperatives	2	6	8
Vet/Forestry Extension Officers/Settlement Schemes	3	4	7
Food Reserve Agency	2	4	6
Total Agriculture	29	31	60



Min Of Health Central Admin	14	20	34
Provincial Hospitals	15	14	29
Provincial/District Management Boards.	5	17	22
Clinics	0	0	0
Total Health	34	51	85
Zaf	3	0	3
Zns	2	2	4
Army	3	2	5
Ministry Of Defence Officials	1	0	1
Total Defence	9	4	13
Zra	5	9	14
Auditor General	0	0	0
ZPPA	0	1	1
NAPSA	2	8	10
Human Rights Commission	0	0	0
Anti Corruption Commission/Taskforce.	1	1	2
Government Printers	0	0	0
Electrol Commission Of Zambia	3	3	6
Investigator General	2	1	3
Administrator General	0	2	2
Competition & Consumer Protection Commission	0	2	2
Workers Compensation Of Zambia	0	1	1
Znbc/Information Services	4	3	7
Zamnet/Zamtel/Zampost	3	3	6
ZESCO	8	17	25
ZISC	3	5	8
ZANACO	1	4	5
National Airports Corporation	2	3	5
Public Service Pensions Fund.	1	3	4
Water Utility Companies	6	3	9
LUSE	0	0	0
NCC	0	1	1
NHA	0	0	0
DBZ	0	1	1
National Savings And Credit Bank	0	1	1
Zambia Bureau Of Standards	0	1	1
Total Quasi Government	41	73	114
Works & Supply Govt Officials	8	9	17
Buildings Department	2	0	2
ESCO	0	0	0
RDA	9	7	16
Zambia Railways	6	3	9



RTSA	9	10	19
Road Traffic Police	2	11	13
Total Works And Supply	36	40	76
Ministry Of Justice	3	2	5
Total Ministry Of Justice	3	2	5
Court Bailiffs	0	1	1
Magistrates/Justice	16	11	27
Court Clerks/ Officials	7	7	14
Other Judiciary Officials	10	159	169
Total Judiciary	33	178	211
Other Mines	9	3	12
ZCCM	0	4	4
KCM	0	1	1
Mines Ministry Government Officials	8	4	12
Total Mines	17	12	29
Ministry Of Labour	0	11	11
Labour Office	0	5	5
Total Labour	0	16	16
Ministry Of Energy,Water And Environment	19	5	24
Total Energy	19	5	24
Ministry Of Finance Officials	1	5	6
Total Finance	1	5	6
ZAWA	6	9	15
Hotels/ Motels/Other	2	1	3
Ministry Of Tourism Officials	0	3	3
Total Tourism	8	13	21
Ministry Of Community And Development	3	7	10
Total Community Development	3	7	10
Ministry Of Commerce Officials	1	1	2
ZITF/ZDA/PACRA/CEEC	2	5	7
Total Commerce	3	6	9
DPP	0	0	0
Ministry Of Lands Officials	14	10	24
Total Lands	14	10	24
Ministry Of Sports Officials	3	3	6
Total Sports	3	3	6
Ministry Of Foreign Affairs Officials	3	0	3
Total Foreign Affairs	3	0	3
Ministry Of Information Officials	1	3	4
Total Information	1	3	4
Ministry Of Chiefs And Traditional Affairs	1	5	6
Total Chiefs	1	5	6



Mps/National Assembly	9	3	12
Science And Technology	0	0	0
Financial Institutions/Societies	0	6	6
Associations/Unions	3	6	9
Foreign Investors	0	5	5
Embassies	0	0	0
General Public	0	69	69
Churches	0	5	5
Ngos	8	8	16
Political Parties	1	3	4
Lawyers	2	3	5
Private Companies/Business Orgs/Persons	89	331	420
Total Private Sector	112	439	551
Total Others	3	64	67
Grand Total	703	1377	2080



NO.	NAME	OFFENCE	SENTENCE
1.	Manginda Muyambango	Corrupt practices by public officer	2 years IHL
2.	Kaputo Modest Ng'andwe	Corrupt practices by public officer	3 IHL
3.	Henry Kapoko	Corrupt practices by public officer	2 years IHL
4.	Edwin Ushibantu	Corrupt Practices with a Public Officer	2 years IHL
5.	Boyd Kyamulanda	Corrupt practices by public officer	6 months IHL, suspended for one (1) year
6.	Mike Kalima Mushiba	Corrupt Practices with a Public Officer	6 months IHL suspended for one (1) year
7.	Jonathan Mulando Miyanda	Abuse of Authority of Office	4 years IHL
8.	Daniel Anakene	corrupt practices with a Public Officer	3 years I H L
9.	Dr. Ernest Ndalama	Abuse of authority of office	
10.	Dr. Peter Mambwe Chiwala	Abuse of authority of office	12 months IHL
11.	Clever Siziba	Corrupt practices by public officer	12 months IHL
12.	Peanos Luzendi	Corrupt practices by public officer	1 year suspended for 12 months
13.	Rural Electrification Authority	Unlawful Reprisal	Fined 10 thousand penalty units.
14.	Mpundu Mfula	Corrupt practices by public officer	2 years IHL
15.	Maxwell B Mwale	Abuse of authority of office	12 months IHL
16.	Malizani Tembo	Corrupt practices by public officer	5 years IHL
17.	Brian Mambwe	Abuse of authority of office	12 months IHL
18.	Indopu Masiyaleti	Corrupt Transaction	12 months IHL
19.	Jones Kamfwa	Corrupt practices by public officer	6 months suspended
20.	Boniface Lubanza	Giving False information	9 months IHL
21.	Steven Chisenga + one	Corrupt Practices with Public Officer	6 months IHL
22.	Titus Chisanga	Corrupt Practices with Public Officer	3 years IHL



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
	PHASE 7 – ESTABLISHED IN 2014
1	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
2	Electoral Commission of Zambia
3	Kasama Municipal Council
4	Choma Municipal Council
5	Zambia Sugar Company PLC (Private)
6	Mazabuka Municipal Council
7	Ministry of Education
8	Zambia Daily Mail
	PHASE 8 – ESTABLISHED IN 2015
1	Chingola Municipal Council.



1. LUANSHYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inception meeting held
- ii. Focus Group Discussion

Hot Spots

- Procurement
 - Land alienation
 - Inspectorate Department – (Health and Building Inspectors)
- iii. Managerial Accountability Workshop was held from 23rd to 25th July 2014.
 - iv. Stakeholder Meeting held.

2. KASAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inception meeting held
- ii. Focus Group Discussion

Hot Spots

- Record Keeping
 - Land alienation
 - Revenue collection
 - Public Health Inspection
- iii. Managerial Accountability Workshop was conducted from 2nd to 4th September 2014.
 - iv. Stakeholder meeting conducted.
 - v. Awaiting Site visit.

3. MANSA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inception meeting held
- ii. Focus Group Discussion

Hot Spots

- Land alienation
 - Procurement
 - Health Inspection
- iii. Stakeholder meeting held on
 - iv. Managerial Accountability Workshop held from 25th to 27th June 2014.



- v. Stakeholder meeting conducted.
- vi. Awaiting Site Visit.

4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (NIPA)

- i. Inception meeting held
- ii. Focus Group Discussion

Hot Spots

- Accounts / Finance
- Procurement
- Allocation of Accommodation
- Examination
- Stores Management

- vi. Stakeholder meeting held on 11th September 2014.
- vii. Managerial Accountability Workshop held on 19th to 20th September 2014.

5. ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF ZAMBIA

- i. Inception meeting held
- ii. Focus Group Discussion

Hot Spots

- Procurement of Goods and Services
- Recruitment
- Promotions
- Finance

- iii. Stakeholder Meeting to be held end of October 2014.

6. ZAMBIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

- i. Inception Meeting
- ii. Focus Group Discussion



Hot Spots

- Quality Assurance – Testing and Inspections
 - Standards Development
 - Accounts and Audit
 - Procurement
 - Human Resource
- iii. Stakeholder meeting held on 4th September 2014
- iv. Managerial Accountability Workshop held from 23rd to 25th September 2014
- v. Awaiting Site Visit.

7. CHOMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

- i. Inception Meeting held.
- ii. Awaiting to hold a Focus Group Discussion



CORRUPTION PREVENTION DEPARTMENT – SITTING ON COMMITTEES

No.	DATES	INSTITUTION	NATURE OF ACTIVITY	OBSERVATIONS	RECOMMENDATION
	6th –13th May, 2014	National Council for Construction	Sitting on interview panel for recruitment of Legal Counsel, Business Development Manager, Monitoring and Compliance Specialists and Laboratory Assistants		
2	2nd -5th June, 2014	Rural Electrification Authority	Re-Evaluation for the Supply, Delivery ,Installation and Commissioning of grid Extension Tires and Transformers in selected areas under the 2014 Rural Electrification Programme		
3.	5th-7th June ,2014	Rural Electrification Authority	Re-Evaluation for the Supply, Delivery ,Installation and Commissioning of Grid Extension Lines and Transformers in selected areas under the 2014 Rural Electrification Programme	The Biding Document was not clear on a number of issues and had to subject the committee to a number of debates to come up with the exact interpretations. These unclear provisions make it hard for the bidders to understand the bidding document	Rural Electrification Authority (REA) needs to ensure that the unclear provisions that are in the bidding documents are addressed. The technocrats determining the specification need to ensure that the specifications are clear, specific and realistic
4	5th -6th June, 2014	Dental Training School	Shortlisting of Candidates for the Dental Therapy Technologist programme for the July Intake.		
5	May-June	Ministry of Education	Examination Monitoring for GCE	During the monitoring exercise, there were several instances where all the monitoring teams happened to be present in one school causing a disturbance to the Examination Candidates	For future monitoring exercises proper co-ordination and communication be enhanced between the monitoring teams to avoid crowding in one school at the same time.
6	1st -5th April, 2014	Rural Electrification Authority	Evaluation of the Solar Photovoltaic System for Electrification	- It was noted that a Bidder had proposed Technicians who did not provide Curriculum Vitae therefore making it difficult to ascertain number of years of relevant experience required. The Bidder was not penalized for not including the Curriculum Vitae because it was not stated in the Bidding Document that the Bidder should provide CV. - It was observed that one of the Bidders did not submit a Certificate from the National Council for Construction (NCC) which was one of the requirements in the Bidding Document; however the Committee treated it as a minor deviation because the Evaluation Committee had obtained a list of registered contractors from NCC which showed the Bidder as being registered. However, the purpose of obtaining the list from NCC and authenticating the certificates was to verify that submitted certificates from the Bidders were genuine and not to 'help' a Bidder who failed to submit altogether. The Committee was advised by this Office that such a decision would affect the competitive position of other Bidders but they failed to adhere to the advice given.	- It is recommended that the Bidding Document clearly state that Bidders should include Curriculum Vitae for all proposed personnel to make it easier to determine number of years of experience as per requirement - It is therefore important that the Evaluation Committee strictly stick to the criteria set when evaluating Bids to avoid situations that could disadvantage other Bidders.



7	7th -13th April,2014	Rural Electrification Authority	Evaluation for the Supply, Delivery ,Installation and Commissioning of Grid Extension Lines and Transformers in selected areas under the 2014 Rural Electrification Programme	•The Bidding Document was not clear on a number of issues and had to subject the committee to a number of debates to come up with the exact interpretations.These unclear provisions make it hard for the bidders to understand the bidding document. •Some specifications in the bidding Documents were too high for bidders in National Construction Council category E grade 3 and 4.This was clearly seen when all the bidders under lot 1,2,3,4 and 5 were not responsive except for one bidder under lot 1 on specific experience under contracts were a bidder had to show participation as contractor, management contractor, or subcontractor, in at least One (1) contract within the last three (3) years, with a value of at least 2 x the Bid Sum that have been successfully and substantially completed and that are similar to the proposed Works.The Committee had to lower this criterion to at least an amount equal to the bid sum	• Rural Electrification Authority (REA) needs to ensure that the unclear provisions that are in the bidding documents are addressed.The technocrats determining the specification need to ensure that the specifications are clear and realistic. • REA needs to come up with specification that suit the particular category of bidders and not generalize certain aspects on all categories
8	14th-19th April, 2014	Rural Electrification Authority	Evaluation for the Supply, Delivery ,Installation and Commissioning of grid Extension Tires and Transformers in selected areas under the 2014 Rural Electrification Programme	• The Bidding Document was not clear on a number of issues and had to subject the Committee to a number of debates to come up with the exact interpretations. These unclear provisions make it hard for the bidders to understand the bidding document. The Committee however took caution not to disadvantage any bidder through their interpretations of the bidding document. • Some requirements in the Bidding Document were unreasonable. In the Preliminary Evaluation, Bidders were asked to provide a Power of Attorney from the Manufacturer for stated items in the bidding document.The letter from the Manufacturer was to be original (on a letter head, signed in ink and no photocopies or scanned copies). Inquiry was made on why a Power of Attorney was required for the Manufacturer's Authorization and it was stated by Procurement Officer that it was intended to curb fake documents.The Committee hence decided to waive the issue of Power of attorney for Manufacturer's Authorization on the basis that it did not change the intentions of the purchaser as an original letter was sufficient. • The bidding document requires that the bidder submits four bids including an original document.The information in the original document supersedes that in the photocopied documents in the event of any discrepancy between the two. Care was not taken in keeping the documents as an original document for one bidder was missing and in another situation only one copy was presented to the committee.	• Rural Electrification Authority (REA) needs to ensure that the unclear provisions that are in the bidding documents are addressed.The technocrats determining the specification need to ensure that the specifications are clear and realistic. • Care needs to be taken in ensuring the safety of documents submitted by the bidders to the Authority
9	May	National Youth Development Council	Audit of the Institutions Assets and liabilities (May)		



KASAMA OFFICE

Date	ACTIVITY	INITIATED/ INVITED	COMPOSITION	OBSERVATIONS	RECOMMENDATION
15/05/14	Provincial Examination Security Meeting	Invited	Provincial Education Office ACC DEBS Kasama Zambia Police Head Teachers Association-	Participants wanted to find out whether there is a criterion for the appointment of IC members.	Advised the PEO to liaise with ECZ so that correct answer scripts are delivered before the examination commences.
16/05/14	Presentation on Integrity Committee Initiative for Zambia	Initiated	-Kasama Municipal Council Management and Unionised staff -ACC	-Participants wanted to find out the measures put in place to ensure that IC's were effective in institutions.	There is no set criterion hence appointment criterion depends on CEO of an institution. IC members undergo capacity building trainings IC's submit regular activity reports and the ACC monitors its progress. New members could be appointed. IC members undergo a detailed training on their duties and how to operate. Code of Ethics depend on an institutions value and not that of ACC IC's also conduct or perform other activities Venue is procured by ACC where the training is conducted from. Report to Secretary to the cabinet through ACC.
22/05/14	Joint Inspection of Business Premises	Invited	Immigration Department Zambia Police Service Labour Department Office of the President ACC	Applicant did not have most documentation with him.	Advised to avail the documents to the inspection team.
28/05/14	Kasama boys Secondary School Examination Security Committee meeting	Invited	Kasama boys School management ACC PTA representative SESTUZ ZNUT	ECZ had changed the examination numbers which the school had given to GCE candidates sitting for June exams so as to distinguish them from those sitting for exams in October.	School advised to inform the candidates about the change in exam numbers so that they write those approved by the ECZ.
30/05/14	Provincial Examination Security Meeting	Invited	Provincial Education Office		
02/06/14 -03/06/14	GCE Examination Monitoring	Initiated	ACC	2 candidates did not come with their original NRC's. However, one had a photocopy of his NRC and a police report whilst the other had only a police report. They were not allowed to write the exam.	There is need to sensitise candidates on the examination requirements especially on the need for them to carry their Original Identity Cards
05/06/14	Recruitment Meeting at Radio Mano	Invited	Representative from Radio Mano Board		
06/06/14	Selection/ Recruitment meeting at Kasama school of Nursing	Invited	Kasama School of Nursing Management	Committee Members wanted to find out if they can include their dependents especially those included on the Vital statistics	Committee to be advised at the next meeting to be held on 4th July, 2014 after consultations



09/06/14 – 12/06/14	Recruitment Interviews at Kasama general Hospital	Invited	6 representative from Kasama General Hospital 1 representative from Provincial Medical Office ACC 1 representative from Provincial Administration- Northern Province	There was an internal advert for 4 positions and all but one applicants did not meet the required qualifications..	They were advised to advertise externally.
19/06/14	Integrity Awareness workshop in Nakonde	Invited	ACC ZRA Zambia Bureau of Standards Zambia police Department of immigration Northern Cargo Management Nakonde District Administration IT NADA Drivers Association Agents Association Classic GEO Logistics Ltd Clearing for Pentago Primetime Customs Brokers	Participants wanted to find out what ACC is doing about the bureaucracy in institutions.	They were informed that ACC under the Corruption Prevention Department analyses systems and procedures in institutions and make recommendations depending on the findings
24/06/14	CVA Focus Group Discussion at Kasama Municipal Council	Initiated	Kasama Municipal Council Management and Unionised Staff	-the Council does not have any policies such as code of ethics, values, service charters etc. in place.	Once the IC is formed, it will be tasked to develop the necessary policies.

CHIPATA OFFICE

DATE	ACTIVITY	COMPOSITION	OBSERVATIONS	RECOMMENDATION
Second Week of May 2014	Tender Evaluations for various building projects and routine maintenance of roads in Eastern Province.	Deputy Permanent Secretary Provincial Administration- Procurement Department Buildings Department Anti-Corruption Commission	The evaluations have so far proceeded well and transparently. To-date, the entire evaluation process hasn't been completed as there are still bids to be evaluated due the apparent busy schedule of the members in the evaluation committee.	Evaluation of bids should be done within the shortest possible time from the time bid opening is done in order to enhance transparency, fairness and objectivity in the entire process.
June 3, 2014 and June 10, 2014	Allocation of funds by the District Finance Committee to various arrears owed to teachers both serving and retired, in Chipata District (Long service bonus, leave terminal, leave travel, settling allowance, repatriation and DEBS emergencies)	District Education Standards Officer. District Accountant- Chipata All Teacher unions Head teachers Association Chairperson District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)-Human Resource Department Anti-Corruption Commission	The committee follows a first-out policy, where the first one on the list is the first to be paid. Though the list of the beneficiaries is agreed upon by all members, it has transpired on a number of occasions that DEBS office (accounts section) end up putting people not agreed on. This creates confusion and members only know at a later stage since meetings are only held when there is funding.	The amount reserved for DEBS office for emergencies should be removed as it leads to complaints since its allocation is purely in the hands of DEBS as other committee members are not there.



MANSA OFFICE

PURPOSE	OBSERVATION	RECOMMENDATION
Attended a bid closing and opening and evaluation for the tender to construct three (3) housing units in Kawambwa District on the 2nd of April, 2014 at Kawambwa District Council.	The process was transparent Bidders only bided for lot 2 and lot 3, none of them bided for lot 1. Lot 2 was awarded to Mutaba Construction subject to the bidder submitting the bid security Lot 3 was awarded to Gerkas Hardware and Dealers	The procurement Committee to ensure that Mutaba Construction submits the bid security
Held a meeting on the 11th of April, 2014 at Provincial Administration to close and open bids for the Procurement of Heavy Duty Equipment for Kawambwa District.	A total of six (6) bids were received. These came from; Delta Auto and Equipment Ltd, Emmansile Investment Ltd, Remas, Property Masters Zambia Ltd, Barloworld Equipment and Twapalwa Industrial Co, Ltd. The process was transparent and fair	
Attended an evaluation meeting on the 16th of April, 2014 at Provincial Administration to evaluate the bids for the Grader and Front End Loader for Kawambwa District	The process was transparent The Committee recommended that the tender to procure heavy duty equipment be awarded to Property Masters Ltd being the best evaluated and responsive bidder.	
Attended a bid closing and opening meeting for Drilling and Installation Works for two (2) boreholes in Mwansabombwe District on the 16th of May, 2014 at Provincial Administration.	Two bids were received	
Attended a Technical and Evaluation Meeting on the 21st of May, 2014 at Provincial Administration to handle the bids for the drilling and Installation of boreholes in Mwansabombwe District.	All the bids were non responsive The Committee recommended that the tender for the Drilling and Installation of boreholes in Mwansabombwe District be re-advertised. The process was transparent and fair	
Attended a provincial procurement meeting at provincial administration on the 28th May, 2014 to conclude purchase requests and review reports from the districts and departments.	The meeting was successful	
Attended an ad-hoc provincial procurement committee on the 6th June, 2014 at provincial administration to	Considered the recommendations made from the Technical and Evaluation Meeting for the Procurement of fuel for Rural Roads Unit and Procurement of culverts for RDA.	
A meeting will be held on Monday the 30th of June, 2014 with the Principal at Mansa College of Education to discuss recommendations that were suggested in the Student Teacher Report for the year 2013.		

Note: At Headquarters the Commission sits on Ministry Of Health Procurement Committee Every Wednesday and Immigration Permits Committee on a Weekly basis



Networking with Civil Society Organisations						
No.	No.	Province/ Organisation	Target Group	District	Major Themes Covered	No. of people reached
Copperbelt						
1	1	Advocacy on Human Development	Council Officials and general public	Mufulira	Promoting transparency and accountability in the management of Constituency Development Fund	10,120
1	2	Sunga Umukoshi Cultural Ensemble	Youths, Women and general public	Kalulushi, Lufwanyama, Kitwe, Chingola	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	2,800
2	3	National Association of Teachers	Pupils, Teachers and Parents	Luanshya, Mpongwe and Masaiti	Prevention of corruption in the administration of examinations	346
3	4	Young Womens Christian Association	Pupils and general public	Ndola, Chililabombwe	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	53,842
Lusaka						
5	1	Women in Law and Development in Africa	Public Officers in border towns; Clearing agents; Cross border traders, general public	Chirundu, Siavonga, Lusaka	Fighting corruption at border points	2,136
6	2	Association for Land Development	Pupils and Teachers	Kafue	Combating corruption in land administration	1,108
7	3	Kafue Gospel and Community Development Organization	General public	Kafue	Fighting various forms of corruption in job recruitment, health delivery, education services and Constituency Development Funds	4,054
8	4	Community Transform	Local government officials, general public	Mumbwa	Promoting transparency and accountability in the management of Constituency Development Fund	350
9	5	Crime Prevention Foundation of Zambia	Public Officers, Marketeers, political parties, teachers, pupils, general public	Shibuyunji	Combating electoral corruption	1,328



10	6	Zambia Women Writers Association	Pupils, Youths	Lusaka	Building a culture of Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in young people	480
11	7	Yatsani Radio Archdiocese of Lusaka	General public	Lusaka, Kafue, Chongwe, Mazabuka, Kapiri Mposhi, Kabwe, Chibombo	Fighting various forms of corruption in sub-sectors such as land administration, transport and local government.	900,000
12	8	2410	Youths, Civic leaders	Chongwe, Rufunsa	Involvement of the community and young people in the fight against corruption	15,564
13	9	Twatasha Dance Theatre	General Public	Chilanga, Chirundu	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	4,273
14	10	Anti-Voter Apathy Project	Cooperatives, Civic leaders and general public	Luangwa	Fighting corruption in the management of Constituency Development Funds and the Farmer Input Support Program	507
15	11	Prisons Care and Counselling Association	Prisoners, Prison Officers and general public	Mumbwa and Lusaka	Fighting corruption in Prisons and Prison Communities	2,001,762
Kabwe						
16	1	Lay a Hand Foundation	General Public	Mkushi	Combating corruption in various areas such as schools, allocation of market stands, land allocation and delivery of farming inputs	3,258
17	2	Network for Youths with a Purpose	Pupils, Teachers, Students, Civic leaders, local government officials	Serenje	Fighting corruption from a biblical perspective	3,610
18	3	Young Men's Christian Association	Pupils, Youths	Chibombo, Chisamba	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	5,217
19	4	Tubombele Pamo PMTCT HIV/AIDS Community Support Organisation	Farmers, Marketeers	Kapiri Mposhi	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	1,601



		Eastern				
20	1	Chipata District Land Alliance	Traditional and civic leaders, General Public	Vubwi, Chadiza	Combating corruption in land administration	6,923
21	2	Rural Initiative for Children's Hope	Traditional Leaders, General Public	Petauke	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	1,474
22	3	Caritas Chipata	Farmers, Agricultural Officers and general public	Nyimba, Sinda and Katete	Fighting corruption in the management of the Farmer Input Support Program and land allocation	1,194
		Luapula				
23	1	Mansa District Women Development	General Public	Chembe	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	1,338
24	2	Women Care Association for Vulnerable Persons	General Public	Milenge, Chipili	Combating corruption in land administration	1,517
25	3	Youth Advocates for Change	Pupils, Teachers, education stakeholders	Mwense and Nchelenge	Preventing corruption in the delivery of education services	3,643
26	4	Community Legal Advise Centre Limited	General Public	Mwansabombwe	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	887
27	5	Youth Development Association	Youths, General Public	Kawambwa, Chipili	Promoting transparency in the management of Constituency Development Funds	7,150
28	6	Network of Zambian People Living with HIV/AIDS	General public	Nchelenge	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	12,217
29	7	Mansa District Land Alliance	General public	Chiengi	Combating corruption in land administration	1,104
30	8	Group Focused Consultations	Council workers, Civic leaders and CDF committees	Kawambwa and Mwense	Promoting transparency in the management of Constituency Development Funds	1,074
		Northern				
31	1	Hope for Africa International	Peasant Farmers, Pupils, Public Officers, Marketeers, Civic and Traditional leaders	Mpulungu	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	78,483



32	2	Natwafwane HIV/AIDS Support Group	Youths, Community Leaders, Non-Governmental organisations	Mbala	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	2,423
33	3	Kasama Arts Theatre	Pupils, Community members	Luwingu, Mporokoso	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	5,609
Muchinga						
34	4	Bangweulu Wetlands Management Board	Traditional Leaders, Community Resource Boards, Game Scouts, General Public	Mpika	Combating corruption in the wildlife sector	899
Western						
35	1	Youths Activists Organization	Youths, Pupils, General public	Limulunga	Fighting corruption in various areas such as handling of examinations, land administration and job recruitment	3,422
36	2	Radio Lyambai	Public Officers, civil leaders, private contractors, general public	Mongu, Kalabo, Senanga, Lukulu	The role of various stakeholders in the fight against corruption: youths, civil society, civic leaders and others	500,000
Southern						
37	1	Non-Governmental Organization Coordinating Council	Traditional leaders, general public	Sinazongwe, Zimba	Definition of corruption, effects and the role of the community in the fight against corruption	1,116
38	2	Zambia Youths for Development	Marketeers, Youths, Private contractors, peasant farmers, community leaders	Monze	Definition of corruption, effects and how to report corruption	7,654
39	3	Foundation for Democratic Process	General public	Kazungula	Fighting corruption in various areas such as land administration, management of constituency development fund and the farmer input support program	2,000
40	4	Law and Development Association	General public	Pemba and Chisekesi	Fighting the interrelated vices of corruption and gender based violence	4,854
Total						3,657,337



No.	Organisation	Target Group	Attendance
1	Chambishi Water and Sewerage Company	Staff	9
2	National Registration Office-Kasama	Staff	17
3	Solwezi College of Education	First year students	182
4	Kyawama Secondary School	Teachers	22
5	Solwezi Trades School	Students	64
6	St Marks Secondary School	Pupils	600
7	Mansa School of Continuing Education	Pupils	136
8	National Science and Technology Council	Staff	20
9	Hostels Board of Management	Staff	35
10	Reformed Church in Zambia	Congregants	51
11	Cooperative College	First Year Students	95
12	Choma Municipal Council	Staff	70
13	Road Transport and Safety Agency	Staff	16
14	Zambia Bus and Taxi Drivers Association	Members	20
15	Evelyn Hone College	Students	500
16	Zambia Missions Abroad	Accountants and Administrators	90
17	Office of the President – Special Division	Staff	74
18	Justo Mwale Theological College	Students and Lecturers	35
19	Evelyn Hone College	First year students	25
20	Integrity Committees	Members	35
21	Serenje District Council	Councilors	30
22	District Development Coordinating	Members	50



	Committee		
23	NACP Focal Point Person	Focal Point Person	17
24	Ministry of Education	District Office staff and Head Teachers	133
25	Caritas - Chipata	Staff	18
26	Provincial Administration	Staff	31
27	Chambishi Water and Sewerage Company	Staff	9
28	National Registration Office	Staff	17
29	National Sports Council	Staff	13
30	Patents and Companies Registration Agency	Staff	30
31	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace	Members	16
32	Libala High School	Girls Network members	20
33	Kids Against crime	Members	60
34	National Institute for Public Administration	First year students	1000
35	Department of Immigration	Senior Officers	18
36	Kanyama and Chibolya Crime Prevention	Members	22
37	Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority	Staff	20
38	Zambia Wildlife Authority	Staff	35
39	Independent Broadcasting Authority	Staff	22
40	Tobacco Board of Zambia	Staff	16
41	National Agriculture Information Services	Staff	8
42	Chibuluma Mine	Managers	26



43	Kabwe Crime Prevention Unit	Members	35
44	World Bank Zambia Office	Stakeholders	40
45	Provincial Library	Staff	22
46	Lukashya Trades	Students	41
47	United Nations High Commission for Refugees	Stakeholders	29
48	Mwense District Administration	Police Officers, Teachers, Health Workers	151
49	Ministry of Defence	Defence Chiefs	38
50	Office of the Auditor General	Recruits	65
51	2410	Youths	21
52	Millennium Challenge Account	Staff	50
53	Zambia Revenue Authority	Internal Affairs Officers	3
54	Zambia Police	Interpol Recruits	150
55	Chainama College of Health Sciences	Staff	36
56	Palabana University	Staff	25
57	Palabana University	Staff	22
58	Industrial Training Centre	Staff	25
59	Chibolya Vision Care Committee	Members	35
60	Kanyama Ward 10 Masauko market Committee	Members	55
61	Munjili Market Committee	Members	50
62	Zambia Environmental Management Agency	Staff	34
63	National Heritage Conservation Commission	Staff	12
64	Health professions Council of Zambia	Members	29
65	Limulunga Secondary School	Pupils	18



66	National Agriculture Information Services	Staff	8
67	Chibuluma Mine	Staff	24
68	Kitwe Cooperative	Members	18
69	Advocacy on Human Development	Stakeholders	26
70	Passports and National Registration	Staff	23
71	Northern Province Education Office	Staff	15
72	Road Development Agency	Staff	14
73	Provincial Administration	Accountants	110
74	Solwezi Nursing School	First year students	62
75	Solwezi Day Secondary School	Pupils	105
76	Solwezi Model Private School	Pupils	25
77	Kabompo District Administration	Heads of Departments	27
78	Njase Girls Secondary School	Anti-Corruption Club members	35
79	Zambian Missions Abroad	Heads of Missions	35
80	Water Affairs	Staff	18
81	Volunteer Services Overseas	Members	20
82	Kombaniya Basic School	Pupils and Teachers	59
83	Food Reserve Agency – Luapula	Trainee Staff	32
84	Food Reserve Agency – Luapula	Trainee Staff	54
85	Mambilima Secondary School	Pupils and Teachers	349
86	Evelyn Hone College	First Year students	200
87	Office of the President Special Division	Middle management staff	71
88	Oasis Community Youth Group	Youths	21
89	African Life Assurance Zambia	Agents	15
90	Thornhill School	Pupils and Teachers	118
91	African Life Assurance	Agents	26
92	National Institute for Public	Civil Servants	22



	Administration		
93	Integrity Committees	Members from ZESC, CEEC, PIA, Kalulushi Municipal Council, ZPPA, NIPA	15
94	Zambia Insurance Business College Trust	Students	57
95	Zambia Insurance Business College Trust	Lecturers	15
96	Lusaka Business College	Staff	32
97	Forestry Department - Lusaka	Staff	27
98	Bwafwano Market Committee	Members	10
99	African Life Assurance – Kitwe	Agents	32
100	Zambian Open Community schools – Eastern province	Staff	27
101	Africa Life Assurance - Lundazi	Staff	8
102	Lundazi District Council	Staff	24
103	Africa Life Assurance - Petauke	Staff	7
104	Africa Life Assurance - Chipata	Staff	25
105	Road Development Agency – Northern Province	Staff	14
106	Chengelo Nursing School	First Year Students	79
107	Zambia Open Community School Parents Association North- Western Province	Parents	24
108	Popota Training College	Staff	24
109	Integrity Committee	Members from Livingstone City Council, Mazabuka, Zambia Bureau of standards, Choma municipal council	18
110	Ministry of Agriculture and	Staff	21



	Livestock		
111	National Pension Scheme Authority	Staff	7
112	Rural Electrification Authority	Staff	18
113	Integrity Committee	Members from Ministry of Health	34
114	Africa Life Assurance - Mufurila	Sales Officers	8
115	Africa Life Assurance – Luanshya	Sales Officers	12
116	Africa Life Assurance – Ndola	Sales Officers	25
117	Africa Life Assurance - Chingola	Sales Officers	25
118	Northern Youth Development Initiative	Newly Recruited Drivers	42
119	Northern Province Planning Unit	Staff	16
120	Africa Life Assurance - Solwezi	Sales Officers	24
121	Choma Trades	Students	40
122	Sibanyati Farmers Group	Farmers	30
123	Sichikwenkwe Farmers Group	Farmers	8
124	Popota College of Agriculture	Students	41
125	Africa Life Assurance - Livingstone	Sales Officers	29
126	Africa Life Assurance - Mansa	Agents	25
126	Office of the president special division	Officers	64
128	Lusaka Girls Secondary School	Pupils	74
129	Kamwala Secondary School	Pupils and teachers	75
130	University of Zambia	Students	1,000
131	Zambia Sugar Plc	Staff	162
132	Africa Life Assurance - Mansa	Agents	31
133	National Institute for Public Administration	Students	425
134	Yotam Muleya Primary school	Youths	600
135	Western Province Administration	Middle Management	74



136	Western Province Administration	District Commissioners and Heads of Government Departments	54
137	Youth Alive – Mongu	Members	14
138	Catholic Diocese of Ndola	Members	27
139	Catholic University	Lecturers and students	29
140	Kabwe School for Continued Education	Pupils	200
141	Kasama Boys School	Anti-Corruption club members	25
142	Water Affairs	Staff	15
143	Africa Life Assurance - Kasama	Agents	28
144	Mutanda Secondary School	Pupils	86
145	Office of the President Special Division	Middle management	30
146	Integrity Committee	Members from various MDAs	26
147	DMI St. Eugene	Students	40
148	Bible Gospel Church	Youths	21
149	Siavonga District Council	Staff	69
150	National Museums Board	Board members	12
151	Zambia Daily mail	Staff	30
	Total		10,279



DATE	DESIGNATION	COUNTRY	PURPOSE OF TRAVEL
Jan 2015	Community Education Officer	Australia	Attending a two-year post-graduate programme at the Murdoch University in Australia effective January, 2015
19th to 30th January 2015	IT Manager, Senior Information Systems Officer and Investigations Officers	Pretoria, South Africa	Attending, IT En Case Training on appraisal and implementation of the Forensics tool kit in the Commission
12th January to 20th February, 2015	Senior Investigations Officer	Botswana	With the support of the American Government attended Leadership Course at the Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)
23rd February to 27th February, 2015	Director Legal and Chief Investigations Officer	Botswana	Attended 2nd Phase Heads of Investigations and Prosecutions Divisions Training
22nd to 28th March, 2015	Chief Prevention and Chief Community Education Officer	Botswana	Attending the Commonwealth 3rd Phase of Public/Community Education and Corruption Prevention Divisions' training
23rd to 27th March, 2015	Chief Investigations Officer	Tanzania	Attending the 29th Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Task Force of Senior Officials meeting
14th to 24th April, 2015	Senior Investigations, Senior Community Education, Senior Prevention, Human Resource and Admin., Investigators	Hong Kong	Attending Senior Executive Certificate in Institutional Integrity management
24th April to 25th May, 2015	Chief Legal and Chief Investigations Officers	United States of America	Attending the Transnational Organised Crime Policy Forum organised by the American Government
10th to 15th May, 2015	Director-General	Norway	Attending the 20th meeting of the Corruption Hunters Network organised by NORAD
24th to 27th April, 2015	Director-General and Chief Human Resource Management Officer	Botswana	Attending a meeting on the formation of the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee
25th to 29th May, 2015	Deputy Director-General, Director Community Education and Senior Community Education Officer	Tanzania	Attending the Commonwealth Meeting for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa
29th May to 7th June, 2016	Chief Prevention Officer and Senior Investigations Officer	Vienna, Austria	Attending the Sixth Session of the Implementation Review Group (UNCAC)
23rd to 25th June, 2015	Chief Investigations Officers	Tanzania	Attending the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) Operational Training
22nd to 24th June, 2015	Director-General, Secretary to the Commission and Chief Human Resource Management Officer	Namibia	Attending the National Anti-Corruption Conference organised by the Namibian Anti-Corruption Commission



21st to 27th June, 2015	Director Legal and Prosecutions	Botswana	Attending the last phase of Commonwealth Heads of investigations and Prosecutions Divisions' training
22nd to 24th June, 2015	Investigations Officer	South Africa	Attending the Forensics Accounting Workshop for Prosecutors and Investigators organised by UNODC
22nd to 26th June, 2015	Senior Investigations Officer	Botswana	Attending a Leadership for women enforcement programme organised by the American Government
27th June to 1st July, 2015	Director-General and Chief Human Resource Management Officer	Botswana	Attending a meeting on the formation of the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee (SACC)
4th to 7th August, 2015	ACC Board Members, Secretary to the Commission and Senior Human Resource Development Officer	Philippines	Study Tour of the Office of the Ombudsman
10th to 14th August, 2015	Senior Corporate Affairs Officer and Prevention Officer	Botswana	Attending the Commonwealth 1st Phase Professional Ethics and Integrity course
31st August to 4th September, 2015	Investigations Officers	South Africa	Attending a Financial investigations Workshop organised by UNODC-ARINSA
19th to 23rd October, 2015	Investigations Officer	Botswana	Attending the 2nd Phase of Commonwealth Anti-Corruption Training
30th October to 1st November, 2015	Deputy Director-General	Russia	Attending the 8th Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)
2nd to 6th November, 2016	Deputy Director-General, Director Prevention and Senior Investigations Officer	Russia	Attending the 6th Session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CoSP) meeting
9th to 13th November, 2015	Senior Corporate Affairs Officer and Prevention Officer	Botswana	Attending the Commonwealth 2nd Phase Professional Ethics and Integrity course
24th to 29th November, 2015	Director-General, Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and Chief Human Resource Management Officer	Democratic Republic of Congo	Attending a meeting on the transformation of the Southern African Forum Against Corruption (SAFAC) to the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee (SACC)
17th to 19th November, 2015	Senior Investigations Officer	New Delhi, India	Attending the 6th INTERPOL-STAR Global Focal Point Persons' Conference on Asset Tracing and Recovery
22nd to 27th November, 2015	Senior Investigations Officer and Investigations Officer	Tanzania	Inter-agency collective investigations activities

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