



**ANTI - CORRUPTION
COMMISSION ZAMBIA**

ANNUAL REPORT

2016





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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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 Anti-Money Laundering Group
ESCO	-	Engineering Services Corporation
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
KCM	-	Konkola Copper Mines
LPD	-	Legal and Prosecutions Department
MDD	-	Management Development Division
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
NACP	-	National Anti-Corruption Policy
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
ZSIC	-	Zambia State Insurance Corporation
ZNBC	-	Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
ZPPA	-	Zambia Public Procurement Authority
ZNS	-	Zambia National Service
ZRA	-	Zambia Revenue Authority



Correspondence To His Excellency The President Of The Republic Of Zambia

Anti-Corruption Commission
Anti-Corruption House
P.O. Box 50486
LUSAKA

30th August, 2017

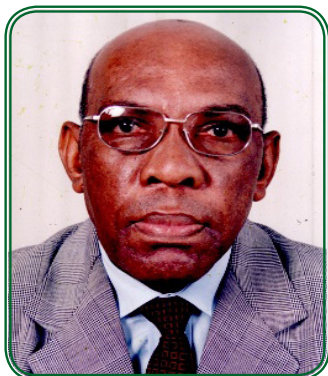
His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia
State House
LUSAKA

Your Excellency,

In accordance with the Financial Provisions of Section 14(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012, and on behalf of the Board of Commissioners, Management and Staff of the Commission, I have the honor to present to Your Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, the Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of the Anti-Corruption Commission for the year 2016.

Yours in National Service,

Hon. Justice Timothy A. Kabalata (rtd)
CHAIRPERSON



On behalf of the Board, Management and Staff of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), it is with great pleasure to present to you the ACC 2016 Annual Report.

The Commission has continued to build synergies with other institutions in a bid to form strengthened partnerships aimed at enhancing dissemination of information to the public on the fight against corruption in Zambia.

It is gratifying that in the year under review, the Commission winded up the implementation period for the Strategic Plan 2013 - 2016 which was anchored under the Vision **"A proactive, impartial and professional anti-corruption agency that promotes the attainment of a corruption free Zambia"**.

During the year, a number of fundamental milestones were scored which include;

- The procurement and operationalization of an electronic Investigations Case Management System and a Forensic Examination System for Digital Evidence that have improved the case management process.
- Establishing an Integrated Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation System to determine progress and effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.
- Developing and producing supplementary reading books for grades 1-12 to enhance understanding of the anti-corruption and integrity topics in the school curriculum.
- Training of Civic Education Teachers in order to equip them with anti-corruption information.
- The formation of Integrity Committees (ICs) in both the public and private sectors which has provided an inclusive approach to fighting corruption.
- Despite these achievements, the Commission faced a number of challenges in its operations which affect its continued ability to function as effectively as required. Among the major challenges were;
- Inadequate funding thus affecting operations.
- Inadequate staff and high staff turnover leading to slow pace of implementation of the Commission's mandate.
- Lack of staff skills and knowledge in the core functional areas hence hampering efficiency. Performance and productivity.
- In appropriate office accommodation in most of the provincial centers limiting public accessibility.



These challenges have potentially affected the Commission's ability to fulfil its mandate and achieve its organizational and operational goals.

Under this score, I wish to congratulate Reverend Godfridah Sumaili on her appointment as a Minister of National Guidance and Religious Affairs. Reverend Sumaili was a member of the ACC Board of Commissioners from 2012 to 2016, and I wish to pay tribute for her invaluable service to the Commission. The Commission in line with its mandate received and investigated reports of alleged corrupt practices and a number of cases were taken before the courts of law for prosecution. The Commission also carried out a number of outreach programs in a quest to transform people's mindset and enlist their support in the fight against corruption and to cultivate whistleblowers.

In addition, the Commission undertook a number of corruption prevention programs and institutional system studies aimed at analyzing the practices, policies and procedures of both public and private institutions, with a view to discover and implement effective systems for preventing opportunities for corruption to take place.

The Commission is pleased to enjoy Government's political will and unwavering support to the fight against corruption. The Commission also wishes to thank the Cooperating Partners, other Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, the Media, and the general public for their confidence placed on the Commission and for their continued support in the fight against graft. This is a major ingredient in making headway in the fight against corruption.

I wish to conclude by saying that the Commission will not relent in its efforts to rid Zambia of corruption, and will as such continue to execute its mandate fully.

Thank you

Justice Timothy A. Kabalata (rtd)

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

Chairperson



Executive Summary

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) is an autonomous corporate body established under the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. The ACC is responsible for the discharge of a broad mandate of Investigations, Prosecution, Prevention and Education to curb corruption in Zambia.

As at close of 2016 the approved staff establishment of the ACC stood at **364** positions with 323 positions filled, while 41 positions stood vacant as a result of staff separations arising from resignations, retirements and natural wastage.

In the execution of its mandate, the ACC had a total of 839 cases under investigations of which, 12 were from the 2015 Auditor General's Report. From the 839 cases, 246 were concluded during the year. The Commission also received a total of 1,349 reports during the year, of which 465 were corruption related. From the 465 reports, 273 were authorized for investigations while 24 were authorized for corruption prevention exercises. It is important to note that among the Government institutions, the Zambia Police Service under the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Authorities under the Ministry of Local Government had the largest numbers of reports against their employees. Reports against Police Officers were prominent, constituting 87.7% of the total reports against Home Affairs officials. On the other hand, 34.8% of reports received from the Ministry of Local Government were against staff from Councils.

By close of the year, a total of 593 investigations were still not yet concluded, while there were 98 criminal and civil prosecution dockets in 2016. The Commission concluded 25 cases in court, of which 19 resulted into convictions and 6 ended up in acquittals.

During the year, the Commission carried out 19 Corruption Prevention Exercises, 4 Risk Assessments and established 4 Integrity Committees. As regards corruption sensitization programmes, the ACC conducted various activities that included lectures, workshops and public rallies. Through the sensitization programmes the ACC reached out to 844,975 people through direct contact as well as through listeners and viewers on various media channels.

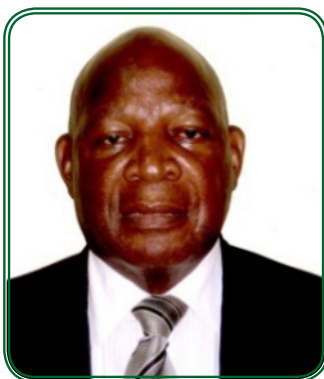
Some challenges continue to affect the effective delivery of programs by the Commission, which in turn affect the impact of these programs. Some of these challenges are inadequate funding, inadequate staff levels, high staff turnover and lack of appropriate office space



The Anti-Corruption Commission Board of Commissioners



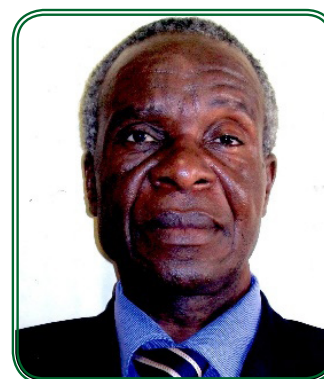
Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata (rtd)
Chairperson



Dr. Steven Moyo
Vice Chairperson



Mrs. Rollen Mukanda
Commissioner



Mr. Jourbert Mpazi Sinyangwe
Commissioner

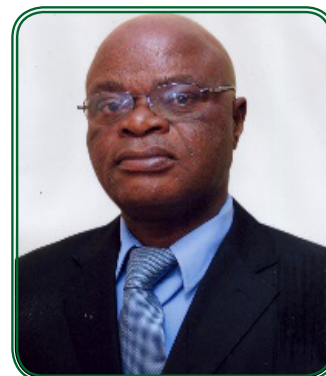




Mrs. Irene C. Lamba
Deputy Director-General
& Acting Director-General



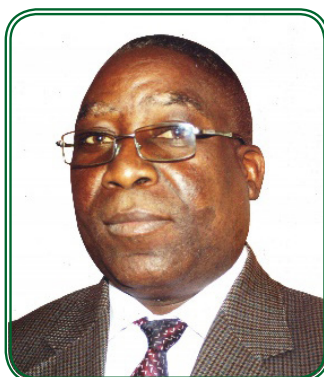
Mr. Mathew Mbewe
Secretary to the Commission



Mr. Isaac Chilanga
Director of Investigations



Mr. Zondwayo Soko
Director Corruption Prevention



Lawrence Hansingo
Director Community Education



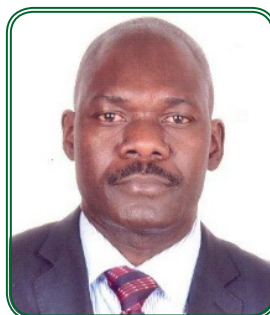
Mr. Kapetwa Phiri
Director Legal and Prosecutions



The Anti-Corruption Commission Regional Managers



Mr. Charles Mwanda
Central Region



Mr. Roy Kakoma
Copperbelt Region



Mr. Raymond Banda
Eastern Region



Mr. Howard Nyambe
Luapula Region



Mr. Gibson Chizanda
Northern Region



Mr. Humphrey Mwiinga
North-Western Region



Mrs. Haninga M. Mwape
Southern Region



Mr. Joshua Kakoshi
Western Region





1.0 Legal Status

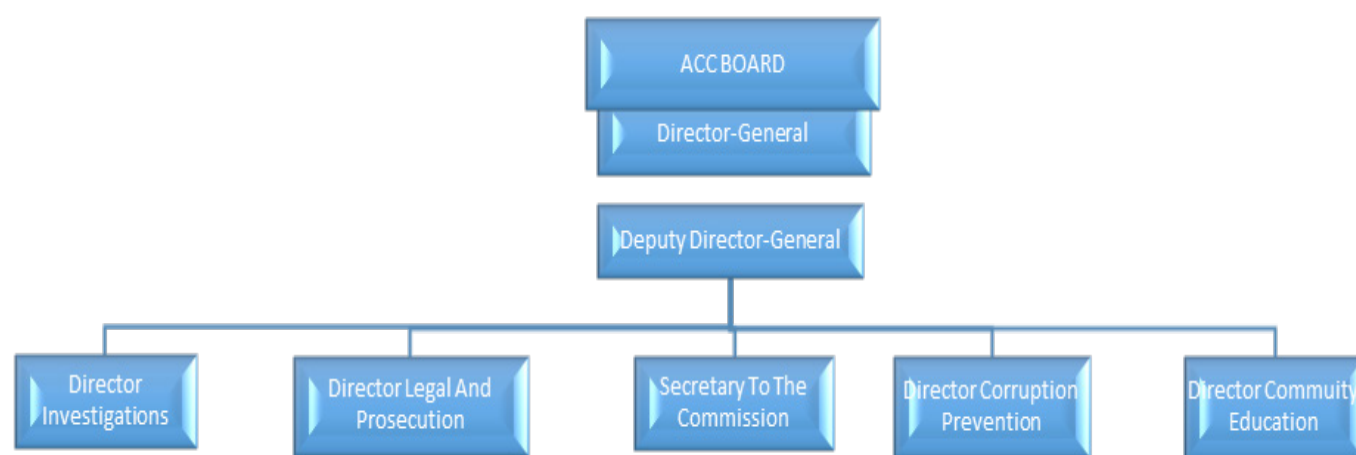
The ACC's primary function is to spearhead the fight against corruption in Zambia. This is undertaken in conjunction with various stakeholders both in public and private organizations and the public at large.

Under section 6 of the Act, this mandate covers the following:

- (i) Investigating and prosecuting cases of suspected corruption
- (ii) Conducting public sensitization on the dangers of corruption and fostering public support in the fight against corruption
- (iii) Putting in place mechanisms for preventing the corruption scourge from taking root in Zambia.

1.1 Governance

The Commission has a two-tier organizational structure which consists of a Board of Commissioners and a Directorate as shown in the diagram below:



1.1.1 The Board

The Board of Commissioners is responsible for providing the overall policy and strategic direction of the Commission. The Board comprises five (5) members, namely: a Chairperson and four (4) Commissioners. The President of the Republic of Zambia appoints all the Commissioners, subject to ratification by the National Assembly.

In the year 2016, the Board operated with only four Commissioners following the resignation of Commissioner Pastor Godfridah Sumaili. The following were the Board members during the year under review:

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (i) | Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata (rtd) | - | Chairperson |
| (ii) | Dr. Steven Moyo | - | Vice Chairperson |
| (iii) | Mrs. Rollen Mukanda | - | Commissioner |
| (iv) | Mr. Jourbert Mpazi Sinyangwe | - | Commissioner |

The Board meets quarterly at which the Director-General and the Commission Secretary sit as Ex-officials. The Secretary to the Commission is the Board Secretary.



1.1.2 Board Committees

In order to ensure effective performance of the Board, the Act provides for the establishment of Board Committees to assist the Board in the execution of its functions. During the year under review, four (4) Committees were in existence and these were as follows:

(i) Corporate Affairs Committee

The Corporate Affairs Committee is established to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of corporate plans, programs and external public relations. It was chaired by the Commission Vice-Chairperson and comprised of six (6) other members drawn from the public and private sectors as well as from the Civil Society Organizations. The following were the members:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ▪ Dr. Steven Moyo | - | Chairperson |
| ▪ 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 |

(ii) Corruption Prevention Committee

The Corruption Prevention Committee is established to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at preventing corruption in public and private bodies. It was chaired by Commissioner Mrs. Rollen Mukanda and comprised of five (5) members also drawn from the public and private sectors as well as from the Civil Society Organizations. The following were the members:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Commissioner Mrs. Rollen Mukanda | - | Chairperson |
| ▪ Brig. General Knox N. Simwanza | - | United Church of Zambia |
| ▪ Mr. Mulambwa Mutondo | - | Auditor-General's Office |
| ▪ Mr. Eddie Kalela Mwitwa | - | Law Association of Zambia |
| ▪ Mr. Raymond Mutale | - | Transparency International Zambia |
| ▪ Mr. Zondwayo Soko | - | ACC, Ex-Officio |

(iii) Community Education Committee

The Community Education Committee is established to provide advice and guidance on the development and implementation of initiatives on anti-corruption advocacy. It was chaired by Commissioner Jourbert Sinyangwe and consisted of four (4) other members drawn from the Civil Society, Faith and Community based organisations. The following were the members:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| ▪ Commissioner Mr. Jourbert Sinyangwe | - | Chairperson |
| ▪ Mr. Evans Kunda | - | National Women's Lobby |
| ▪ Mr. Billy Nkunika | - | National Arts Council |
| ▪ Mrs. Gertrude Z. Shanganga | - | NGOCC |
| ▪ Mrs. Juliet Ilunga | - | Council of Churches – Zambia |
| ▪ Mr. Lawrence Hansingo | - | ACC, Ex- Officio |





(iv) **Audit and Risk Management Committee**

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is established to provide advice and guidance to Management on various risks associated with the operations of the Commission and provide efficient internal controls. The Committee was chaired by Commissioner Mrs. Rollen Mukanda and consisted of four (04) other members.

The following were the members:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| ▪ Commissioner Mrs. Rollen Mukanda | - Chairperson |
| ▪ 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 |

1.2 The Directorate

The Directorate is responsible for the day to day policy implementation, administration and operations of the Commission. It is headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer. In executing the mandate of the Commission, the Director-General is assisted by the Deputy Director-General, the Commission Secretary, Directors and Staff of the Commission. During the year under review, the Directorate comprised of the following departments: Investigations; Legal and Prosecutions; Corruption Prevention; Community Education; and, Human Resource, Finance and Administration.

1.3 Management Committees

The Commission also continued to maintain one Standing Management Committee as provided for under the Public Procurement Act No. 12 of 2008. The Committee was responsible for ensuring that all Commission procurements were undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Committee was chaired by the Director General and comprised of the Deputy Director-General, five (5) Directors and two (2) other external members with procurement knowledge and expertise. The following were the members:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ▪ Mrs. Irene C. Lamba | - Chairperson |
| ▪ Mr. Mathews Mbewe | - Member |
| ▪ Mr. Isaac Chilanga | - Member |
| ▪ Mr. Kapetwa Phiri | - Member |
| ▪ Mr. Lawrence Hansingo | - Member |
| ▪ Mr. Zondwayo Soko | - Member |
| ▪ Mr. James Njolomba | - External Member |
| ▪ Mr. Jason Songwe | - External Member |
| ▪ Mr. Bornwell Kapapa | - ACC Ex Officio |



2.0 Strategic Overview

As defined by the Anti-Corruption Act No. 12 and the NACP and its Implementation Plan, the ACC during the year was guided by its Strategic Plan 2013 – 2016 which articulated the Vision, Goal and Mission Statement and 8 strategic objectives listed below:

2.1 Vision

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

2.2 Goal

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

2.3 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".

2.4 Strategic Objectives: 2013 - 2016

- (i) *To effectively and efficiently investigate corruption cases in order to gather conclusive evidence for further action.*
- (ii) *To effectively and efficiently prosecute cases of corruption in order to increase conviction rates.*
- (iii) *To effectively and efficiently prevent corrupt practices in order to reduce incidences of corruption in both public and private bodies.*
- (iv) *To effectively educate and provide information on corruption to communities in order to create awareness and enlist their support for the fight against corruption.*
- (v) *To build and enhance the corporate image of the ACC in order to gain public support in the fight against corruption.*
- (vi) *To effectively and efficiently implement administration, financial and logistical support services in order to ensure smooth operations of the Commission.*
- (vii) *To effectively and efficiently develop and manage human resources in order to fulfill the mandate of the Commission*
- (viii) *To effectively plan, monitor and evaluate the implementation of ACC policies and programmes in order to measure performance and inform decision making*

2.5 Core Ethical Values

The Commission upholds and promotes the following ten (10) values as its core ethical values:

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





3.0 Human Resource, Finance and Administration

The Commission under the Human Resources, Finance and Administration function continued to support the delivery of operational outputs of the Commission and ensure prudent management of resources in 2016.

3.1.0 Human Resource Management

3.1.1 Staff Establishment

During the year the establishment of the Commission stood at 364 positions. As at 31st December, 2016, 323 positions were filled, while 41 vacant positions were vacant as result of staff separations from resignations, retirements and natural wastage.

3.1.2 Strategic Planning

During the year the strategic outputs of the Commission were pursued under the Strategic Plan 2013-2016. A Performance Audit of the plan was conducted during the year in collaboration with Management Development Division (MDD), Cabinet Office in order to assess the extent to which the plan was implemented and objectives met.

Following the conduct of the performance audit the Commission engaged the Commonwealth Secretariat to review the Strategic Plan and assist in developing a new one for the period 2017-2021.

3.1.3 Performance Management System

The Annual Performance Appraisal System (APAS) continued to be conducted during the year under review hence general appraisals for all members of staff for the period January to December, 2016 were conducted to guide on staff development and institutional effectiveness in terms of obtaining competencies, skills and knowledge available.

3.1.4 Training Programmes

The Commission required both technical and financial support to effectively implement its mandate. The Commission however faced a number of critical challenges which affected its continued ability to function as effectively as required among them, inadequate skills and competencies in some functional areas. However, the Commission endeavoured to implement both long and short term training through government budgets as well as support of other donor agencies. Due to limited budget allocation the majority of foreign trainings were sponsored by foreign agencies and/or cooperating partners. The following programmes were conducted in 2016:

3.1.5 In House Training

Institutional Health and Safety requirements were enhanced through a Fire Safety Training which was conducted for fifteen (15) members of staff in the Administration Section of the Commission. The training was provided by Lusaka City Council-Fire Brigade Unit. The purpose of the training was to equip members of staff with knowledge and skills to effectively operate fire- fighting equipment and administer first aid to victims in case of a fire outbreak and other accidents at the work place.



Further, in order to enhance the skills of its officers in promoting the involvement of civil society and oversight structures in public institutions in fostering public financial accountability, the Commission conducted training in public expenditure tracking for 18 of its officers. The training was facilitated by the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction (CSPR) in Lusaka. The training highlighted the various strategies to be employed in monitoring the expenditure of public resources in the country for the purposes of ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

3.1.6 Foreign Training and Conferences

The Commission facilitated training and participation in conferences of its officers under the auspices of cooperating partners and the Government of the Republic of Zambia. The training and conferences indicated at [Appendix I](#):

3.2 Finance

Parliament approved a budget of K73.3 million for the Commission out of which the budgetary allocation for non-personal emoluments and personal emoluments was K9.7 Million and K63.6 Million respectively.

3.3 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Unit of the Commission continued to conduct internal audits whose reports were useful in adding value to the risk management, internal controls and governance processes. These audits covered key areas of the Commission's operations as per 2016 Plan. The Internal Audit Opinion for the year was that the overall control environment was satisfactory despite the existence of some administrative control deficiencies. Measures were put in place to address the concerns that were highlighted in the internal audit report.

3.4 Information Communication And Technology

During the year the Commission upgraded the electronic Case Management System (goCase) and successfully rollout it out on trial basis to one Provincial Office, namely Kabwe.

In addition, the Commission also developed two in-house systems, one that automated the filing of Investigations Restrictions Notices and the other for Electronic Asset Management.





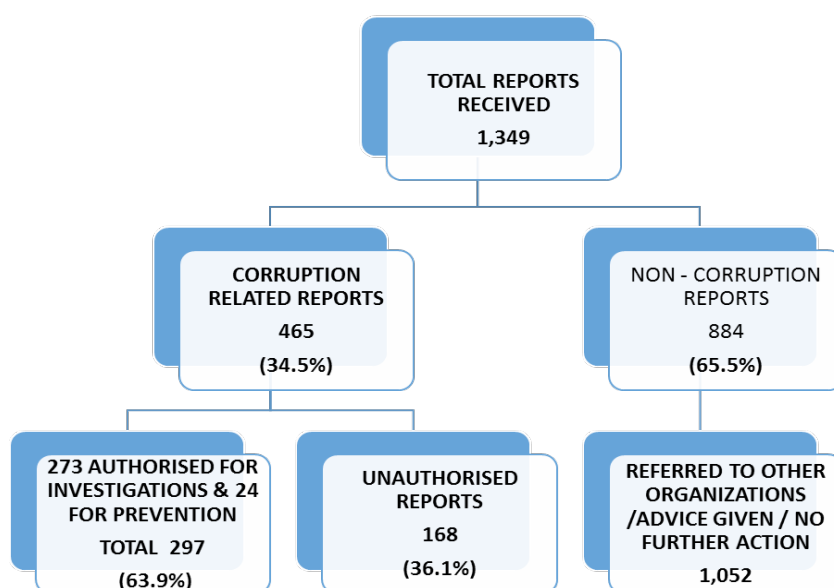
4.0 ENFORCEMENT

The Commission under Section 6 of the Anti – Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 continued to carry out its mandate of enforcement as a means of deterring would be offenders from engaging in corruption and related offences provided for under the said Act.

4.1 Reports Received in 2016

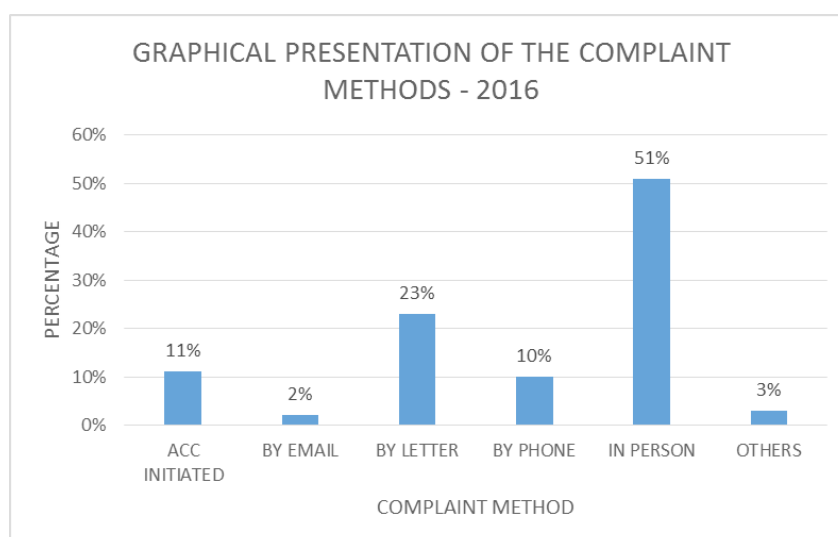
In the year 2016, the Commission received a total number of **1, 349** reports, **out** of which **465** were corruption related reports while **884** were non corruption related. From the **465** corruption related reports, **273** were authorized for investigations while **24** cases were authorized for corruption prevention exercises. **Chart 1** below is a summary of how the reports were dealt with by the Commission in 2016.

Chart 1. Process Chart for 2016 Reports Received



The Commission received the reports from members of the public through various methods. **The Graph** below illustrates the various methods through which the reports were received by the Commission in 2016.

Graph I: Methods of Report to the Commission





4.2 Sector Statistics For Reports Received In The Year

A sector analysis of the reports received by the Commission indicated that most of the reports were against public officials particularly from institutions that frequently offered services to the public.

It is important to note that out of the **1,349** reports received in 2016, **890** were against officials in Government Ministries representing **66.0%**; **387** cases were against officials in private companies and individuals representing **29.0%**; while **72** were from Quasi-Government Institutions and Agencies representing **5.0%**.

The Graph and the Chart below show places of work of suspects who were complained against.

Graph II: Sectors from which complaints were received

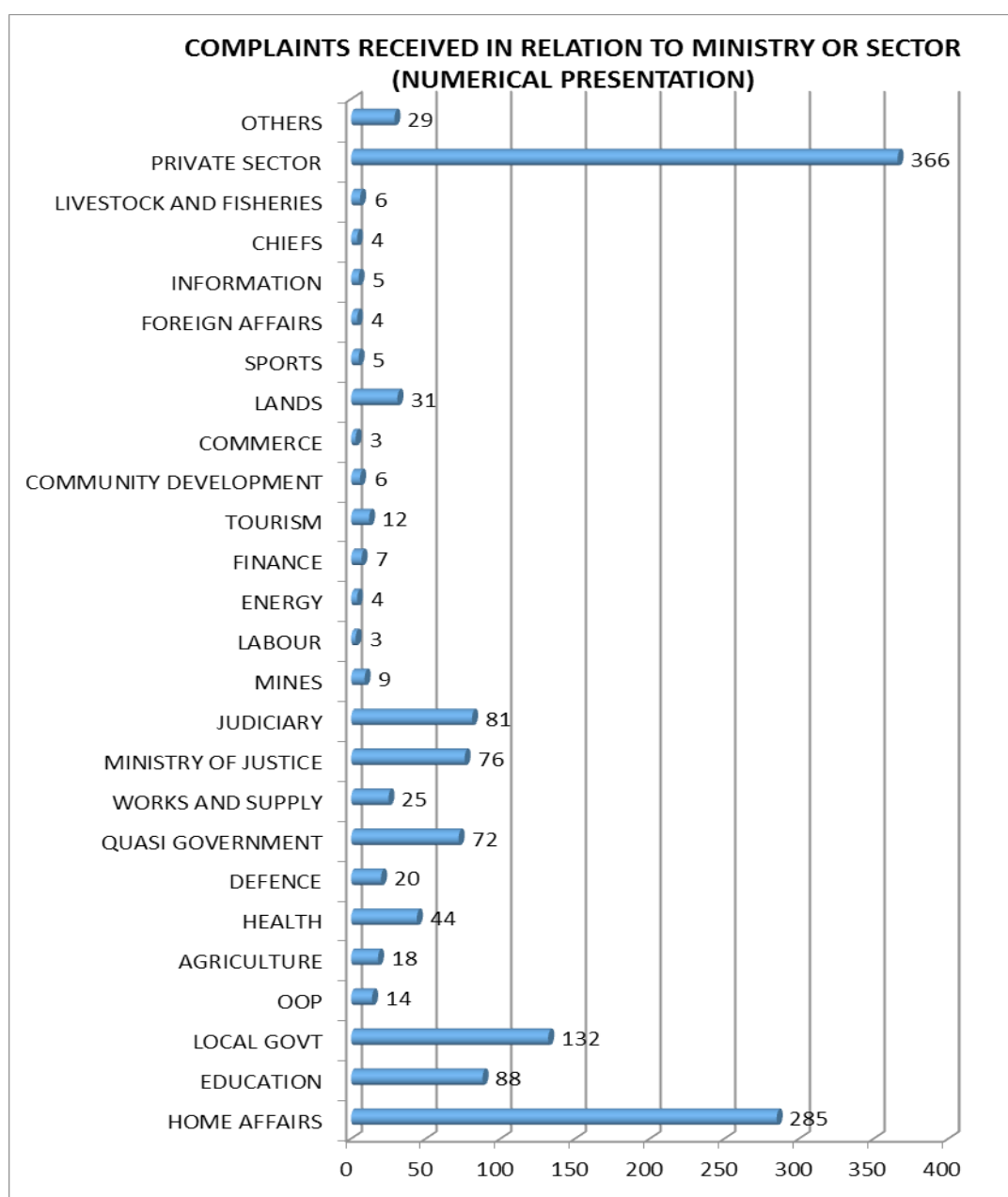
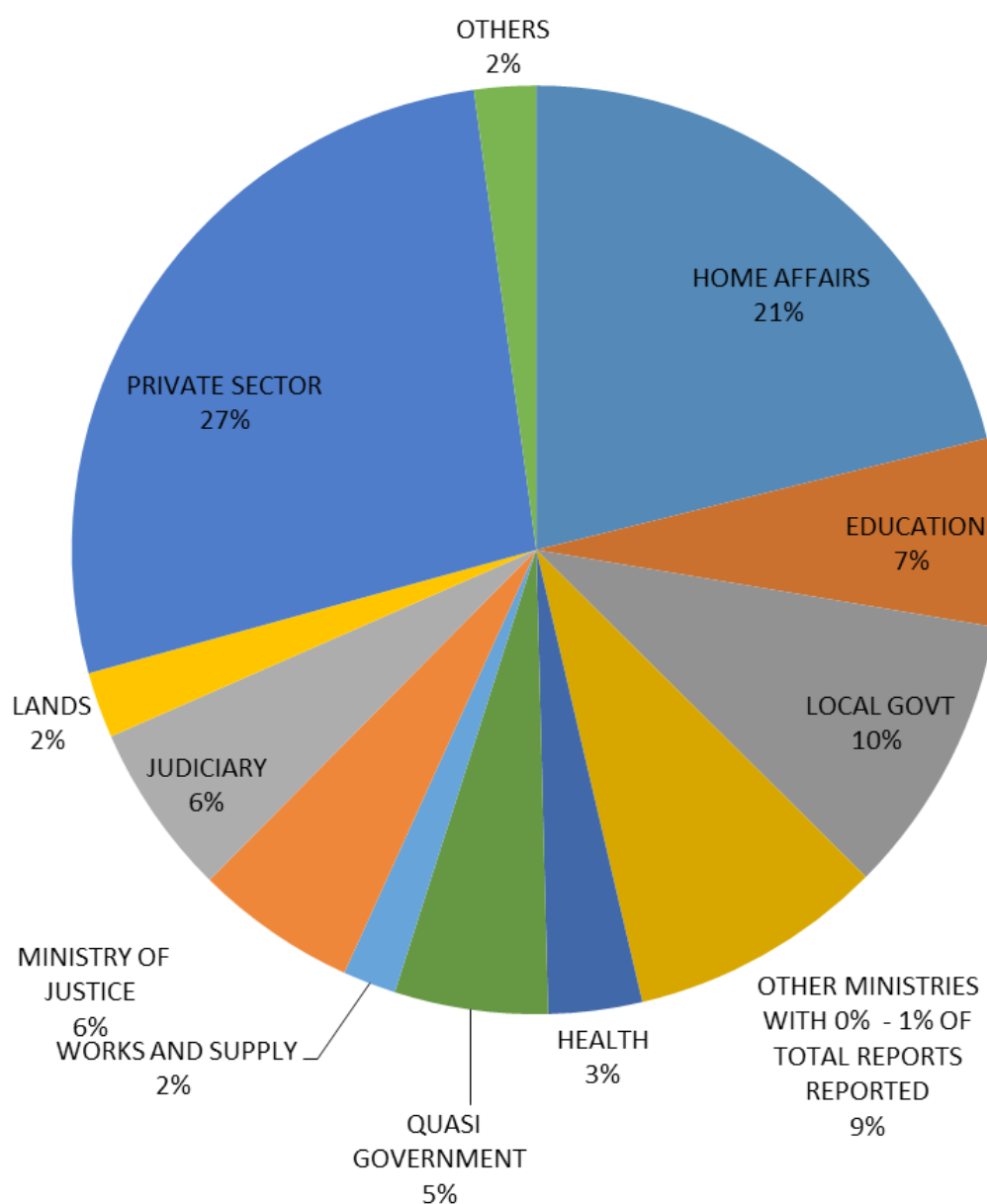




Chart II: Sectors from which complaints were received

**REPORTS RECEIVED IN RELATION TO MINISTRY OR SECTOR:
(PERCENTAGE REPRESENTATION)**



Note: Ministries or Sectors with reports which were between 0% and 1% of the total reports received all added together made up 9% comprised the following: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture and Office of the President.

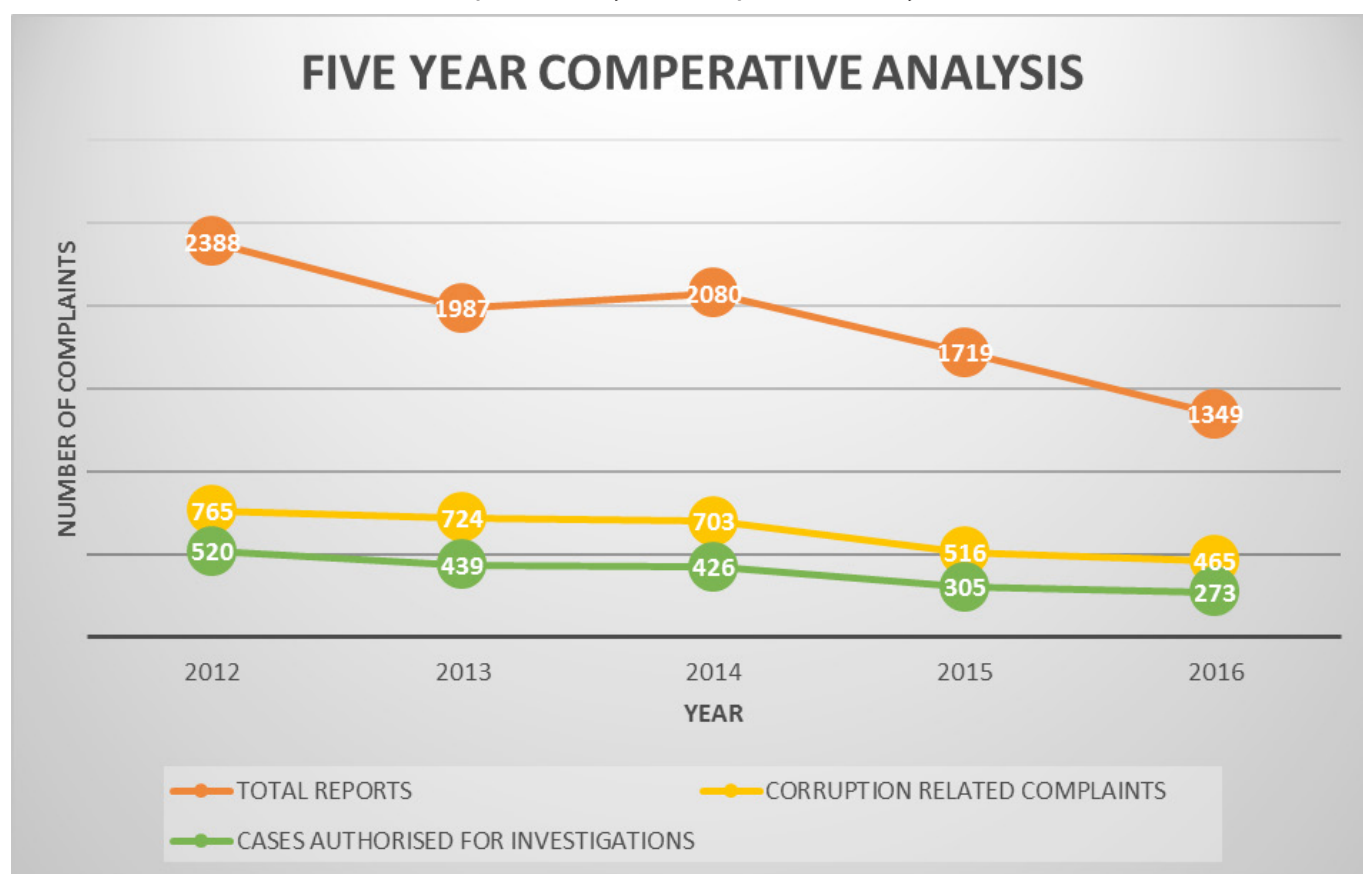


Among the Government institutions, the Ministries of Home Affairs and Local Government had the largest numbers of reports against their employees. Reports against Police Officers were prominent, constituting 87.7% of the total reports against Home Affairs officials. On the other hand, 34.8% of reports received from the Ministry of Local Government were against staff from Councils. A detailed Sector analysis is at [Appendix II](#).

4.3 Reports Trend Analysis in 2016.

A trend analysis of the reports received received by the Commission in 2016 shows that the reports were on the decline. However, the Commission has not carried out a detailed research to understand what caused the decline due to financial constraints. The [Graph](#) below shows a five a years trend analysis.

Graph III: Five year comparative analysis



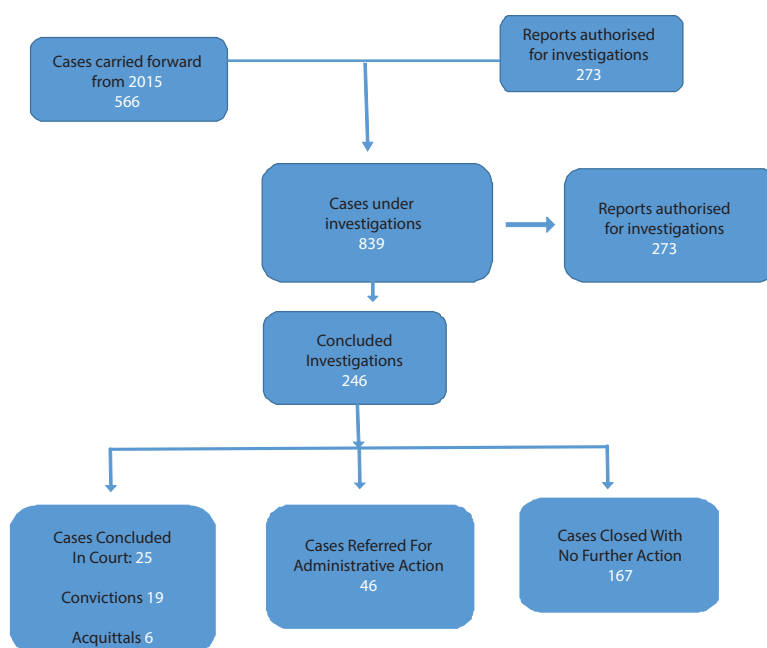
The Commission carried forward 566 cases from 2015 bringing the total number of cases under investigations in 2016 to 839 cases out of which 12 cases were from the 2015 Auditor General's Report. From the 839 cases, 246 were concluded while 593 cases were carried forward to 2017. Out of the concluded cases, 19 and 6 cases resulted into convictions and acquittals

respectively. 46 cases were referred to various institutions for administrative action while 167 cases were closed without any further action taken for reasons such insufficient evidence. [The Chart](#) below summaries how the cases under investigations were handled in 2016.





Chart III: Summaries how cases were handled in 2016.



The Commission also continued to perform its prosecutorial function pursuant to the provisions of Section 6(1) (b) of the Anti – Corruption Act no 3 of 2012 during the year 2016. Further, the Commission continued to enforce a number of legislation that complement the fight against corruption and financial crimes 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.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia enacted important legislation in the last years complementing the existing anti – corruption law. The development of regulations with a view of aiding the smooth enforcement of the said laws was still on going in 2016. The Commission is optimistic that strengthening of the anti-corruption laws covering both the public and private sector will continue in the year 2017.

4.4 Cases In Court

The Commission had 98 both criminal and civil active prosecution dockets in 2016. Out of the 98 dockets, 16 dockets were pending legal opinion whilst 10 were pending judgment and 9 were on appeals in the High Court for Zambia. The remaining 63 dockets were at trial stage.

The Commission managed to conclude 25 cases in court during the year under review out of which 19 resulted into convictions and 6 ended up in acquittals. This therefore represented a conviction rate achievement of 76% of the completed cases before court in 2016.

4.5 Performance Of The Commission In The Last Five Years

The Table below summarizes the Commission’s performance in the last 5 years with regard to prosecution function.

Table I. Convictions and Acquittals in last five years.

Year	Total Cases Concluded in court	Convictions	Acquittals
2012	22	13	9
2013	32	26	6
2014	17	11	6
2015	33	22	11
2016	25	19	6



5.0 Integrity Building

The Commission is mandated under Section 6 of the AC Act No. 3 of 2012 to carry-out corruption prevention interventions in respect to its corruption prevention function. During the year under review, the Commission undertook the following programmes:

5.1 Review Of The National Anti-Corruption Policy And The Implementation Plan

Following the expiration of the National Anti-Corruption Policy Implementation Plan in 2015 and the subsequent launch of the Policy Evaluation Report in June 2016, the Commission being the Policy Secretariat commenced the review of the Policy and its Implementation Plan. To this effect a Policy Review Committee was constituted to spearhead the review process, to be completed in readiness for the preparation and launch of the revised Policy.

5.2 Development and Implementation Of Corruption Prevention Interventions In Organizations

The Commission undertook collaborative measures to deal with corruption related reports from members of the public in a number of institutions. The process involved conducting system studies in the identified institutions aimed at assessing weaknesses in the work processes of the targeted institutions and recommending remedial measures to Management to address the identified weaknesses. Some 19 Institutions were reviewed in 2016. These are:

- (i) Zambia State Insurance Corporation
- (ii) Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
- (iii) Natural Resource Development College
- (iv) Examinations Council of Zambia
- (v) Department of Forestry
- (vi) Department of Immigration
- (vii) Ministry of Agriculture
- (viii) Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
- (ix) University of Zambia
- (x) Evelyn Hone College
- (xi) Ministry of Health
- (xii) National Food and Nutrition Commission
- (xiii) Ministry of General Education
- (xiv) Central Veterinary Research Institute
- (xv) Ministry of Lands Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- (xvi) Indeni Oil Refinery
- (xvii) Electoral Commission of Zambia
- (xviii) Zambia Open University
- (xix) Zambia National Building Society.





5.3 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 was able to develop and implement Corruption Prevention Interventions. In 2016, six (6) Integrity Committees were formed in the following institutions;

- i. Cabinet Office
- ii. Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
- iii. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- iv. Kafubu Water and Sewerage
- v. Chambeshi Water and Sewerage
- vi. Ministry of Agriculture

The establishment of the above Integrity Committees brought the total number of Integrity Committees established to 52. This development is a demonstration of Corporate Will among the Institutions towards the Integrity Building 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 III is a list of Institutions in which Integrity Committees had been established by the close of 2016.

5.4 Corruption Vulnerability Assessments

A Corruption Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) is a process by which an institution, with the support of the Commission identifies vulnerabilities to corrupt practices and other abuses in its work systems and makes recommendations to seal the identified vulnerabilities. During the year under review the Commission concluded four (4) CVAs in the following institutions:

- i) Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
- ii) Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
- iii) National Pension Scheme Authority
- iv) National Institute of Public Administration

By the end of 2016, CVA at the Zambia Daily Mail was at the stage of holding a Focus Group Discussion with members of staff while at Zambia Sugar PLC an inception meeting with management had been held. Institutions where CVAs were undertaken since 2011 continued implementing the recommendations made by the Commission. The following are the Institutions in which CVAs had been undertaken by 2016:-

- a) Road Transport & Safety Agency
- b) Ndola City Council
- c) Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- d) Department of Immigration (Ministry of Home Affairs)
- e) Road Development Agency



- f) Ministry of Health
- g) Medical Stores Limited
- h) Ministry of Mines and Water Development
- i) Livingstone City Council
- j) Department of National Registration Passports and Citizenship (Ministry of Home Affairs)
- k) Zambia Police Service (Ministry of Home Affairs)
- l) Ministry of General Education
- m) National Road Fund Agency
- n) Judiciary
- o) Zambia Revenue Authority
- p) Workers Compensation Control Fund Board
- q) Zambia Bureau of Standards
- r) Kitwe City Council
- s) Choma City Council



6.0 Corruption Sensitization

One critical and enabling function of the ACC is to disseminate information on the dangerous effects of corruption on society and to enlist public support for preventing and combating corruption. In the year under review, the Commission carried out a number of public sensitization programmes as highlighted below:

- Production and Distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials;
- Exhibitions and Shows;
- Traditional Ceremonies;
- Radio and Television Programmes;
- Study Circles;
- Lectures;
- School and Community Anti-Corruption Clubs;
- Public Rallies;
- Commemoration of International Anti-Corruption Day

6.1 Production And Distribution Of Information, Education And Communication (IEC) Materials

The Commission produced and distributed to members of the public a total of 10,014 IEC Materials. The IEC materials were aimed at raising awareness on the dangers and evils of corruption and publicizing the Commission's services to members of the public including its reporting procedures on matters of corruption. The materials produced included T-Shirts, branded water bottles, booklets, newsletters, leaflets and the National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP) document. The table below shows a breakdown of the materials produced in 2016:

Table II: IEC Materials produced in 2016

Type of Material	Number Produced
English Leaflets	6,000
Local Language Leaflets (in the 7 Media languages)	9,500
International Anti-Corruption Day campaign T-shirts	552
National Anti - Corruption Slogan information display T-shirts	186
Pop-ups (information display) on the National Anti - Corruption Slogan	50

6.2 Exhibitions And Shows

The Commission, during the year under review participated in a total of fourteen (14) Provincial and District shows country - wide in order to broaden the avenues of reaching out to members of the public. Through these shows, the Commission interacted with members of the public from various walks of life and exchanged information on matters relating to the fight against corruption and the expected role of members the public in combating it.

Further, the Commission participated in the Africa Public Service Day commemoration which took place on 23rd June, 2016. During the commemorations, the Commission participated in public exhibitions that were conducted in all provincial centres except Muchinga where the Commission has not yet established an Office. Through the exhibitions, the Commission engaged members of the public on one to one basis on matters pertaining to its statutory functions and the fight against corruption.



6.3 Traditional Ceremonies

In its endeavour to raise awareness and bring on board rural communities in the fight against corruption, the Commission participated in Eleven (11) traditional ceremonies and exhibitions that took place in various parts of the country. During these ceremonies the Commission displayed and distributed a range of education sensitization materials and also engaged on on-the-spot discussions on Corruption matters with members of the public that attended the traditional ceremonies. The Commission was present at the following Annual Traditional Ceremonies ; Kulamba Kubwalo (Central Province), Ukusefya Pang'wena (Northern Province), Lwiindi (Southern Province) and Chibwelamushi (Lusaka Province).



ACC Officers participate at the Chibwelamushi Traditional Ceremony of the Soli speaking people of Rufunsa District.

6.4 Radio And Television Programmes

The Commission produced and aired a total of fifty five (55) radio and five (5) Television programmes aimed at educating the public on corruption matters in particular targeting sections of the public that could not be reached through other direct forms of community sensitization. Members of staff from the Commission together with partners from various stakeholder institutions participated in these radio programmes.

The community radio programmes were conducted in Mansa (Radio Mano), Choma (Radio), Kitwe , Lusaka and Kasama reaching out to most of the people in the catchment area for the radio stations. The Television Programmes were aired on Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC), QTV, and City TV.

6.5 Study Circles

Study Circles bring together about 10 to 20 people to set up a group to discuss corruption concerns in their local area or sub - sector over three to four discussion sessions. The Study Circles identified corruption concerns and come up with remedies which they acted upon. The Commission provided detailed information and technical guidance on corruption to selected target groups during the period under consideration by holding Study Circles with 19 selected groups in various parts of the country. A total of 387 people participated in the Study Circles.

These Study Circles discussed a range of anti-corruption matters including the causes and effects of corruption and the role of the public in fostering a culture of Integrity and Accountability. The groups that were engaged include; Youths for Africa, Kaunda Square marketeers and Catholic Parish youths, Farmers Association of Mansa district, United House and Domestic Workers Union of Zambia, Chikumanino marketeers, Tadhivwa Charity Group, Mtendere youths, TAZARA Marketeers in Kasama, Community Development College of Kitwe and Catholic Commission for Justice, Development and Peace - Lusaka.





6.6 Lectures

During the year under review, the Commission conducted a total of one hundred and forty seven (147) lectures to selected public and private institutions nation- wide. The lectures were regarded as an effective avenue for exchange of information and correction of certain misconceptions that pertained to the operations of the Commission and the fight against corruption in general. The lectures were a mixture of those initiated by the Commission and those that were requested for by other institutions. A total of 8,074 people were reached through the lectures that mainly highlighted the definitions, causes and effects of corruption, corruption challenges specific to the target groups and the significance of public participation in fighting the scourge. A list of the institutions where lectures were conducted at Appendix IV.

6.7 School And Community Anti-Corruption Clubs

In order to bring on board the youth in the school system and communities, the Commission rendered various forms of support to existing school and community Anti-Corruption Clubs. The support was through holding of school and district meetings, Inter school debates and supply of IEC materials, which were distributed within and outside the school environment. Through this initiative, during the year under review, forty two (42) school and community Anti-Corruption Clubs were supported with a total of 1, 232 club members reached.

6.8 Public Rallies

During the year under review, the Commission conducted Public Rallies among members of the public in various parts of the country with the objective of broadcasting the services of the Commission and the dangers of corruption. A total of 20 Public Rallies were conducted through the use of drama performances and interactive discussions, emphasizing the need for collective efforts in preventing and combating corruption. An estimation of over 2,500 members of the public were reached through this initiative. The Public Rallies were conducted in Kafue, Lusaka, Masaiti, Luanshya, Chongwe, Rufunsa, Kalabo and Sioma Districts.

6.9 Commemoration Of International Anti-Corruption Day

The United Nations General Assembly has set 9th December of every year as a special day on which to recognize international and domestic efforts in eradicating corruption. On 9th of December 2016 the Commission, in collaboration with various stakeholders spearheaded the country's participation in the commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day. The commemoration activities were conducted in Lusaka and Mansa Districts under the theme 'United Together Against Corruption'.

The activities conducted included holding of radio and television programmes, information distribution and Anti – Corruption Public Rallies. Through these programmes, an estimated total of over 192,500 people from various walks of life were reached. In Lusaka, the President of the Republic of Zambia Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu represented by the Acting President, Her Honour the Vice - President of the Republic of Zambia Mrs. Inonge Mutukwa Wina graced the climax of the commemoration activities. At the same event, Her Honour the Vice - President launched the National Anti-Corruption Slogan which reads "A Corruption-Free Zambia begins with me."



The Republican Vice – President Mrs. Inonge M. Wina unveils the National Anti-Corruption Slogan during the International Anti-Corruption Day on 9th December 2016



ACC Chairperson Justice Timothy Kabalata flags off the International Anti-Corruption Day March.





7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Commission dutifully monitors and evaluates various programmes, activities and strategies in order to draw up appropriate interventions and improve performance. The following programs were monitored and evaluated :

- Performance Audit of the ACC;
- National Anti-Corruption Policy Annual Monitoring;

7.1 Performance Audit

A Performance Audit of the ACC was conducted in the period under review as part of the process of developing a new strategic plan for the Institution. The Audit revealed that most of the performance indicators relating to the strategic objectives in the 2013 to 2016 Strategic Plan had been achieved. For those that had not been achieved, reasons for non-achievement was attributed to among others; insufficient human and financial resources; inadequate skills; and ineffective data collection and record management systems. The performance audit report will feed into the next Strategic Plan. Among the critical recommendations from the performance audit of the Commission is the need to focus on:

- i) Enhancing institutional capacity through provision of adequate staffing
- ii) Enhancing funding to the Commission by considering alternative sources of funding other than the traditional government budget allocation.
- iii) Expediting the review and enactment of the AC Act to take on board the developments in the new constitution, which if left unattended to will hamper the operations of the Commission.

7.2 National Anti-Corruption Policy Annual Monitoring

In the year under review the Commission monitored various institutions on their 2015 performance on the NACP indicators. Out of the 31 indicators that are monitored annually under the NACPIP, the ACC was only able to collect data on 21 indicators. This was due to inadequate funds to conduct surveys to obtain information on those indicators that required surveys. In other cases poor response from institutions responsible for providing monitoring data accounted for ACC's failure to obtain information on the indicators.

In terms of achievements, only four (4) out of the twenty one (21) milestones were achieved representing a paltry a 19% achievement rate. This 2015 attainment score is a huge drop from previous years: 36% - 2014, 67% - 2013 and 65% in 2012 At [Appendix V](#) is a detailed report of the milestones monitored in 2016.



8 . Annual Financial statements

(Year ended 31 December 2016)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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





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Financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2016

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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 2016; and its cash and receivable balances as at 31st December 2016.
- (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 2016.

Signed on their behalf by:

Kapetwa Phiri
Acting Director General
Anti-Corruption Commission

Mathews Mbewe
Secretary to the Commission
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 28th June 2017

Date: 28th June 2017



REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Secretary- Anti- Corruption Commission

STAND No.7951
HAILE SELASSIE AVENUE, LONGACRES
P.O BOX 50071
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

E-mail: auditorg@ago.gov.zm
Website: www.ago.gov.zm
Telephone: +260252611/252771

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Anti- Corruption Commission which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December, 2016, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 9 to 23.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Anti- Corruption Commission as at 31st December, 2016, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis of Opinion

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Anti-Corruption Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to cease operations of the Commission or has no realistic alternative to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit 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 Anti-Corruption Commission's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Anti- Corruption Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

ACTING AUDITOR GENERAL

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

DATE: 31st December 2016

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31st December

	Notes	2016 K	2015 K
Government funding	1	67,440,557	71,733,695
Total Government funding		67,440,557	71,733,695
Other income	2	1,505,891	384,073
Total revenue		68,946,448	72,117,768
Expenditure			
Staff costs	3	61,738,796	56,958,356
Administration and operating costs	4	13,687,588	22,373,287
Total expenditure		75,426,384	79,331,643
Operating deficit		(6,479,936)	(7,213,875)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(289,258)	-
Deficit for the year		(6,769,194)	(7,213,875)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be transferred to surplus/(deficit) in subsequent periods:</i>			
Revaluation surplus on buildings		534,368	-
Amortisation of capital grant		34,160	34,160
Other comprehensive income for the year		568,528	34,160
Total comprehensive income for the year		(6,200,666)	(7,179,715)

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Anti - Corruption Commission

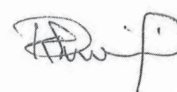
Statement of financial position as at 31st December

	Notes	2016 K	2015 K
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	<u>7,820,764</u>	<u>10,059,263</u>
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	470,538	502,165
Staff Receivables	7	1,311,040	1,992,748
Other Receivables	8	<u>947,454</u>	<u>683,850</u>
		<u>2,729,032</u>	<u>3,178,763</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>10,549,796</u></u>	<u><u>13,238,026</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund and Capital grants			
Accumulated Fund		3,177,223	9,912,257
Capital Grants		1,280,815	1,314,975
Revaluation Reserve		<u>534,368</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>4,992,406</u>	<u>11,227,232</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable	9	5,211,520	1,747,257
Asset Recovery Account	10	<u>345,870</u>	<u>263,537</u>
		<u>5,557,390</u>	<u>2,010,794</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>10,549,796</u></u>	<u><u>13,238,026</u></u>

These financial statements were approved by the Commissioners on _____ 2017
and signed on their behalf by



Justice Timothy Aggrey Kabalata
Chairman



Kapetwa Phiri
Acting Director General

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated fund	Capital grants	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	K	K	K	K
Balance at 1 January 2016	9,912,257	1,314,975	-	11,227,232
Deficit for the year	(6,769,194)	-	-	(6,769,194)
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	534,368	534,368
Balance at 31 December 2016	3,177,223	1,280,815	534,368	4,992,406
Balance at 1 January 2015	17,091,972	1,349,135	-	18,441,107
Deficit for the year	(7,213,875)	-	-	(7,213,875)
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	9,912,257	1,314,975	-	11,227,232

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 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st December

	Notes	2016 K	2015 K
Cash generated from /(utilised by) operating activities	11	323,594	(6,057,959)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(355,221)	(1,207,064)
Cash utilised in investing activities		(355,221)	(1,207,064)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		(31,627)	(7,265,023)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		502,165	7,767,188
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		470,538	502,165
Bank and cash balance		470,538	502,165

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2016

1. (a) MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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.



Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2016

(b) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

i) Basis of preparation

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

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRSs that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in future are disclosed on page 14.

The financial statements incorporate the following accounting policies which are consistent with those applied in the previous year.

ii) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2016

iii) **Property, plant and equipment**

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

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

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

Buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve. The accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

iv) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

v) Government grants

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

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

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

vi) Interest received

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

vii) Revenue recognition

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

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

viii) Donor income

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



ix) Employee benefits

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

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

x) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Commission's principal financial assets comprise of the staff and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and any short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as payables and receivables. The entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Receivables

Receivables and cash and cash equivalents are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss in finance costs for loans or other operating expenses for receivables. Staff and other receivables are included in this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The entity has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
 - (a) the entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the entity has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

xi) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as loans and borrowings. The entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The entity's financial liabilities include other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Offset

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when the organisation has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the entity first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the entity determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.



For financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

xii) 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.

xiii) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the commission's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Commission's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Commission. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Financial Risk management

The Statement of financial position includes assets and liabilities which are subject to market risks, credit and liquidity risks. Details of these assets and liabilities are set out in the notes to the financial statements. The Commission's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Commission.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The entity carries some of its property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. The entity engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value of the building in April 2009. These were recognised as prior year adjustments (* - see notes 5 and 11 on pages 18 and 21, respectively).

Going concern assessment

The Board of Commissioners regularly considers and records the facts and assumptions on which it relies to conclude that ACC will continue as a going concern. Reflecting on the year under review, the Board of Commissioners considered an opinion that adequate resources exist to continue operating and that ACC will remain a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Contingencies

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

Commitments

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

xiv) Taxation

No provision for taxation is required as the Commission is exempt from taxation in terms of the Income Tax Act.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements

	2016 K	2015 K
1 Government funding		
Funds received from the Government comprise:		
Personal emoluments	58,784,393	57,543,753
Recurrent departmental charges	8,656,164	14,189,942
	<u>67,440,557</u>	<u>71,733,695</u>
2 Other income		
Donor funding (note a, below)	901,270	29,949
Contributions into staff medical scheme	604,621	354,124
	<u>1,505,891</u>	<u>384,073</u>
 <i>Note (a)</i> - K901,270 represents the amount of annual user license fees for the Case Management System paid by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom.		
3 Staff costs		
Salaries	57,230,847	56,552,134
Other benefits	4,507,949	406,222
	<u>61,738,796</u>	<u>56,958,356</u>
 Number of persons employed by the Commission at the end of the year:		
Full time	<u>333</u>	<u>322</u>
4 Administration and operating expenses		
Purchase of services	7,643,703	13,553,219
Purchase of goods	910,675	2,311,126
Allowances	2,684,674	2,893,257
Depreciation	2,392,145	2,848,840
Training	56,391	766,845
	<u>13,687,588</u>	<u>22,373,287</u>

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	K	K
Motor vehicles	7,322,993	5,697,265
Office equipment	3,283,759	2,816,748
Furniture and fittings	<u>952,856</u>	<u>543,605</u>
	<u>11,559,608</u>	<u>9,057,618</u>

* - The prior year adjustments relate to the revaluation of assets in 2009. They also include assets disposed of prior to 2016 over an extended disposal process and the inclusion of a property previously omitted from the records.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	K	K
6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at banks and on hand comprises:		
Operations Main Account	4,071	98,544
Revolving Fund Bank Account	23,941	38,096
Bank of Zambia Account	39	465
Medical Scheme Bank Account	23,566	85,936
Acc/Dfid - Kwacha Bank Account	2,402	2,402
Acc/ Client Bank Account	345,870	263,537
Regional Bank Accounts	<u>70,649</u>	<u>13,185</u>
	<u>470,538</u>	<u>502,165</u>

7 Staff receivables

Salary advances	1,101,192	1,164,847
Household loan	-	498,772
Travel imprest	142,440	245,753
Tuition advances	<u>67,408</u>	<u>83,376</u>
	<u>1,311,040</u>	<u>1,992,748</u>

Salary advances, travel imprest and tuition loans are non-interest bearing while household loans attract simple interest of 5% per annum. Salary advances are recoverable over six months, tuition loans over thirty months, and household loans over hundred and twenty months. Travel imprest is retireable and expensed upon completion of the purpose for which it is drawn. There is no amount under household loans in 2016 because they were transferred to the Public Service Micro-Finance Company with effect from 1st January 2016 as directed by the Ministry of Finance.



Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements

	2016 K	2015 K
8 Other receivables		
Ministry of Finance	947,454	591,099
Other receivables	-	92,751
	<u>947,454</u>	<u>683,850</u>

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

9 Accounts payable

Other payables	5,211,520	1,747,257
	<u>5,211,520</u>	<u>1,747,257</u>

Other payables mainly relate to outstanding employee liabilities. They also include utility bills received and paid for after the year under review.

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

10 A asset recovery account	2016 K	2015 K
Opening balance	263,537	152,277
Net receipts	325,983	111,470
	589,520	263,747
Payments	(243,650)	(210)
Balance	<u>345,870</u>	<u>263,537</u>

The Asset Recovery Account represents funds held in trust by the Anti-Corruption Commission in respect of rental and other income from seized property pending the outcome of court cases.

Notes to the financial statements

11 Cash generated from /(utilised by) operating activities	2016 K	2015 K
Operating activities:		
Deficit for the year	(6,769,194)	(7,213,875)
Non-cash adjustments		
Depreciation	2,392,145	2,848,840
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	43,836	-
Fixed assets adjustment (see * below)	692,106	-
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease in staff receivables	681,708	494,209
Increase in other receivables	(263,603)	(683,850)
Increase in accounts payable	3,464,263	(1,614,543)
Increase in Asset Recovery Account	82,333	111,260
	323,594	(6,057,959)

* - The fixed assets adjustment of K692,106 is the net of the prior year adjustments in note 5 on page 19, i.e. K1,051,928 under cost less K359,821 under depreciation (for details of the prior year adjustment, refer to pages 17 and 19).

12 Related party disclosures	2016 K	2015 K
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The related parties are institutions under common control and/or ownership and directors. Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business. The Commission is a Government funded organisation owned by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. Therefore the Commission and other publicly funded and owned organisations are related parties including the Board of Commissioners and key management personnel.

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

Government funding through the Ministry of Finance (note1)	67,440,557	71,733,695
Board members expenses	339,607	352,496
Amounts due from Ministry of Finance (note 8)	947,454	591,099

Key management personnel includes all senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the year is as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	3,196,867	3,196,867
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13 Financial risk management

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

Interest rate risk

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

Foreign currency risk

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

14 Significant events after reporting date

In March 2017, the Commission received a claim for non-performance under a construction contract. The Commission was assessing the potential liability and at the time of reporting, it was not practical to determine, with certainty, the ultimate effect of the claim.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Foreign Training and Conferences

POSITION	PROGRAMME DATES AND LOCATION	LENGTH AND NATURE OF PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME NAME	SPONSOR
Community Education Officer	January 2015-December, 2016 University of Murdoch	Full-time (Long term)	Master of Public Policy and Management	Australian Government
Senior Investigations Officer	University of Zambia December 2015-December 2016	Full-time (Long Term)	Master of Art in Economic Policy Management	Self-Sponsored
Investigations Officer (Resigned)	Swedish Institute in Sweden 25 th February, 2015 to 31 st March, 2016	full-time basis	Master of Sustainable Social Responsibility programme	Swedish Government
Director Investigations	17 th to 28 th January, 2016, Egypt	Short Term	Crimes of Aggression on Public Properties	Arab Republic of Egypt Government
Chief Investigations Officer	13 th March, 2016 to 24 th March, 2016 Botswana	Short Term	Anti-Corruption Training	Common-Wealth
Chief Investigations Officer	08 th April to 23 rd April 2016 Egypt	Short Term	Training in Strategic Planning and the Mechanism of Combating Corruption	Arab Republic of Egypt Government
Director, Community Education	31 st May to 4 th June, 2016 Namibia	Meeting	6 th Commonwealth Review Meeting of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa	Common-Wealth/Gvt.
Senior Community Education Officer				
Senior Investigations Officer	20 th to 24 th May, 2016	Meeting	Seventh Session of the Implementation Review Group	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Board Chairperson	5 th to 11 th June, 2016, Indonesia	Exchange visit	Study Tour of the KPK Indonesia and other governance institutions	Government
Vice Chairperson				
Commissioner				
Secretary to the Commission				
Chief Community Education Officer	6 th to 21 st August, 2016, Malaysia	Training, Short term	Executive Certificate for Strategic Management of the Anti-Corruption Programme	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (Malaysian Government)
Chief Investigations Officer	5 th to 30 th September, 2016	Short-Term	Anti-Corruption Forum and Academic Criminal Justice Seminar	American Government
Chief Legal and Prosecutions Officer	New Mexico, United States of America			
Senior Investigations Officer				
Senior Legal and Prosecutions				
Chief Investigations Officer	27 th August to 3 rd September, 2016, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	Meeting	16 th ESAAMLG Council of Ministers meeting, the 32 nd Task Force of Senior Officials Meetings and the 3 rd Sub-Saharan Africa AML/CFT Public Sector Dialogue	Government
Senior Investigations Officer	4 th to 9 th September, 2016 Kenya	Workshop	16 th Interpol Programme on Anti-Corruption, Financial Crimes and Asset Recovery	INTERPOL
Senior Investigations Officer	7 th to 22 nd October, 2016	Training	Role of Economic Studies in Protecting the General Property and Combating Corruption	Arab Republic of Egypt Government
Senior Investigations Officer	12 th to 16 th November, 2016 Vienna, Austria	Workshop	Resumed Seventh Session of the Implementation Review group (IRG)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



Appendix II: Detailed Sector Statistics

Sector	Corruption Reports	Non Corruption Reports	TOTAL
IMMIGRATION	5	12	17
ZAMBIA POLICE	42	208	250
PRISONS	2	2	4
DRUG ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION	6	0	6
NATIONAL ACHIVES	0	0	0
NATIONAL REGISTRATION OFFICE	0	1	1
NATIONAL PASSPORT OFFICE.	2	0	2
HOME AFFAIRS OFFICIALS	1	4	5
TOTAL HOME AFFAIRS	58	227	285
SECONDARY SCHOOLS/TEACHERS& HEADS.	14	11	25
UNIVERSITY/CBU	6	2	8
COLLEGES/TRADES SCHOOL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES.	16	2	18
PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT OFFICERS	0	0	0
MIN OF EDUCATION OFFICIALS	9	25	34
EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA	1	3	4
TOTAL EDUCATION	46	42	88
LOCAL GOVT OFFICIALS	8	35	43
TOWN CLERKS/MAYOR	9	19	28
OTHER COUNCIL STAFF	42	4	46
COUNCILLORS	8	1	9
MARKETS	0	0	0
CHIEFS/HEADMEN	2	2	4
RDCs	0	0	0
DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS	1	2	3
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	6	1	7
TOTAL LOCAL GOVT	76	56	132
PSMD	0	8	8
CABINET OFFICE	0	0	0
SPECIAL DIVISION/STATE HOUSE/VP	3	1	4
MINISTERS	1	1	2
TOTAL OOP	4	10	14
MINISTRY OF AGRIC GOVT OFFICIALS	12	2	14
COOPERATIVES	0	0	0
VET/FORESTRY EXTENSION OFFICERS/ SETTLEMENT SCHEMES	2	0	2
FOOD RESERVE AGENCY	1	1	2
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	15	3	18

Appendix II: Detailed Sector Statistics *Continued*

Sector	Corruption Reports	Non Corruption Reports	TOTAL
MIN OF HEALTH CENTRAL ADMIN	15	4	19
PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS	6	5	11
PROVINCIAL/DISTRICT MANAGEMENT BOARDS.	2	4	6
CLINICS	5	3	8
TOTAL HEALTH	28	16	44
ZAF	4	4	8
ZNS	1	5	6
ARMY	1	2	3
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OFFICIALS	0	3	3
TOTAL DEFENCE	6	14	20
ZRA	9	8	17
AUDITOR GENERAL	4	1	5
ZPPA	0	0	0
NAPSA	1	4	5
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	0	0	0
ANTI CORRUPTION COMMISSION/TASKFORCE.	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS	0	0	0
ELECTROL COMMISSION OF ZAMBIA	4	2	6
INVESTIGATOR GENERAL/ THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR	1	0	1
ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL	0	1	1
COMPETITION & CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMISSION	2	0	2
WORKERS COMPENSATION OF ZAMBIA	1	2	3
ZNBC/INFORMATION SERVICES	6	0	6
ZAMNET/ZAMTEL/ZAMPOST	1	0	1
ZESCO	5	2	7
ZISC	1	1	2
ZANACO	0	0	0
NATIONAL AIRPORTS CORPORATION	0	1	1
PUBLIC SERVICE PENSIONS FUND.	1	3	4
WATER UTILITY COMPANIES	7	3	10
LUSE	1	0	1
NCC	0	0	0
NHA	0	0	0
DBZ	0	0	0
NATIONAL SAVINGS AND CREDIT BANK	0	0	0
ZAMBIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS	0	0	0
TOTAL QUASI GOVERNMENT	44	28	72



Appendix II: Detailed Sector Statistics *Continued*

Sector	Corruption Reports	Non Corruption Reports	TOTAL
WORKS & SUPPLY GOVT OFFICIALS	4	3	7
BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT	0	0	0
ESCO	0	0	0
RDA	2	0	2
ZAMBIA RAILWAYS	0	0	0
RTSA	3	11	14
ROAD TRAFFIC POLICE	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKS AND SUPPLY	9	16	25
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	2	74	76
TOTAL MINISTRY OF JUSTICE	2	74	76
COURT BAILLIFS	0	2	2
MAGISTRATES/JUSTICE	7	12	19
COURT CLERKS/ OFFICIALS	18	7	25
OTHER JUDICIARY OFFICIALS	10	25	35
TOTAL JUDICIARY	35	46	81
OTHER MINES	1	1	2
ZCCM	0	0	0
KCM	0	0	0
MINES MINISTRY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	5	2	7
TOTAL MINES	6	3	9
MINISTRY OF LABOUR	0	0	0
LABOUR OFFICE	0	3	3
TOTAL LABOUR	0	3	3
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT	1	3	4
TOTAL ENERGY	1	3	4
MINISTRY OF FINANCE OFFICIALS	3	4	7
TOTAL FINANCE	3	4	7
ZAWA	3	7	10
HOTELS/ MOTELS/OTHER	0	0	0
MINISTRY OF TOURISM OFFICIALS	1	1	2
TOTAL TOURISM	4	8	12
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT	4	2	6
TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	4	2	6
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS	0	3	3
ZITF/ZDA/PACRA/CEEC	0	0	0
TOTAL COMMERCE	0	3	3

Appendix II: Detailed Sector Statistics *Continued*

Sector	Corruption Reports	Non Corruption Reports	TOTAL
DPP	0	1	1
MINISTRY OF LANDS OFFICIALS	22	8	30
TOTAL LANDS	22	9	31
MINISTRY OF SPORTS OFFICIALS	3	2	5
TOTAL SPORTS	3	2	5
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIALS	2	2	4
TOTAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS	2	2	4
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION OFFICIALS	1	4	5
TOTAL INFORMATION	1	4	5
MINISTRY OF CHIEFS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS	2	2	4
TOTAL CHIEFS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS	2	2	4
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES	4	2	6
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES	4	2	6
MPs/NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	9	1	10
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	0	0	0
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS/SOCIETIES	2	2	4
ASSOCIATIONS/UNIONS	11	9	20
FOREIGN INVESTORS	0	0	0
EMBASSIES	0	0	0
GENERAL PUBLIC	0	0	0
CHURCHES	1	1	2
NGOs	1	2	3
POLITICAL PARTIES	5	2	7
LAWYERS	3	2	5
PRIVATE COMPANIES/BUSINESS ORGs/PERSONS	51	264	315
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	83	283	366
TOTAL OTHERS	7	22	29
GRAND TOTAL	465	884	1349



Appendix III: Detailed List of Institutions with Integrity Committee by end of 2016

NO.	YEAR ESTABLISHED	INSTITUTION
1	2006	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
	2008	The Judiciary
		The Department of National Registration, Citizenship & Passports Office
		Livingstone City Council
		Kitwe City Council
		Road Transport and Safety Agency
	2010	Pension and Insurance Authority
		Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission
		National Institute of Public Administration
		National Road Fund Agency
		Konkola Copper Mines
	2011	Kalulushi Municipal Council
		Luanshya Municipal Council
		Ministry of Health
		Road Development Agency
	2012	Medical Stores
		Zambia Public Procurement Authority
		Ministry of Mines
		Drug Enforcement Commission
		Solwezi Municipal Council
	2013	National Council for Construction
		Zambia Information Communications Technology Authority
		Zambia Bureau of Standards
		Auditor General's Office
		Workers Compensation Fund Control Board
		Mufulira Municipal Council

Appendix III: Detailed List of Institutions with Integrity Committee by end of 2016 *Continued*

NO.	YEAR ESTABLISHED	INSTITUTION
		Kawambwa District Council
		Mansa Municipal Council
		Kasama Municipal. Council
	2014	Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation
		Electoral Commission of Zambia
		Zambia Sugar Plc
		Zambia Daily Mail
		Ministry of General Education
		Ministry of Labour and Social Security
		Mazabuka Municipal Council
		Choma City Council
	2015	Zambia Environmental Management Agency
		Chingola Municipal Council
		National Pension Scheme Authority
		Chipata Municipal Council
	2016	Cabinet Office
		Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation
		Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
		Kafubu Water and Sewerage
		Chambeshi Water and Sewerage
		Ministry of Agriculture



Appendix IV: No of Lectures and List of Institutions Where Lectures Were Conducted

No.	Institution	Target	Attendance
1	University Teaching Hospital	Lab. Technicians	70
2	National Institute of Public Administration	Staff	24
3	Mansa College of Education	Students	120
4	Solwezi College of Education	Students	225
5	Nkana College of Education	Students	144
6	Solwezi Trades Institute	Students	108
7	University Teaching Hospital	Staff	36
8	Auditor General's Office	Staff	32
9	Solwezi Models	Members	47
10	Chambeshi Water and Sewerage	Staff	35
11	Chengelo Nursing School	Students	194
12	Mungwi District Council	Staff	37
13	Lukashya Trades Training Institute	Students	303
14	Kapata Village (Kasama)	Residents	230
15	Kafwala village(Kasama)	Residents	100
16	Kasama College of Education	Students	300
17	Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company in Mufulira	Staff	38
18	Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company in Chingola	Staff	43
19	Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company in Chililabombwe	Staff	55
20	To Mulonga Water and Sewerage Company Head Office (Chingola)		34
21	Future Light Academy	Students	35
22	Chongwe Secondary School Anti-Corruption Club	Club members	46
23	Youth Alive- Mongu	Members	11
24	Libala Secondary school	Staff	36
25	Matero Girls Secondary School	Staff	22
26	Kabulonga Girls Secondary School	Staff	74
27	National Institute of Public Administration	Students	450
28	Lusaka Health Institute	Staff	10
29	Kafue Boys Secondary School	Staff	26
30	Lukasa Boys Secondary School	Students	158
31	Kafue Day Secondary School	Staff	54
32	Zambia Railways Limited	Staff	15
33	ZESCO	Staff – IC Focal Point Persons	19
34	New Matero Secondary Schools	Staff	30
35	Maheba Refugee Camp	General Public	364
36	Musa Village- Kasama	General Public	58
37	Mukwela Youth Resource Centre	Students/ Instructors	75
38	Monze District Council	Staff	85
39	Kitwe School of Nursing students	Students	361
40	ZESCO- Mongu	Staff	9
41	Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants	Members	96
42	DMI St. Eugene University	Staff	148
43	Judiciary	Deputy Assistant Registrars	70
44	Zambia College of Open Learning	Students	186
45	Mazabuka Council	Staff	90
46	Zambia National Building Society	Staff	7
47	District Agricultural Office-Choma	Staff	14

Appendix IV: No of Lectures and List of Institutions Where Lectures Were Conducted *Continued*

No.	Institution	Target	Attendance
48	Zambia Weights and Measures Agency-Choma	Staff	4
49	Social Welfare Department	Staff	5
50	Youth Peer Educators from Civic and Revolution Skill	Members	9
51	Evangelical Church of Zambia	Members	14
52	Mongu Municipal Council	Staff	10
53	United Church of Zambia Chainta All Saints Congregation	Members	21
54	Kalingalinga St. Peters congregation.	Members	59
55	Ministry of Energy and Water Development	Integrity Committee Members	4
56	Naboye Secondary School	Staff	48
57	Chilanga District	Heads of Government Departments	38
58	Don Bosco Secondary School	Students	400
59	Fordina Pandeli Secondary School	Students	90
60	Electoral Commission of Zambia	Voter Education Facilitators	48
61	Mazabuka District Council	Heads of Government Departments	9
62	Department of Community Development- Choma	Staff	13
63	Popota College of Agriculture	Students	35
64	Kalalasaka Community School	Students/Teachers	80
65	Zambia Police Kabwe	Police officers	66
66	Lyambai College of Education	Students	35
67	DMI St. Eugene University students	Students	49
68	Transparency International Zambia	Participants-TIZ Election Workshop	32
69	Kalingalinga Catholic Church	Youths	125
70	Kamwala Secondary School	Staff	65
71	University Teaching Hospital	Staff	34
72	Chilanga District Council	Public Officers	24
73	Mochipapa Forestry	Teachers, Forestry Officers and Community Members	17
74	Kabwe Municipal Council	Heads of Government Departments	51
75	National Registration and Passports	Staff	21
76	Lyambai College of Education	Staff	7
77	Springfield Coaching Centre	Students	65
78	Gospel Outreach Fellowship Centre	Participants	54
79	National Pensions Scheme Authority- Mongu	Integrity Comm. members	18
80	Chimwemwe Primary School	Staff	35
81	Chawama Primary School	Staff	53
82	Twatasha Primary School	Staff	20
83	Eden Institute students	Students	70
84	Community Based Health Care Providers	Members	26
85	Electoral Commission of Zambia	Women candidates in Kitwe (MPs, Mayors and Councilors)	46
86	Mtendere Clinic	Staff	61
87	Zambia Development Agency	Participants - risk awareness w/shop	26
88	National Pensions Scheme Authority- Lusaka	Integrity Committee	18
89	Lualuo Secondary School	Students	50
90	Solwezi School of Nursing	Students	130
91	Evelyn Hone College	Students	30
92	Parklands Secondary School	Staff	54
93	Zambia Electricity Supply Company	Staff	48
94	Youth Action Zambia	Members	48



Appendix IV: No of Lectures and List of Institutions Where Lectures Were Conducted *Continued*

No.	Institution	Target	Attendance
95	Cabinet office	Integrity Committee members	14
96	Mansa Trades institute	Staff and Students	80
97	Electoral Commission of Zambia	Sindini residents	32
98	Nambala Secondary School	Students	100
99	Public Service Microfinance Company	Staff	18
100	Nambala Secondary	Staff	13
101	Kilimanjaro Film Institute	Students/ Lectures	18
102	Ministry of General Education	Integrity Committee Focal Point Persons	40
103	Public Service Pension Fund	Staff	67
104	Zambia Retired Security Officers in Mansa.	Members	29
105	Jacaranda Education Trust School in Kabwe	Students	8
106	Youth Alive Mongu	Members	9
107	Ministry of Education -Chongwe	Teachers	250
108	National Road Fund Agency	Integrity Committee Members	18
109	Union of Government and Allied Workers.	Members	30
110	United Church of Zambia Chilenje's St. Marks Congregation	Men's Fellowship	32
111	Lusaka City Council	Senior Officers and Councillors	70
112	Defence Staff College	Defence Staff	67
113	Rufunsa, Luangwa and Chongwe District Councils	Councillors	50
114	Chirundu, Chilanga and Kafue Districts	District Commissioners and traditional leaders	70
115	Ndola City Council and Luanshya Municipal Councils	Councillors	75
116	Chingola and Chililabombwe Municipal Councils	Newly elected Councilors	79
117	Kitwe City Council and Mufulira Municipal Council	Councillors	70
118	Road Development Agency -Kasama	Staff	12
119	Road Development Agency –Muchinga Province	Staff	15
120	Masaiti Municipal Council and Mpongwe Municipal Council	Councillors	40
121	Kalulushi and Lufwanyama District Councils	Councillors	61



Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:									
PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target		NA= Not Achieved		A = Achieved		IM=Indicators Monitored	
	INDICATOR			2013			2014		2015
	% number of laws governing the private sector that have been reviewed / and amended to incorporate anti-corruption provisions	TA		Submit proposed amendments on revised relevant laws		TA	25% of reviewed relevant laws governing the private sector amended		50% of reviewed relevant laws governing the private sector amended
1		PA		No laws have been identified for review and amendment		PA	no laws identified for review and amendment		no laws identified for review and amendment
	% number of laws governing public licensing, or other public undertakings that have been reviewed / and amended so that access to licenses and public undertakings is denied as a sanction for bribery of public officials.	TA		Submit proposed amendments on revised relevant laws		TA	25% of reviewed relevant laws amended		50% of reviewed relevant laws amended
2		PA		No laws have been identified for review and amendment.		PA	no laws identified for review and amendment		no laws identified for review and amendment
	Guidelines developed on use of administrative options by the employer or administrative tribunals as a necessary alternative to criminal law in restraining abuse of official discretion	TA		Concept paper for the guidelines is developed		TA	Guidelines developed and implemented on use of administrative options		
3		PA		Guidelines not developed. Concept paper was drafted in 2011.		PA	Guidelines not yet developed		Guidelines not yet developed
	% change in use of application of administrative options in MDAs with Integrity Committees	TA		25% increase in referrals/recommendations of the use of administrative options made by ACC to Ics		TA	50% increase in referrals/recommendations of use of administrative options made by ACC to Ics		75% increase in referrals/recommendations of use of administrative options made by ACC to Ics
4		PA		This indicator is dependent on the development of guidelines.		PA	Implementation has not started. Dependent on 1.1.4 (a) above.		Implementation hasn't started. Dependent on 1.1.4 (a) above
	% number of Local Authorities that have increased public administration's accountability through ensuring adherence to public auditing guidelines and expenditure dissemination	TA		number of local authorities that have publicized funding and expenditure levels of public programs and projects		TA	25% of local authorities publicize their funding		50% of Local Authorities publicize their funding
5		PA		No guidelines underway.		PA	No guidelines underway MLGH to be engaged over the issuance of an SI to compel Local Authorities to publicize their expenditure. Still to collect letter from MLGH giving a position on the matter.		Guidelines not developed

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Key:		PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target		NA= Not Achieved		A = Achieved		IM=Indicators Monitored		
INDICATOR										2014	2015	
6	% increase in frequency of MoF dissemination of MDA expenditure to the public	TA	bi-annual	Quarterly reports on website.	TA	Quarterly	MOF expenditure disseminated quarterly	2015				
		PA	Existence of tailor made expenditure tracking/ monitoring training material for selected public service delivery sectors	PA	25% citizens monitoring of public expenditure in selected public service delivery sectors	Dissemination conducted quarterly	50% citizens monitoring of public expenditure in selected public service delivery sectors					
7	Number of activities of citizen's monitoring of public expenditure that increase public administration's accountability	TA	Baseline collected in 2013. ZgF funded CSOs (10/46)	PA	6.8% of the population sample (1906) monitored public Expenditure in the following sectors; Education (55%) health (15%) Local Government (8.5%) Agriculture (5.1%) CDF (1.7%) Roads (1.7%) Social Cash Transfer (1.7%)	Charters in use in 25% of selected MDAs	Charters in use in 50% of selected MDAs					
		PA	Tailor made materials for CSOs involved in budget tracking not done. ACC has not engaged CSOs to conduct budget tracking.	PA	sector specific Charters in use in 25% of selected MDAs	MDD have indicated no MDAs have developed, reviewed or revised service delivery procedures and service charters in 2014.	No institutions developed service charters in the period under review.					
8	% number of 'selected' MDAs where public service delivery procedures and service charters have been developed, reviewed and revised	TA	HEALTH PROFESSIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA, service charters developed.	PA	Full scale role out and usage has been achieved at ZRA. 25% - One out of targeted four. Percentages of levels of implementation in the other institutions yet to be provided by Communications Department.	75%	100%					
		PA	Data not yet collected.	PA	The 4 target institutions were increased to 6. ZRA and PACRA have reached 100 percent implementation. The only pending aspect is enabling the National switch gear so that payments to the said institutions can be made at any bank or financial institution. Currently, payments are only made at a few selected banks. As for the rest, Immigration and Passports is at 90%, RTSA below 50%, Lands above 50% and Home Affairs for NRCs is at 70%. In 2015, the focus changed from the 6 institutions to 146 systems in different institutions including the 6.							
9	% of four (4) target institutions where e-government interventions have been implemented to improve service delivery	TA		PA								
		PA		PA								



Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:						
PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved	A = Achieved	IM=Indicators Monitored	
	INDICATOR		2013		2014	2015
		TA	50%	TA	75%	100%
16	% number of established ICs trained in Corruption Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) and AC programme development	PA	4/6 concluded. 66.6%	PA	7 out of 6 ICs were trained in CVAs in 2014 making 116% as compared to the 2013 score of 66.6%.	In 2015 CPD conducted CVAs in 2 institutions where ICs were established thus giving a score of 100%.
		TA	25%	TA	50%	75%
17	% increase in number of ACC personnel with enhanced skills in Corruption prevention with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation skills	PA	In 2013, 7 officers trained in Qualitative and Quantitative Research methods. Three of them were also trained in M&E	PA	In 2014 there was no training conducted for Monitoring and Evaluation Officers as all the officers underwent training in 2013 in Qualitative and Quantitative Data Analysis Techniques.	In 2015 there was no additional training conducted for Monitoring and Evaluation Officers apart from the one conducted in 2013 in Qualitative and Quantitative techniques.
		TA	25%	TA	50%	75%
18	% of High Court judges and professional magistrates who have been trained in the handling of serious economic crimes	PA	8/34 High Court Judges were trained (23.5%). 19/47 Professional Magistrates were trained (40.4%)	PA	In 2014 there was no training conducted for High Court Judges and Professional Magistrates.	In 2015 there was no training conducted for High Court Judges and Professional Magistrates.
		TA	25%	TA	50%	75%
19	% of citizens that perceive that the Judiciary's handling of corruption cases instills confidence in the judiciary	PA	33% (2012 data)	PA	40%	No Survey was conducted due to lack of funds

Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:		PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved	A = Achieved	IM=Indicators Monitored	
INDICATOR		2013	2014	2015				
% reduction in the time taken to dispose corruption cases in courts of law		TA	no milestone indicated for 2013	TA	25% reduction in time taken to dispose corruption cases	50% reduction in the time taken to dispose corruption cases		
	20	PA		PA	Survey not conducted.	Survey not conducted due to lack of funds		
		TA	pay policy operational	TA	NO MILESTONE	Implement new Public Service grading Structure		
Implementation of revised pay policy								
	21	PA	Pay policy fully implemented and operational.	PA	The pay policy is operational (with respect to the Mainstream Government Ministries and Departments) following the Single Spine Salary Structure implemented in on 1st August 2013	In the period under review, 1. Job evaluations and regulation were conducted for Competition And Consumer Protection Commission, Health Professions Council Of Zambia And all Local Authorities. 2. Harmonized salaries and conditions of service for LASE, NAPSA and PSPF 3. Implemented the public service and contributory and compulsory Group Funeral Insurance scheme; 4. Successfully signed collective agreements with all public service unions for 2016; 5. Fully operationalized the public service micro-finance company to give loans to public service employees; 6. Pension reforms- retirement age adjusted as (Early 55; Normal 60 and Late 65		
		TA	review of performance of ICS	TA	Integrity Committees established in 50% of MDAs	Integrity Committees established in 75% of MDAs.		
% number of selected MDAs where Integrity Committees have been established								
	22	PA	8 additional Ics established in 2013 (34)	PA	ICS were established in 7 MDAs in 2014. Out of the targeted 6. So far there are Ics in 44 MDAs. NOTE: One IC was established in a private organization bringing the number established in 2014 to 8.	1. In 2015 ICS were established in 2 MDAs. (ZEMA and Chingola M. Council) • So far there are ICS in 46 MDAs		

Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:		Performance Assessment		TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved	A = Achieved	IM=Indicators Monitored	
PA=	INDICATOR	TA	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
23	% number of MDAs with ICs with budget lines for NACP interventions	TA	50%	TA	75%	100%	No additional MDAs in 2015. List of MDAs yet to be obtained.	
24	% number of selected MDAs who have improved their CVA score each year	TA	25% of MDAs have improved their CVA score	TA	50% of MDAs have improved their CVA Scores	75 % of MDAs have improved their CVA Scores	13.95% of Integrity Committees improved their CVA score in the period under review.	
25	% number of institutions (and personnel within institutions) who receive training on their responsibilities as part of their induction process	TA	25% of public institutions conducting training	TA	50% of public institutions conducting training	75% of institutions conducting training.	• 116 officers were trained in 2015 • DHRD compiled a list of officers from various institutions that were trained in various fields	
26	Number of school levels (grades) where corruption prevention and integrity values have been incorporated in the education curricula	TA	grade 8-9	TA	Curricula review of anti-corruption and integrity values in primary and secondary level education.	Grade 8-9 curricula reviewed to incorporate anti-corruption and integrity values.	Supplementary readers have been printed (Gr 1-12) not distributed due to limited printed copies. Translation into the major seven languages for gr 1-4 has started but face financial constraints.	



Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:						
PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved	A = Achieved	IM=Indicators Monitored	
INDICATOR			2013		2014	2015
27	% number of people who know how to report cases of corruption to Government agencies	TA	Guidelines available to citizens on how report on corruption reviewed so as to be responsive to their needs	TA	50% of respondents knowledge of reporting cases of corruption conforms to set guidelines.	75% of respondent's knowledge of reporting cases of corruption conforms to set guidelines
		PA		PA	Out of 1866 respondents, 69.2 % know while 30.8% do not know. More respondents in urban know where to report 72.9% while in the rural 62.9% know how to report cases of corruption	69.2% of the 1,866 respondents indicated that they knew where to report cases of corruption.
28	% increase in citizen knowledge of what constitutes corruption (including electoral corruption)	TA	5 to 1 ratio of reported corruption to non-corruption cases as evidence of citizens knowledge of what constitutes corruption	TA	7.5:1 ratio of reported corruption to non-corruption cases as evidence of citizen's knowledge of what constitutes corruption	10:1 ratio of reported corruption to non-corruption cases as evidence of citizens knowledge of what constitutes corruption
		PA	ACC3- 700: ACC3a 1,263 (4:7), (1:1.804)	PA	703-ACC3:1377 -ACC3A. The ratio of reported corruption to non-corruption cases is 703:1377. (1:1.95). 89.1% (1,871) of the respondents indicated that they knew what constitutes corruption.	516:1203 1:2.3
29	Number of CSOs provided with financial and material support by ACC to promote integrity, transparency and accountability through AC measures, including public expenditure tracking	TA	25% increase of citizens engagement in AC by supported CSOs	TA	50% increase in citizens' engagement in Anti-Corruption by supported CSOs.	75% increase in Citizens engagement in AC by supported CSOs
		PA	25 CSOs supported financially and engaged appr. 202,750 people.	PA	60%. 40 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were funded under the Fund for Anti-Corruption Campaign in 2014. 25 in 2013. 40-25=15. 15/25x100 =60%	No funding provided in 2015 for CSOs as DFID funding came to an end in 2014. CSOs that were funded in 2014 were concluding their projects in March 2015.

Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:				
PA=	Performance Assessment	TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved	A = Achieved
			IM=Indicators Monitored	

INDICATOR		2013		2014	2015
30	% number of traditional rulers engaged by ACC in social mobilisation activities against corruption	TA	25% engaged	50% engaged	75% engaged
		PA	62 + 26 traditional leaders reached last year (30.7%)	10 traditional leaders were engaged in 2014 plus 88 (engaged by 2013) = 98. This represents 34%. 98/286x100 =34%	Three chiefs (Liteta, Shakumbila and Chamuka) of Central Province were engaged through Rural sensitization. 98 chiefs (by 2014) + 3 chiefs in 2015= 101 chiefs reached by 2015. 101/286=35% of the chiefs reached by 2015.
31	% number of districts reached by ACC's community education programmes on customs and traditional values which promote corrupt practices	TA	25% districts reached	50% Districts reached.	75% Districts reached.
		PA	61 Districts reached in 2013 representing 59.2 %	seven (7) rural districts reached in 2014 Siavonga, Chirundu, Kabompo, Zambazi and Chavuma, Lukulu, Shangombo and Kalabo Districts. This represents a 66% increase in the number reached by ACC CE programmes. 61 (2013) + 7 (2014) = 68. 68/103*100= 66%	In 2015 Nine districts (Chisamba, Chibombo, Mumbwa, Kalomo, Namwala, Choma Chongwe, Lufwanyama and Mwanabombwe) were reached through community education programmes. Total number of districts reached is 77 i.e. 68 districts (in 2014) + 9 Districts ((in 2015). Percent of total number of districts covered is 77/103*100= 75%.

Appendix V: Detailed Report on NACP Milestones Monitored in 2016

Key:		PA= Performance Assessment		TA =Target	NA= Not Achieved		A = Achieved		IM=Indicators Monitored	
INDICATOR										
10	% reduction in time taken to access a public service in selected MDAs where e-government has been instituted.	TA	25%	TA					2014	2015
		PA	Data not yet collected.	PA					50%	75%
11	% number of selected MDAs with decentralized service delivery points	TA	25%	TA					50%	75%
		PA	PHARMACEUTICALS REGULATIONS AUTHORITY (PRA) and ZAMBIA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES have been reengineered. The process will include decentralizing service delivery points.	PA					MDD have indicated no MDAs have developed, reviewed or revised service delivery procedures and service charters in 2014.	No institutions conducted Work Process Reengineering in the period under review
12	% of target MDA service users satisfied with services at decentralized service delivery points.	TA	25%	TA					50%	75%
		PA		PA					61.90%	Survey Not conducted
13	% increase in investigators and prosecutors in Anti -Corruption Institutions with new investigations and prosecutions skills that emphasise financial and asset tracing (including procurement analysis)	TA	25%	TA					50%	75%
		PA	ACC - 10, Zambia Police -3; DEC- 57	PA					ACC - 30, DEC- 12	ACC - 9; DEC - 15
14	% increase in number of personnel with new investigations skills that include surveillance techniques and analysis	TA	25%	TA					50%	75%
		PA	ACC- 38, Zambia Police -0; DEC -24	PA					ACC- 20, DEC -28	ACC -5; DEC - 66
15	Nearly balanced ratio of concluded investigations to prosecutions and administrative action (i.e., near 1:1)	TA	1 to 0.5 ratio	PA					NO MILESTONE	1 to 0.75 ratio
		PA	DEC - 1:0.4 (76:30); ACC- 1:0.35 (223:78), ZP - 1:0.4	PA					DEC - 1:0.3 (75:25); ACC- 1:0.3 (184:58)	ACC- concluded 323; Prosecutions 33; and Admin Action 72. This translates into a ratio of 1:0.3 DEC – concluded 77; Prosecutions 24; and Admin Action Nil. This also translates into a ration of 1:0.3

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The fight against Corruption